

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE GET THEIR ANNUAL DOSE OF ADVICE.

Portions of the Message Referring to Foreign Affairs Are Given—The Alaskan Boundary, the Philippines, and Cuba Are All Discussed.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The president's message was read before the Senate and the House today. Domestic matters occupy the first portion.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Regarding the Alaskan boundary dispute the president says:—

"In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. By means of an executive agreement a joint high commission has been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seal, the fisheries coast and contiguous waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise laws, the alien laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provisions for the conveyance of criminals, for wrecking and salvage. Much progress had been made by the commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to the meaning of articles 4 and 4 of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commission proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British commission, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarcations in the region about Lynn Canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary."

"Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbors, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast territory of Alaska, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary."

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

"This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to the affairs not of a direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States was authorized, upon the request of the British government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of the British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity was afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants. In the case of certain Italians in Louisiana, Mr. McKinley follows President Harrison in urging that congress extend the powers of the federal courts so that they may have jurisdiction over offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States."

"The president after a complimentary reference to the friendly feeling the government of Japan has for the United States, hopes that that country will be soon brought into telegraphic relation with this country and also calls attention to his special message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, recommending that congress authorize the postmaster general to invite competitive bids for the establishment of such a cable."

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

"President McKinley reviews at some length the Samoan troubles, and says that he will submit to the Senate a contract entered into between the United States, Germany and England for its action, and then takes up the rendition of Cuba and Porto Rico since the treaty of peace with Spain was signed. He distinctly says that the pledge as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress on April 18, 1898, by which the United States disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification of and the determination that when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people, is of the highest honorable obligation and must be strictly kept. He says further:—

"Our mission to accomplish what we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning aside any loosely framed commonwealth to face vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruity of their political organization resulting from internal rivalries to

side their strength and dissipate their energies. To greater blessing which come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men, re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate end."

Slavery in the Sulus.

Mr. McKinley then tells of the establishment of a government in this island of Negroes, the first island to accept American sovereignty and gives to congress the principal features of the constitution under which its affairs are now being carried on provisionally.

His next tells of the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain over the Sulus islands, and concerning the article which provides that any slave in the Archipelago of Jolo shall have the right of purchasing freedom by paying to the master the usual market value, not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulus Archipelago.

Future of the Philippines.

"The future of the government of the Philippines," says the president "reads with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been conferred to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them."

"The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We find in the islands a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could prevail another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Devay's fleet in Manila bay instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the people and loyal majority, who are depending better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and against them against any foreign power with which they chose the quarrel. In short, it would take from the commerce of the United States the most important and best of its markets, and would vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour."

"The president does not deem it desirable to recommend at this time the specific and final formal government for the island, leaving that to congress when peace is fully restored. But, he believes that reconstruction should begin by the establishment of one central civil government with its seat at Manila, but rather first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments and central governments at last to follow."

Hawaii.

Concerning Hawaii, President McKinley says it is important that an act should be passed erecting these islands into a judicial district, and provide for the appointment of judges and other officers. He then calls attention to the necessity for an immediate legislative relief in the territory of Alaska, the population having increased so rapidly that more ample facilities for local self-government are needed. He also recommends that legislation to the same end be had with reference to Porto Rico."

MUSIC IN ODD PLACES.

Surprises Which Startled a Visitor to a Music-Box Factory.

The chief industry of Geneva is the making of music boxes. The employees in the factories, one of which was visited by a traveler who gives some interesting particulars about them.

An attendant invited him to take a seat. He did so and strains of delightful music came from the chair. He hung his hat on a rack and put his stick on a stand. Music came from both rack and chair. He wrote his name in the visitors' register, and dipping his pen into the ink music burst forth from the instrument.

The manager of the factory explained the process of making music boxes, a business which requires patience and nicety.

The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts and who do nothing else year in and year out. The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served several years of apprenticeship. Another man inserts in the marked places pegs which have been filed to a uniform length. The comb, or set of teeth, which strikes the pegs, and makes the sound is arranged by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then revolved to see that every peg produces a proper tone.

The most delicate work of all is the re-voicing each peg. It is done by a workman who has a good ear for music. He sees that every peg is in its proper place, and is bent at the correct angle.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Fredericton, Dec. 5.—Last night's cold snap closed the river completely and teams will be able to cross in a day or two.

The students of the U. N. B. met yesterday afternoon and passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with William Dwydale, one of their number, on the loss he had sustained by the death of his father at Woodstock.

Rev. Father Casey received a telegram this afternoon from the bishop of the province, St. John, officially notifying him of his appointment as bishop coadjutor, the documents having been received from Rome.

Judge Vanwart delivered judgment this morning on the second application under the habeas corpus act for the discharge of Patrick Doherty from custody.

CONGRESS OPENS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE AND SENATE HAVE BEGUN SESSIONS.

Brigham H. Roberts, Who Has Four Wives and the Support of the State of Utah, Gets a Seat But Is Not Yet Sworn—A Resolution Against Him.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Enormous crowds witnessed the opening scenes in the house today. The principal interest centered in the disposition of a seat for Mr. Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah. Those who anticipated a sensational denouncement were disappointed, the programme outlined by the Republican leaders at their conference on Friday night, was partially carried out. The objection to the admission of Mr. Roberts, who was entered by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Roberts stepped aside without protest, except to ask if by doing so he waived any of his rights. To this the speaker replied in the negative.

There was no protest against the objection to administering the oath to Mr. Roberts and Mr. McKee, Democrat, of Arkansas, joined with Mr. Taylor in his protest. Mr. Taylor offered a resolution to refer that case to a special committee, but the consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow in order to administer the oath to Mr. Roberts with the organization might be transacted today.

Although Mr. Roberts was not sworn in today, he secured a seat. This, however, was an accident. In the seat drawing lottery no provision had been made for Mr. Roberts, but when the drawing itself had not been provided with seats and the speaker secured from the house general permission for those members who do not draw seats to make such selections as they could. Under this authority Mr. Roberts got a seat in an obscure position on the Republican side.

Mr. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings until the drawing was over. Mr. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings until the drawing was over. Mr. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings until the drawing was over.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The formal memorial and protest against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts to congress, which was printed in the House Record and placed on the desks of members during the day. The main points are that Roberts is not a citizen of the United States, that he is a bigamist and polygamist, contrary to the law; that he has been prosecuted and punished for "unlawful cohabitation" more than once; that he was born of British parents within the British realm and has never renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria.

After reciting the legal and moral objections to Mr. Roberts, the petition asks that the House do not admit him to office or to have a seat in the house, that a special committee investigate the subject and that Roberts' seat be declared vacant. The document is signed by Josiah Strong, New York, president of the league of social service, and many others.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Appropriate tribute to the memory of late Vice-President Hobart was paid by the senate today at its first session of the 56th congress. The session lasted only 25 minutes and only the most formal and necessary business was transacted. After the adoption of the usual routine resolutions and the adjournment of the house, the members of the oath of office, Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, presented fitting resolutions upon the death of the vice-president. The resolutions were ordered to be communicated to the house of representatives and the session, on motion of Mr. Keane, of New Jersey, was suspended.

Washington, Dec. 5.—After an interesting debate of three hours the house today by a vote of 312 to 39 adopted the process of making music boxes, a business which requires patience and nicety.

The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts and who do nothing else year in and year out. The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served several years of apprenticeship. Another man inserts in the marked places pegs which have been filed to a uniform length. The comb, or set of teeth, which strikes the pegs, and makes the sound is arranged by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then revolved to see that every peg produces a proper tone.

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side. Mr. Richardson championed his resolution. During the debate Mr. Grosvenor, Republican, of Ohio, rose to indignantly repel an insinuation by Mr. Roberts that he was knowingly appointed member of polygamy to federal offices in Utah.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Today's session of senate lasted two hours and forty minutes, practically the entire time being consumed in the reading of the president's message.

The announcement of the death of Senator-elect Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska, was received by the senate with sincere regret. Although he was not officially a member of the body he was well known to many of the senators and by them was held in high regard. At the conclusion of the reading of the message the senate adopted resolutions of regret presented by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and as a mark of respect adjourned immediately.

RISE IN WOOLS.

Raw Material Scarce and Orders Plenty—Silk Also Goes Up.

A shortage in the wool supply of the world, coupled with an increase in the consumption, has resulted in a tremendous advance in the price of goods manufactured from it. The growing of sheep and the finer grades of wool peculiar to Australia have recently been neglected, and sheep men have turned their attention to producing mutton for the English market, finding in the meat larger and quicker returns than from the wool. The effects of this are now being felt on this side of the world for classes of wools in which the fine Australian fleeces used have a few months advanced more than fifty per cent.

The manufacturers, in consequence of the scarcity of raw material, are finding it a difficult problem to fill their orders, even at advanced prices. This is true of manufacturers both in Canada and the United States and England. The Penman Manufacturing Company, the Auburn Woolen Company, and the Trent Valley Manufacturing Company, three of the largest woolen manufacturers in Canada, have through their agent house, D. Morrice, Sons & Co., Montreal, have united in the following circular letter to their customers:—

"In view of recent market advance in the price of our raw material, (wool, supplies, etc.), and the possibility of further advance in the future, we find it necessary to advise our customers as follows:—

"All goods made by us are subject to an advance in price at any time without notice.

"Orders held by any house, waiting for our sale to call, or for any other reason, cannot be considered. Only such orders will be recognized as have been duly received and acknowledged by our firm.

"The above particulars are given not only for our own protection, but that our customers may not over-see any line of goods purchased from us, as one man produced of being able to record repeats at the same price as their original orders."

Silks have also taken a big jump. Manchester, Robertson & Allison of this city have received a letter from Lister & Co., of Bradford, Eng., manufacturers of silks, velvets, plushes, etc., withdrawing all former quotations.

ODD WAYS OF TELLING TIME.

Many Mark Its March by the Progress of Business.

So regular is the progress of business in a great city like this that many persons make the march of time without referring to a clock. They merely note passing occurrences. No matter in what section of the city one may live; he will, after a moment's thought, recall some daily occurrence that will acquaint him with the time of day.

The people on Washington Heights have for years been able to tell to a dot when it is 11 p. m. on week days, and 10 o'clock on Sunday nights by the toll of a familiar trumpet whistle. This trumpet belongs to a watchman. A cashier in one of the biggest banks near Wall street never looks at Trinity as he approaches his office. He knows to a certainty whether he is on time by the location in which he meets a shoeing peddler. If the latter be on the south side of Pine street and Broadway the cashier knows he is on time. Should he be to the north of that point the cashier is late.

A woman on West Twenty-fifth street begins to cook breakfast every morning at the moment that a certain police officer goes by. It is her way of telling time, and the blue coat's approach never varies a minute. Along Third avenue some of the shopkeepers tell the time by simply glancing at the familiar face of some passing motorman. It is a most interesting study this telling of time without watch or clock.—(Brooklyn Eagle.)

QUEENS COUNTY LIBERAL MEETINGS.

Mr. C. J. Milligan, organizer for the Liberal party in New Brunswick, will visit Queens county this week, holding public meetings and organizing in the several parishes. Hon. L. P. Harris and Senator King will be at a number of the meetings. The meetings will be at 7:30 o'clock on the following evenings:—

Cumberland Bay, Saturday, Dec. 9. Waterbury Hall, Monday, Dec. 11. Brunswick, Tuesday, Dec. 12. (Only.) Wednesday, Dec. 13. Shannon Hall, Thursday, Dec. 14. Narrows, Friday, Dec. 15. James, Saturday, Dec. 16. (Gagetown, Monday, Dec. 18. Hampstead, Tuesday, Dec. 19. Armstrong's Corner, Wednesday, Dec. 20. Welford Station or Broad River, Thursday, Dec. 21.

NEWFOUNDLAND WRECKS.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 4.—The schooner Helen, Captain Chetwynd, went ashore last Saturday night at Isle Aux Morts, near Cape Ray, and is a total wreck. The crew of seven men reached the coast to-night after drifting for two days.

The schr Cabot went ashore in the same gale, but the crew made land in safety, one of the men having his leg broken.

ELAND-LAAGTE.

THE BATTLE IN WHICH THE GORDONS AVENGED MAJUBA.

Correspondent of the New York World Describes British Bravery and Boer Treachery—The Bayonet Was More Than the Boer Could Stand.

The New York World publishes a stirring account by mail of the battle of Eland's Laagte, from John Stuart, its correspondent at Ladysmith. Although the World in the article "Boers' Courage in Battle Attested by World Correspondent," yet the attestation seems chiefly to be the other way. It is noteworthy, too, that the correspondent cites several specific cases of treachery on the part of the Boers. It is worth while remembering that the Imperial Light Horse, who figured so prominently in this battle, is composed of young Uildlanders, who had been living in Johannesburg. Mr. Stuart says, in the course of his letter:—

A heavy storm of rain and hail came on at 5 o'clock, and for nearly half an hour it was impossible to see any great distance ahead. But the firing went on with undiminished vigor.

As we advanced to a point within 700 yards of the last Boer stand we were compelled to hitch up our horses and take cover. In Boer warfare taking cover is the art of all the arts, but it is not an easy art to practice.

The Gordons had reached the brow of the kopje, and the Imperial Light Horse were a little ahead of them. They were compelled to hitch up our horses and take cover. In Boer warfare taking cover is the art of all the arts, but it is not an easy art to practice.

"You're gutters for the fighting," said a Gordon, "but ye've got yer bellyful the day." "Mon," said another, "there's nae doubt that this is yer Dargai." The Gordons who were not at Dargai are as proud of it, by the way, as the Gordons who were there.

When the "cease fire" sounded, the Gordons were standing in far too close a line—a splendid target, of which the enemy made full and free advantage.

For some unexplained reason someone used the word "retire" in the hearing of a bugler. I have since discovered that the retires were sounded by a Boer with a bugle near the Gordons, close enough to cause the regiment to think the order was meant for them. The same trick was used on the Dubliners at Tanna without success. "Retire be adjective," he said—or didn't say—and promptly sounded the advance.

The Bayonet.

In they went, the Light Horse on their right, cutting for their bayonets. Man fell behind man, but the line never wavered nor broke till the bayonets got among the Boers. As one man prodded a Boer, he remarked in a broad Sep's accent: "I remember Majuba; you'll remember Eland's Laagte." I don't think the Boers' memory of Eland's Laagte was very prolonged. "You're for Jock," said another with a thrust, adding with a second thrust, "you're for myself."

The Boers did not stand up to cold steel. They knelt and held up their hands and cried for mercy. Mercy they got, but in some instances they returned treachery and got justice.

Trooper White, of C company, Imperial Light Horse was running beside Capt. Mullins and a couple of troopers when three Boers held up their hands. "Don't fire!" said Capt. Mullins. A fourth Boer, standing close to the three, then aimed at Capt. Mullins, but he was too quick, inflicting a wound from which he has since died. Then he shot Capt. Mullins through the shoulder. The others picked up their rifles and attempted to get in their shots before the reward of their treachery could be inflicted. But they failed.

A Manchester soldier told me that an old Boer prayed for quarter to his "pal." The "pal" gave it, withdrawing his bayonet; but after he had passed on the Boer put a bullet through his head. There was a piece of cold steel in the old Boer's rifle before long.

Boer Treachery.

Twice the sanctity of the white flag was desecrated by the Boers. Once on the right the pocket handkerchiefs were floated over a farm house. The troop of the Light Horse who were nearest drew up, when a Boer wounded a man, firing from behind a window. Two of his mates carried him to a place of safety, but on the way the wounded man was hit again, and one of his bearers got a bullet in the body.

In the other case a white flag was put up before the Devons charged from a small kopje. The officer bade his men cease fire, and the Boers under the white flag immediately poured a bullet charge into them. It did not take long to rush that kopje.

The Boers had no pluck, no heart for the bayonet. The Gordons' blood was up. They had lost heavily, owing to their close formation, and because their dark kilts gave the Boers a capital mark. Their colonel, a major and eight officers were wounded; Major Denne and two other officers were dead. The rank and file had suffered severely. At such a time men mean killing, but the Boers would not stand.

The Imperials had lost their colonel, and every man in the regiment loved him. Experienced officers have told me that they never knew the sentiment of attachment between a commanding officer and his force establish itself so quickly. I believe that not a man in the Light Horse cared where he went or what happened so long as he "took it out" of at least one Boer for Scott Chisholm's death. They had no bayonets, but they went in with clubbed carbines or prodding with the muzzle end.

Boers Run Faster Than British.

As the right drove the Boers along the kopje—for they attempted to get back to their horses—the Devons and the Manchester got into the mass; but the Boers ran like bucks; they ran as Mashona men run from their enemies, jumping boulders, throwing their arms away, shouting "Alle machtag!" and even screaming. They were faster than the heavily-weighted Tommies who had over-

coats "and bits and things" to carry. Many were left on the field, others reached the horses, and some hid behind boulders a mile from the scene of battle. Those who got away on horseback had to meet the Lancers.

But night had fallen. The Lancers rode through them three, sticking more than 50. One Lancer found two men riding a single horse and skewered them both. The remnant were left to the squadron of Dragoons, but the country widened out, and the "Jollims" know how to take advantage of the darkness.

The Battle Field.

A battle field is not a nice place when the fight is over, and I refrain from dwelling on the horrors of the night. Poor fellows lay groaning, crumpled up in dumb torture or kicking in impatience of their agony, calling out their company's number or the name of their regiment, sometimes firing their rifles to attract attention.

No death has been more severely felt than Col. Scott Chisholm's. He was a good man and a good soldier, brave to the point of recklessness, a wonderfully inspiring leader, and, as I judged him about a month's knowledge of him, single-minded, fervent in all his works, passionately in earnest. His regiment almost worshipped him.

During the fight he only took cover once or twice, going from troop to troop, praising and encouraging the men in words that were always well chosen, for no man could praise his blame or praise more aptly. At the last ridge he stopped to tie up the leg of a wounded trooper, and was shot himself in the leg. Two of his men went to his assistance, but he waved them off, telling them to go on with their fighting and leave him alone. Then he was shot in one of the lungs and the men went to his help, but while they were trying to get him to cover a bullet lodged in his head and killed him. The last words he was heard to say were: "My fellows are doing well." His fellows will always remember that.

We soon found that we had been opposing the Krugersdorp and Johannesburg contingent, under Commandant Kook, with a sprinkling of Pretoria men under Dr. Coster, who had prosecuted the reformers and who died bravely.

Boers Fought Bravely.

It cannot be denied that the Boers, many of whom I knew personally, fought bravely and with a sort of courage that is not usually associated with the Boer. They took up their positions and were praying earnestly for night to fall that they might hold under the cover of darkness, but as they could not effect it they fought on.

Queer Effects of Wounds.

An Imperial Light Horseman was absolutely paralyzed with fear. "Come on, don't be a coward," said Major Sampson. The man tried, his heart will be good enough, but he failed physically. Soon afterward Simpson saw him rushing to the front with all his might, blood pouring from a wound in his face. "Where are the Boers?" he cried. "Let me get at them!"

Another Light Horseman did not know he was wounded (in the abdomen) until the next day. He thought that the slight pain he suffered was due to drinking beer on an empty stomach after the fight was over.

One Dutchman was found moaning and crying under a thorn bush. "You dead, I'm dead," he cried. "It's that dreadful lyddite." He was told that no lyddite had been used in the battle. "I know it was," he said, "because I read it in The Standard and Diggers' News." A quaint reason. He was examined and punched all over and found to be not so much as scratched. "I know," he said, "but I'm dead; I'll die soon. The Standard and Diggers' say that lyddite kills you without hurting you."

TO ENFORCE THE ACT.

Sackville Residents Will Seek to Obtain Convictions for the Third and Fourth Offences.

Sackville, Dec. 4.—The result of the recent Scott Act election in the county of Westmorland has given much satisfaction to the temperance people. Last evening a union thanksgiving service was held in the Methodist church at which a series of resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, looking forward to the stringent enforcement of the law in future to that heretofore. The entire congregation, by a rising vote, pledged support in obtaining convictions for the third and fourth offence against violators, and thereby stamp out effectually attempted illicit sales and again give supporters of the Canadian Temperance Act confidence in its efficiency. The speakers were Rev. E. E. Daley, Dr. Sprague Stewart, Borden, and Brecken Professors Andrews and Paisley, and Judge Emerson.

PREPARING TO STEAL.

A Plot Discovered to Stuff Ballot Boxes in Manitoba on Thursday.

Winnipeg, Dec. 5.—Information of a most important and reliable kind has reached the attorney general of Manitoba of an attempt to violate the laws of the province and of the dominion at the elections on Thursday. A letter which was sent out today from the attorney general to each returning officer in the province reads in part as follows:—"Sir, I am instructed to write to you that information has been communicated to this department which points to a widespread attempt to tamper with ballots of electors at the forthcoming election. Notify your deputy returning officers verbally or in writing at once. Instruct them to watch the ballot closely, identifying their initials with utmost care and arrest any person guilty of offence."

A GOOD TIME TO BEGIN.

Mr. Rockingham—Now, Margaret, I want you to economize. I want you to save every cent you can. Mrs. Rockingham—Why, Alexander, I thought you said the other day that prosperity had returned—that you were making barrels of money.

Mr. Rockingham—Yes. That's why I want you to economize. You can do it now and it won't make any difference whether you create conviction or not.—(Chicago Times Herald.)