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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.
 ALFRED MARKHAM,
 Manager.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN
 ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 2, 1899.
 JURISDICTION ON THE BAY OF FUNDY.

It is announced somewhat definitely by the Boston Herald that Elmer Maxwell, who is accused of the murder of Captain Bailey, will be handed over without question to the United States authorities. We suppose that the attorney general will not go hastily in this matter, and that he will not admit United States jurisdiction over any part of the Bay of Fundy until he has consulted the minister of justice. Mr. White might make up his mind in five minutes that the courts of this province have no jurisdiction over water more than three miles from the shore of the Bay. But the consequence of his act would remain as a precedent long after he was in the grave, to prejudice Canadian claims and Canadian rights, not only on the Atlantic coast, but on the Alaska frontier, in Hudson Bay, and in many east waters. If the whole of the Bay of Fundy within the points where both shores are in Canada is a Canadian water, no concession should be made which would throw doubt on the title. If the question is doubtful, it is clearly the duty of the Canadian authorities to take no step which will give the United States the benefit of the doubt. It is not a matter of national importance whether Maxwell is tried in Maine or New Brunswick. It is of the highest importance to Canada that no authoritative admission should be made which would deprive this country of its territorial rights here or elsewhere.

We suggest that Mr. White should consult the minister of justice before he makes further admissions. The point of this suggestion will be apparent to any person who reads an able speech of Mr. Maxwell delivered in 1888 in the house of commons. Then, as now, Mr. Mills claimed and received recognition as an authority on international law. In his review of the fishery treaty negotiated with the United States by Mr. Chamberlain and Charles F. Tupper, Mr. Mills took strong ground that Canada was making a surrender of territorial rights in admitting the United States fishing vessels into bays more than three miles wide of the mouth.

By the treaty of 1818 it was agreed that United States vessels should not fish in British bays. The British government for a quarter of a century afterward held that this applied to the Bay of Fundy. The case of the schooner Washington, seized at the mouth of the bay, and decided by an umpire to have been captured on the high seas, did not settle the question, for the Washington was said to have been seized between British and United States headlands, too far down the bay to make a test case. The British government in 1845 waived the right to seize fishermen in the Bay of Fundy more than three miles from the shore, but this concession was made on the understanding that the United States would not have been only an arrangement about fishing, and may not have affected the general question of jurisdiction.

To go back to Mr. Mills. The present minister of justice spoke of "the surrender of our sovereignty over a very large area of water embracing 20,000 square miles." He argued that no jurisdiction was established by the treaty of 1818, but that "this convention did nothing more than lay down the basis of international law" in respect to territorial waters.

Mr. Mills proceeded as follows: "What is our position? It is exactly 'the position of the United States.' 'Whatever right they have over bays on our coast, we have over bays on our coast.' The maximum size of a bay in any other country cannot be greater than that in our own country. What then is the position? It is that the United States and their attorney general, and the district courts decided in regard to their bays and coasts? They have decided that the bays belong to the states 'in which they are situated.' Justice 'Story, in a very important case, held that the Bay of Delaware was not a part of the high seas, because it was 'between the jaws of the land,' and therefore it was a part of the land." Mr. Mills pointed out that the United States claimed jurisdiction over the waters of the Bay of Delaware, 15 miles wide, Chesapeake Bay, 12 miles wide, and Massachusetts Bay, 10 miles wide. Then he went on to cite British authorities, mentioning a case of murder which took place in British Channel, a bay which he said was 20 miles wide at the mouth, and which the Court of Queen's Bench decided was not a part of the high seas. He also cited the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council, where by Conception Bay, which is 20 miles wide, was held not to be a part of the high seas. Mr. Mills showed that the United States claimed sovereignty over Behring's Sea, which was 2,000 miles wide, and solemnly pointed out that the concessions made by the Chamberlain treaty would endanger the sovereignty of Canada over territorial waters clearly within our jurisdiction.

The treaty then under discussion never became law. Whatever rights Canada had over bays and coast waters in 1888 she has now. Mr. Mills is minister of justice. He has for a legal colleague Sir Louis Davies, who seems

to have shared his view in 1888. It is therefore most fitting that the minister of justice should be consulted before the admission is made that Canada does not own the Bay of Fundy.
 It is not at all certain that Mr. Mills was right, though he could and did cite high authority in international law. Professor Weldon, who followed him, cast doubt on some of his inferences. He admitted that the earlier authorities supported Mr. Mills' view, but contended that the rule applying to the case was not exact. Dr. Weldon quoted Lord Blackburn's judgment in the Conception Bay case, where his lordship said: "It does not appear to their lordships that jurists and text writers are agreed what were the rules as to dimensions and configuration, which, apart from other considerations, would lead to the conclusion that a bay is or is not part of the territory of the state possessing the adjoining coast, and it is never 'that they can and have made a ground of judicial determination.' It seems, therefore, possible that the Bay of Fundy is British territory and not part of the high seas. Eleven years ago Mr. Mills was sure that it was not high seas, but was a closed water. Therefore, in view of the fact that the United States press is already drawing inferences of national importance from the supposed course of the attorney general, it will be prudent for the minister of justice to take counsel with the minister of justice before going any farther.

A VICTORY FOR THE SCOTT ACT.
 As the Sun pointed out at the beginning of the campaign, the Scott Act contest in Westmorland was an event of more than local significance. The maritime provinces are almost alone in retaining prohibition, and if the attempt to secure the repeal of the Scott Act in Westmorland had been successful it would have been followed by a like attack on the system in other counties. For reasons that appear in the returns by parishes, Westmorland was the county where prohibition could be most effectively attacked, but success in Westmorland would have been a great assistance and encouragement in other places where these conditions did not exist.

The decided majority given for the Act by the English-speaking people suggests the hopelessness of inducing this class of the population in the country districts of the maritime provinces to repeal the Act. The French-speaking people of Westmorland are still opposed to the law. This opposition is shown in the fact that even more strongly than it was before, but in Dorchester, which is largely Acadian, the anti-Scott Act majority was greatly reduced.

The vote polled on this occasion was large. The issues were well defined, and the issue was discussed in public meetings all over the country. Mr. Summerhayes, an able organizer and persuasive speaker, conducted the campaign in favor of license. He made a great speech in the hall, and the advantage of much assistance from local speakers, while the county furnished troops of orators for prohibition.

The successful defence of the most important position in this province must be satisfactory to the opponents of the liquor license. According to government reasoning in the plebiscite matter, the vote was strongly against prohibition in Westmorland, because the vote for the Act was a long way short of the majority of the total registered electorate. But as the government does not apply the same method of reasoning to any other subject, the Scott Act is supposed to be sustained.

THE RISE AND FALL OF DEWEY.
 Reflecting persons watched with amused interest the rise and progress of Dewey's enthusiasm in the mining in the mysterious burst of hysterics which greeted his return from Manila. In this case the anti-china plot was not an obvious moral. The people in their frenzy gave Dewey house, as they would have given him a city or a state had he expressed a desire to lay in a winter stock of that sort of goods. Dewey, thinking in his simplicity that the house was his, gave it to the wife whom he had married in the midst of the uproar. It does not seem to have occurred to the admiral to consult his admirers about this transfer, or perhaps in the first flush of his old enthusiasm he thought that the nation was as much in love with his wife as he was. It was, therefore, a rude awakening for him when he found himself the object of a mischievous outpouring of speechless as furious, incoherent, turgid, bombastic and unreasoning as the shouts which greeted him when he landed in New York. Wild women demanded their money back. Violent men named the name of Dewey and were whipped off the Dewey arch. Even public people found in the occurrence proof that there was "no fool like the old fool," and the most friendly journalistic asked in the most pathetically rhetorical fashion, "Why did he do it?"

And the hero, that was, fretted and stormed and could not conceal his anger and shame. His adroit secretary managed a second transfer of the house to young Dewey and with obvious mendacity said that this was the original intention. Mrs. Dewey, who as a society woman, had dimly foreseen this episode and given unheeded warning, endured speechless agony and humiliation, while her husband cursed the day that ever he saw Manila, and said pitiously that when the people gave him the house he thought they meant it.
 Poor Dewey! He is still a good officer, who performed in a most creditable way a simple but important duty that some men might have performed less neatly. He would never have supposed that he was a hero and that genius if the people had not told him so in the most aggressive manner. He knows now that the authority for the statement is not a good one. The same people who proclaimed him the superior of Nelson have since held him cheap enough. And yet the capture of Manila holds good. Those old wooden Spanish ships remain destroyed. The words so often repeated, "If you are ready, Grizzly, you may fire," have not been unsaid. Nothing has happened the episode of the suspension of hostilities to allow the men to take

breakfast. Why then should the episode of the house have changed the attitude of the nation toward its benefactor, and of the world toward the pioneer of a new Oriental civilization? Let it be granted that Dewey showed bad taste in transferring to his newly wedded wife the gift of the nation, though many other men of high taste have thought nothing too good for their bride. The house was not given to Dewey in appreciation of his refined and delicate taste. It was bestowed on him because he was, or because the donors thought he was, the greatest warrior of his time. Is he not a great warrior still? The simple truth seems to be that the nation made a demerit out of a plain honest man of ordinary gifts, who could not in any way live up to the unnatural ideal. If he had not failed so soon, and in such a spectacular way, he must have collapsed on some other day.
 Now that it is all over, and the tumult about the house has died away even as the other excitement did, the country will probably size up the admiral correctly. He will perhaps be found to be a well behaved man on land and on sea. When the idyllic beauty of home life and the jealousy of the wife, who they find occupying the place in his affections which they assumed to be the heritage of the multitude, all will be well. Man and wife, achievement and occasion, shape the home life and the property of the nation will, in respect to this matter, have recovered its sense of proportion.

AT THE FRONT.
 The British generals in South Africa are more anxious to get their work done than they are to let their friends at home know how they are doing. The folks at home are left in ignorance of the movements until they are accomplished, after which they continue in ignorance. General Buller, who was supposed to be somewhere between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, suddenly reappeared in Cape Town on Tuesday, or else some one telegraphed to the war office in his name. Lord Methuen is himself among the wounded at Modder River, with many another gallant officer. It is suggested that his wound is not serious, but whether it is so severe as to interfere with his active direction of the advance is not stated. Two full days have elapsed since the battle, and little is known of the subsequent operations. If Methuen is marching to Kimberley and is not detained by the river crossing, he may be heard from at Kimberley before the end of the week. The distance from Modder River is only twenty-five miles, and the general who took his force over fifty-three miles and fought three battles and two skirmishes in a week may well go on half the distance and be back in his own hands in the time. It may not be necessary to fight at Elandsfontein, which is the principal place between Modder River and Kimberley, but it is supposed to be a strong position.

General Gatacre, who has charge of the central division, is not able to keep pace with Lord Methuen. He is working his way north from Queenstown through a mountainous country. His way leads through passes, over mountain ranges three or four thousand feet high, and among peaks, which soar much higher. These are not dangerous passes, but they are not an easy way to travel. The general has found the enemy willing to retire before him, but he has not been able to get on. He has not been able to get on. He has not been able to get on.

At the time of writing there is no word of the fighting that must have been going on during yesterday or the day before in Natal. Unless the Boers have withdrawn, General Hildyard or General Clery would have had contact with them between Pieter and Colesburg. If the British advance was continued, it is probable that the Boers would be attacked. But the eastern side is out of order, and if it were right the censor would not allow it to be overworked. The two hundred newspaper correspondents in South Africa have been unable to send a word of news to their papers for a week. All that we get from them is belated accounts of the October battles. The families who are respectable in the fighting line at Modder River must be making things rather unpleasant for the war office.

The Gardiner has landed the last of the colonial troops for South Africa. Not a word has been obtained from Cape Town about her arrival, except the despatch to the Allans. Another message speaking of the reception of the troops at Cape Town is a long way from Africa. But the ship is there, and the men are there, and doubtless they are now undergoing a course of training with their Australian cousins. Cape Town in these days is always full of regulars. Every day troops are landed, and several regiments are yet on the water. Just now the army in Africa is gaining strength in artillery. The Household Cavalry last sent from England will be at Cape Town in a few weeks. Our boys will see the finest professional soldiers in the world and may yet have the honor of fighting beside the flower of her majesty's troops. But wherever they serve, and in whatever company, it is not doubted that they will bear themselves well.

THEY KNOW NOW.
 The mails from Canada to Cape Town go faster than the tropicship. It is therefore probable that the Canadian soldiers have by this time learned that the instance which Mr. Charles Tupper arranged for them is in force, while that which the government boasted of having negotiated has no existence. The last thing the men heard while they were awaiting the announcement that the government provided much better insurance than that furnished by the friend of Sir Charles. They cherished this idea during the voyage, only to find on land that the government concluded not to insure the men because it would cost too much money.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XI.—December 10.

GOLDEN TEXT.
 God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. 9: 7.

THE SECTION.
 Mal. 1, 2, 3: 1-12.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.
 Malachi belongs probably to the period between Nehemiah's first and second visit to Jerusalem (Neh. chap. 13).—Driver.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—The prophetic, if they belong to the period of Nehemiah's absence in Persia, were delivered B. C. 432-427. Others place them soon after or before Ezra's reforms, B. C. 458.

Place.—Jerusalem and vicinity.

LESSONS IN GIVING.—Malachi 1:

6: 11; 3: 8-12.

Read chapter 1, and 2 Corinthians, chapters 8 and 9.

Comment 3: 10.

6. A son honoreth his father, and a servant his master: if then I be a father, where is my honor? and if I be a master, where is my fear? saith the Lord of Hosts unto you, O priests, that despise my name. And ye say, Wherein have we despised thy name?

7. Ye offer polluted bread upon mine altar; and ye say, Wherein have we polluted thee? In that ye say, The table of the Lord is contemptible.

8. And (a) if ye offer the blind for sacrifice (b) is it not evil? and (c) if ye offer the lame and sick, (d) is it not evil? (e) offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or (f) accept thy person, saith the Lord of Hosts.

9. And now, I pray you, (g) beseech God for (h) (i) will be gracious unto us: this hath been by your means; will He (j) regard your persons? saith the Lord of Hosts.

10. (j) Who is there even among you that would shut the doors (k) (l) for ought (m) (n) for ought, I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of Hosts, neither will I accept an offering at your hand.

11. For from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, my name (n) shall be great among the Gentiles: and in every place incense (o) shall be offered unto my name, and a pure offering: for my name (p) shall be great among the (q) heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts.

12. Will a man rob God? Yet ye (r) have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings.

13. Ye are cursed with (s) a curse; for ye (r) have robbed me, even this whole nation.

14. Bring ye (t) all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and my house shall be enlarged, saith the Lord of Hosts. If I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.

15. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts.

16. And all nations shall call you (u) blessed; for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of Hosts.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 8. (a) When. (b) It is so. (c) When. (d) It is so. (e) Present. (f) Inset will be. (g) Treat me as a father. (h) May. (i) Accept any of.

Ver. 10. (j) On that there were one. (k) On that there were one. (l) On that there were one. (m) On that there were one. (n) On that there were one. (o) On that there were one. (p) On that there were one. (q) On that there were one. (r) On that there were one. (s) On that there were one. (t) On that there were one. (u) On that there were one.

Ver. 11. (n) Is. (o) Is. (p) Is. (q) Gentiles.

Ver. 8. (a) The. (b) The. (c) The. (d) The. (e) The. (f) The. (g) The. (h) The. (i) The. (j) The. (k) The. (l) The. (m) The. (n) The. (o) The. (p) The. (q) The. (r) The. (s) The. (t) The. (u) The.

Ver. 12. (r) Happy.

Malachi.—See "Bible Dictionary," p. 7.

6. A son honoreth his father.—Every good and every decent son, honors his father. But God is the good Father. "I have loved you, saith the Lord;" (1: 2). (Compare Isa. 9: 6; Psa. 103: 13; Jer. 31: 9).

7. Ye offer polluted bread upon mine altar.—That which they could not use themselves they offered in sacrifice, thus going through a form of sacrifice, but offering that which cost nothing. This act said louder than words that they despised God.

8. Blind.—And lame.—For the same reason as above.

9. Shut the doors for nought.—They would not do the slightest thing without pay.

10. Incense.—A type and expression of prayer.

11. Tithes.—The tithes were "the tenth" of the increase of their property, the produce of their orchards, vineyards, flocks, herds and all their gains. The tithes among the Jews corresponded to our state and town taxes for the support of the government and for the poor, for religious worship, for the support of the priests and Levites, and for the support of the widows and orphans (Lev. 27: 30-33; Deut. 14: 23, 29).

12. Open.—the windows of heaven.—A poetical and proverbial expression, as if God would pour out upon them from His vast reservoirs of blessing, which only waited for the people to be fit to receive them.

13. Devourer.—Locusts and other insects.

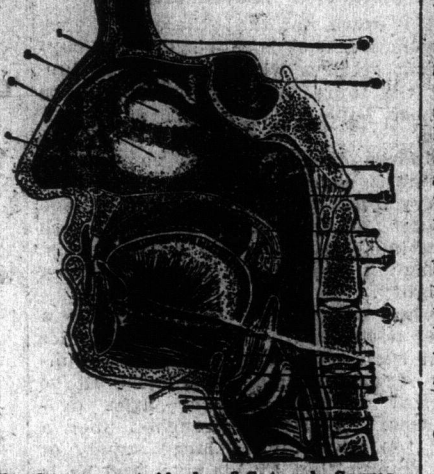
GUIDING QUESTIONS.

(For home study and for oral and written answers. Do some work daily). Subject.—Honoring God by gifts. Circumstances.—Who was Malachi? To what period of Jewish history did he belong? What governor did he beat? What can you tell about his book?

I. The Giving that Dishonors God (1: 6-11; 3: 9).—What was the first message of Malachi to the people? (1: 2). Had God revealed Himself to them as a father? (v. 6; 2: 10; Isa. 9: 6; Psa. 103: 13; Jer. 31: 9). In what ways had they dishonored God? What is to be done in our day that corresponds to the above?

II. The Effect of the Course (3: 9).

CATARRH IS CATCHING.



The Commonest Abode of Catarrh Germs.

Minute germs float through the air from one person to another. If the membranes which line the nose and throat are perfectly healthy the germs soon pass out again without doing any harm.

But if there is any irritation in the head (as from a cold) the germs fasten on the membrane and soon multiply there. This is why Catarrh always seems to commence with a cold in the head.

The germs soon work through the membrane lining of the head and get into the blood. Through the blood they may gradually affect the entire system. If the Catarrh goes to the lungs we call it Consumption; if to the stomach, Indigestion; if to the kidneys, Bright's Disease; if to the prostate, Indigestion; if to the bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder. In fact, there is scarcely a disease which cannot be led up to by Catarrh.

If you find your ordinary head cold hanging on, be sure that it is Catarrh now. BE WISE. Take the proper treatment and get it out of your blood before cold weather comes to make it worse. Washes and local applications alone will not do this. You must treat the whole system.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.
 Do you spit up mucus?
 Are your eyes watery?
 Does your nose feel full?
 Does your nose discharge?
 Do you sneeze a good deal?
 Do crusting form in the nose?
 Do you have pain across the eyes?
 Does your breath smell offensive?
 Is your hearing beginning to fail?
 Are you losing your sense of taste?
 Do you have a pain in the morning?
 Are there burning noises in your ears?
 Do you have pain across the front of your head?
 Do you feel drooping in back part of throat?

Cut out the above symptoms and send them marked to the Great English Catarrh Specialist. He will advise you free. Address DR. SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

—What was the result of this course? (v. 9; 2: 2; 3: 2, 3, 11).
 III. The Giving that is True and Blessed (3: 10-12).—What are tithes? (Num. 18: 21; Neh. 10: 35-38.) How much of our time and money should we give to the Lord? How can we give these things to Him? (Matt. 23: 40.) What blessings will follow, and why?

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 22.—The second lecture of a course to be delivered by the professors of Acadia, was given by Dr. R. V. Jones, professor of classics, in college hall on Thursday evening.

The marriage of Miss Maye Marshall and Frederick Bentley of Middleton took place on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Corey.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rounsefell of Wolfville have gone to New Mexico to spend the winter. Mr. Rounsefell is Hon. Dr. Borden has returned from Ottawa and is spending a short time at his home in Canning.

Harry Salter of the D. A. R. freight met with an accident which will lay him out of school. While shunting he was thrown off the box car and landed on his head. He was stunned by the shock.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 24.—Percy Anderson, a 14-year-old boy, was run over at Steviacke today and his left arm is broken. He died on his way to the Victoria hospital in this city.

Governor Daly, in presenting the prizes to the Halifax academy children today, told them that it was probably the last occasion on which he would address them as governor, alluding, doubtless, to the termination of his term as governor.

The cotton factory strike in this city has been bitterly as ever. Delegation of strikers today interviewed Premier Murray and Mayor Hamilton, asking them to do what they could to secure redress.

The steamer Daniel, which was captured at Whitehead, reached port this morning.

TRURO, N. S., Nov. 25.—Francis Loraine, aged 81 years, died at the home of his son, Com. J. H. Loraine, on Tuesday.

Building operations at Sydney are making some stir this far along the 10th. Eight or ten car loads of timber and lumber have been shipped from the mill at Sydney to here to be boomed in C. B. town. It is estimated that the quantity of freight now handled at a place where a regular wharf is not greater than it was two years ago.

A fire has been burning in connection with the First Presbyterian church. It stands twenty feet or so from the church, and is a large building. The fire is a large building. The fire is a large building.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. H. Loraine was held on Wednesday and Thursday. This establishment was the oldest hotel in town, and was established in the late state coach days, some 70 years in the past. It has since been almost continuously occupied for three weeks ago, when it was closed to the travelling public and the property placed in charge of an official assignee. The property was sold at public auction, and the proceeds were used to pay the debts of the late Mr. Loraine.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., Nov. 25.—The death recently occurred at Cold Brook of Ethel Marchant, aged 21 years, daughter of the late John Marchant of that place.

Mrs. Owen Dickie, relict of the late Owen Dickie of Saxon street, has gone to Boston to reside.

The Dove sailed from Kingsport this week loaded with potatoes for Havana. This is the first shipment from here this year. W. H. Chase & Co. are buying potatoes at 30 cents per bushel. A short time ago Ernest Turner of New Ross shot himself accidentally in his leg.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 24.—William A. Lombard of Medford, a former student at Acadia, recently married Miss Nellie Lyons of Sheffield Mills, Cornwallis. He is now a successful lawyer in Colorado.

The Lowell fortune is again attracting attention, several heirs of which reside in Wolfville. The family is very poor, one of the nearest having died recently in the poor house. Eliakim Crowell has arrived in Nova Scotia from Somerville, Mass. He will visit all the homes in Nova Scotia and several in New Brunswick. Last month

ply there. This is why Catarrh always seems to commence with a cold in the head.
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Mr. Crowell received official (?) notice that the fortune, \$31,000,000, was in the Bank of Bpistol, England. There are about thirteen direct heirs, and there seems every chance of their securing the fortune.

Rev. H. H. Roach, of last year's graduating class at Acadia, has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Annapolis.

Word has been received by his son that Douglas Woodworth, ex-M. P. for Kings, is recovering from his recent severe illness, and expects to return to Nova Scotia.

Rev. Alfred Chipman, Acadia, 55, has resigned the pastorate of the church at Steviacke, and has purchased a residence at his old home in Berwick, where he will reside. Rev. Isalah Wallace, a member of the same class, has so far recovered his health as to be able to preach and assist at recent services in Berwick.

Percy, Bishop of Kings Co., N. S., was a private in the American-Spanish war. He was at El Caney and the battle of San Juan, after which he had malarial fever and was brought back on a stretcher. He is rapidly recovering.

Miss Vesta Foote of Grafton has gone to Northville, Mass., where she will take a course in the Moody training school.

Captain M. H. Martin and Mrs. Martin, of the barkentine Avola, which was wrecked in Carmarthen Bay, England, have taken passage in a steamer to St. John, and will remain for the winter in Nova Scotia.

Rev. E. M. Dill of Newport, Hants Co., has purchased a valuable farm on the Salisbury road, near Moncton, from R. Steeves, which will be occupied by him and his wife, Willard Dill.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., Nov. 28.—Miss Jennie Young of St. John, who is visiting in Cornwallis, intends leaving for Toronto this week, where she will spend the winter.

W. H. Chase & Co. are loading vessels with potatoes for Havana. They are paying forty cents per bushel, as against thirty cents per bushel last week.

A large number of people from Cornwallis attended the dedication of the Baptist church at Windsor last week.

Hon. J. W. Longley of Halifax visited his brother, who has been ill, last week at Canning.

Mr. James Palmer has sold her farm in Kingston to T. Lyons of Waterville.

Samuel Biglow of Canning, while at work in his woods on the North Mountain, last week, fell several feet, spraining both wrists and cutting his face badly.

Two Chicago men have been arrested for stealing sixty feet of picket fence. We have it from a reliable source that they were considered enough not to carry the pickets away.

A NOVA SCOTIAN.
 The Successful Pastor of a Church in Cohasset, Mass.

The Boston Herald of Saturday last contains a picture of the Second Congregational church, Cohasset, Mass., and a portrait of the pastor, Rev. E. V. Bigelow. The church was organized seventy-five years ago. Of Rev. Mr. Bigelow the Herald correspondent says:

"The present pastor was born in Kingsport, N. S., but when he was quite young his parents removed to Lynx, where the greater part of his boyhood was passed. His family later moved to Seattle, Wash., and Mr. Bigelow entered the state university, and after taking the regular college course, he was engaged as instructor at the university."