

PRISE

mped on... cake of... Soap... ere so you... to deceived... is only one... See to it... your soap... that word—

RISE

ve hard soap.

the Aroostook, was in... He reports the work... the country to be pro... This cut this year... 100,000 feet. This is... excess of last year... of McFarlane... nderson is suffering... of paralysis, and his... sidered quite serious.

MARTINS.

ep Dairy Cows, Bacon... and Hens.

Farmers' Institute Meet... of Its Practical... character.

N. B., Dec. 9.—Last... Invincible lodge, I... in their hall, Orange... and elected the fol... for the ensuing year: W. M.; Calvin Brad... John M. Dixon, chap... R. S.; Jos. H. Brad... William Fletcher, T... D. of C. Joseph Mc... committee, James... Dunlap, Henry Green... gard, Wm. H. Greer... were made by the... Moore.

A Farmers' Institute... id in the Temperance... M. Campbell and W... president and secre... and Dakymen's... reeded the meeting... ly attended by repre... The chairman... after a few remarks... object of the meeting... W. Hubbard, the edi... perative Farmer, who... terating discourse on... the care and choice of... He recommended eye... ation for the advance... ment interest, as farm... different to what it was... ago, and required... science, and scientific... be adopted. He... the market of New... far superior to the... west, and explained... used in the cream... of butter per day... out 600 pounds. The... system would not be... k up a trade in but... butter is uniform, and... son why dairy butter... keep in the dairy... try to keep our young... they must have pro... and in order to... employment the farm... more stock. The best... keep is the dairy... the he. If the farmer... stock of this kind... any of profitable work... boys and girls. Con... dition of the care of... that cold stoppage... so the stable should... well ventilated, the... clean and pure and the... lar. The month of... lions of that month... ed as nearly as possi... the year.

a short and spirited... great faith for the... tains along the line... ll spoke for a short... breed of cattle for... ter which he invited... the audience concern... care of stock. He... sisting of forty-five... the young stock, advan... quest and made en... were readily answer... n spoke briefly, show... ese that would result... d bringing the marsh... tains under proper... and Rev. S. H. Corn... the meeting briefly... unanimous vote of... dered the speakers.

en Cry for... TORIA... NADIAN SOO... Rates from St... and New... e. 9.—Excitement was... ed circles by the an... the Canadian Paci... made a great splash in... from St. Paul and... points in the east. His... ment made by the Soo... all Canada, New Eng... York points, including... and New York. The... to New York is \$44.50... ar one way rate via... Paul lines is \$31.50... a trip rate to Boston... many \$38.50.

A WATCH FREE?

YES, WATCHES FOR EVERYBODY!

Read the "Semi-Weekly Sun's" Unparalleled Offer, and Then Go Right to Work and Secure One.

HUNDREDS OF YOUNG LADIES AND YOUNG MEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY CAN GET A GOOD WATCH IN THIS WAY, FREE.

Just Think of It! A Gold Plated or Filled, or Solid Silver Watch for Less Than a Week's Work!

THE MORE SUBSCRIBERS YOU OBTAIN, THE GREATER WILL BE YOUR REWARD.

No one without a Good Watch is Almost Inexcusable Negligence. Under the Terms of the "Semi-Weekly Sun's" Offer, the Trouble of Securing a Reliable Time-keeper FREE amounts to Nothing.

REMEMBER

The "Semi-Weekly Sun" is the Best All Around Newspaper Published in the Maritime Provinces.

It is Bright, Reliable, Clean and up to date.

It is the Ideal Journal for the Household.

It is issued every Wednesday and Saturday, and is a welcome visitor twice a week in over ten thousand homes throughout the Maritime Provinces, and is eagerly read by hundreds of Canadians now residing in the United States, Great Britain, and more distant parts of the world.

But the management aims to secure a still greater circulation and to place it under every roof in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

In full confidence that the "Semi-Weekly Sun" will secure an abiding foothold wherever it is once read, the management makes the following magnificent and matchless offers to canvassers:

OFFER No. 1.

For Twelve (12) new cash Subscriptions of Seventy-Five Cents (75c) each, to the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, you will receive a

NICKEL OPEN FACE WATCH,

fully guaranteed as a time keeper that will stand the roughest possible usage. Its equal cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than \$2.50.

OFFER No. 2.

For Thirty (30) paid up new Subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN for one year at Seventy-Five (75c) Cents each, we will send one

Gold Plated (Gentleman's) Open Face Watch with American Case and Swiss Movement; retail price \$5.00.

OFFER No. 3.

For Thirty-Five (35) paid up new Subscriptions to

Any person failing to get the full number of Subscriptions, can have the premium by paying the difference on an equitable basis.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO ALFRED MARKHAM - - Manager of the SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

A BRUTAL JOB.

The Execution of the Murderer of Mate Saunders of Sch. Olive Pecker Very Badly Managed.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 9.—John Anderson, the condemned murderer of Mate Saunders of the sch. Olive Pecker, was executed in the city jail at 3 p. m. today. He marched from his cell to the scaffold unsupported and with firm step ascended the steps without assistance. After prayer by Rev. J. B. Merritt, chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel, who kissed him good-bye, Anderson made a short speech, saying he had forgiven the men who swore his life away, and would die at peace with the world and God. He spoke pleasantly to and smiled at the death watchers and to the crowd below in a firm voice said: "I am ready." At 8:09 the trap was sprung and Anderson's body shot downward. The rope parted just inside the knot and his body fell to the cobble-stones. A thrill of horror ran through the crowd. Officers and witnesses rushed to the body and snatched the cap from

the head and found blood oozing from mouth, nose and ears. A doctor was called and soon Anderson opened his eyes and, it was said, started to breathe. He was carried feet foremost up the stairs to the platform and laid down until a chair was obtained. He was then placed in this, but he never spoke. Preparations for re-hanging him were hurriedly made. The other end of the rope was adjusted around his neck. He was then raised to a standing posture and the straps placed on his limbs. While supported by the witnesses the trap was sprung the second time. In twenty-three minutes life was pronounced extinct. Nine minutes elapsed between the first and second drop. Anderson's neck was broken, supposedly by the last drop. Marshall Treat refused to turn the body over to the Virginia Anatomical Society, and it was placed in a hand-some casket and buried in the Seamen's lot in Elmwood cemetery.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Cuba is to be Relinquished and Porto Rico and Philippines Ceded.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The United States peace commissioners rested today, after the long strain of daily conferences and almost daily sessions with the Spaniards, the intensity of which they hardly realized until it was over. Warm personal friendships and mutual regard have arisen between the two commissions as the result of their extended controversy at close quarters. Today several members of both commissions exchanged calls. The American commissioners unofficially informed the Spaniards that they would be glad to have the two commissions dine together. The reply, which like the invitation, was conveyed diplomatically through a third party, was that the Spaniards would be most pleased, but feared it would be inadvisable, because it might be misconstrued at Madrid,

where already much feeling existed against the Spanish commissioners. Several members of the United States commission were inclined at first to publish the text of the treaty, but Senator Frye made a strong plea yesterday for the observance of courtesy towards the United States senate, and his arguments prevailed. Further details, however, have been learned as to the wording of the treaty, which provides that Cuba is to be relinquished and that Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be ceded. The Americans are to pay for the repatriation of the Spanish troops from all the colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by them. They are to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines and of such ships as have been captured. The commercial treaties between the two nations which the war ruptured are to be renewed at the convenience of the two nations. The protocol makes nearly six hundred typewritten pages. Read the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

NEWS FROM CAPE COD.

Travelled Seven Thousand Nautical Miles Before Reaching St. John.

A Very Interesting Story of How the Particulars of the Portland's Loss Were Distributed by Telegraph.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.)

CHEATHAM, Mass., Dec. 7.—The inestimable value of the cable and land telegraph probably never was more fully demonstrated than last week, when the people of the eastern portion of the United States and Canada, many of whom were relatives or friends of the one hundred and fifty or more men and women lost by the foundering of the steamship Portland, were clamoring for particulars of the disaster.

Much of the news of the wreck sent to sections comparatively as near as New York and New Brunswick, and even Massachusetts, traversed a route 8,300 nautical miles, and in some instances 7,000. In order to transmit several despatches to Boston, less than 100 miles from points near where wreckage was washed ashore, at a time when the public had practically no particulars of the discovery, it was necessary to send them via St. Pierre, Miquelon, a French possession near the coast of Newfoundland; the port of Brest, France; England; the southwestern coast of Ireland, North Sydney, Cape Breton, Canada, N. S., Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and even New York city. Why it was necessary to inform, through the newspapers, the people most interested in the disaster, by means of a route nearly 10,000 miles in length, is explained as follows:

The great northeast gale which swept the Portland to her destruction on Sunday, Nov. 27, off Cape Cod, a narrow hook of land projecting for fifty miles or more into the Atlantic ocean, also destroyed nearly every vestige of the telegraph and telephone system of the entire Cape country. The work of the storm was so complete that neither telephonic nor telegraphic communication with Cape Cod towns had been restored ten days after the storm. The long, straight line of railway which runs to Provincetown, the famous old fishing settlement near the tip end of the Cape, was washed out at various points, thereby preventing direct train services with Boston for several days. Considering the paralysis of train and wire service on land, it is not at all surprising that the world was not informed of the finding of bodies and wreckage from the lost steamer until nearly thirty-six hours after the destruction of the government life saving stations on Cape Cod had been informed by the silent but convincing testimony that the missing Portland had met her doom. The news was finally carried to Boston by a Chief of Mail named Small, who had spent part of Monday afternoon, Nov. 28, all Monday night and nearly half of the following day on the road. In his efforts to get the tidings to the city, he was accompanied by a number of men, which was received about noon Tuesday, and while conveying the fact that the Portland was lost, left some room for doubt. Four hours later the Provincetown steamer Longfellow reached Boston, and her officers confirmed the loss of the Portland, but they brought only few additional particulars, which were altogether inadequate to supply the demand for hundreds of newspapers and a host of people in the United States and Canada, directly interested in the wreck. All the publishers of the Boston newspapers and New England Agent Fahay of the Associated Press, immediately despatched men or runners to Cape Cod, which by water is a journey of five hours from Boston. All the tugs had plenty of time to return the same night, but while at Provincetown a 60 knot northeaster set in, keeping the tugs in the old fishermen's haven all night. The gale was accompanied by a driving sleet storm, that gave Cape Cod the appearance of a barren region in Labrador, and thoroughly chilled those who were watching on the Cape beach for the appearance of more bodies, and the men who were compiling a comprehensive report of the intelligence that had to be gathered along a forty mile coast. The total prostration of the land wires, the imprisonment of all vessels by the furious gale and the report made by the railroad officials that a journey to Boston, the nearest point where wires were in condition to be operated, would take from 6:35 o'clock in the morning until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and perhaps longer, because of serious washouts, were sufficient to discourage nearly every newspaper man and steamboat official in this desolate section of country.

Several representatives of newspapers, all of which are furnished news by the Associated Press, received information that the latter's representatives who had been sent up by Manager Fahay of the Boston office, its distributing and news collecting agency for New England and the provinces, had some plan which would relieve the situation. No satisfaction could be obtained from the Associated Press men, however, and it was decided that representatives of all Boston papers would send men on the 6:35 train Wednesday morning with the first full account obtainable of the Portland disaster, and that there was nothing else to do but tolerate the all-day journey to the capital. It developed afterwards that as the result of a conference on Tuesday between Manager Fahay, Chief Operator Ernest M. Fisher and Night City Editor Wm. G. Swan of the Associated Press in Boston, that in the event of a failure to restore wire communication by land, that Mr. Fisher and the others of the delegation to Cape Cod were to make an attempt to send news by the cable of the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques, which lands at Orleans, 25 miles south of Provincetown. The attempt, it appears, was made early Wednesday forenoon after a tedious ride over a weakened railroad bed, including a five mile transfer in a wagon over a rough and dangerous roundabout route, through fields and over steep hills. The Orleans cable agent, H. Osborne, at first absolutely refused to consider such a novelty of sending news to Boston over his line, which did not land anywhere else in North America, except at the old fashioned fishing port of St. Pierre, on the island of Miquelon, near the Newfoundland coast. He maintained, moreover, that the company's trans-Atlantic business would fully occupy the cable for two days. Chief Operator Fisher, who is a southerner, employed the persuasive ways of his people, and after a protracted argument the agent agreed to send news and to allow no other news agency or newspaper representatives to send matter except at tolls that were prohibitive, for a day or two at least. The French company undertook to send the despatches to Boston by way of St. Pierre, thence by cable to North Sydney, Cape Breton, thence by landline to the Strait of Canso, which separates Cape Breton from the peninsular section of Nova Scotia; across the Strait by cable and then by landline through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and probably by way of Montreal and New York; total distance of over 2,000 nautical miles. Little news was sent by this route, however, as the plan was interrupted by the blowing down of the landline in Cape Breton by the storm, which had moved up the coast.

The next route decided upon was by cable to Brest, France; thence to the latter company's lines to the Nova Scotia coast, a distance of nearly 6,000 nautical miles.

This route was successfully followed. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic service in eastern Maine, it was necessary for a time to send the news to Boston from the cable station in Nova Scotia, by way of St. John and Montreal over the Canadian Pacific, and Postal and Western Union lines. From Boston the despatches were distributed to the world.

Early Tuesday morning, the day the cable plan was adopted, a third Associated Press representative, Fred H. Gashby of the editorial staff left Provincetown for the Boston office with a detailed account of the wreck, arriving late in the afternoon on the first train to reach Boston from the cape since the storm. The news brought by train was augmented by the cable despatches with the result that 4,000 words giving the first complete story of all that was known of the great disaster, were furnished the newspapers of the United States and Canada.

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