

On the Move!

The following goods are selling fast these cool, chilly days. The prices and values are worthy of your attention:

- Ladies' Fleeced Sanitary Vests, - 22c. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, - 25c. Ladies' Wool Gloves, - 25c. Grey Flannels, (Samples by Mail) 16c. and 19c. Striped Shaker Flannels, 31 inches wide, 10c. Scotch Mixtures in Dress Goods, - 45c. Black Beaver Cloths, - \$1.00 and \$1.25. Brown Beaver Cloths, - \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Express charges prepaid on all parcels amounting to \$5.00 and over.

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 King St., St. John, N. B.

THE CZAR'S FUNERAL.

An Immense Gathering of People at St. Petersburg.

The Streets Crowded and Lined by Thousands of Troops.

Procession Divided into Thirteen Sections - Distinguished Persons Present.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—The funeral train with the body of the late czar on board arrived at the Nicholas station last night and was shunted upon a siding until this morning in order to enable the imperial family and the relatives to finish their night's rest. As soon as all the preparations for the funeral were completed, shortly after ten o'clock this morning, the imperial train re-entered the railway station, the body was transferred to the hearse in waiting and was conveyed to the cathedral through the densely crowded streets, guarded by thousands of troops.

Every foot of ground along the route was occupied by the spectators, who maintained a most respectful attitude. The greatest masses of the people were gathered in front of the Kazan, St. Isaac's and other churches, in front of which previous to the start of the procession the clergy were in their state robes. Three salutes of artillery announced the start of the procession at exactly 11 o'clock.

The route followed by the funeral cortege was to the St. Peter and St. Paul cathedral, a distance of nearly six miles. The most sombre effects in the decorations were produced on the square in front of the railway station, the square of the Newski Prospect, and on the Nicholas bridge, which were literally enveloped in black drapings. The roadway followed by the procession had been carefully swept and strewn with sand. The latter, however, was damaged by the rain which fell during the morning and was soon churned into a thick mud by the feet of the followers of the funeral parade.

The latter was two miles long and divided into thirteen sections, as already stated. The czar's coffins' body-guard headed the procession and was followed by other detachments of cavalry. Then came fifty on standards. The first two flags and the last flag bore the imperial arms. Next came the horse of the dead czar and a man-at-arms in gilt armor, holding the cord of state and mounted upon a splendidly caparisoned charger, led by two grooms in the state livery. Following this horseman came a second man-at-arms in black armor carrying a naked sword. He preceded a number of high officials who bore a mourning standard of black silk. Behind this standard was a retinue of officials bearing the standards of the various Russian provinces.

The remainder of the procession, until the end of the twelfth section, was composed of high imperial and provincial functionaries and their staffs of officers and numbers of other officials bearing different banners. The rear of the twelfth section was brought up by another detachment of officials who bore on velvet cushions the late czar's medals, orders, and the imperial insignia. The latter were carried by high officers of state, who were surrounded by attendants. The thirteenth and most important section of the procession, and the one for which everybody was waiting with eager expectations, was headed by the choir of St. Isaac and of the convent of St. Alexander-Newski.

Following the choir were the clergy bearing lighted candles and behind them came the czar's confessor, Father Yanchef, holding the image of St. Alexander Newski, the patron saint of the dead monarch. Behind the image of the saint came the hearse drawn by eight horses. The tassels of the hearse were held by sixteen generals in full mourning uniforms. Sixty pages carrying lighted torches walked on either side of the hearse. Behind the hearse came the czar and the imperial household. They were followed by the King of Greece, and the Prince of Wales. Then came a long line of Grand Dukes and princes, followed by their various military suites. After the latter marched a detachment of grenadiers and following the grenadiers came the imperial carriages with the ladies of the imperial and the royal families. In the first coach were the Czarina, princesses of Hesse-Darmstadt, and Grand Duchess Xenia and Olga, daughters

of the late czar. The second coach contained the Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The other mourning coaches contained all the other royal and other ladies who journeyed from Livadia with the body of Alexander III. After the carriages came thousands of troops of all arms who brought up the rear of the funeral procession. Prior to the starting of the funeral procession for the cathedral, a short religious service was held in the railway station. The czar and the other mourners were present.

The hearse or funeral carriage consisted of a platform on wheels. The platform was covered with black cloth, with silver bands. The spokes of the wheels were also silvered. Columns stood at the corners and from them was suspended a magnificent baldachin. At the foot of each column on the platform, there stood a general. Both the columns and the baldachin were gilded. The top of the baldachin was surrounded by gilded helmets surmounted by white plumes. The coffin rested on a bier covered with black velvet. Over the coffin was a great silver pall bordered with gold.

As the new czar approached the multitude along the route, the people bowed reverently, crossing themselves. Many of the spectators wept as the coffin of the czar passed them. The craped gas lamps along the route shed a sickly lustre, which combined with the mist in which the city was enveloped, enhanced the depressing character of the spectacle. Prior to the arrival of the body at the cathedral, a short service was held there in the presence of the diplomats and many of the Russian nobility. The hearse arrived at the cathedral a few minutes past two o'clock. Four of the chief pall bearers removed the pall.

The czar and other Russian imperial personages and foreign princes then carried the coffin into the church with the same ceremony as had been observed at Moscow, and deposited it on the catafalque. The lid was then removed. The Metropolitan palladius of St. Petersburg conducted an impressive service after which a military and civil guard of honor took up positions around the bier.

A SEVERE STORM Raged Throughout England, Doing Much Damage.

Rivers Overflow and Cattle and Sheep Drowned Lives Lost and Property Destroyed.

London, Nov. 14.—The storm continues in the channel and throughout England. A Norwegian ship has been driven ashore near Dover. Her captain and several of her crew were drowned while trying to land in one of the ship's boats. The rest of the crew were rescued by means of the rocket apparatus in the presence of thousands of excited spectators. The rivers Avon and Stour have overflowed, and in Devonshire many of the inhabitants have sought refuge on the house-tops. A large number of cattle and sheep have been drowned and traffic in the valleys has been suspended. The River Thames has risen four feet at Richmond. All across the channel traffic has been stopped from Kent to Folkestone. At Bourne-mouth thousands of tons of the cliff have been washed into the sea.

At Dover a great part of the pier was carried away, and this afternoon the gale is so severe at Portsmouth that all communication with the warships at Spithead has been stopped. An unknown two-masted vessel was seen off Guernsey during the gale this morning. She was apparently making bad weather of it. Suddenly she disappeared, and it is supposed that she foundered, taking all her crew down with her. Further reports from the south and east of England add enormously to the loss of life and property. Many small towns and villages are inundated. The inhabitants of all the low parts of these places were removed in boats to places of safety. The wrecking of seven small vessels is reported from along the east and south coast.

The Duke of Somerset, who died lately, devoted his whole time practically to driving. At one time he used to drive a stage coach from London to Oxford, and at the Mitre, and drive the right mail to London. Tammany's extravagance has not

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A St. John Man Writes About the Democratic Death Blow.

The Recent Elections and Tammany's Crushing Defeat by the People.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Great Battle Against Corruption Commenced Over One Year Ago.

(Correspondence of the Sun.)

New York, Nov. 13.—Perhaps it may be interesting to you, after the quiet has come again, to look at the recent elections here with the eyes of an outsider and a participant. Your despatches have already told you the result, but they will never tell you the feelings of the people, as opposed to the new regime in New York city will bring. The issue has not been of republicanism on the one side and democracy on the other; it has not been of party, and it has not been of that principle that party is apt to speak of. The campaign has been drawn on broader lines, it has been fought out on the question of government by the people, as opposed to control by the machine, that machine being Tammany Hall.

Of the gubernatorial election there is little to be said, beyond the fact that the Senator David B. Hill, once governor of New York, the unsuccessful candidate for the nomination of president of the United States in 1892, and the champion of the anti-Corruption League, were the only two who were in the running. The overwhelming plurality of 150,000 had vice-president Levi F. Morton. Had it not been that David B. Hill was the democratic candidate there would have been but little interest in the election for governor, for the result was never for a moment in doubt. Even the democrats acknowledged that Tammany, whose perfect organization has been the cause of certain election of whomsoever it chose to name, no matter the office, looked with easy conscience for victory. But Tammany, whose perfect organization has been the cause of certain election of whomsoever it chose to name, no matter the office, looked with easy conscience for victory. But Tammany, whose perfect organization has been the cause of certain election of whomsoever it chose to name, no matter the office, looked with easy conscience for victory.

For many years Tammany Hall has held the undisputed power in this city, and its downfall dates from the Sunday in May, 1893, that Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, a Presbyterian divine, and now president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, began by word of mouth a desperate crusade against the mist in which the city was enveloped, enhanced the depressing character of the spectacle. Prior to the arrival of the body at the cathedral, a short service was held there in the presence of the diplomats and many of the Russian nobility. The hearse arrived at the cathedral a few minutes past two o'clock. Four of the chief pall bearers removed the pall.

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been so open; it has not been so flagrant, but nevertheless it aroused popular indignation long before the determined little minister took hold. The hall was thoroughly organized and a thousand difficulties seemed in the way of reform. It was because of this thorough organization, and of its great numbers, that no one dared attempt the herculean task of exposing it and bringing about its overthrow. Dr. Parkhurst stepped to the front. Not only did he denounce the vices and fallings of the city's government from the public pulpit, but he doffed his clerical and for upwards of seven years personally investigated the viciousness that prevailed throughout the city, particularly in that section which the name "tenderloin" has made world renowned.

His objects in laying bare the vice he refused to divulge, and on that account he was made the object of attack by pulpits and press. He was not without friends, though, for many far-seeing believers in the persistent effort in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties and derision must have as its object something more than mere pleasure or amusement, but it was not until a committee from the state senate was appointed, known through its chairman as the Lexow committee, and had begun its investigations, that the real nature of Dr. Parkhurst's intentions became known.

Clothed with more power in many respects than a supreme court, the Lexow committee has pursued its investigations for the past year, and has laid bare the atrocious practices of not only the police department but of every individual from doorman to commissioner connected with that department. The use of force, of blackmail and extortion has been exposed, compared with which there is no parallel in the history of the city. Money kings have paid their thousands for exclusive privileges; merchants have been bulldozed into contributing for the use of the sidewalks; keepers of disreputable houses have been driven from their premises; saloon keepers have paid tribute to a profligate hand; push cart men have swelled the common fund with their meagre earnings, and chestnut roasters have been driven from their business to deposit a share of their pennies with the policeman on the beat were driven almost from the face of the earth. Even the all-nighters, whose home is the street and whose bed is a bare bench in the park, were not free from the general levy that has been made.

All this is the evidence of the court of inquiry, and it is but the beginning. So far the result has been the dismissal of half the police captains and a score of lesser lights from the department, and the indictment of the majority of them by the grand jury, and the watchword of the people, who by their votes on Tuesday last declared themselves for reform to the end, is "still higher," which means not that police commissioners, one and all, and judges, one and all, and judges, public officials, must stand before the searchlight of a public investigation. But there is, a moral behind it all. The moral is that the policeman on the few paltry facts in the streets and in the high places. It is not to be found in the swift justice that must surely follow. It is in the fact that the man who makes the exposure and punishment possible must stand by the portals and speak one to another as he goes forth, as though a prophet had proclaimed "Thus saith the Lord."

The crusade of a clergyman, beginning more than two years ago, and gathering strength as it went, culminated on Tuesday last in the complete disruption of that almost absolute power. It is not more than a quarter of a century ago that Tweed, when it had reached its height of its power there. But his rule a year or two later was of that swift and migratory nature that would have carried him to Sing Sing had not a retributive justice been meted out to him as he lay in the Tombs in this city. The uprising against Tammany on Tuesday last was just such an uprising as was witnessed in those re-vo-lutionary days in '71. For years Tweed was the king the tyrant with his hand ever on the money bags of his city treasury, to be opened at the asking of his friends and satellites. No one dared question his right to dictate, for in the early days "Boss" Tweed was looked upon as somewhat of a Judge Jeffreys who brooked no interference in the furtherance of his plans. Eventually, however, there came one who gathered together his forces and challenged Mr. Tweed to open combat, a method of warfare which had hitherto had no place on that gentleman's calendar. That one was George Jones, the editor and proprietor of the New York Times. His assault on the Tweed "ring" was sudden and to the point, and it raised up such a cry for vengeance that even the throne that Tweed had been accustomed to occupy tottered at the sound. Then it fell; but not before an offer of \$4,000,000 had been made to the New York Times if it would desist in its purpose of exposing and bringing the ring to justice. This offer was promptly refused, and although Editor Jones declared his intention to publish what he generally knew that such tremendous bribery had been attempted, that it made him a poor man, he died a millionaire.

Before his overthrow Tweed had managed to distribute millions among his friends. The court house in this city that was contracted for in his time is said to have cost \$7,000,000; the furniture, and the nearly a million more, and an item of \$10,000 or thereabouts for "thermometers" is among the "extras."

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ALONG THE NORTH SHORE

The Scribe Journeys Through Pokemouche to Tracadie.

A New Church Going Up—Senator Snowball's Mill.

The Present Condition of the Mitchell Boom in Northumberland County.

(Continued from page 1.)

There are two methods open to the visitor who wishes to go from Caracquet to Pokemouche. He can hire a carriage for the purpose, or take passage in a stage. The stage is a light carriage that carries her majesty's mail. The Sun man took the stage, leaving Caracquet about 7 p. m. But he and the affable Acadian gentleman who held the reins were not the only travellers on the road that night. Two other men were going by carriage in that direction. They were very cheerful, even to the point of hilarity. A young fellow whose command of English was rather limited, and who was lame from a recent injury, wanted a lift down toward Pokemouche. There was much formal debate on the question and a jury of five, one being the scribe, was empanelled to decide whether the young man was really lame or not. One of the happy twin finally struck a Dela-wearian attitude and delivered this ultimatum: "If you're lame, we'll take you. But if you're not lame—we'll kill you. Now you understand—see?"

The alternative was rather startling, but the young man did not flinch. He made this lucid response: "Yes, sir—you're right. That's so." A more accommodating young man than this it would be hard to find. He was given a seat in the carriage, along with the other two, and away they went, armed against the terrors of the night with a "square face" of gin and a large flask of whiskey.

ON TO POKEMOUCHE. The scribe and his companion did not overtake them. It was ten miles from Caracquet to Pokemouche, and they occupied about two hours. The night was intensely dark. Several stops were made at way offices with mills. There were several portages, or belts of woods, to be traversed between settlements. The horse was not a habitual and persistent trotter. He was indeed very accommodating in the matter of permitting strangers to observe the country at their leisure. And so was the driver. But, unfortunately, the country that evening was enveloped in gloom, and clouds of dense blackness momentarily threatened to go on going through a long and narrow channel, and the conversation upon bears, and casually remarked that in the southern part of the province when a bear appeared on the road he might the horse invariably stood still and shivered till the teamster was eaten up. But the affable Acadian gentleman had never met a bear and positively declined to get reached in due time, and just in time to escape a downpour of rain.

John Barry, a snug farmer in the settlement, and the mail contractor for that section, is also prepared to entertain any travellers who may chance that way. The most comfortable bed the scribe slept in during his trip was at John Barry's. Mr. Barry had been busy all day in his potato field, and he had ten young people, including several girls, camped in the customary way had been 25 cents a day and board, but last year, being in a hurry, he had raised the limit to 50 cents, and this year the merry tollers refused to let him go back on his record.

The visitor learned while in Pokemouche that Rev. Father Fitzgerald, the parish priest, is having erected a fine new church. The most comfortable road was very sloppy. The greater portion of the road from Caracquet to Tracadie bears witness to the fact that double teams are the exception. The settlement of Pokemouche is reached by the wheels, runs along the centre of the road, and this on the morning in question was full of water. The horse splashed along through it at a steady pace, but as the nature of the soil does not admit of the formation of such mud as one sees in many other parts of the province, there was not so much discomfort to the passenger. The country is fairly well settled all along from Caracquet to Tracadie, though here and there a stretch of woods or a blueberry barren intervenes. The people include both farmers and fishermen, for the road, once reached, is nowhere very far distant from the gulf shore. The country for the whole distance is quite level, no heavy hills being encountered. Most of the people are of French descent, but there is also a considerable number of English or Irish settlers along the route.

Just before reaching the main settlement of Tracadie the traveller passes a large lumber mill, well located on the shore and beside the river. It is the old H. H. Swinny mill, but is now owned by Senator Snowball, who has made very extensive repairs to it this season and also cut considerable lumber. The scribe learned later, from the senator himself, that he will get out some eight million feet of logs this winter to be manufactured by this mill next summer.

A PAIR OF POLITICIANS. The first fact concerning Tracadie that strongly impressed itself upon

the Sun man was that for a country district it has as fine hotel accommodation as can be found in any country district in the province. John Young, who is an extensively-sanned lobsterman and blueberries, and dealer in fresh and cured fish, besides keeping a general store, also provides for the comfort of travellers; and his fine house, large, roomy and with homely furnished, offers all that the tired and hungry man could desire. Among other things the Sun man found three St. John dailies, besides other papers and periodicals on the table, and was able to catch up with the outer world again in short order.

But he was not the only distinguished visitor at Tracadie that day. On entering the hotel sitting room to get thawed out after his long and chilly drive, he found installed in positions of great ease and comfort two well known north shore politicians. They were the Hon. M. Adams and John O'Brien, M. P. They had been prospecting in the neighboring parishes of Northumberland, and had run over to this part of Gloucester to see old friends.

Mr. Adams, who had only been able to get about for some three weeks, having previously been ill and confined to his house, was looking and feeling well-improving, he said, every day. Naturally, about the first question the scribe asked was this: "How is the Mitchell boom getting on?" Mr. O'Brien answered the question. Mr. O'Brien, perhaps in unguarded moments, is addicted to making observations that have a certain grim humor about them. This appears to have been an unguarded moment, for his reply appears to the scribe to possess a distinctly humorous flavor. "The Mitchell boom," quoth Mr. O'Brien, "has mighty few logs in it." A. M. B.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Justin McCarthy's Speech at a Meeting of the National Federation.

Dublin, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation this afternoon, Justin McCarthy, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, said that the delegates under most encouraging auspices. They had set before the country a clear and definite programme and only wanted the assistance of the people to carry it out. It was not true, Mr. McCarthy continued, that the Irish parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to English government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whenever they went out or came into office. The success of the Irish claims, Mr. McCarthy assured his hearers, was certain in the near future. If the long struggle was continued, the Irish party would hold the balance of power. The speaker did not believe the present parliament would last beyond the next session. But they would put in the present government again, if in the meantime it did what the Irish wanted. Although it was scarcely possible that the Tory government would be returned, yet if it occurred, the Irish members would reduce it to a failure if it did not listen to the Irish demands.

FEEBS FOR INTERVIEWS.

The New York Sun's correspondent in London at one time wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him for an interview with the Irish question, and in the course of an interview which followed with Mr. Gladstone's secretary it was learned that a fee of \$500 would be expected in payment for the interview. It being understood that Mr. Gladstone should write it himself, and thus make it authoritative. Lord Roberts fixed the price of \$100 for an interview upon the threatened war between England and Russia on another occasion. Richard Marshall will write an article for a daily paper, but he invariably insists upon being paid for it, though he passes the money over to charity. He believes in the English theory that if a celebrity of any sort writes an article for a paper for nothing he invariably does harm to the working journalist. So it may be that W. S. Gilbert was philanthropic in his demand for 20 guineas from the female interviewer who is now suing him for libel. Buffalo Express.

HER DEVOTED BROTHERS.

(Truth.) Dr. Binks of the Sawville Shemalé Seminary, delightedly. Ah, my dear Mr. Smith, so glad to meet you. The father of my dear pupil, Miss Smith, I believe. Ah, yes. What a large and devoted family you must have, Mr. Smith? Smith—Large and devoted family—really my dear sir, I don't understand. Dr. Binks—Why, yes; all last year Miss Smith's brothers used to call on her constantly and take her out almost every evening.

FOR CALLERS.

Upholsterer—Madam, this is a fine reception chair. Our latest design. Try it, please. Mrs. Society—Dear me, how uncomfortable it is! Upholsterer—That's it exactly, madam. You see it is intended for callers—New York Herald. Clerk—"I would like to have my salary raised. Boggs gets \$8 more than me, and he don't do any more work. It's unjust." Employer—"Yes, it is unjust. I'll reduce Boggs' salary \$6. Distracted mother—"Oh, John! John! Come quick! Jamie's fallen into the well." Farmer—Tightship—"Great Scott! I'll get him out. It's the only good well on the place."

MENT STORE.

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artment.

ot going to ent in de- hem. We to. You see elow. Comé the goods. the two. s know your Prices:

8c. 45c. 0. 65 9.

tern Agency.

NICHOLS, te Street.

ch, worth 10c. each.

schs E Norris, for Matland, sch Ann E Valentine,

ov 2, schs Oriole, Park for Shules; Ellen M. ter; Nellie I. White, River for New Haven.

RANDA. 29, bark Bishop Brun, m. NB, for Garrison. Oct 18, bark Edith

25, bark Zebina; Gon- Singapore for Boston. Oct 21, ship Kathinka, for Saltport.

ine, Sept 27, ships Sub- Lillian L. Robbins, K. IV, Lowell, for 42 land, Oct 24, sch Mala, and 22nd, to sail next

m—In port, about 109 in for harbor; the win- eastern bound fleet get- 20, ship Hilaria, Smith, Channel, for St. John, N. B., Oct 20, ship Angio on Buenos Ayres for

Nov 2, bark G S Pen- for Belfast. Nov 2, p m, bark from Fleetwood by Syd- merion, Merriam, from

Oct 4, ship Thomas Channel, for St. John, N. B., Oct 10, ship M. thena, Roberts, for New

is, at Delaware; Newark Rio Janeiro, ordered to de to Sul, Sept 30, brig m New York; sch La

KEN. trahall, Uley, from St 24, lat 50, Jan 25. 2, bark, for 24, N. N. 37 W. 21. John for Penarth, 21.

on, from New York for 40, Jan 25. 2, bark, for 21, McKinnon, from Buenos Ayres, Oct 7,

MARINERS. There is a supposed to be a coal barge, ruck it today. It is a survey sch Eglar was 10 to 15 ft in length, about 333 yards N. 52° E. Ledge, north of Harbor. The above are: Baker Island Light- Ledge, WNW 1/4 W.

ORTS. steamer Indianapolis, October 21, via Inagua, fell in with abandoned Oct 28; her foretop- over topsail and storm the ship was scudding

the Lamont of the In- would have taken her in for the heavy weather in good condition. The Philadelphia, September, with a cargo of coal, Capt. Landry said she was a severe gale, and was after- Capt. Landry, in a state, that the ship is being abandoned.

THS. Hill, on Oct. 25th, to nos Belyea, 2 daughters, y, on Nov. 5th, to the a daughter.

RIAGES. E—At 23 Paddock Oct 23rd, by Rev. J. bert W. Lockhart of S. to Miss Beulah M. Carleton Co., N. B.

THS. est, after a lingering ill- in the 88th year of his

t street, on Nov. 4th, tubercular meningitis.

heapest. has never been out the best" has always on has given us our That ambition will standing. Send for

PRINGLE, lege, St. John, N. B.

BRIDGE ENQUIRY.

Famine Prices Paid in a Year of Plenty.

Hon. Mr. Ryan Like the Man Who Went Down to Jericho.

The proceedings in the enquiry Friday morning commenced by Commissioner Emmerson asking Dr. Stockton:

Are the witnesses whom you wished, present this morning?

Dr. Stockton—Not all. Mr. Jennings is here; but I would prefer that we should have Mr. Retallick's statement first.

Commissioner Emmerson—Is Mr. Retallick in court?

As the witness was not present, the examination was begun by calling John Jennings who, sworn, said: I reside in Carleton, near Negrotown Point; do laboring work.

(The examination was suspended for a few minutes pending the arrival of Messrs. Stackhouse and Retallick.)

Dr. Stockton asked for subpoenas for Levi Colwell, Byrne, caretaker at Suspension bridge, and Wm. Knight.

The commissioner then said that the following had been handed in by Mr. Retallick: "Statement of persons who were paid \$2 per day on repairs on suspension bridge: E. Neve, J. Crozier, J. A. Murphy, E. McGarrigle, J. Gregg, J. Cobham, E. Lambert, O. Beattie, F. Rogers, W. Beattie, R. Jennings, H. McLeod, McLeod.

John Jennings resumed: I do not know any other man of my name in the city. I remember 1892. I did not work on suspension bridge that year at all, and I know of no other man of my name.

Mr. Stackhouse stated that he thought there was a mistake. He could not find any name of J. Jennings on his time book.

The commissioner said that an opportunity would be afforded Mr. Stackhouse to give testimony.

Henry H. McLeod was the next witness. I reside in Carleton, am a laborer, not a carpenter. Born and brought up in Carleton. Remember work being done on Suspension bridge in 1892. I worked there; could not say whether I worked a month or a year, or a half. That is as near as I can come to it. I was put at carpenter work. I do work at it; am an all round man. Was paid weekly, on Saturdays. Got \$2 per day. Was employed by Mr. Retallick, who told me to go to work and did not speak of any rate of pay. I did not receive any more than two dollars per day.

To commissioner—I have no knowledge of the value of lumber.

LEVI COLWELL was the next witness—Am a carpenter have resided in Carleton on suspension bridge 1892. My son worked with me. I was employed by Mr. Retallick. We did not come to any definite arrangement as to pay for the work. I think I worked there in June and continued until the work was nearly completed. Got paid every Saturday night. The first Saturday night I was paid \$2 per day and so on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Saturday nights it was the same. At the first Saturday night I did not expect to get any more than \$2 per day; nor on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th Saturday nights did I expect to get any more. When I did find out that there was \$2.50 per day I refused to take \$2 myself. I happened to see some one having a little more change than me and I thought I had as good a right to it as they. One of the men working alongside of me was getting more, that was Mr. Landers. The way I found it out I saw one man had \$15. I took another way to find it out. I asked Mr. Landers who of us were getting \$2.50 per day. He named over himself, my son and some others were getting it. That was a "surprise" to me. That was being kept quiet. (Ruled out.)

Q.—From what happened after you went to work and the circumstances that came under your observation, and from the amounts that were paid to you at first for working on the bridge, was it not being kept quiet who was getting two dollars and a half a day?—Ruled out.

Dr. Stockton contended that that was a legal question and entitled to be answered.

Witness—After I had conversation with Landers I saw Mr. Stackhouse. The job was nearly through then, about a fortnight or three weeks before completion. I named it to Mr. Stackhouse and wondered why I was working alongside of men doing the same work and they getting \$2.50 and I getting \$2. He said he thought Mr. Retallick hired me for \$2. I said I never was hired for any \$2. I said to my son I would look up my tools and go home. I said my boy went home and did not go back again. I asked Retallick for my time. He said he would give it to me after a bit. Mr. Stackhouse came to see me in Carleton that very afternoon. He did not bring any statement of my time. He said, "Boys, we've got to come to a settlement." I might have told him I would have my \$2.50 per day. He said, "Boys, we must have this thing fixed up." I said, "Yes, that's what we want." That's about all until we figured up the time and got it right.

The commissioner—(Q.) Billed down, you got the \$2c. a day extra. (A.) Yes.

Witness—I worked all summer for \$2 a day and near the end of the summer it was fixed up. Mr. Retallick came on the day Stackhouse came. The latter left and went for Retallick. He was not gone ten minutes. It was when he returned that it was all fixed up agreeable. The four of us figured up the time and they gave me the pay.

(Q.) How was it that Stackhouse and Retallick agreed with you to give you \$2.50 per day, after the work had been completed when you had been paid for that work as your wages \$2 per day?

(A.) There was perhaps a little misunderstanding as to the wages when we started. There was no agreement when we started and the first week when I got \$2 a day there was nothing about it. Retallick at the start said, "I will be \$2 anyway and \$2.50 if I can get it for you." That would be a week or so before I went to work.

(Q.) Are you aware that they had returned to the government all the time you worked there that you were getting \$2.50 per day. (A.) I don't know anything about it. I'm not supposed to know. At the conversation we talked over what we were going to fix up. They fixed up at \$2.50 per day. I had received \$2 per day as my wages and having discovered that Landers and others got \$2.50 per day I raised a disturbance with Stackhouse and Retallick and got my \$2.50 per day.

There's William Knight on that list; we got \$2.50 from the time Knight went on that work to the time we finished. The money was paid to me after all the bridge work was all wound up. I got between \$20 and \$25 extra. I think it was \$54 or \$56. I think that was the whole amount for both of us. It would be after the new year we got it. For anything before Knight began to work I got only the \$2. I worked about 90 days, I think.

(Q.) So far as you know were Stackhouse and Retallick acting for themselves or for the government? (A.) I do not know. I had nothing to do with that. My son was present at all these conversations.

To the commissioner—I have worked with lumber. The lumber taken out should come out and there's more there yet that should come out. I don't know what became of what was taken out.

To Dr. Stockton—There was some with good ends of 8 or 10 feet long in a thirty foot stick but they could not be used in the bridge.

To Mr. Stackhouse—I told you that I did not agree with Retallick to work for \$2 a day. Perhaps you said if Retallick promised me \$2.50 I should have it. I don't know. You seemed to be dumbfounded when I told you that Retallick had not hired me for \$2 a day.

ERNEST COLWELL was next sworn—I worked on the bridge. I suppose Retallick hired me. I worked with father. I got \$2 per day every Saturday night. When he paid that then I did not expect any more because I did not think there was any more given. I discovered afterwards that some of them got more. I was surprised and left in consequence. I don't know how and I had a visit from Stackhouse. I think that was just a few days after knocking off work. Up to that time I don't think I had seen Stackhouse or Retallick. I don't know any of them. I was not there when Stackhouse came at first. I was there in the evening when both Stackhouse and Retallick were there. I suppose I did say something about my work. I can not just remember what I said. I was a little annoyed. When I came in he had been talking to father and there was no use in my flying off the handle. They gave me \$2.50 from the time Wm. Knight came on. He was the first man who was paid \$2.50. I think I won't say who got \$2.50 per day. I don't know why it was fixed from the time that Knight came on. I don't know how I came to think Mr. Knight was the first man paid \$2.50 per day. I suppose I thought so. I don't know. I thought so. I take back what I said about Knight being the first man to get \$2.50 per day. No one told me that Knight got \$2.50 per day. I don't know how I can tell you why Knight came on affected my wages. I don't know why I was to get \$2.50 per day from the time that Knight came on the bridge.

(Q.) Why was it that the time was fixed when Knight came on for you to get \$2.50 per day? (A.) I don't know. I remember Stackhouse saying we were to get our wages. The difference between \$2 and \$2.50 from the time Knight came on. I swear I don't know what effect Knight coming on had on my wages.

(Q.) Was it not stated in the conversation that they would give you and your father \$2.50 per day from the time Wm. Knight began to work as they said he was the first man to get \$2.50 per day? (A.) I don't know. The commissioner—Did they give as a reason that Knight was the first man to get \$2.50 per day. (A.) No, they didn't say so. I know. I did not have in my mind that Knight got \$2.50 per day. I had it in my mind this morning because they said from the time he came on they would give us \$2.50 per day. From the tenor of the conversation I was led to believe that Knight got \$2.50 per day; that is natural enough. They left that impression on my mind. Because he was getting \$2.50 per day I was to get the same. There was said. To the commissioner—I am speaking of my impressions only in that matter.

Levi Colwell, recalled—I saw either Stackhouse or Retallick after I knocked off work and before Stackhouse came to my place. Perhaps three or four days after I knocked off this happened. I talked with both of them. The conversation was about my time. There was no dispute about that. Nothing was said about my wages then. It was that night Stackhouse came in to see me. There was a conversation between us about the wages out at the bridge. I did not keep my own time or keep record of my wages from week to week. They named the time Knight went on as an agreeable starting point. I knew Knight was getting \$2.50 per day. I was to get \$2.50 per day because others were getting it. They named Knight as going \$2.50 per day.

James H. Pullen was called but not sworn.

Dr. Stockton asked the commissioner to direct Mr. Pullen to complete the official returns by giving the names of the men to whom wages were paid.

Edward J. Neve, sworn—I am a carpenter, reside in Lancaster; worked on the Suspension bridge in 1892; was employed by Retallick; worked 108

days about. I got \$2 per day, nothing more paid every week same as the rest. I did not sign any receipts or pay sheets. Did not know any one else was getting \$2.50.

To commissioner—Retallick when he hired me said he would give me \$2 a day. I was in there often when other men were there. There was nothing secret; that I swear.

To Dr. Stockton—They had their own time book. They asked each man what his time was. Retallick was paymaster. He named the time but not the amount. One man would knock another man's time, but not the amount.

John Crozier, sworn—I reside on Marsh street; am a carpenter; did not have a recommendation; did not need one. Was hired by Stackhouse for \$2 a day; did not know that anyone was setting any more.

William Gray, sworn—I reside at Paradise; am a carpenter; do not know of any other man of my name a carpenter in the city. I never worked on the Suspension bridge. If I were put down on the bridge as having worked, I know of no other carpenter of that name. I have lived in the city about 35 years.

James Marley, sworn—I reside in the city; was \$2 a day; was hired by Retallick. I worked at the bridge for a fortnight after the work began. I was not there to the last of it. Retallick's money was paid me. Dr. Stockton asked to have Messrs. Stackhouse and Retallick to be instructed to give full name of some witnesses who could not be found in the city.

Adjoined to 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was a very interesting one, enlivened by humorous passages worthy of the mock court trial of Thursday night at the Opera house.

John A. Adams, carpenter, of Carleton, was first sworn. He did not work on the suspension bridge at all in 1892. Did not know any other J. Adams who was a carpenter. Believed there was a carpenter, J. Alston, in Carleton, but did not know he was a carpenter. J. Alston worked for him (Mr. Adams) now. Did not know any other J. Alston.

F. Rogers was next sworn. He was a carpenter and had worked on the bridge in 1892 from July till October. Mr. Retallick hired him and said he was paying \$2 a day. He first saw Mr. Retallick at the bridge. He was asked to call again. He went again and saw Mr. Stackhouse. Went a third time and saw Mr. Retallick. Was asked what wages he wanted. Retallick said he was paying \$2 a day. Offered witness \$2 a day. Said that was what was going. That was the highest wages going, at least so the witness understood. He worked on a week before he got the \$2 a day. Went to work early in July. He was paid \$2 per day. Did not know that anybody got more.

Things grew serious again when the next witness was called.

JAMES H. PULLEN was sworn and proved an interesting witness.

I believe, said Dr. Stockton, that you were supervisor for the government on the painting of the suspension bridge in 1892?

Mr. Pullen replied that he did the work. His tender was accepted. Dr. Stockton elevated his eyebrows in surprise.

What's that? There was a tender, was there? We must have that tender produced.

The chief commissioner turned to Secretary Winslow and asked if he had the document.

It was evidently surprised to find that he had it. He apparently could not recall it.

Mr. Pullen was about to say something when Dr. Stockton sharply interrupted him.

Do you say that that work was done by you under tender?

Mr. Pullen thought for a moment and the question was pressed for a direct answer. He said that he had offered to do the work for so much a day, the materials being furnished, and that was accepted. He sent the tender to Frederickton. Hon. Mr. Ryan, the chief commissioner, asked him to tender.

Dr. Stockton—It is very important that that document should be produced.

The witness, continuing, said he did not know that there were any tenders called for by public notice. He met Mr. Ryan on the bridge when it was being repaired and asked for his permission to tender and he did. He could not remember that he had received any written reply. Thought Mr. Ryan told him to go ahead. He submitted to the tender and he was accepted. He did not have initials given and he said it would be impossible for him to give or get the initials of the men's names. Most of the men were away. He did not need the initials, because he never had two men of the same name working for him. They never signed a pay sheet.

Dr. Stockton—I shall have to call for your books and your pay roll.

The doctor added that he wanted the tender and also Mr. Ryan summoned. Secretary Winslow thought there was perhaps such a tender as Mr. Pullen spoke of, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson promised that it would be produced and Mr. Ryan summoned.

Dr. Stockton announced that he also wanted W. C. Rodman Allen summoned, with his books showing original entries of supplies for the bridge repairs.

To Hon. Mr. Emmerson Mr. Pullen said his custom was to charge so much per day for materials, and so much per pound for materials.

To Dr. Stockton—The lead used was Elephant brand, was not sure whether English or Canadian, but both were about the same price and quality. There was an English and Canadian article of the same brand.

Now, said Dr. Stockton, I want to know about the oil. I am an authority on (Lancaster).

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You used to be (familiarly) called.

Mr. Pullen did not know whose make of oil was used and thought it would be impossible to tell. He generally

used Baltic oil, an English brand. Didn't know much about the others. Elephant brand lead is worth about 8c. per pound. Did not know what firms in St. John kept it for sale. He did not charge for his own time of the bridge. Put a foreman there and charged \$3 a day for him. Charged \$2.50 per day for the other men. They were all journeymen painters, the best he could get. His duties were he paid any of them was \$1.50 per day, and paid the others \$10 to \$10.50 per week. Drew \$2.50 from the government for each man.

To Hon. Mr. Emmerson he said \$2.50 per day for wages was his regular charge. What he paid his men was another thing. When he supplied materials, that was charged for besides the wages named. He had no account for years where he had done the work without also supplying the material.

Dr. Stockton said he could not go further with this witness till he saw that tender and any other tenders or documents which he had.

The commissioner said they would be produced.

Dr. Stockton complimented the commissioner on his fairness and also Secretary Winslow for his courtesy uniformly displayed by the latter at all times.

The Suspension bridge investigation was resumed Saturday morning, not very punctually at 10.45 a.m. John Murphy was the first witness.

In the afternoon Richard Retallick was the first witness called. He said he was a carpenter. He and Mr. Stackhouse repaired the bridge. He entered upon the work in June, 1892. He kept the books. Was employed by Hon. Mr. Ryan. It was done in the Royal hotel and was in June, 1892, he thought. His duties were to go to repair the bridge, to remove all rotten wood that the engineer directed him to take out and to replace it with new. He was to receive \$3 a day for his work. He had no correspondence with the government. Pay sheets were made up every Saturday night. He hired some of the men and he did the painting.

Dr. Stockton called the attention of the witness to some of the sheets and read the names in them, the number of days worked, and the wages paid per day. The witness said he had no books or accounts. Kept no memoranda. He made up the pay sheets from Mr. Stackhouse's time book.

Witness's attention directed to pay sheet of June 11. Napier and Thompson were paid \$2.50 per day as appeared in the sheet. The pay sheet as well as all the others were forwarded to Frederickton to the board of works, addressed to P. B. Winslow. All these sheets were made up from Mr. Stackhouse's time book. Could not say where that was. Had not seen it lately. Stackhouse called the names of the men and the number of days worked and he made up the pay sheet. The pay sheets would go up to the capital a day or two after they were made up and cheques for the amount would be received from the department three or four days after they reached Frederickton.

Mr. Winslow told Dr. Stockton that he had these checks and he would produce them.

Witness—The checks came addressed to him in an envelope.

Dr. Stockton—Here is a pay sheet amounting to \$161.50. It is dated June 23rd. What about the wages paid this time.

Witness—They are as appears on the sheet.

Are you sure of that?

Witness—Yes, I am sure of that. How about McGarrigle? According to this sheet he got \$12.50 for five days' work.

Witness—Yes, I paid him \$2.50. I paid him \$2 per day.

And charged the government \$2.50? Yes.

Here is J. Betts, who got \$12.50 for five days. How about that man?

Witness—Yes, I paid him \$2.50. He was only paid at the rate of \$2 a day.

How about Crozier?

Witness—Yes, I gave him that amount. He got only \$2.

Dr. Stockton here said he would like to get all the checks and correspondence relative to the matter.

Then here is J. Alston. He, it appears got \$10 for four days' work.

That name is wrong. He did not work on the bridge. It should be C. Sinclair.

Who is this Sinclair?

I can't say. Don't know where he lives.

Then J. Brown gets \$12.50 for five days. I wouldn't say I paid him \$2.50 per day. He got \$2. Some of the men got \$2.50 and some \$2. Don't know where Brown lives.

Dr. Stockton—That is strange. We can't find him either.

The witness here looked at the pay sheet again and said: I think I did pay Brown \$2.50 per day.

When did you last see this man Brown?

Don't remember having seen him before he went to work on the bridge or since the work was completed. All the men said they were carpenters.

What did Brown look like?

He was about 50 or 60 years of age; was a thick set man.

The witness then told how he sent his last pay sheet up to Frederickton. Dr. Stockton next took up a pay sheet dated June 24th, and proceeded to read the names of the men that appeared on it, the days worked and the wages charged. First came the names of the witness and Stackhouse, 4 days each at \$3.

To Dr. Stockton—W. Thompson, 4 days, \$12.

That is right.

E. Neve, 4 days, \$10.

I paid him for four days work, but won't swear that I gave him the amount mentioned. I won't say I paid him \$10. I gave him \$2 per day.

McGarrigle, Betts, Crozier, Colwell, W. Colwell, Murphy, got \$2 per day each.

Sinclair got \$2.50 and so did Goggin. Are you sure of all these things?

It occurred two years ago and is

pretty hard to remember.

Dr. Stockton—Still it has been discussed so much in the legislature and in the press that your memory must have been refreshed.

Where did this man Goggin live? I don't know. I paid him \$2.50 per day.

What sort of a man was he in appearance? He was a man about 60 years old.

Dr. Stockton turned round in his chair and directed a man to stand up. Is that the man?

No. That is not the man. That man did not work on the bridge.

What did J. Goggin look like? He was between 50 and 60 years of age; was a tall man.

Dr. Stockton—All these men seem to have been advanced in years.

Goggin weighed about 175 pounds. Who was his mate on the bridge. The men seem to have worked in pairs.

I can't say who worked with him. They were changed off very much.

Mr. Retallick was stood aside for a moment and James Goggin sworn. He said: I reside in St. John. Do not know any man in the city of my name. I have lived here 30 years. I did not work on the bridge.

Mr. Retallick continued: I don't know where Goggin lived. His name appeared on the pay sheet of June 24. He was paid for four days work then?

Yes, he was, and he continued to work on the bridge almost till it was finished.

Mr. Stackhouse kept the time, did he?

Yes, he did, and I paid the men in accordance with his time book.

Yes, you say you paid Goggin \$10 for that week?

Yes, I did.

Here is Cobham. How about him? I paid him at the rate of \$2.

Brown?

I paid him.

There are then quite a number of men whom you paid \$2 per day for that week, and for whom you charged \$2.50 per day.

Yes, there were.

Dr. Stockton—Let me see. Here is the thing in a nutshell. There were in all that week 31 days that you paid for at the rate of \$2 per day, and for which the government had to pay \$2.50. Is that right?

The witness, looking over the sheet. Yes.

Then \$15.50 that week more than you should have got?

Yes, that is right.

Then you and Mr. Stackhouse got in all that week \$39.50—that is your wages, and this \$15.50 additional.

Yes, that is so, if your figuring is correct.

What did you do with this \$15.50? I kept it for my own purposes.

Did you keep it all or did you divide with Stackhouse?

I divided it with him.

Have you and Mr. Stackhouse kept that money?

Yes, we have.

You never paid it back to the government?

No, we have not.

Mr. Emmerson—You might suggest to the witness, Dr. Stockton, that he pay it back now. We need money.

Dr. Stockton—There have been cases where such things have been done.

Edward W. Toole was then put on the stand. Mr. Retallick standing aside meanwhile.

It was half past ten o'clock Monday morning before any witness presented himself for examination, though the hour fixed for opening was 10 o'clock.

John Collins was the first witness to arrive. Sworn, he said: I reside in St. John, my occupation is contractor in lumber etc. I have a bill in to the board of works for hard pine of \$1,743.53. I procured hard pine for repairs of suspension bridge under instructions from Retallick, verified by the chief commissioner afterwards. My contract was \$45 per thousand. Contract, first one, was not in writing. I had two contracts. I think the second one was in writing. I made that with Mr. Retallick. I have got that somewhere. It was in duplicate. I think I will produce it. Mr. Retallick ought to have the copy. I had no conversation with the chief commissioner about that. I saw Retallick at the bridge about a week or ten days after they began work. I was to get \$45 per thousand for the hard pine delivered on the cars at the I. C. station. It was to be free on board the cars at the station. They were to take delivery of it from me anywhere easy of access for a team; that was at the station. I got the hard pine from Halifax. I bought it from Curran and Co. I got inside of fifteen thousand the first time. I gave them in the vicinity of \$20; it might be a little under, but I don't think it.

From what I understand it was of a cargo of long lengths pitch pine got for the English government. The vessel John Black was wrecked when I was there. I looked at her, but did not know she was loaded with hard pine at the time. There was hard pine for sale at St. John at that time. Fisher would have it. I think Sayre would not. I don't know whether it was that or another contract I asked him for, but he had little or none. I went over to Halifax myself. Saw what I wanted myself. The second time I bought 30 sticks. No one went with me either time. That is my bill shown me. August 23, 1892, 12,704 ft. and 1,485 ft., at \$45 per M, \$737.82. Certified correct by Retallick & Stackhouse. The bill is for 66 pieces in all. The other bill is Oct. 20, 1892, 22 M. feet at \$45, \$990. Certified in the same way.

The following paper was also put in: I hereby authorize John Collins to purchase for local government of New Brunswick bridge, to pitch pine lumber for suspension bridge, to make as follows:

100 pieces 4 1/2 x 15 inches, 25 feet long, 15,000 feet 3/4 x 15 inches, 25 feet long, 1,080 feet 4 x 8 do. 45 feet long, 2,440 feet

At \$45 \$1,009.50

One half of said timber to be delivered on or before the 15th day of August and the balance on or before the 10th day of September ensuing. A. D. 1892.

Dated St. John, N. B., August 23, 1892. (Signed) R. RETALICK.

Shown two receipts, \$309.80 and \$800.50, both dated 11th August, 1892. The timber may have been delivered at that date. The bill might have been written out after the receipt. The timber had passed delivery before I

got the bill certified by Retallick. I think the timber was delivered before 11th August.

James Adam was called for a few minutes. Sworn, said: I live in Carleton; did not work at suspension bridge in 1892. Do not know of any other James Adam or James Adams in the city.

John Collins resumed: The receipts are dated August 11th. It was very soon after making arrangements with Retallick that I wrote to Halifax about the timber

RES Distemper, Hide-Legs, by Pur...



Distemper, Hide-Legs, by Pur...

I wrote once to the chief commissioner for my balance, but got no answer that I remember. If I got any letter from Mr. Winslow I have it. I will look.

Q.—Did not Winslow write you a letter saying that Hon. Mr. Pugsley had the money and would give it to you?

A.—I do not remember it. If he wrote it I have got it.

Q.—I knew that repairs were going to be made on suspension bridge. Knew the government would want hard pine and six months before I knew there was some in Halifax. I don't know that the pine was from the wrecked cargo of the John Black. Before I went to Halifax I saw Mr. Pugsley. The agreement of 8th August was made out after I came from Halifax the first time. When I came back I saw Gilbert Pugsley. William Pugsley was also in the office. I had the agreement then. I saw the Pugsleys before I went to Halifax the second time. It was when I signed the receipts of 11th August. I had the agreement of the 8th August with me. I think I presume I had. I don't think I drew both drafts on the same day. Together they are \$1,010.30, or 50 cents more, \$1,009.80, which is the price of my lumber. The drafts were drawn and receipts given with the knowledge of what the price of the pine would be. I got only \$650 and never a cent more. I paid about \$33 freight on my timber. I brought it to St. John, unloaded it on the Long wharf, threw it over, and towed it up through the falls; had it sawed to dimension sizes and taken to the bridge. None of mine was treated at Haley Bros' mill. I did all my work out of my \$45 per M. My prices at \$45 per M. were based upon the sizes of the stuff I was to supply. You could not get it in the province unless you cut it down to dimension sizes. There was a verbal understanding between Retallick and me that I would get the timber cut to sizes. I picked the timber at Halifax as I would pick it for myself. I think I wrote the chief commissioner. I got a bill of expenses of cutting down the timber. I think it cost about \$2 per thousand. I will bring the bill.

Q.—To chief commissioner—I furnished pitch pine early in the season to department from Fisher's pond. The price was \$33.50 and part I think that had to be sawed. The pitch pine in Halifax was not bled, it was long leaf pitch pine and would last three times as long as the other. This will last twenty years in the bridge. I knew of the opportunity to purchase the timber and had an arrangement with Retallick to purchase it. Irrespective of what I paid for the pitch pine \$45 per M. was not more than I ought to have got for it considering my trouble and expense. If I was buying it for my own use I would sooner pay \$60 for it than \$32 for the other kinds. The whole amount paid by the department is \$1,743.53. All the timber mentioned in my own bills was furnished by me. The second bill I can not swear was furnished, but I believe it was. I had nothing to do with that after I telegraphed and dropped it.

Q.—To Dr. Stockton—Q.—What was the trouble that you did not supply the rest of the timber? What was the difficulty?

A.—It was a private matter partly. Q.—Was it because of the division of the profit?

A.—There was \$300 and odd laying there and if I went and got the timber that money would be kept out of the timber for which I would be going.

Q.—Why should the money be kept out?

A.—When I would come here they would say they did not know whether they wanted it or not and I would be out of my money. I could not afford that.

Q.—What happened to make you think that?

A.—I wanted Gilbert Pugsley to carry out his part of the agreement and the last. It was drawn by Wm. Pugsley and the money was to be run. I think I won't say Gilbert Pugsley was there. Mr. Winslow was not present on any of these occasions. I hesitated to sign the \$209 draft. I demurred. I got the \$500 before 11th August. I got \$600 first and \$50 afterwards. I received one of those drafts in the morning. I received \$600 the same day, in about an hour after. I think it was Gilbert Pugsley who paid it to me. I got the \$50 a month or six weeks after that. Wm. Pugsley paid the \$50 to me together with some money Gilbert borrowed from me. Gilbert was sick then I think. The \$209 draft may have been a couple of days after the first draft was drawn. It was after I went to Halifax the second time. The timber was here. The timber had not been supplied by me when the first draft was drawn. It was bought but not delivered when I got the \$500.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Stackhouse or Retallick as to the difference between you and Pugsley?

A.—Yes, I told them. We went one day to Pugsley's office but they were not in. Afterwards when we made the written agreement to go back the second time I saw them together. I think that was made in the C. F. telegraph office. Retallick, Stackhouse, Gilbert Pugsley, Wm. Pugsley, and I were there. Wm. Pugsley drew the paper at my request.

quest. It was that I was to go back and furnish about \$700 more stuff for the bridge. The reason of this was that though I might be wrong, I got dissatisfied. I think I have a copy of that paper. I had not stated to Stackhouse, Retallick, or Pugsley, the figure which I was getting the timber for in Halifax. I was stated to Gilbert Pugsley that there would be ordinary profit on it. I don't think Wm. Pugsley knew that price.

Examination of the witness postponed to 3 p.m. to produce papers and letters.

A. W. Macrae stated that he appeared as counsel for Mr. Collins.

Allan called and sworn. I furnished the material to the public works department mentioned in the three bills produced. I produced my books twice on Saturday. Will have them here again at 3 o'clock. This material was furnished by me to the department without any distinct arrangement. I think I had a conversation with chief commissioner Ryan at the time, saying that I would like to furnish the goods required at current rates. I did so. Sometimes I got a telephone from the bridge, sometimes from Pule's house and elsewhere. I always sent what was asked for. I don't know about Stackhouse or Retallick certifying the bills. I did not give it any attention. I think the larger orders were given me by Mr. Pullen. The prices are \$7.50 for genuine elephant white lead. The lead is made in England; ground in Canada. The price charged was less than when we sold it in small lots. We charged the government \$7.50 and the general customer in small lots \$8.00. When I furnished oil by the barrel I charged 68 cents per gallon. At that time that was the market price. I did not charge the government more than the prevailing market price.

Adjourned till 3 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the chief commissioner of public works read a telegram from T. B. Winslow, stating that Commissioner Ryan was ill and could not come down on the morning train.

W. C. E. Allan resumed his evidence. He said the lead he sold the government was the elephant brand quality genuine. That was the best quality. The next qualities would be Nos. 1 and 2 Canadian. The lead was ground in Canada. The lead he supplied was ground in Canada. It came from Montreal. He thought he purchased this lead from the manufacturer's agent, Mr. Leach, who resided at St. John. The company now had as their agent Mr. Crawford, Gabriel Crawford, he thought. Witness preferred the elephant brand of lead to the other brands. He did not think there was much difference between them. He could not remember when or where it was that he saw Chief Commissioner Ryan and arranged to supply the materials for painting the bridge.

John Collins was then recalled, but he had not finished his evidence at the hour of adjournment.

Dr. Stockton then read the agreement, which was as follows:

St. John, N. B., Sept. 15, 1892. To Mr. John Collins: I authorize you to purchase for me, R. Retallick, for delivery at St. John, 50 sticks hard pine, at \$45 per thousand, to be delivered at St. John not later than Monday next. Otherwise this order will be void. S. C. D.

R. RETALICK. JOHN COLLINS.

The bridge enquiry was resumed at 10.45 Tuesday morning.

Hon. P. G. Ryan who was in attendance was called and sworn as the first witness. He said: I was chief commissioner of public works from March 1888 to 10th Oct. 1892. I made arrangements with respect to repairs of suspension bridge in 1892. A great many pieces of ends of timber, floor stringers, were decayed and apparently in a very dangerous condition. I consulted Mr. Heans. We found the flooring was bad and the supports not fit to put a new floor on. We could not make up a specification. It was impossible to tell what long the work would take or exactly what would be done. I decided it would be best to get good workmen to undertake the work. I consulted Mr. Pugsley about that. I would have liked to have had Mr. Heans, but he was busy in other parts of the province, from which he could not be spared. Mr. Pugsley was then a member of the government and I was glad to depend on his knowledge and assistance as he lived in St. John. I recommended Stackhouse and Retallick as good men. I made enquiries; understood they were ship carpenters; and heard them very highly recommended by all whom I asked. I was very glad to get them, being ship carpenters, as there is work in making long log scaffolds which ordinary carpenters do not seem to understand. I had not then heard of their being employed by Geo. F. Baird to work on his river steamers. I came to St. John and at Pugsley's instance met these men at the Royal hotel. Mr. Winslow was with me at the time. He was secretary of the department. I understood those men were in a kind of partnership and worked together. I hired them together. One claimed to be a sort of boss and got 50 cents a day more. I agreed to their charges. Mr. Winslow took notes of all that was said and he still has them. I told them to get on as many men as would be needed, so that they would not overcrowd the work. They said the ordinary wages were \$2 to \$2.50 per day. I said that was high; that ship carpenters in my part of the country would be glad to get \$1.50 a day. I would have brought men from some other place if the wages had been too high.

What arrangement was arrived at?

Finally I told them I would engage them, and they were to get men as reasonable as they could. I said we might get some additional laborers at less wages, who could do rough work, such as staking, etc., and who would not cost so much. Retallick said that there was no saving in not employing good workmen. I said there was something in that, but I would trust them to make the best and most economical arrangements they could.

Calling your attention to a paper produced a report of the engineer,

what do you say? That is the report on which we acted.

Dr. Stockton—There is no doubt but that the bridge needs repair. We do not question that at all and I do not think that any one will.

To the commissioner—I instructed Mr. Beckwith, the engineer, to visit John Collins from time to time and see how things were going on. Every time I visited Frederick I asked him about it and received verbal reports that the work was going on satisfactorily. I also visited the bridge myself.

Stackhouse & Retallick said it would influence the rate of wages as to the time when wages would be paid. I said I knew that mechanics would need their wages weekly and would send the sheet up every week the wages would be paid whether I was there or not. Mr. Winslow would attend to it. The certificates, I think, were mostly those of Retallick. (Shown some of the certificates.) I cannot identify these. Of course whenever I came to the office these were shown me by Mr. Winslow in the course of business. I presume these are the certificates which came up from the bridge and on which payments were made.

Stackhouse was paid \$3.50 per day and Retallick \$3 per day, according to the certificates.

How was the material arranged for?

I have not a clear recollection of that. I spoke to Beckwith also to Retallick, who told me it would be done by the bridge. I also spoke to Wm. Pugsley, as a member of the government, and told Retallick that he might see him. I understood it would be attended to, but I don't remember very clearly about it. I met John Collins from time to time and he told me he had purchased hard pine at Halifax and that there was an understanding between him and Mr. Pugsley about it. I asked him what it would cost. He said \$45 a thousand. I said that was high, but he spoke of the difference between the kinds of pine. That which had been deprived of sap would not be any more good than ordinary white pine. I understood that the pine would be sawed to dimension and would be ly cost us for the size and quantity actually furnished to bridge. I told him to go on, as it was the best that could be done. Drafts came up from Collins. Pugsley told me that he had done that down here for us. I understood the money had to be paid at once in order to get the timber. I understood Collins was not able to pay for the timber. As Pugsley was looking after the money, I thought it would be safe to advance the money and help him out. We did not pay any more after the time that advance was made until we got the timber. Retallick of delivery of the timber.

Did you know that the material was out of a stranded cargo?

I got the impression somehow that it was of a vessel wrecked near Halifax. I did not see what vessel was paying for it. I think he told me of the cargo being from a wrecked vessel.

Did you have any knowledge as to the price and value of hard pine?

I knew it ranged from \$30 to \$45 per M., according to quality and demand. You cannot go and buy it like other lumber. The matter of sizes governs more than an indiscriminate lot when you get the first run of a cargo you can pick out pretty near what you want and get it sawed. The difference between dimension stuff and indiscriminate lot was brought to my attention before. Of my own knowledge I did not know where hard pine was being sold.

Would you go and procure dimension timber in Pule's pond at that time?

I was told by more than one person that there was not more than two or three sticks of hard pine to be got in the city of St. John at that time. Was said not to be in the city of St. John.

Was the price arranged with Mr. Collins the best you could do?

It was the best that could be done at that time. I thought the price was all that it was all to be sawed up into flooring for the bridge. I don't know what better could be done. It represented to me that this was the unbleached, untanned pitch pine. I was told the bled pine would be no better than the ordinary white pine of this province.

Mr. Heans was asked by me to look at the bridge and report on it. I knew Jas. H. Pullen, of St. John. I had a conversation with him about the bridge. Have seen that paper before, but it was not the ordinary course of business. Mr. Sturdee was then frequently referred to by me for advice. He was looked upon as a friend of the government.

Did you offer to put men on at ordinary painters' wages and give his superintendence free. He told me painters' wages were \$2.50 to \$2.75, and he was willing to furnish staves, stages, etc., free besides his own supervision. I agreed to his proposition and I understood this from Mr. Pugsley to be all right. The latter was a member of the government and I looked to him for advice. I naturally looked to our friends and tried to be as decent to the others as I could. Pugsley recommended Pullen very strongly. Every one I spoke to recommended him as a very nice man. In fact I thought there were a good many nice men in St. John then.

Dr. Stockton—How do you feel now?

I feel now a good deal like that man who travelled from Jerusalem down to Jericho. (Great laughter.)

About W. C. R. Allan's offer I thought his prices were quite reasonable. I was requested to patronize him if possible. His prices compared favorably with those paid in the past and I directed Mr. Pullen to go there for what he wanted. I got a telegram from Collins which I could not understand. There were a lot of words mixed up. Neither Winslow nor I could get sense out of it. I wrote him

to know what he meant, but never got a reply. After that the pine came along regularly enough, so I thought no more about it. There was some question, but I could not understand it.

Winslow told me Pugsley had sent up a full statement and it was all satisfactory. Even after the appointment of Hon. Mr. Emmerson I looked after many details of the business.

The statement set up by Mr. Pugsley was:

Memo re pitch pine timber purchased by the directions of the solicitor general at request of chief commissioner for Suspension Bridge:

Retallick and Stackhouse..... \$737.00 Account as per present certificate..... 990.00

Accounts paid: August 11.....\$1,009.00 September 19..... 200.00 September 20..... 200.00

Balance..... \$312.00

The payments were ordinarily made upon drafts in Collins' name. He received all the checks. The checks were made payable to his name and the drafts were to his order. I think we got receipts from him in every case. Of course I do not know what Collins did with the money when he got it.

When these pay sheets came up to me, you assumed these men were charging the government the figures named there?

I certainly did.

If you had known that the great majority of those men were only receiving \$2 per day for their work, \$2.50 would you have charged for at all?

I would have driven the whole crowd off the bridge.

Then if a statement is made that Retallick & Stackhouse were to get men at \$2.50 per day for their work, they paying the men what they could get them for, would that be correct?

No, I never agreed to anything like that. I told them to send the time and amounts paid, and they would be paid. They were to get them as economically as they could.

The men were to be paid every week. Checks were sent to Mr. Retallick. That would be done through Mr. Winslow. Purchase of material would be the same way as labor. I agreed to pay them what I thought was pretty good wages and I expected them to look after the government in every particular.

Collins told me it would be difficult to get hard pine in St. John; that it could not be got here. Some one else said so, but who it was I do not remember. The \$45 per M. was to include timber expenses of bringing it here, sawing it and delivering it at the bridge. That was the way I understood it. I am not very sure as to the delivery from the mill to the bridge.

Was there anything said as to the calculation of the dimensions?

That would be after the timber was sawed into dimensions for the bridge. There was to be no waste. That was one of the elements that entered into the price.

Extract from letter of J. H. Pullen referred to:

To H. Lawrence Sturdee: May 26, '92. I, the undersigned, do agree to furnish labor, brushes and ladders for performance of the bridge repairs, for the sum of \$2.50 per day for the men, and to be impossible for me to give the whole of my time to the work, I will place my foreman over the work at \$3 per day, and the cost of the bridge personally once a day free of charge.

Yours, JAMES H. PULLEN.

John Keeffe, Geo. McAvity and Edward A. Everett gave evidence relative to prices of oil and hardware.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The enquiry was resumed at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Hon. Mr. Ryan was again called.

Dr. Stockton asked to have two drafts produced of which witness had made mention in the morning. These papers were not to be found, but checks representing the amounts were produced.

Dr. Stockton—When you issued checks in your department you usually made them payable to order, did you not?

Witness—Yes. Why was that custom departed from on this occasion and the checks made payable to John Collins or bearer?

Witness could not tell. He remembered it having been done on one or two previous occasions, but was unable to explain why it had been done in the case of Mr. Collins.

Did you know to whom these checks were sent?

No, and I do not know who received them.

was told it could not be. If such timber could have been procured here it would have been just as good as going to Halifax for it. No persons in St. John had offered to supply the department with hard pine in the year 1892—at least he had no recollection of such having been done. He was not aware that any of the pine used on the bridge was got in St. John.

Mr. Pullen said he would charge the department for work done by his men, the salary he was paying them. He (witness) did not ask for tenders, and did not know of any being sent in. Mr. Allan said he would furnish lead, etc., at current prices. A year or two before witness had learned that the leads were selling at \$3 per cwt., but Mr. Allan had consented to furnish it for less. Witness had not learned whether or not the price of oil had dropped. He had confidence in Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse as men who would see that the work was carried out in the interests of the department. If he had known anything was going wrong he would have stopped it at once. He had confidence in Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse as men who would see that the work was carried out in the interests of the department. If he had known anything was going wrong he would have stopped it at once. He had confidence in Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse as men who would see that the work was carried out in the interests of the department.

To Mr. Pugsley—Witness said he was sure the work could not have been tendered for. They had all come to the conclusion that such work was impossible. He had come to St. John in search of men, and Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse had been recommended to him as good men for the job. Messrs. Retallick and Mr. Pugsley had recommended the work. He thought others had spoken to him about these men, but could not remember their names. No person had anything to say against them.

Dr. Stockton asked he worked on the bridge in 1892. He had been employed by Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse at a salary of \$2 per day. He had worked about seventeen and a half days as near as he could come to it. If he was represented as working twenty-eight days at \$2.50 per day such a representation would be false.

Wm. Knight was the next witness. He worked in the summer of '92 on repairs which were then being made on Suspension bridge. He was employed by Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse. He had no idea when he went to work on the bridge, but remembered it was the same day as Mr. Landers. He worked on the bridge until it was nearly completed. He was not working on election day.

Dr. Stockton—What were you doing on that day?

Witness—I was working for you. Dr. Stockton—I believe you were a man of good judgment.

Witness said he got \$2.50 per day from first to last.

(Continued on Page Four.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Victory of the Whiteaways and the Possible Results.

Floating of the New Loan is Now Said to be Impossible.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 13.—The Whiteaways have swept St. Johns overwhelmingly by majorities greater than ever before attained in an election on the island. In St. Johns east the two Whiteaway candidates, Fox and Hutton, were elected by large majorities.

In St. Johns east three Whiteaways were elected. Scott, George Tester and Jackman. The other districts have not been heard from.

A serious element was added to the political situation today by the knowledge that Newfoundland bonds fell several points on the receipt of the news of the Whiteaway victory.

The debt of this colony is now very heavy, and it is charged that the Whiteaway party was mainly instrumental in increasing it. Public work of every description stopped today.

At a special session held in August last the legislature passed a bill to raise a loan of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of funding the floating debt and covering the expense of several important works in connection with the rebuilding of St. John's. This loan would not be floated on the English markets until the government was sustained at the polls.

Now that the government is beaten, the loan is impossible. Four hundred men have been discharged in St. John's and the neighborhood. Railway operations are also suspended owing to the same crisis. Should the stagnation now existing continue during the whole winter, it would certainly cause intense distress among the families of hundreds of workmen.

ALMOST A TOTAL WRECK.

How to Regain Health and Strength when Run Down by Overwork, Worry or Disease.

In this age of rapid living thousands of men are broken down in health and spirit as the result of overwork or mental worry. To all such Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and untiring cure. They invigorate the blood, restore the nerves, give the sufferer a new lease of life. Mr. A. N. Elsan of Ship Harbor, N. S., gives his experience for the benefit of such sufferers. He says: "I cannot speak too highly of the value of your Pink Pills. Before I began using them it is no exaggeration to say I was a total wreck. I suffered from nervous debility and had tried many remedies without getting any relief. Indeed I was often worse after taking some of these remedies than before I began. When I commenced using Pink Pills I weighed about 140 pounds, while now after their

use I weigh 176 pounds, and never felt better in my life. My wife has also used Pink Pills for kidney trouble and has derived great help from them. I cheerfully give you my testimonial in the hope that what I say may be of benefit to some other sufferer in inducing him to try your wonderful remedy." Beware of imitations and substitutes. The genuine Pink Pills are positively not sold in any form except in the boxes bearing the company's trade mark. Anything said to be "just the same" or "just as good" is a fraud.

DATE OF THE MARRIAGE.

London, Nov. 13.—A despatch to the Times from Berlin says that the marriage of Czar Nicholas to Princess Alix has been absolutely fixed to take place November 22.

LARD isn't in it.

It is just because there is no lard in it, that COTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers.

COTTOLENE is PURE, DELICATE, HEALTH-FUL, SATISFYING—none of the unpleasant odor necessarily connected with lard.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

HUMPEREYS' SPECIFICS.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1895 AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

THE REST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

DEVOTED TO Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture and Fruit-Growing, Live-Stock and Dairying.

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural Interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Green-House, Grapes and Grapes, Veterinary Recipes, Farm Questions and Answers, Freesia Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its Market Reports are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription price is \$2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

CLUB RATES FOR 1895:

Two Subscriptions, in one remittance \$4

Six Subscriptions, do do 10

Ten Subscriptions, do do 15

To all New Subscribers for 1895, paying in advance now, we will send the paper WEEKLY, from our receipt of the remittance, to January 1st 1895, without charge.

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LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveler for THE SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered letter.

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion. Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements. Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

MR. RYAN'S EXPERIENCE.

The evidence of ex-Commissioner Ryan specifically and emphatically contradicts the charge that he made or authorized a contract with Mr. Stackhouse or Mr. Retallick to furnish workmen for the bridge at \$2.50 per day. His instructions were that workmen materials should be procured as cheaply as possible, and he says he trusted the superintendents to do this.

The character of the checks, drafts and letters were such as would have excited the suspicion of a less confiding official. It will strike the public that the minister in charge of the department might have been more careful than Mr. Ryan was to see that paint, oil and other material purchased was not obtained at twenty-five to fifty per cent above the price for which they could have been bought in this town.

CHURCH UNION.

The short conference on church union recently held in the Stone Church school room brought out many suggestive remarks, and will be an occasion for many more. The discourses were all of a fraternal character, and the genial spirit of comradeship was evidently not assumed for the occasion.

approval of a larger court. The Methodist congregations in practice choose their ministers, subject to approval of a conference committee. In such details as the length of the pastoral term there is a difference, but the Methodists have this year shown a disposition to vary the rule in this matter. In ritual the two bodies do not more differ from each other than different congregations in either body differ from each other.

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Mr. Waite, the populist governor of Colorado, who wanted to ride bridle deep in blood, says that he was defeated by the woman vote of his state. Besides many wise men there are many cranks in favor of woman suffrage, most of whom fondly believe that women will vote for every fad and every fad that is presented.

The Globe has a Montreal despatch stating that "leading conservatives on 'change say today that Laurier will receive their support at the next election." This brings to memory the Montreal despatches published in St. John's papers a little less than four years ago.

AN AMERICAN LINER.

The launch of the St. Louis is an event in the history of the United States. The St. Louis ranks third among the Atlantic line steamships. Only the Campania and Lucania are larger or more powerful than she. The new craft is American throughout. She is built in the country, of material entirely produced and wrought in the United States.

The people of Toronto are holding a boodle investigation. It grows out of a proposed civic contract for the purchase of electric lighting plant. A Cleveland company was one of the tenderers, and Mr. Wheeler, a representative of the firm, made a corrupt proposal to him.

THE ENGLISH RAILROAD GUARD.

The guard is found on the station platform, where he looks at your ticket, opens and closes the door of the compartment, will try to see you well placed, according to your class, then hops into his van, and goes with the train on your journey. He is by no means the important person that the conductor is in the United States, for he has no opportunity to sit with the passengers, or talk politics, or to the rank of captain, as all conductors do in our southern states.

Toronto, September 15, 1894. To S. M. Hamill, Brush Electric Co., Cleveland, O.

Important, you should be here Friday morning. I have it planned. Requires fifteen thousand extra.

(Signed) S. M. WHEELER.

An interesting communication from Rome to Mr. Satoll instructs the Roman Catholics of the United States to send the Peter's pence to the delegate in America and not directly to Rome. The Pope in his message says:

The collections which each bishop orders in his diocese, as well as the private contributions that individual Catholics may wish to make to the Holy Father in their own names, shall henceforth be forwarded to and placed to the credit of the Apostolic Delegate residing in Washington; he afterward will remit the same to us with homed details. Your generosity will be most acceptable and opportune just now, for the needs increase day by day with our growing solicitude for the faith, and especially since the publication of our late apostolic letter on ungodly strikes in which we have, by which we hope, not without good grounds, to foster

BRIDGE ENQUIRY.

On opening the investigation at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning Dr. Stockton said that he did not think unless Stackhouse and Retallick were permitted to inspect the pay sheets that any changes should have been made or any pencil marks made upon the papers. He had noticed that Dr. Pugsley had been very particular on the previous evening as to W. C. Jenkins. In the dark he had not noticed the additional "W", but this morning on looking at it it appeared to have been added.

The commissioner thought the alterations would not be serious, and they would be susceptible of explanation. Of course the documents should not have been altered. If they had returned C. Jenkins and there was a W. C. Jenkins who worked, though the change would be improper, yet it would not be serious.

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Toronto, September 15, 1894. To S. M. Hamill, Brush Electric Co., Cleveland, O.

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19th Sept. 1892. dated at Sussex. Johnson, Suspension. not furnish timber. JOHN COLLINS. apply to me for in which to de- Did there seem drafts drawn by as not a contrac- explain that? that he being a ment in St. John to the business at he was taking latter. aspired between he was to look ons to Winslow of the depart- paid out for con- ed him to satisfy performance of all you have any rea- he was acting in ledge. receipt of 11th furnished, is it such a receipt ness here pro- say for "lumber have never been bought the tim- under the orig- never was told alfax to buy the think it was to men to go to and pine. SESSION. the first witness he said: I reside in Mr. Lively's business. I employ in 1892. I sh pine for the 1892. The first as bought by Mr. Stackhouse got can not tell how referring to my in his book—He charged \$32.50 a whole amount was afterward Messrs. Haley Bros. all to saw and to entry were from it was trans- about August om did you ren- as directed to do ness here pro- transfer. I in- rred in a lump count was pro- with Mr. Far- parison showed ed several dol- for some lumber charged. \$35 ed on Messrs. where the same Mr. Farmer for and there was y the remainder at this time Mr. dealer in hard e he had about hand. own Mr. Collins' could have tur- of pine. While done so, but a thousand be- cut it out of his firm was cut these. and Mr. Stack- such, but we nder \$50. We ed at that time eared and I in- of this time igh lumber for it foot. That er thousand as the pitch pine far as I know, John. I don't was with Mr. rs. He was a to explain the dif- unbled pine, pine when the brought here ill last longer y. In a bridge ould be prudent read part of of in 1892 was ble sawn pine the sizes re- y Bros. large Mr. Stackhouse the mill, then hands of Ha- habit of mak- ers like Haley lomer—I think er bridge pur- would last lve that the aterial to use u say? at the unbled the black. I tell in every ick of pine is it is supposed the same, t see any of Halifax. I do as good as a sworn. He of pitch pine s to this mar- nes from the r and I have other cities. unbled pine ndering. We pitch pine. I 92. be been con- business there that there is e market. I ould keep as ch is taken tree with me, durability of

pine depends upon whether it is bled or not. It is not supposed to be bled at all. Witness said he furnished a large amount of lumber for the I. O. G. T. P. R. and other roads. The sawing was done for \$3 per thousand. Wm. H. Jenkins was then called. To Dr. Pugsley—I live in Carleton. I am a shipwright. I know Messrs. Retalick and Stackhouse. I was employed to work on the bridge by them in 1892. I do not know at what date I was employed. I worked until the bridge was nearly completed. There was no other Jenkins employed there at the time. Witness said he thought the "W. Jenkins" mentioned in the pay sheet was himself. He was engaged every week after he went there to work. Continuing—I got \$2.50 per day. There was a large number of men employed on the bridge while I was there. I could not give the names of all who were employed, on the bridge while I was there. Mr. Pugsley said he claimed the names of the men whose names appeared on the pay sheets as W. and C. Jenkins, etc. Witness—There was a man employed on the bridge whose name I think was Goggen, but I think it was pronounced half a dozen different ways. To Dr. Stockton—do not know when Goggen came to work on the bridge. I heard him called Goggen. Before going on the bridge I was working on longshore with Mr. Stackhouse's father. I was working on the ship McLeod on Quinn's blocks before going on the bridge. I worked until work was completed. I was out of employment after I stopped working on the McLeod. I do not know how long it might have been a week, a fortnight, three weeks or a month. I got no money to swear to any particular date at all. Dr. Stockton—Did you know a man who worked on the bridge named Toole? I knew several Tooles who worked on the bridge (laughter). To Mr. Pugsley—There were three or more men working on the bridge named Toole. Robert Hennessey, sworn, said to Mr. Pugsley—I know a man who worked on the bridge named Goggen. Edward W. Toole, recalled, said: I have an uncle, Ned Toole, who worked on the bridge, also a cousin, Daniel Toole. My uncle was generally called Ned. Mr. Pugsley—I might state that Mr. Stackhouse informs me that there were only three Tooles working on the bridge. Witness—My uncle and cousin were working on the bridge all the time I was there, and I think before. I stopped working before the bridge was completed. I never swear that my uncle and cousin stopped working when I did. Sometimes I go by the name of Ned. Mr. Pugsley—I have looked through several of these pay sheets and I have been unable to find one where the name of Toole appears more than three times. Dr. Stockton furnished Dr. Pugsley with the names of several men whom it is alleged worked on the bridge and whom he was unable to find. Adjoined till 9.30, standard, this morning.

BED CANDLESTICKS. A particularly fetching wedding present or hospitality present, if one can be so generous to friends with country houses, is a set of bed candlesticks. These are found now on the table in the hall or at the first landing in goodly array to copy the English fashion of the good-night candle. In this age of electric buttons these lights of other days are, of course, superfluous as lights, but the lingering to pick out one's preference and the final good-night over the baluster is a pretty custom that may well survive.—New York Times.

WANTED TO BORROW. Little girl—Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen eggs. She wants to put them under a hen. Neighbor—So you've got a hen setting, have you? I didn't know you kept hens. Little girl—No, ma'am, we don't, but Mrs. Smith's going to lend us a hen that's going to set, and ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs we'd find a nest ourselves.—Rochester Union.

Are you WEAK? NERVOUS? TIRED? SLEEPLESS? PALE? BLOODLESS? THIN? DYSPEPTIC? you need **A COURSE OF HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.** It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder, restores the blood of health. All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle, Six for \$2.50. Mfg. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd., St. John, N.B.

PROVINCIAL.

The Travelling Dairy in Queens Co.

About the Usual Amount of Lumbering in Albert this Winter.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

ALBERT CO.

Hillsboro, Nov. 8.—At the regular meeting last night of Francis Willard lodge, I. O. G. T., the officers for the ensuing quarter were installed by John T. Steeves, lodge deputy, as follows: A. B. Lander, C. T.; J. R. Steeves, V. T.; Karl S. Duffy, sec.; Lambert C. Steeves, A.S.; Annie M. Steeves, treas.; Gesner Steeves, chap.; Lillie Slater, H. A. Steeves, G.; Wm. M. Burns, sent.; Geo. A. Abbinet, P. C. T.

At Turtle Creek, ten miles from Hillsboro, there is eight inches of snow, and with the cool weather the sleighing is excellent. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pine of Salem, Mass., who have been visiting relatives and friends in Hillsboro and other parts of the province, returned to their home this morning. Mr. Pine formerly belonged to Kent Co.

The funeral of Harold, son of Jordan Steeves, who died on Tuesday of croup, took place this afternoon. An unusual amount of lumbering will be done in this part of the country this winter. W. H. Duffy is going in to the work quite extensively. He expects to put out about two millions. Other operators are going to do more than usual, and the prospects for the place are bright at the present time.

Hopeville Hill, Nov. 8.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Eliza Rogers took place today from the Hill Methodist church, the services being conducted by the Rev. W. E. Johnson. Hymns: Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past, and There Is No Night in Heaven, were sung by the choir and congregation. The service was solemn and beautiful. Dead March was played as the coffin was conveyed to and from the church. The pallbearers were Frank Carney, Capt. T. R. Hamilton, Wm. Kinney, Southern, and Allan Robinson. The interment was at the new cemetery at this village.

The repairs to the roadway of the Shepody river bridge have been completed under the supervision of W. A. West. There is, since the recent storm, fourteen inches of snow in Lumsden and fifteen inches in Caledonia Settlement. There was fair sleighing here yesterday and today and the "music of the bells" was heard for the first time this season.

The schooner Susie Prescott arrived yesterday from Salem, Mass., and is loading deals at Albert for St. John. The Seattle is loading at Alma for St. John. C. S. Starratt left this morning for Moncton to assume the business management of the branch of the Bellinger Institute now being established in the railway town.

Hopeville Cape, Nov. 6.—The Bark Queen of the Fleet sailed last evening for Liverpool, E. C. Her cargo of deals was shipped by J. Nelson Smith of Coverdale. Captain Joseph Cook, the contractor for the building of Captain Thomas Pye's new residence, has received the frame and the entire complement of rough lumber via scows from Gray's Island. It was supplied by Isaiah Duffy of Shenstone. Workmen are on the ground and the work of erection will be hurried along. The plans were drawn by a St. John architect and this residence will be the most modern and probably the finest in the village.

fields unpulled and several other thousands in temporary pits, which, if the frost continues and the snow remains, will prove in most cases a total loss. A lot of turnips recently forwarded from St. Andrews to Boston did not realize enough to cover freight, duty and commission.

KINGS CO. Apohaqui, Nov. 9.—Kierstead & Son of Collins shipped some eighty-five pairs of partridges yesterday via Sussex to Montreal.

A pie social will be held in the Foresters' hall, Norton, on Wednesday next, 14th inst. The proceeds will go towards purchasing an artificial foot for David McFarlane, who had the misfortune to lose his foot while acting as brakeman on the Central railway.

Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Dr. Murray of English settlement, is moving to Halifax, where she intends to reside in the future. Ambition lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold a concert in the Guild hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16th. Proceeds will go towards erecting a temperance hall.

A social party was held at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Ellison on Thursday evening. A pie social will be held in the Foresters' hall, Norton, on Wednesday next, 14th inst. The proceeds will go towards purchasing an artificial foot for David McFarlane, who had the misfortune to lose his foot while acting as brakeman on the Central railway.

The law suit that has been so long before the courts, and which is between C. L. Keith, plaintiff, and Samuel Henry, defendant, terminated on Saturday evening, the jury giving a verdict of no cause for action. The suit commenced by Mr. Keith regarding Mr. Perry's cows, which were afterwards released on a replevin. Messrs. Weldon and Keith were here for Mr. Keith and Mr. Emmerson for Mr. Perry.

The Rev. Isaiah Wallace is holding his farewell sermon at 8 o'clock in the Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock in the evening, the principals being Herbert Sproul, dentist, of Newcastle, second son of Conductor Sproul of the Sussex, and Miss Bessie Millar, also of Newcastle. The church was well filled, principally by ladies, who usually take the greatest interest in such events. Rev. Mr. Southern, who presided at the altar, and tied the nuptial knot. The bride was accompanied to the altar and given away by Dr. J. J. Daley, assisted by Miss Sproul, sister of the groom. Dr. Edward L. Morrison of the firm of W. A. West & Co. acted as best man. To Mrs. Dr. Daley much praise is due for her efficient rendering of music after the wedding. A very pleasant evening was spent at the wedding party and Mrs. Morrison. The happy bride was made the recipient of many costly presents.

Clarence Spooner, ex-editor and proprietor of the Kings county Record, was in St. John yesterday, soliciting support and interest in a new weekly newspaper to be issued by him at Hamton. He is said to have succeeded very well. Mr. Spooner proposes to call his paper the Kings County News, and to devote its influence to the interest of the liberal conservative party. It is said that Geo. H. White is to fit up a handsome and spacious hall in the second story of the corner of King and 13th St. on the Tuesday following a farwell meeting was held at the Narrows. The three churches, Narrows, MacDonald's Corner and Mill Cove, were present. The meeting was largely represented. The meeting was elected chairman. The meeting was addressed by L. J. Ferris, M.P.P., Jas. MacDonald, Z. O. Wilson, T. A. Ferris, and MacAlary. Rev. M. P. King and others. The speakers expressed their regret that Mr. King had thought it his duty to sever the tie that existed between himself and the people. Mr. King in reply said some kind words in regard to the people of Cambridge. Mrs. M. P. King presided at the organ. She, assisted by an excellent choir, rendered many appropriate selections. By the unanimous vote of the meeting the reverend gentleman was presented with a recommendation to the favorable consideration of all churches, together with \$40 in cash. On Wednesday morning, October 31st, Mr. King and family left for their new field of labor in the "valley of the Miramichi."

QUEBENS CO. Cambridge, Nov. 5.—The travelling dairy, under the skillful management of Messrs. Peters and Hubbard, stopped at the Narrows recently. Their test of milk was as follows: Butter-milk from their own churn, 15; buttermilk, 4; new milk furnished by Geo. Robinson, 6.4; skimmed milk furnished by Geo. Robinson, 1.1; new milk furnished by John Robinson, Jr., 6; new milk furnished by John Robinson, Sr., 4.2; new milk furnished by David Fowler, 5.2. The meetings were a success in every particular. The attendance was large and many sections of the parish were represented.

At the annual school meeting, held at the Narrows, Wm. W. White, elected to fill the vacancy in the board of trustees caused by the death of Wilmet White. \$175 was voted for all school purposes. The Methodist church, which has been in course of construction during the summer months at the Narrows, east side, is now being rapidly completed. Sanford Hovey, of this place, who

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was married to Miss Laura Day of West Beach recently, returned Thursday. Mrs. Capt. Newman, formerly Miss Georgia MacDonald, who was married in Boston, has returned home. The wedding took place at the Queen's Own lodge, I. O. G. T., electric Queen's Own lodge, I. O. G. T., on Saturday last Monday. Herbert Hughes, C. T.; Mabel Straight, V. T.; Maud White, S. J. T.; Charles Strong, sec.; Mrs. Pearce, T.; Mrs. Newman, F. S.; George Robinson, M. Dr. M. C. MacDonald, C.; Wallace MacDonald, G.; James Robinson, S.

Nov. 6.—Rev. M. P. King preached his farewell sermon at the Baptist church, Narrows, on the evening of the 28th ult. His text was as follows: "Therefore it is of faith, that it might be of grace, to the end the promise might be sure to all the seed." Rom. 8:17. On the Tuesday following a farwell meeting was held at the Narrows. The three churches, Narrows, MacDonald's Corner and Mill Cove, were present. The meeting was largely represented. The meeting was elected chairman. The meeting was addressed by L. J. Ferris, M.P.P., Jas. MacDonald, Z. O. Wilson, T. A. Ferris, and MacAlary. Rev. M. P. King and others. The speakers expressed their regret that Mr. King had thought it his duty to sever the tie that existed between himself and the people. Mr. King in reply said some kind words in regard to the people of Cambridge. Mrs. M. P. King presided at the organ. She, assisted by an excellent choir, rendered many appropriate selections. By the unanimous vote of the meeting the reverend gentleman was presented with a recommendation to the favorable consideration of all churches, together with \$40 in cash. On Wednesday morning, October 31st, Mr. King and family left for their new field of labor in the "valley of the Miramichi."

CARLETON CO. Centreville, Nov. 9.—Within the last fortnight thirteen have joined Rising Star council, R. T. of T. Rev. W. J. Thompson is expected to speak at the Methodist church tonight and will remain on the Sunday. Both here and at Florenceville Royal Templars are booming. John A. Carpenter of Bloomfield, who was so seriously injured by falling in his horse, is improving. Drs. Colter, Hand and Bearsto were in attendance. Ella, David Antworth's only daughter, was buried by Rev. Jos. Perkins last week. David Stewart is falling rapidly. Rev. J. E. Fiewelling held service at Digby Wednesday evening. On his return he was agreeably surprised, and judging by appearances he is still interested with joy. For particulars apply at the office.

Next week we are to be favored with a visit from Prof. W. W. Dayton. He will give a marvellous exposure of spirit phenomena, with a Japanese medium, and a recommendation to the favorable consideration of all churches, together with \$40 in cash. On Wednesday morning, October 31st, Mr. King and family left for their new field of labor in the "valley of the Miramichi."

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Chatham, Nov. 6.—A real winter storm struck here at this time of writing. It is now covering eight inches of "the beautiful" snow. The snow is so deep that the cold boys have arisen to the occasion, and are in consequence of being so cold, much to the disgust of the ladies and pedestrians. A small cyclone struck this part of the country on Saturday night. Fences and trees were destroyed. A singular appearance in the heavens is reported as having been witnessed on Friday evening, and some fancy there may be some connection between it and the blow of a night later. It appears that a man living in Napan was out attending to his stock about 11 p. m., when he observed a brilliant light in the southern sky. Upon looking in that direction he saw a meteor explode and burst into a thousand fragments. While he was looking another meteor was projected, and still another, until the counted six, each projected upwards from the horizon a short distance. The appearance of each was red, and very serious. Each appeared to be the same point in the firmament, but no noise was heard. It appeared as if some mighty Roman candle was being displayed. The story of this man, who, by the way, is a man of strict integrity, is partly corroborated by a woman in the same settlement, who saw a light reflected into the window of a dark room where she was lying in bed, at about the hour stated. Will the successor of Prof. Carmichael make a note of this event?

tended trip to New York, Niagara and Montreal. Thomas Goecker, a former resident of this place, was here last week on a visit. He is in Rochester, and carries the age well. The steamer Wylo, dead laden, went ashore in Point on Thursday night. She was in charge of "gentleman Johnny" and was away of her course when she struck the mud. The Captain being taken out of her and brought to Chatham. She is not expected to get off until next spring tide. She is drawing 18 1/2 feet and is lying in 9 feet of water. It is said that the pilot told her captain when the steamer struck that it was only a bump and to give her full speed ahead and she would get over it. Four bells were given and the steamer dug her way further into the soft mud, and is now lying half out of water. Great activity has prevailed for some time past in preparing for the winter's work. The woods are daily leaving laden with necessary supplies, and a good season is anticipated by the operators. Wages are good and men are in demand.

SUNBURY CO. Blisville, Nov. 7.—By invitation of Star of the Boy's L. O. L., Rev. F. C. Hartley preached a commemorative sermon on the evening of Nov. 6th, in the Baptist church at Blisville, in connection with a large and attentive audience. Mr. Edwards of Fairville has taken up his residence at Holy Station, on the farm recently purchased there. Mr. Edwards will have a party of men at work making lime barrels during the winter, and has erected suitable buildings for that purpose. A heavy northeast storm, putting a stop to the fall ploughing for the present. John E. Smith has had a party in the woods logging for the last month. Joseph Hoyt & Son have also commenced their winter's lumber operations. Tracy Station, Nov. 10.—A cabbage grown on the Boy's L. O. L. is quite a curiosity. There were eighteen heads on the stalk, all of the same size, all of which together are the size of ordinary cabbages.

Marshall Harris died of consumption on the 8th inst, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss. Chas. Tracy, who was shot by his son, who was a month ago, is able to be around his house. Several have been shot.

YORK CO. Fredericton, Nov. 14.—The following judgments were delivered in the supreme court today: Crilly v. Municipality of the City of St. John—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. The Dominion Type Founding company v. The Gazette Publishing company. New trial ordered. Chisholm v. Burns—Appeal dismissed with costs. This was an equity appeal from the decision of Judge Fraser, ordering defendant to account to plaintiff for the carriage of the construction of the Caraque Railway company. The Merchants' Insurance Co. v. Schofield—Plaintiff to be allowed only such costs as he would have been entitled to as if defendant had made an offer to suffer judgment by default immediately after filing and service of declaration, and upon plea, and plaintiffs had accepted same. Defendant not to be allowed any costs. No costs to either party on this application. Black v. Brown—Cause remitted to Judge Barker, to order a nonsuit. Brown v. Cameron—Motion for judgment granted. Plaintiff refused, with costs, on the ground that affidavit used did not state that the notice of trial had not been countermanded. Lovett v. Snowball—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. Purdie v. Heney—Appeal from Kings county court; allowed without costs. Byrne v. Estabrook—New trial ordered. Plaintiff agrees upon Dec. 10th to reduce verdict to \$100.

The following general rule was promulgated by the court: It is ordered that Friday be the second day for motions instead of Saturday of each week, on which day motions shall have the preference of ordinary business, which, however, shall be proceeded with after the motions are concluded. Provided, however, that one or more of the judges will sit in court on the second Saturday when business may require. The courts for the final revision of the dominion electoral lists have been fixed for the different parishes and towns of the county of York as follows: Fredericton, Dec. 5, 10 a. m., Mayor's office, City hall. New Maryland, Dec. 8, 3 p. m., David M. Fisher's office. Manners Sutton, Dec. 10, 1 p. m., Samuel B. Hunt's office. North Lake, Dec. 12, 7 p. m., George H. Clark's store. McAdam, Dec. 13, 12 noon, McAdam house. Canterbury, Dec. 13, 4 p. m., Luke Law's hotel. Kingsclear, Dec. 15, 3 p. m., Springhill hotel.

Marysville, Dec. 17, 3 p. m., Marysville hotel. Prince William, Dec. 19, 12 noon, Jared Smith's office. Dumfries, Dec. 19, 5 p. m., Peter McClymont's office. St. Marys, Dec. 20, 4 p. m., St. Dayton's store. Southampton, Dec. 21, 11 a. m., Millville house. Stoney, Dec. 24, 11 a. m., Cross Creek station. Douglas, Dec. 26, 3 p. m., W. E. Johnston & Son's store. Bright, Dec. 28, 10 a. m., Clarence Van Buren's store. Queensbury, Dec. 28, 2 p. m., James S. Clark's office.

Applications to amend, add to or strike names off the supplementary lists, as preliminarily revised and passed throughout the county, must be made according to law and filed with J. W. McCready, revising officer, or made by registered letter, addressed to him at Fredericton, before Nov. 21st; for New Maryland, before Nov. 24th; for Manners Sutton, before Nov. 25th; for North Lake, before Nov. 25th; for McAdam, before Nov. 28th; for Canterbury, before Nov. 28th; for Kingsclear, before Dec. 1st; for Marysville, before Dec. 3rd; for Prince William, before Dec. 10th; for Douglas, before Dec. 10th; for Bright, before Dec. 14th; for Queensbury, before Dec. 14th.

RESTIGOUCHE CO. Campbellton, Nov. 13.—Scarlet fever, which has lingered around all the summer, has made a fresh start now the cold weather has set in. There are quite a number of children laid up with it. On Saturday morning, George, only son of Walter Appleton, died after only three days' illness. He was a bright little fellow of about six years, and was a general favorite with every one. Much sympathy is expressed for the sorrowing parents. There does not seem to be enough care taken with this disease. Children are allowed to go to school and mix with other children, when they come from a house where other children have died. This should not be allowed. The school trustees should not allow it, and the board of health should compel infected houses to be placarded. Unless some earnest effort is made to stamp out the disease other deaths will surely follow.

Water was turned on the other day through the hydrants, and although the water has only one hundred and fourteen head, two streams of water went nearly across the road. There is no doubt if hose were on, the force would be sufficient to throw water over the highest building in town without the aid of the fire engine. The company intend giving a head of two hundred and eighteen feet, which will be sufficient for all purposes for some time to come. There is a general opinion that the company are standing in their own light, and the almost prohibitive price they ask for each tap, viz., twelve dollars a year for a single tap; twenty-one dollars per annum for two taps is rather high in the least. I know from conversation with many that they will not pay twelve dollars a year, whereas if it was six or even eight dollars, people would feel more like taking advantage of having water in their houses. Let the manager ask himself this question: Would the company make more money by getting four people to take a tap each at twelve dollars per annum or ten people to take one tap each at six dollars. K. Shives and W. W. Doherty's mill closed down on Thursday for the season.

Daniel Gerard, who died on Wednesday, was buried on Friday. Mr. Gerard was for a number of years an elder of St. James' Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Carr, referring to his death on Sunday night, made a touching allusion to his fidelity to the church and his many good qualities.

AGAINST RITUALISM.

Proceedings of the Evangelical C. of E. Conference.

A Symposium on Christian Union—Four Denominations Represented.

The Church of England conference opened on the 13th inst. in St. John's church.

After the celebration of Holy Communion the conference began its session with Rev. J. de Soyres in the chair. In opening Rev. Mr. de Soyres made an address of welcome to the visitors. He read letters of regret at their inability to be present from the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, primate of all Canada, cordially wishing success to the gathering.

After reading these letters the chairman announced that he had written to the bishop, who had declared his inability to be present, requesting him to give some expression of encouragement and counsel.

Rev. G. E. Lloyd, of Rothesay, read an able and instructive paper by Canon O'Meara, of Toronto, on the aims and work of the Canadian Missionary Society.

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Rev. Mr. Hague declared that in the past twenty years they had spent many millions more than all the other Christian bodies put together.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd in his address strongly advocated the claims of the society because it worked along every line. He said he never would support a man or a movement which prepared men for the short step that would translate them from the communion of the Church of England to the communion of Rome.

Rev. Mr. de Soyres in closing the debate, said the conference had no bigotry about persons. It was from this very church that the first invitation came to the minister of the Mission church, he being recognized as a brother minister working with a congregation and approved by his then bishop.

Rev. W. O. Raymond was called upon to introduce the topic Religious Training in Our Schools. He read an excellent paper. He began by enlarging upon the inestimable importance of having the spiritual part of our human nature trained. The Church of England was pre-eminently the church that trained and taught.

The last speaker, Rev. W. G. Noble, of Quebec, argued that the need of the new society existed.

In the afternoon there was a large attendance of church people, who listened very attentively to the papers read and the discussions that took place relative to the questions discussed.

The session opened with prayer by the chairman. In reply to the primate's message of sympathy, it was resolved on the motion of Rev. G. E. Lloyd that a telegram be sent on behalf of the conference.

The chairman then called for the discussion of the first subject, The Attitude of Evangelical Churchmen towards Ritualism and Sacerdotalism.

The secretary read an admirably written paper penned by Rev. Canon Henderson of Montreal.

It concluded with the following practical observations. One is: Give

the same answer to all proposals for change in the conduct of the services which is not specifically authorized by the rubric, viz.: The Prayer Book forbids any, even the very least departure from the form presented. If, therefore, such questions as the following be put: Why should not the congregation stand when the clergy enter? The correct answer is: The Prayer Book forbids it. It distinctly forbids any alteration whatever which is not authorized.

Mr. Hague suggested that the chairman make a few remarks, and Mr. de Soyres replied that the distribution of a better class of literature among the younger clergy. He urged that the three little books, Baptism, Lord's Supper and Confirmation, by Rev. Mr. Davie be read by the clergy. He expressed his sympathy with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Rev. H. B. Morris of Dalhousie showed that great change had come over the world. Twenty-five years ago if people were in search of a teacher inquiry was made into the man's character. Now that did not make such a difference. There was no religious education in our schools. It was not education now but secular training.

Rev. W. T. Noble, the rector of Trinity church, Quebec, then read a paper on the same subject. He had been forced to do the fighting which he had done on this question. After defining ritualism and sacerdotalism, Mr. Noble took up Protestantism which he said existed before the word began to exist. It did not get its name till after it had risen. There were two essential principles, the positive—the pure word of the living God, and the negative, the rejection of all that was contrary to the word of God.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd followed with an address in the same tone. Rev. Mr. Hague, of Halifax, said neither of these speakers must be supposed to be speaking against any one in particular. True evangelicals liked all that was seemly and beautiful. They like anything that was good and the services attractive but did not like anything contrary to rubric.

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school and church to supply all the religious education required was emphasized. During the time the boy or girl received five years of instruction in the day school he or she received only about three months' instruction in the Sunday school. Inferences were drawn from the state of society in France and the United States to show that the ignoring of religious education was productive of disastrous results upon a community.

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chairman (Rev. Mr. de Soyres) were on their side he thought there was some ground for hopes of reform. As there are two kinds of men so are there two kinds of books; the good and the best. He urged that when books were read they be read in the true spirit. He urged the Evangelical Churchman to be large minded and not narrow minded.

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nominations. In his opening remarks Mr. Hamlyn referred to our Lord's wonderful intercessory prayer of John 17, in which He prayed five times for the union of all true believers. He believed that the great object of our Lord's prayer was a realization on the part of all His people of that oneness of purpose, heart and aim, which enabled them to rise above all denominational distinctions and to recognize in each other the family likeness of those who had the same Father, the same elder brother, and the same home awaiting them above. Differences of opinion would be found to exist among us, but his conviction was that organic union among the various branches of Christ's church was neither possible nor desirable. While the Grindewald conference under Dr. Lunn had possibilities of good and useful work before it, he found that those who were hoping for organic union were pursuing a chimera and were consequently doomed to be disappointed in their hopes. How far some scheme for the federation of the various Evangelical churches might become workable was an interesting and important topic on which he hoped some light would be thrown this afternoon. Indeed the fact that such a gathering was taking place for the consideration of the matter was a most hopeful sign of the times and could not fail to do good. There was all the difference in the world between loyalty to our own denomination and a narrow and bigoted sectarianism. What was wanted more than anything else was interdenominational co-operation. There was much going on around us at the present time to show us the sincerity of our own earnestness and the power that would come to the whole united church and the blessing that would come to the world if all Evangelical Christians were able to work heartily together. Look at the encouraging facts of the existence of so many societies both missionary and philanthropic that were worked on an entirely unsectarian basis and the still more encouraging fact that God had set the seal of His approval upon this line of work by the outpouring of His divine blessing. The conventions and conferences of recent years were referred to. They were on unsectarian lines and were exercising a marked influence on the religious life of the whole church. It was among the ranks of the most earnest and spiritually minded, of the clergy of the Established Church in England that was to be found the strongest barrier against the ever increasing tide of Romanism and the readiest disposition to unite with all true Christians for the furtherance of Christian work and for the discussion of matters of mutual interest in connection with the Kingdom of Christ. And when we thought of it the points on which we differed were so ridiculously insignificant in comparison with those on which we were agreed that they were not worthy of a moment's consideration beside them. The speaker was able to enjoy a far greater degree of fellowship with a man who was a true and earnest Christian though not of our own church than with one who though belonging to the church showed a more ridiculous and insignificant in comparison with those on which we were agreed that they were not worthy of a moment's consideration beside them.

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the same platform as the evangelical churchmen. Here there was a difficulty, as they were asked not only to join with the evangelical party but with those who, though of the same denomination, were not one with them. Did union imply agreement in form of worship? If so there would be no trouble. With the elimination of some little things the church form would be acceptable to all. The Prayer might well become that of the world. It was second in impressiveness to none. We were one as to our aim. We were all desirous of the production of that unity of organization, Dr. Macrae here mentioned some of the great men of the past, all of whom were revered for their greatness by all. We might well be one more to co-operate in social and philanthropic movements. Support duty, as was often the case, called any minister present to the bedside of a sinner. There would be no difference in the way to which the minister would point that sinner. They would each and every one of them point him to the one Father through the one Son to obtain salvation through the one Spirit. The Christian churches ought to be able to federate in missionary work at home and abroad. He believed that if they were to succeed in approximation step by step to organic union they must pray to God for the gift of His holy spirit. They should strive for something more than an invisible and spiritual union. The union should be in faith and communion, in repentance and the other graces. It should be comprehensive and the church become one as being called. There was a very large measure of unity of spirit among us. It could not be expected that one church would swallow all the others. Union could not be lived without unity of organization. The federation of the British empire was now being discussed. Why not, therefore, have a federation of the Christian church. Our love of Christ should not stand in its way. He did not accept the historic episcopate as easily as he did the other things mentioned by him, but it was a minor matter though. Turning to the Presbyterian church, he said it was an episcopacy in council, not in fact, above the other officials. The Presbyterians had bishops, presbyters and deacons, but with different names. In the Presbyterian church the right of the people is respected. The distinction between the clergy and the laity was only official. The Presbyterians believed that the office of apostle and prophet had passed away. They believed in no official succession or in apostles. They would make large concessions, but not as to the ministry. As far as form of worship was concerned, they were free. He had no hesitation in saying he would recognize an official council, or a bishop, a president, or a superintendent, one chosen to fill the office for a term of years or for life. The bishop must come from the church. But outside of the discipline, he would entrust to him by his brethren, he must be above them. Very earnestly did he pray for the growth and spread of the evangelical branch of the Church of England. He believed that these difficulties would soon be settled. Dr. Macrae reminded his hearers that he did not represent the Presbyterian church or any church.

In introducing the next speaker, the chairman said Mr. Paisley had been suggested to him by Mr. Teasdale, the pastor of Centenary church.

REV. MR. PAISLEY was glad to be present, glad to have an opportunity to say a few words relative to Christian Reunion. It was a pleasure for him on this occasion to speak of the good which the Church of England had accomplished for the Master. He did not come as the representative of any church or any body, but he felt satisfied that what he had to say would be the views of the majority of the Methodists. He would speak the truth with love. If ever they achieved a union it would not be by the utterance of gush and sentiment, but by the many, straightforward representation of the obstacles in its way. He did not think the Methodist church looked at it as the Church of England did. Mr. Paisley here traced the history of the union in these colonies up to the year 1853, when the last union of the Methodist church in Canada took place. Sacrifices had to be made in order to bring about this union. The Methodist Episcopal church gave up its Bishops, and the man who held that office stepped down to the ranks to take his chance with others in the election of general superintendents. Since 1853 it had been almost a straight march of success for the Methodists of Canada. Their educational and other interests had prospered as they never prospered before. The church prop-

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DER
ENS STRONG
puffs to laying early,
id when hens are moult-
Cholera, Whooping Cough,
Complains and Croup.
Food Digestive,
Economical to Buy.

ENS LAY
LIKE
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OF THE
Blood of food you use, mix
with water. Otherwise your profits
will be less than the price of the
Food and health from eggs. It
is guaranteed. In quality cost
No other. No return. No
and to us. Ask First
Large bottle, 50c. Small, 25c.
Solely by
Solely by
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city was now worth \$15,000,000. The Methodist church prized spiritual union rather than the outward and visible union. She was willing to throw her pulpits open to the ministers of other denominations, and her ministers were ready to preach from the pulpits of other churches. They were always ready to go forth with the clergy of the other evangelical churches to do battle for the Lord. Despite the differences of church government and form of worship, the Methodist church was willing to recognize others and shake hands with them as brothers in the Lord Jesus Christ. There she saw brethren differing from her on some points she was still willing to recognize them. But, to be candid, the Methodist church did not see harmony and unity in the Church of England. She saw the grand party of evangelists, and if all churchmen were like that she would gladly grasp them by the hand. She saw the different views that were held in the Church of England and did not see her way clear to join with them. If she did join hands with them the Methodist church would only be another denomination. Until the Methodist church found the Church of England better equipped to do the work of the Lord, she could not give up her own existence as a church, for she considered herself called to work of spreading scripture holiness throughout the land. When Wesley was called of God for the accomplishment of a certain work he did not get his orders from his own church, but from the Church of England. He gave to the Methodist church an organization different from the Church of England and in contradiction to some of the tenets of the Methodist church. The Methodist church never consented to that. She would not stultify herself and her 150 years history by so doing. Twenty-five years ago 75 per cent. of the ministers who had charge of the Methodist churches in Canada had come out from England. They all spoke highly of the liturgy of the Church of England and portions of the prayer found in the Book of Prayer were commonly used. It was different now. Pearson on the Creed, which the ministers of that day used in their ministerial examinations, had been laid aside. He regretted to say that Methodist churches in the country had been alienated from the Church of England. He was glad, however, to meet the evangelicals, and they would welcome to occupy the Methodist pulpits. Mr. Paisley concluded by saying he hoped soon to see the great Presbyterian church and the church to which he belonged clasp hands. Union with the Church of England might come later. Mr. Paisley referred to Principal Sheraton's paper in high terms of praise, and referred to his own former associations with the author in the university of New Brunswick. He also spoke of Bishop Westcott as a former teacher, and expressed his willingness to accept his interpretations of Scripture or those of Canon Farrar as to the apostolic episcopate.

REV. J. A. GORDON.
who spoke next, was glad to have been invited to be present. Discussions were sometimes not profitable, but as there were problems and earnest hearts there would be discussions. He took it for granted that all were honest and that they were not perfect. Discussions were the natural result. It was unfortunate that the men who took part in religious discussions were confounded with the opinions they held. The opinion a man held and the man himself were not the same thing. He was glad that he had come to the position the Baptist church held on this subject. He did not wish to be understood as representing any church or denomination. Every Baptist church represented itself, and perhaps every man represented himself. The Baptist church demanded a regenerate membership, meaning by regeneration a disposition to holy action begotten in the soul of every holy word of God. Anyone who had not passed through that stage had no business in the Baptist church. This change was not brought through sacraments. Religion was not established in intercourse between God and man. Christianity was the spirit and conduct, life and action, spirit and body. It was spirit with the body. So there was the spiritual aspect of the church and its body or organization. Obedience must be prompted and rest upon love. The spirit became the root of the tree. Infant baptism, as he viewed it, put the unregenerate to the church. The Baptist church emphasized obedience to Christ. She was sometimes spoken of as the champion of immersion, but she was only the champion of obedience. The church regarded the authority of Jesus Christ as binding upon all believers. The speaker accepted the spirit of Dr. Sheraton's paper. Regeneration must stand back of every holy emotion. Speaking of reunion, Mr. Gordon said it admitted of separation and implied a point of departure. Let us take our stand on the last words of Christ before he ascended into heaven. Take the commission and stand on it. Let us go back to that commission, and so far as we love Jesus that becomes the organizing center. Then we would be glad to shake hands with all taking the holy word itself.

REV. MR. DE SOYRES
was sorry that the debate, so far as the Anglican church was concerned, had been one-sided. He was sorry that one gentleman had not attended to lay stress on the other aspects of the case. He had no quarrel with Messrs. Paisley and Gordon in that they did a little testifying. He was willing to accept every one of John Wesley's works or to preach the chorale sermon. He would say to Mr. Gordon that he was prepared to do immensing in his church tomorrow. As to the Lambeth articles and the historic episcopate he would say that the adjective historic was a diplomatic adjective. It did not confine itself to the narrow view of the episcopate. Mr. Paisley

said it would be bad for the Methodist church to work with a church that was so divided. But perhaps some of those for whom they held the highest respect, and who were now friends, would pass out. Then would come the great Protestant coalition. It might happen that the churches would finally divide into the traditional branch and the evangelical. There seemed to be now a prospect of a federal union. Mr. de Soyres showed how the kingdom of Italy and the German empire had grown out of a number of petty states. The same force which brought this federation into life ought to be an active force in the life of the church of Christ. When this would be accomplished God only knew. His hope was that this meeting might do something to help it along.

The session closed with prayer and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Hague. The Church of England conference concluded last night with a devotional meeting in St. John's school house. The large St. John's church was lighted with deep attention to the dresses delivered by Rev. A. Daniel and Dyson Hague and a paper from Rev. G. O. Troop, read by Mr. Dewdney.

Before the commencement of the meeting the chairman read a cordial letter received from the bishop of Montreal, in which the bishop gave terse and pregnant utterance to his views on most of the subjects discussed by the conference, and concluded with a fervent prayer "that the Holy Spirit by His gracious influence may pervade the conference and pre-entire the reception held last evening from 5 to 7 o'clock at the residence of Sir most and Lady Tilley was attended with a large measure of success. The visiting delegates and a number of clergy and laymen were present, in all between 35 and 40 persons.

Rev. Dr. Macrae from the Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Daniel and Rev. C. H. Paisley from the Methodist church and Rev. J. A. Gordon from the Baptist church were among the guests. Three hours were spent very pleasantly, Lady Tilley proving herself as usual a most entertaining hostess.

THE HUNTING THE SEAL.
The Eskimo Plays a Waiting Game and Gets the Quarry.
Although the little ringed seal, or floe rat by English sailors, is the smallest of all the species, it is also the most interesting. In the cold waters of the north it goes simply everywhere. Throughout tens of thousands of square miles of cold and stormy waters, broken and chaotic ice packs, stop and bays, floe ice seven feet thick, the jolly little "netick," the principal inhabitant, ready to view his chubby body to any hungry Eskimo who happens to need it.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.
Imports for the Month of October, 1894.
As Compared With Those of the Same Month Last Year.
SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AT THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B., FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1893.

Table with columns: Value '94, Value '93. Rows include Agricultural implements, Books and pamphlets, Grain, all kinds, Corn, Flour, all kinds, etc.

Table with columns: Value '94, Value '93. Rows include Fire clay and other, Anthracite coal, Emery, Mineral waters, etc.

Table with columns: Value '94, Value '93. Rows include Fish and other, Bark for tanning, Fish oil, Lumber of all kinds, etc.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.
George F. Matthews Talks at the Outlets of the River St. John.
The rooms of the Natural History society were crowded to their utmost capacity Tuesday, 19th, to hear George F. Matthews talk about the outlets of the River St. John. The walls of the room were hung with colored sketches of the topography of the region about St. John as it appeared from Huronian to Pleistocene times.

valley, the upper part of the harbor, from Mill street, past the Straight shore and the Lunenburg wharves, and beyond. After sketching the changes which took place during the glacial and carboniferous times, Mr. Matthews stated that at the close of the glacial age there was no St. John river.

Two Companies Hard at Work Putting Down Roads Between Yarmouth and Shelburne.
There are two railroads being built between Yarmouth and Shelburne, Nova Scotia. The only communication between these towns is by stage coach. Persons wishing to go to Shelburne from Yarmouth, or vice versa, at Yarmouth, and as the stage coach is not generally a comfortable mode of travel, especially disagreeable in the winter.

THAT \$30,000 GRAND PIANO.
The grand piano made for Mr. Vanderbilt by Steinway & Sons is perhaps the greatest work of the piano makers that has ever been turned out from a piano factory.

HAD NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.
That was the Doctor's Verdict, but the Patient is Again as Well as Ever.
The wonderful value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in all cases arising from poor or watery blood, or shattered nerves, is proved by the fact that they cure when other medicines fail, and in scores of cases restore the patient to health after doctors had said there was no hope of recovery.

GROWS WISER BY EXPERIENCE.
(Atholton Globe).
When a man is first married and tells his wife all about it, she tells him she is not interested. But he discovers later that she does not believe a word he says, and after that he quits telling her anything.

POND'S EXTRACT
THIS IS THE GENUINE.
THE WONDER OF HEALING.
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, HEMORRAGES, AND ALL PAIN.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 50c., Cheap, \$1., Cheaper, \$1.75., Cheapest.

FEAST FOR BEARS.
A Sequel to Forest Fires that Raged in Pennsylvania.
Plenty of Parboiled Fish in One of the Ponds Made It Interesting for Bruin.
Black bears feasting on parboiled fish is one of the sequels to the recent fires that raged in the lumber districts of Central Pennsylvania. John McCurry, who lives near Driftwood, tells of a strange incident in backwoods life.

SPAIN'S YOUTHFUL MONARCH.
The Spanish royal family has been staying during the last three months at the royal villa of San Sebastian. They pass the mornings on the beach, but do not bathe, and the afternoons in excursions to the little towns in the neighborhood, which, although mainly Carlist, are full of young king and his mother with great friendliness. The last great event of the day at San Sebastian was the unveiling of the pedestal of the first stone of the pedestal of this statue, some years ago, King Alfonso (more popularly known as "Alfonso") made a baby in her arms, and his Austrian nurse had great difficulty in keeping him still. While his mother was dressing the aristocratic assemblage which had been invited for the occasion in a patriotic speech, and the princesses were gravely listening, "Alfonso" thought it more amusing to kiss his hand and smile to the handsome young ladies around him, and his mother at last had to put an end to his pranks by a smart tap upon her fan. This time he was more conscious of his royal dignity, though in private he is still as boyish as ever.

GILLETTE'S
PURE
POWDERED
LIVE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Don't Forget
that when you buy Scott's Emulsion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs.
Scott's Emulsion cannot be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world means something.
Scott's Emulsion
Overcomes Wasting, promotes the making of Solid Flesh, and gives Vital Strength. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Spottiness, Anemia, Emaciation, and Wasting Diseases of all kinds.

When a man is first married and tells his wife all about it, she tells him she is not interested. But he discovers later that she does not believe a word he says, and after that he quits telling her anything.

PROVINCIAL

Capture of Horn, who Escaped From Dorchester.

The Season's Work of the Fredrickton Boom Company.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

(Continued from Page 5)

YORK CO.

Fredrickton, Nov. 15.—Mr. Justice Vanwart entertained the following gentlemen at dinner last night: His honor lieutenant governor, Justices Tucker, Barker, Hanington and Landry, Col. Maunsell, Major Gordon, Surgeon Major McLean, Thos. Temple, M. P., E. B. Winstow, T. C. Allen and A. I. Trueman.

Thos. Temple, M. P., W. Vanwart and Alex. Gibson went to Ottawa this afternoon. One of the most difficult surgical operations since its establishment was performed at the Victoria hospital this afternoon. Drs. McLearn and Bridges, assisted by the surgeons Coburn and Crocker, removed a large cancer from the lower jaw of a man named Morrow of Harvey station. The operation, though difficult, was very successful, and this evening the patient is resting well.

The following were sworn in attorneys in the supreme court today: W. B. Jonah, Albert; Chas. A. Harrison, Sackville; A. B. Copp, Dorchester; Edward A. Coadley, St. Andrews; E. B. Rely, Moncton; A. Geo. Blair, St. John; O. B. Stockford, St. John; Allen B. Wilmot, Belmont; Aaron Lawson, Andover; and Mr. Butler, Shediac. Mr. Waterbury of St. John also passed successfully, but will not be admitted until he attains his majority. The court will sit again on Saturday.

Fredrickton, Nov. 15.—Henry Mullin and Joseph Pitre, two privates of the R. B. C. I., were arrested this morning for stealing an overcoat, two undercoats and vests from the tailor shop of William E. Seery last night valued at about \$25. They were remanded to jail till Monday morning for examination. It is thought that they had a false key for the door.

R. Staples found that his dry goods store had been entered at St. Mary's last night and some men's clothing stolen, but as yet no clue has been found to the thief.

Lottie Murray was charged with keeping house for all fame, and acknowledged the offence before Col. Marsh this morning, who imposed a fine of \$100.

Fredrickton, N.B., Nov. 15.—The Fredrickton Boom Co. have rafted this season: Spruce, 38,011,897 feet; pine, 5,616,359 feet; cedar, 4,641,130, and 513 tons of timber. But very little lumber is left behind this year and the river and streams are reported clearer than for years.

Information was received here this evening that William Wells was killed in Boston yesterday. No particulars of the accident are given. The deceased formerly belonged to Moncton and was a relative of Judge Wells. He married Miss Emma McGrath, sister of James and Gerald McGrath, of this city, the former of whom goes to Boston tomorrow.

W. P. Flewelling, secretary of the Fredrickton Park Association, advertises for tenders for the purchase of the association's property consisting of their half mile track, buildings and appurtenances. The tenders close on December 15th.

A branch of the C. M. E. A. is to be organized here this week. The following common motions were made in the supreme court Saturday morning, Judges Tucker, Barker, and Vanwart being present: Queen v. Johnson, Kings ex parte C. Weyman-Jordan, Q.C., moves for rule absolute to quash, rule absolute.

Queen v. Ryan and Smith ex parte Geo. Price: The like on motion Gregory, Q.C. Newcombe, v. City of Moncton—Mr. Simonds moves to rescind or vary order of Judge Tucker. Granted accordingly.

Queen v. Dibble ex parte Gibson—Mr. Slipp moves to make absolute rule nisi to quash, rule absolute. Ex parte Justison—Mr. Morrell moves to make absolute order nisi for certiorari, rule absolute.

Ann Wheten v. Jas. Sterrach—Mr. Rainsford moves to rescind order exalting time for filing notices and giving time to answer. Refused. Doe dem. Simonds v. Samuel Weil: Rule for judgment nisi against casual ejector on motion C. E. I. Simonds.

Ex parte J. A. Bowers: Gregory, Q.C., moves to make absolute rule nisi for certiorari. Mr. Bliss asks to be allowed to render affidavits showing cause why he should have leave to enter; rule nisi to show cause why leave should not be given to enter.

Ex parte Titus J. Carter-Jordan, Q.C., moves for rule nisi for mandamus to compel Municipality of Victoria to pay costs of applicant for investigating and attending preliminary examination; rule nisi.

Ex parte J. S. Clarke—Mr. Morrell moves for rule nisi for certiorari to bring up C. T. A. conviction; rule nisi with stay.

Emmerson et al, trustees of Chas. Norneault, an absconding debtor, v. Milton Dayton—Order of Judge Vanwart made rule of court on motion of Mr. Slipp, counsel for plaintiff.

Ex parte Jas. Crawford—Mr. Slipp moves to make absolute order nisi for certiorari. Rule absolute. Fred. H. Hale, appellant, and Porter, respondents, v. McLean shows cause against rule nisi to review taxation Palmer, Q. C., supports rule. Court considers.

Connor v. Vroom—C. J. Coster shows cause and asks for the Palmer, Q.C., opposes. Rule discharged; court considers as to costs. QUEEN'S CO.

The social on Wednesday evening at Norton station for the benefit of David McFarlane, who recently lost a leg

on the Central railway, realized about \$25. James Price has a large crew of carpenters at work rushing forward a very large three story building to be used as a store and residence. Deer are reported quite plentiful near Midland, and a bear has been prowling around the rear of the lots just above Norton station on the north side of the river.

KENT CO. Buctouche, Nov. 15.—Despite the rain last night about twenty-five of the leading citizens assembled at the Bay View hotel to honor Engineer White. The address speaks for itself as follows:

Mr. Clifford White—Learning with deep regret that you have been dismissed from your position as engineer of the Buctouche and Moncton railway, after having been suspended for one month, and also learning that you intended leaving Buctouche and seeking a livelihood elsewhere, we could not let the occasion pass without taking the opportunity of expressing our most sincere regret at your departure, and reminding you of the very high esteem in which you are held by us here assembled and by the community at large. Only those who have been close observers of the difficulties and obstacles with which you have had to contend, can fully appreciate your self-sacrificing efforts in the interests of the B. & M. railway, especially during the winter season and on one occasion nearly sacrificing your life, notwithstanding that you received your remuneration very irregularly and on one occasion at a discount of thirty per cent. It is also a fact that you are such a capable engineer and mechanic that everybody felt perfectly safe when you were at the throttle, even when they knew that portions of the road were in unsafe condition, and even the general manager has been known to testify as to your nerve, prudence, knowledge, and ability. Being reminded of all this and also remembering that you were in the employ of this same company that you had one of your limbs broken, therefore we cannot but express regret and dissatisfaction at your dismissal, especially coming as it does after a suspension of one month during which time you have remained idle, naturally expecting to occupy your old position when the time of your suspension had expired. We ask you to accept this accompanying pipe, not for its intrinsic worth, but as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by the people of Buctouche. Sincerely and earnestly hoping that you may meet with success in the future wheresoever your lot may be cast and that your life may be long, happy and prosperous, we will remain your true friends; B. S. Smith, A. T. Coates, Thos. Johnson, W. G. King, M.D., J. Hutchinson, J.P., A. MacKinn, D.V. Landry, M.D., E. J. L. LeBlanc, Richard Sutton, J.P., Vanant Bourque, J. A. Bourque, B. H. Foley, John O'Leary, Andrew Hanagan, J. W. Hanagan, John Grattan, Isaac Tremblon, Thos. Ward, A. E. Pearson, A. S. Richard, John C. Ross, J. D. Irving, H. Hutchinson, H. Irving, M. Sutton, John P. Leger, F. A. Girouard, J. A. Irving, R. A. Irving, A. J. Smith, Frank B. Smith, Capt. Bliss, Jos. Breen, Alex. Wry, Harrie Smith, A. Grattan, Wm. H. Irving, D. Cormier, I. W. Carter, Dr. C. O. LeBlanc, Rev. F. X. J. Michaud, M. McLaughlin, Francis Michaud, Jas. H. Powell, Thos. Bastrache, Albert McPhaiden, John Couillard, J. Thos. Gamble, John C. Walker, Frank Cormier, Edward Richard, Fred Cormier, Chas. Carter, Clovis Chase, David McIntosh, J. J. LeBlanc, J. Delaplace, David Keswick, John Killen, Nell J. Ross, Peter King, Maxim Cormier, Capt. John Smith, F. X. Le Blanc.

Mr. White then fittingly replied. All present then adjourned to the dining hall where full justice was done to an oyster supper and all the attendant pleasing duties.

WESTMORLAND CO.

Dorchester, Nov. 15.—Three prisoners escaped from the maritime penitentiary this afternoon. Their names are Johnson, Horn and Carter. Johnson is a colored lad. These prisoners, under the care of Vital Legere, were working on the Chapman farm bought by the government this summer. About three o'clock the prisoners got into a cart and were driving towards the penitentiary, when, without a moment's warning, three whiskeys were jumped from the cart and sped away at a fast rate. Up to nine o'clock tonight their capture had not been reported.

John Doyle a native of P. E. Island, was arrested here today on the charge of stealing a case of Royal Blend whiskey from Geo. M. Fairweather last evening. Doyle has been around here some three or four years. He served a term in the penitentiary of four years for stealing at Acadia, N.S., and was only released in May last. Mr. Fairweather, who keeps a drug store, received three cases of whiskey yesterday, and the truckman took them to his residence, and as the door was locked he left them near the step. Later on in the evening the case disappeared. Doyle was arraigned before W. F. Tait, jr., this afternoon and pleaded not guilty. The matter will come up again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Moncton, Nov. 15.—A tannery is among the industries likely to be started in the near future in Moncton. W. Colpitts of Havelock, was in town yesterday looking about for a site. When his excellency the governor general visited Moncton in the summer, he was greeted by the children massed on the green opposite the railway station. They carried bouquets and sang national airs, and the vice-regal party were so greatly pleased that before their departure they requested the school authorities to set apart a holiday for the children to be known as Aberdeen day. As Thursday next will be Thanksgiving day and only one school day follows in the week, the trustees have decided to make Friday next Aberdeen day and the children will thus have holidays from Thursday to the Monday following.

Letters testamentary have been granted in the estate of W. G. Chapman of Fawcett, of Sackville. The estate is valued at \$8,900, of which \$3,900 is real and \$5,000 personal.

The Moncton football team will not play any more matches this season. One game remained to be played with Fredericton, but as neither team are "in it" for the championship, it has been decided on account of the distance and expense of meeting, to declare the game off. Honors are easy between Fredericton and Moncton. The only vessels now in port are the schr. P. E. Sivan, which completes loading today with hemlock bark, and an apple schooner. There are some onion box shoos on Sumner's wharf for Bermuda, and a possibly one or two more cargoes may be forwarded, but the shipping season is about over.

Albert Smith, carrying on a grocery business here with his cousin, Fenwick Smith, has disappeared with all the money available cash. Some notes were coming due and Albert Smith, who had been attending to the finances, left the store about dinner time, as his partner was supposed to take the notes. Albert never came back and when his partner learned after banking hours that the notes had gone to protest, he instituted enquiries which showed the whereabouts of the notes. It is supposed he carried off something like six hundred dollars and as the firm's business was not extensive, the loss was a serious one for the remaining partner.

Dorchester, Nov. 17.—This morning at daylight Constable Lawrence captured Horn, one of the prisoners who escaped from the maritime penitentiary about eighteen miles from here. Horn had four years deducted from his sentence a short time ago and would have been released in February next. Constable Lawrence saw the other two escaped convicts but having one in charge and no assistance he was unable to capture them. Carter had only about four months longer to serve. Constable Lawrence had been very successful in capturing escaped convicts, this being the third he has captured within the last three months.

The trial of John Doyle, charged with stealing a case of whiskey from Geo. M. Fairweather, was begun this morning before Justice Tait. Thos. Sherran and one or two other witnesses were called to prove the delivery of the whiskey to the complainant's residence. W. A. Breau, night operator at the I. C. R. station, testified having seen the prisoner at the station the night of the 15th with a bottle of whiskey in his hand. There are two principles occupying the mind of the court. One of them is the labor question. In this there is a danger, and the way to meet it is by more spiritual work. The church should be the earnest teacher to himself. As God moved among His people in the old days so He even now do so through the church.

Rev. C. F. Canedy, of New Rochelle, N.Y., followed with a speech on the need promptly, fittingly and tenderly; prevent unwise aims to the unworthy; make sure that no children grow up paupers.

The glory of this new movement of charity is in the personal relations of personal service by the well-to-do, to those in need and friendly visiting. In my judgment, no lesson begins to compare in its far-reaching importance in this superb movement of our times to elevate the condition of the very poor, with this great fundamental truth, fifteen years ago proclaimed by the Associated Charities of Boston. Boston rejoices in nine hundred friendly visitors, the largest number in any city of the world.

Rev. George F. Nelson followed. He said, in part: "The question which I propose to consider with special reference to the people of New York, rightly implies that the administration of charitable relief requires more than material resources and a disposition to share that with the poor. It is a city of New York one out of every ten persons is buried at the public expense. It is easy to get rid of pauperism by competition. London has an income of \$7,000,000 sterling and yet is flooded with paupers. It was so in the time of Henry VIII, who licensed paupers to beg in certain limits. Today the poor of London would need very strong ropes to drag them out of that city and keep them out. More powerful than the fumes of opium is the unwise expenditure of charity. It does not take a man long to believe that the world owes him a living. We need to turn our attention to the sanitary arrangements of New York.

Mr. Fulton Cutting, who followed, said in part: "In Japan there is no question of pauperism at all owing to the peculiar relations existing between the rich and the poor. They are well acquainted with each other, and when the indications of distress arrive their neighbors assist them."

CANADIAN CHEESE.

A Complaint from London—The Maritime Province Make. (Special to the Sun) Montreal, Nov. 15.—The Star cable says—London, Nov. 15.—A meeting of the British commission merchants who import Canadian cheese has been called for an early date to protest against alleged frauds said to be perpetrated on the trade by some of the largest Canadian shippers. These people, it is said, are sending out summer make cheese labelled as "September" make and thereby securing much higher prices for a much inferior article. Such actions on the part of Canadian shippers are, it is represented, sure to imperil Canada's cheese trade with the British Islands as well as other European countries. A deputation is to wait on Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's High Commissioner, and request that the Dominion government legislate forthwith, to ensure that each cheese, instead of each box, be branded with the date of making.

PRINCESS CLAUDE DEAD.

London, Nov. 18.—Princess Claudine of Teck, sister of the Duke of York, and aunt of the Duchess of York, died suddenly today at Grants, Australia. The Duke of Teck has gone to Grants to attend the funeral. Princess Claudine was born Feb. 11th, 1838.

CHURCH CONGRESS.

Opening of the First Day's Session in Boston.

Gathering of Representatives of the Episcopal Churches in Music Hall.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence's Address of Welcome to the Delegates.

Boston, Nov. 15.—Seldom has Boston Music Hall held a more enthusiastic gathering than that of this evening, the occasion being the opening of the first day's business session of the Episcopal church congress. Right Rev. William Lawrence warmly welcomed those in attendance. "Twenty years ago," he said, "the first church congress was held in the city of New York. Mr. Vinton was the presiding officer. As he then said, this congress was an established fact. It is now probably across the line. It is supposed he carried off something like six hundred dollars and as the firm's business was not extensive, the loss was a serious one for the remaining partner."

Dorchester, Nov. 17.—This morning at daylight Constable Lawrence captured Horn, one of the prisoners who escaped from the maritime penitentiary about eighteen miles from here. Horn had four years deducted from his sentence a short time ago and would have been released in February next. Constable Lawrence saw the other two escaped convicts but having one in charge and no assistance he was unable to capture them. Carter had only about four months longer to serve. Constable Lawrence had been very successful in capturing escaped convicts, this being the third he has captured within the last three months.

The trial of John Doyle, charged with stealing a case of whiskey from Geo. M. Fairweather, was begun this morning before Justice Tait. Thos. Sherran and one or two other witnesses were called to prove the delivery of the whiskey to the complainant's residence. W. A. Breau, night operator at the I. C. R. station, testified having seen the prisoner at the station the night of the 15th with a bottle of whiskey in his hand. There are two principles occupying the mind of the court. One of them is the labor question. In this there is a danger, and the way to meet it is by more spiritual work. The church should be the earnest teacher to himself. As God moved among His people in the old days so He even now do so through the church.

Rev. C. F. Canedy, of New Rochelle, N.Y., followed with a speech on the need promptly, fittingly and tenderly; prevent unwise aims to the unworthy; make sure that no children grow up paupers.

The glory of this new movement of charity is in the personal relations of personal service by the well-to-do, to those in need and friendly visiting. In my judgment, no lesson begins to compare in its far-reaching importance in this superb movement of our times to elevate the condition of the very poor, with this great fundamental truth, fifteen years ago proclaimed by the Associated Charities of Boston. Boston rejoices in nine hundred friendly visitors, the largest number in any city of the world.

Rev. George F. Nelson followed. He said, in part: "The question which I propose to consider with special reference to the people of New York, rightly implies that the administration of charitable relief requires more than material resources and a disposition to share that with the poor. It is a city of New York one out of every ten persons is buried at the public expense. It is easy to get rid of pauperism by competition. London has an income of \$7,000,000 sterling and yet is flooded with paupers. It was so in the time of Henry VIII, who licensed paupers to beg in certain limits. Today the poor of London would need very strong ropes to drag them out of that city and keep them out. More powerful than the fumes of opium is the unwise expenditure of charity. It does not take a man long to believe that the world owes him a living. We need to turn our attention to the sanitary arrangements of New York.

CANADIAN CHEESE.

A Complaint from London—The Maritime Province Make. (Special to the Sun) Montreal, Nov. 15.—The Star cable says—London, Nov. 15.—A meeting of the British commission merchants who import Canadian cheese has been called for an early date to protest against alleged frauds said to be perpetrated on the trade by some of the largest Canadian shippers. These people, it is said, are sending out summer make cheese labelled as "September" make and thereby securing much higher prices for a much inferior article. Such actions on the part of Canadian shippers are, it is represented, sure to imperil Canada's cheese trade with the British Islands as well as other European countries. A deputation is to wait on Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's High Commissioner, and request that the Dominion government legislate forthwith, to ensure that each cheese, instead of each box, be branded with the date of making.

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ever awake? For myself, I must hold Sunday to be in truth its name, a day of the sun, and that observation of it to be of the holiest, which is most sunny, most alive with light. The Sunday paper occupies us exclusively with the few who seek the highest heaven, saves millions of poor souls from listless stupor or ignorant pastimes, by drawing their interest in the world's daily life to an ampler reading than their work day's permit. It is their one book, their sole library, their museum and their art gallery.

The remarks of Rev. C. George Currie, D.D., of Baltimore, Md., who followed were of rather a diverse nature to the newspaper. He said: "The Sunday paper occupies us exclusively with other day's interests. It throws open the stores for us and puts us in the midst of the markets and takes us frequently in column after column, through scenes of horror and sin. By the time we have finished it has soured the imagination through and through with the selfishness of the human struggle, if not with the filth of human wickedness."

It is hard to see how people can justify the immediate prefacing of their prayers and the holy communion by partaking sacramentally an hour before of the world, the flesh and the devil, through the columns of the Sunday press. It is not bigotry or narrow-mindedness that objects to the Sunday press; it is deep profound compassion for the weary burden bearers, whose chief opportunity for obtaining hope and courage is thus selfishly taken from them."

Rev. H. P. Nichols of Minneapolis, Minn., championed the cause of the Sunday newspapers in an able manner. Rev. W. Kirkus, D. D., of Jersey City, N. J., was the closing speaker, and in a humorous manner criticized the speakers who had spoken against the Sunday newspaper.

Boston, Nov. 15.—This evening's session of the Episcopal church congress, held at Music Hall, was largely attended. As usual Bishop Lawrence presided. The topic for the evening was "How to relieve the poor without pauperizing them," was one that created unusual interest. While opinions differed in some respects, the main point—how best to secure a favorable result, was uppermost in view.

The writers for the evening were Robert Treat Payne and Rev. George F. Nelson, of New York city. The appointed speakers were R. Fulton Cutting, of New York city; Rev. Joseph Reynolds, of Mott Haven, N.Y.; and Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D.D., of New York city.

Robert Treat Payne said: "The brutal severity of early English statutes failed; pauperism prospering in spite of the laws against it. Alms are not the whole of charity. Charity must do four things—relieve worthy need promptly, fittingly and tenderly; prevent unwise aims to the unworthy; make sure that no children grow up paupers."

The glory of this new movement of charity is in the personal relations of personal service by the well-to-do, to those in need and friendly visiting. In my judgment, no lesson begins to compare in its far-reaching importance in this superb movement of our times to elevate the condition of the very poor, with this great fundamental truth, fifteen years ago proclaimed by the Associated Charities of Boston. Boston rejoices in nine hundred friendly visitors, the largest number in any city of the world.

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Mr. Fulton Cutting, who followed, said in part: "In Japan there is no question of pauperism at all owing to the peculiar relations existing between the rich and the poor. They are well acquainted with each other, and when the indications of distress arrive their neighbors assist them."

ABLE TO BE FOUND.

"The bloomer," argued the old-fashioned person, "tends to deprive woman of the protection of those intangible bulwarks which are her greatest defence." The first female creature was quite prepared to agree with 'e quotation. "I found that out," she said, "the very first time I wore mine on the street."

"Were you insulted?"

"No; I had my pocket picked."—Detroit Tribune.

A BIG STEAMSHIP.

The St. Louis, the First American Ocean Grey Hound Launched.

Description of the Vessel which is Said to be First Class in Every Respect.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12.—On the placid waters of the Delaware tonight the good ship St. Louis, the first modern trans-Atlantic liner ever built in this country, floats peacefully. American she is from stem to keel; built by an American firm upon the order of an American syndicate of capitalists; constructed of American materials; shaped by American workmen; christened by the first and foremost of American women, baptised with American champagne, launched in the hands of the most intense of American cities, upon the bosom of one of the most famous of American streams, there seems but little to wish for in the way of Americanism, in the make up of this noble specimen of marine architecture. The launch was a perfect success and without a hitch the great steel hulk glided down the greased ways in the bosom of the Delaware today, thus making a second period in which may prove to be the beginning of an epoch in the history of American ship building.

After the launching the invited guests to the number of four hundred were entertained at lunch in the office of the ship building firm, Charles H. Cramp, president of the company, made a speech, welcoming President Cleveland, at the conclusion of which President Griscom, of the Inter-National Navigation Co., acted as toast-master, proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk with cheers; President Cleveland responded.

The St. Louis is the first modern merchant marine structure of anything approaching her dimensions built in the United States. She will be the pioneer in what promises to become in time a spirited contest between the present English built ocean grey-hounds and those which will be turned out from American ship yards. When completed she will take her place among the vessels owned by the International Navigation Company, which includes the Paris, and New York. The St. Paul, a sister ship to the St. Louis, is in process of construction in the yards of the Cramp company. The work of constructing the St. Louis was begun July 27, 1893. More than 6,000 tons of steel have already been worked into the mammoth steamer which, when completed, will exceed in length and tonnage both the New York and Paris, and equal that of the great trans-Atlantic liners. Her length over all is 554 feet 2 inches; length between perpendiculars, 535 feet 8 inches; extreme breadth, 83 feet; depth moulded, 42 feet; number of decks, five; depth water bottom, four feet; number of principal water tight compartments, 17; distance of collision bulkhead abaft of stem, 35 feet. After the vessel has been towed back to the dock the putting in of her engines will begin. These are of a quadruple expansion type and are expected to develop not less than 20,000 horse-power.

Each of the two main engines will have four cylinders of 35, 50, 71, and 100 inches diameter. The piston stroke will be about 60 inches. The steam to keep the big engines going will be supplied by a battery of six double ended boilers each 30 feet long and 15 feet 7 1/2 inches in diameter. The steam pressure is expected to be about 200 lbs. to the square inch. The engines of the new ship when completed will be the largest of the quadruple expansion type in the world. The crank shafts connecting the rods and steering gear will be made of the finest forged steel. In order to come up to the builders' contract with the owners, these engines will have to send the St. Louis through the water at the rate of at least 20 knots an hour under ordinary despatch conditions. The steering apparatus will be of the screw gear type, with Williamson's steam and hand steering engine. The hull is of mild steel of the best quality. The arrangements of bulkheads and water tight compartments is such as to make it practically impossible to sink the vessel. If in a collision the bulkheads are damaged, three of the compartments might be completely flooded and yet the ship remain perfectly seaworthy. The same arrangement practically insures the ship against fire as it would be completely flooded and yet the ship remain perfectly seaworthy. The same arrangement practically insures the ship against fire as it would be completely flooded and yet the ship remain perfectly seaworthy.

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"Were you insulted?"

"No; I had my pocket picked."—Detroit Tribune.

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First American Launched.

which is said to be Respected.

Nov. 12.—On the seaward tonight, the first motor ever built in America.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

Dominion Ministers Address Meetings at Annapolis and Weymouth.

A Halifax ex-Deputy Sheriff Imprisoned Three Months for Fraud.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 14.—A young man, well connected in this city, disappeared suddenly this morning.

Thomas McAlpine, ex-deputy sheriff of Halifax, and who is now a bailiff, has been sentenced to three months for fraud.

Halifax, Nov. 13.—John Hughes, Reuben Hadley and Thomas Spinks were dropped off Fox Island, Guysboro, on Friday, while mackerel fishing.

William Crocker Coward, cabin passenger on the steamer Labrador which arrived today from Liverpool, was arrested by Detective Power as the steamer was being docked.

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NEW BUILDINGS

Erected in This City During the Past Season.

Facts and Figures Taken from the Books of the Building Inspector.

The following taken from the books of Building Inspector Maher shows the extent of building operations in the city during the past season:

Godsoe Bros., laundry, wood, east side of Charlotte street, 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, one story. A. Dodge, builder.

Jas. C. Featherstone, dwelling, wood, St. David's street, two stories. Robt. Featherstone, builder.

Miss Emma Coleman, shop and dwelling, two stories, corner of Charlotte street. Jas. Thorne, builder.

Jas. Bond, shop and dwelling, west side of Mill street, two stories, flat roof. Chas. S. Segee, builder.

D. R. Jackwood, coal house, south side of Princess street, two stories, wood. T. L. Daley, builder.

Robert Bent, wood house, north side of Leinster street, flat roof. T. L. Daley, builder.

D. M. Ring, dwelling, wood, north side of Queen street, flat roof. Jas. McDonald, builder.

Geo. Hope, barn, wood, north side of Duke street, 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, two stories. Wm. Kibbreth, dwelling, wood, south side of British street, 29 feet long, 10 feet wide, 25 feet high, flat roof. Samuel Reed, builder.

Michael Scott, shops and show rooms, brick, west side, Canterbury street. P. Mooney & Sons, builders.

Daniel McDermott, barn, wood, north side Broad street. — Brown, builder.

Joseph McAfee, foundry, wood, south side of Paradise row, 25 feet long, 13 feet wide, 25 feet high, flat roof. Joseph McAfee, builder.

Wm. McGinley, dwelling, wood, south side of Patrick street, two stories, flat roof. John Duffy, builder.

Wm. Lawton, dwelling, wood, Pine street, two stories. Wm. Lawton, builder.

David Brown, store, brick, west side Charlotte street. Jas. Myles, builder.

St. David's church, west side Sidney street, wood, 25 feet long, 12 feet wide, two stories, flat roof. Patrick Finn, architect, dwelling, wood, south side of Rockland road, two stories, flat roof. P. Flynn, builder.

J. C. McGibbon, office iron, east side Charlotte street, two stories. Chas. Corey, builder.

Chas. Corey, dwelling, wood, south side of Leinster street, 35 feet long, 32 feet wide, 30 feet high, two stories, flat roof. Chas. Corey, builder.

F. F. Evans, dwelling, wood, west side Harrison street, 30 feet long, 11 feet wide, 25 feet high, two stories, flat roof. F. Biddiscombe, builder.

Harry Wood, addition to dwelling, east side Douglas road, 25 feet long, 19 feet wide, 30 feet high, two stories, flat roof. F. Biddiscombe, builder.

Andrew McNicol, dwelling, wood, south side of King street east, 38 feet long, 12 feet wide, 25 feet high, two stories, flat roof. W. L. Prince, builder.

Rev. Robt. Merritt, stores, brick, west side of Market square and Prince William street. Bowman & Lelecheur, builders.

David Corkery, dwelling, wood, north side, Paradise Row, flat roof; Laskey, Manchester, Robertson & Allison, stores, brick, north side, Market square, five stories, flat roof, Mooney & Duffy, builders.

Wm. Thompson, dwelling and shop, wood, south side Duke street, one story, flat roof. Wm. Thompson, builder.

Jas. Harvey, kitchen, east, wood, south side Paradise Row, two stories, flat roof, builder.

W. H. Thorne, office, brick, south side Prince William street, two stories, Causey & Maxwell, builders.

John Murray, barn, wood, west side Marsh street, two stories, flat roof. John Murray, builder.

John McCoy, stable, wood, south side Union street, two stories, flat roof. John McCoy, builder.

Felix Mulligan, wagonsheds, wood, northwest side Erin street, one story, self builder.

International S. S. Co., warehouse and offices, wood, Reed's Point wharf, two stories, flat roof. J. W. Lonkley, builder.

Robert Barbour, dwellings, wood, Pagan Place, 14 feet long, 10 feet wide, 12 feet high, one story, flat roof. L. L. Cassidy, builder.

Mrs. Wetsell, dwellings, wood and brick, west side Carmarthen street, 30 feet long, 12 feet wide, 31 feet high, two stories, flat roof.

Thos. and Geo. Dunlap, dwelling, wood, north side City road, 41 feet long, 14 feet wide, 25 feet high, two stories, flat roof. Thos. Lynch, builder.

Peter Ryan, shop and dwelling, northwest side Brussels street. Peter Ryan, builder.

David, dwelling, wood, Pagan Place, 12 feet long, 10 feet high, one story, flat roof. L. L. Cassidy, builder.

Jas. F. Robertson, carriage shed, brick and iron, Peel and Carleton streets, one story. Wm. L. Prince, builder.

W. L. Prince, dwellings, brick, east side German street. W. L. Prince, builder.

Chas. E. Clarke, wood shed, wood, north side City road, one story, self, builder.

IN COLLAR-AND-CUFFS-VILLE. A Buffalo Man's Experience With a Modern Helen of Troy.

"I was in Troy the other night," said the man with the Van Dyke beard, reminiscently.

"What'd you do?" asked the man with the smooth face.

"I had a funny—that is to say, odd—experience." The man with the Van Dyke beard sighed a couple of times and then went on:

"I suppose you have all heard of the pretty collar-and-cuff girls in Troy? Well, so had I. I had been told stories about those charming creatures ever since I was kneehigh and I was very curious to see one or two of them."

"I started out to look at them. By jove, they are pretty! I saw a lot of them and finally one brunette came along who made my head whirl. She was so lovely a woman as I ever saw. I stood and stared at her and noticed that she didn't take offence."

"Then I worked the old gag. I raised my hat and called her Miss Jones and wished her good evening. Of course she said I was mistaken, and I apologized very profusely, and the first thing you know we were walking along, chatting about this, that and the other."

"We went on and I was in the seventh heaven of bliss. She had promised to go to the theatre with me the next night, and I told her my name and all that, when she stopped right in front of the big brick building. I looked up and saw that it was labeled 'Police Headquarters.'"

"What's this?" I asked. "It's the police station," she replied.

"What are you stopping here for?" I asked again.

"Oh," she said, kind of careless like, "my brother is captain in there and unless you give me that diamond ring you've got in your necktie I will call him out and tell him you insulted me."

"What did you do?" asked the smooth shaven man.

"Now don't be in a huff, Jack," replied the man with the Van Dyke beard. "I gave her the pin and left town on the next train. No more Troy collar-and-cuff girls on my plate, if you please."

A WHISTLING SNAKE. The discovery by the Horn expedition to the McDonnell Ranges in Australia of a remarkable specimen of natural history called a "whistling snake," whose peculiarity consists in producing a whistling noise by the contraction of drawing its fore-leg across its jaw, seems at the moment to be outdone.

Sir William Macgregor, the administrator of British New Guinea, is now in the field with an extraordinary discovery—a whistling snake. In his latest report Sir William points out that a large number of deaths occurred early this year in the Rigo district of New Guinea from snakebite.

The administrator points out that the island is infested by a small species of black snake, which is very fierce. The natives declare that whenever a man goes near one it rushes at him, uttering another sound, which he describes as resembling a whistle. "Shortly before I was at the government station," writes Sir William Macgregor, "one of these reptiles attacked the governor's agent, but was killed before it did any harm. A little while before a boy of 14 years was in the bush near the station when one of these snakes rushed at him with the peculiar whistling sound. The boy thought the noise emanated from some cockatoos in a tree, and began to look for them. He did not discover his mistake until he received a bite from the reptile, from which he died in a little while in great agony."

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S GERMAN HAY WIRE

May cost a little more per pound than inferior makes, but it is the cheapest, as binders can use a smaller gauge and thereby get more feet to the pound; they are also saved the trouble and expense of repairing broken wires. If you want the best be sure you get.....

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S GERMAN WIRE as some dealers sell CANADIAN makes as GERMAN.....

W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square, St. John.

Self-Rising Buckwheat IS WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS AND EASILY DIGESTED.

FOR SALE BY JARDINE & CO., 87 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. A SCALY ERUPTION. UNENDURABLE ITCHING. Suffered Three Years—Now Perfectly Cured by B. B. B. PHYSICIANS FAILED BUT B. B. B. CURED. MRS. W. BENNETT. THE CROWN OF THE YEAR.

St. John, Nov. 12.—Last evening the University Y. M. C. A. held its annual public meeting in the Methodist church. W. E. Jost, '95, presided. J. E. Peters, '96, gave an address, and C. Seelye, '97, the secretary, presented the report. The society has at present a membership of 64 and looks ahead to a successful year's work. Mr. Marshall, the travelling secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was also present and addressed the meeting. Excellent music was provided by a choir of students under the direction of Prof. Littlefield. Miss B. Wilson, of the Y. M. C. A., sang Gounod's rendering of Bishop Ken's familiar hymn, and addressed the meeting. The new parlour is not yet fully in order. Some of the drapery has not yet arrived, but the carpet is down, the curtains are up, and chairs are in position so that it can be used. The young ladies who are university students have a literary society of their own, the Alpha Delta, but they also attend the meetings of the Eucharistic on Saturday evenings. An innovation is proposed for the next meeting, when two young ladies will take their position with two young men in the debate. The Fredericton students arrived on Wednesday evening and stayed till Friday morning. They played a good game of football, but the frozen snow was so deep on the field that both teams played at a great disadvantage. The home team has made a good record, to organize and play six matches within about a month and to win five out of six. It is not yet a foregone conclusion who will get the trophy. Dr. Carman is in the province attending to some administrative business. He will lecture in Beethoven hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Miss Ethel Smith, daughter of Dr. A. D. Smith, is still in a very critical condition. Dr. Inch spent Sunday here with his son-in-law, Prof. Hunton.

St. Joseph's Nov. 14.—Last evening the college was honored by a visit from the Hon. E. LeBlanc, speaker of the Quebec assembly, and Mr. Grosart, M. P. of Two Mountains. Addresses of welcome were delivered in English and French by the students, to which the visitors replied. Today the boys are enjoying a special holiday in honor of the distinguished visitors. Mr. G. left today for Dieb, where he will meet Messrs. Outmet and Tupper. Rev. J. S. Arsenault returned on Sunday from a two weeks' visit to Montreal. In his absence the prefect's duties were performed by Rev. Fr. Tessier. St. Patrick's Academy was organized on Wednesday evening, with the following officers: P. Richard, president; W. Barry, vice-president; J. Hayes, secretary; A. Doyle, treasurer; and Messrs. Whelan, Rye, Maxwell and Hannigan as councillors. The members intend to hold an entertainment at an early date. College Bridge is receiving some much needed repairs under the supervision of Bridge Inspector Hains.

AMERICAN ENGLISH. (Scribner's Magazine.) Lord Percy—Yas: the English that is spoken here in America is something quite unintelligible to me, don't you know? She—Indeed? Lord Percy—Yas: stews me into a perfectly beastly man.

plings. Moisten well with vinegar, and serve. Or pour off the water when partially done, add sweet milk and simmer gently until cooked; season with salt, pepper, butter, and, if liked, a little grated nutmeg.

Another way is to cut the cabbage in two, remove the hard stalk, and let stand in cold water for two hours; tie in a thin piece of muslin, and boil in salted water. It will require longer boiling than if sliced. Serve with drawn butter or a cream dressing. In old-fashioned boiled dinners, cabbage cut in quarters and boiled an hour with the meat, forms an important part.

For those who would like to learn how our neighbors across the sea serve the vegetable, add the following: Cabbage, French method—Quarter a cabbage, lay it for an hour in strong salt water. Have a saucepan of boiling water ready, throw in a tablespoon of salt and a small piece of common washing soda. Put in the cabbage, let it boil furiously for twenty minutes with the lid of the saucepan off, drain it into a colander, press off all the water. Place the cabbage on a chopping board, sprinkle it with all flour and chop it quite fine. Put a large lump of butter in the saucepan and as it melts stir in the cabbage. Let it heat thoroughly for five minutes, and serve with slices of lemon on top.

Cabbage, German method—Select a good hard drum-head. Cut in strips as for pickling. Melt a lump of butter or lard in a saucepan, throw in the cabbage, let it remain uncooked until softened, put in an onion stuck with cloves, and water enough to well cover the cabbage, and let it simmer steadily for an hour. Just before serving add a tablespoon of vinegar.

Cabbage, Swiss method—A good hard drum-head is selected, and from this core end a cavity scooped out, which is filled with mince or sausage meat, tied over, and then the cabbage is placed whole in boiling water and allowed to boil as fast as possible for three-quarters of an hour or longer. It is then served with a brown gravy.

Cabbage Soup—For this the French and Swiss use the "gentleman" cabbage, but in our country ordinary cabbage, but in our country where economy is not so strictly studied, doubtless the inside of the cabbage would not be considered except and put them in a saucepan with any scraps of bones of fresh beef, a few slices of carrot, an onion cut small, and let all boil for several hours; strain off the liquor, let it cool and take off the fat. Cut up the remainder of the cabbage, let the liquor boil up, throw in the cabbage, boil for twenty minutes or so, have ready slices of half toasted bread, place in the soup tureen and pour the boiling soup over them. In many parts of Germany, instead of the bread and raw egg is put into the tureen and the soup is stirred into it.

Cabbage and Meat—This dish is known in England as Bubble and Squeak. Cold cabbage is cut up small and fried in boiling lard or butter, and upon it are placed slices of cold meat. Cover until the meat is thoroughly heated through and then put it on a dish, surrounding it with the fried cabbage.

MOLLIE GRUB.

C. P. R. INSTRUCTION CAR. The C. P. R. instruction car which has been in the city several days left Saturday evening for Fairville. It will remain there a few days and will then go on to Fredericton. This car is fully equipped with all the latest improvements known to Westinghouse manufacturing company in the way of breaks, signals, etc. One of the most important of these is the Westinghouse quick action automatic break, having fifteen freight cars and one passenger car and a driver and tender break all represented. All the valves in the working parts are shown in sections, thus giving the employes a better opportunity to understand the working of the machine. This car is also equipped with a compressed air train signal. This is used to signal the engines from any part of the train and it is a great improvement over the old bell code. A child can give the signal from the seventh or eighth car much easier than a man can signal from the first car by a bell rope. The C. P. R. company's cars are furnished with these compressed air signals. In the instruction car is a model of the company's car heating apparatus which is attached to all their cars. The stove is taken from the locomotive and is carried along beneath the cars in a pipe. It is arranged so that all the coaches are heated uniformly. The C. P. R. men have in their employ a large number of men whom they are instructing in the use of these improvements free of charge. The car is kept going all the year.

Gen. Sir William Olypherts, V.C., enjoys the sultriest sobriquet probably in the British army. The general acquired his title in this way at Lucknow: A gun had threatened to burst if it were served with another shell like the last. Another shell was necessary, but the servers hesitated. Whereat Capt. Olypherts sat himself upon the gun. "Arrah, ye devils! will ye fire now?" he inquired. The "devils" did. The gun thought better of it. When its rider doubted he was "Hell-fire Dick."

FOR HEALTHY LUNGS. Wilbur's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, the curative powers of the pectoral remedies ment used in the most perfect and palatable form. Price 50c. and 10c. per bottle.

Travellers away from the comforts of home, will find in Hawker's Liver pills a speedy cure for all disturbances of the stomach.

A steel shaft is to mark the historic battle field of Braddock.

That stuffed up feeling in the head is instantly relieved by using Hawker's catarrh cure.

He (very conceited): "I don't think I should like to marry any girl unless I knew she was of a self-sacrificing nature."

That tickling cough is instantly relieved by using Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry.

Raw cabbage, chopped fine, seasoned with salt, pepper, sugar, and moistened with vinegar, makes an excellent salad. It may be served with this dressing: Two level tablespoons each of salt, and white sugar, one of black pepper, one of ground mustard; rub smoothly the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs, add half a cup of butter, slightly warmed, mix with the cabbage, (this will be sufficient for two quarts) and add a teaspoon of vinegar. Serve with the whites of the eggs sliced and placed on the salad.

A friend serves raw, chopped cabbage with sweet cream, vinegar, sugar, salt and black pepper. It is delicious but I cannot recommend it to dyspeptics.

Boiled cabbage needs thorough cooking, an hour's boiling is none too much. Slice fine and place in a deep granite kettle. Pour over boiling water. Frequently stir and chop it, allowing the water to gradually boil away. Season with salt, pepper, a generous quantity of butter or nice meat drip-

TRIAL. BEST.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

THE END OF THE ENQUIRY.

At present it is an unnecessary question whether Mr. A. C. Smith made charges in the house concerning the Suspension bridge repairs. If he made a charge at all it was that the province had paid \$250 per day for labor on the bridge while many of the men employed there had received only \$2. If this is called a charge it has been amply sustained not only by sworn testimony but by the admission of the paymasters themselves. The testimony produced would justify Mr. Smith or any other man in making other very serious and very definite charges in connection with this business.

In the first place it is proved that the province is defrauded in the payments for labor. Mr. Stackhouse and Mr. Retallick were engaged as superintendents and were entrusted with the hiring of men and the purchase of material as agents of the government. They were allowed good pay for this service. It was obviously improper that they should be at the same time employees of the government and contractors to furnish labor. If Mr. Ryan agreed to pay them superintendents' wages and to allow them all they could make besides by farming work out to the government at \$2.50 a day, he made a scandalous bargain. Mr. Ryan swears positively that he did nothing of the kind. The chief clerk of the department, Mr. Winslow, who was present when the agreement was made, confirms this testimony. The memorandum of the agreement drawn up by Mr. Winslow at the time recites that two foremen were to receive, and that they were to engage labor and procure material for the government. The returns sent forward week by week from the bridge convey the impression that Mr. Retallick was paying all the men \$2.50 per day. Mr. Ryan swears that he had never any suspicion that it was otherwise, and that if he had known what his agents were doing he would have driven them off the work. Moreover, it was given in evidence by some of the men that one or other of the superintendents gave them to understand that the wages they were paying week by week from the bridge convey the impression that Mr. Retallick was paying all the men \$2.50 per day. Mr. Ryan swears that he had never any suspicion that it was otherwise, and that if he had known what his agents were doing he would have driven them off the work. Moreover, it was given in evidence by some of the men that one or other of the superintendents gave them to understand that the wages they were paying week by week from the bridge convey the impression that Mr. Retallick was paying all the men \$2.50 per day.

It is not certain how many men received \$2.50 per day, but it seems that nearly all at the beginning and a great majority all through the work got only \$2. At an early stage of the investigation Mr. Retallick undertook to furnish a list of the \$2 men. He submitted such a list, but almost immediately afterward two or three whose names were not on the list swore that they only got \$2. Later Mr. Stockton took the weekly pay sheets and endeavored to discover by cross-examination how much more was received by the contractors to pay the alleged labor bills than was paid to the men. This was a slow process and the commissioner concluded to give Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse access to their pay sheets, so that they might prepare and furnish a statement of their gains as labor brokers. The statement was, however, never furnished. After the admissions no attempt was made to find all the men who were paid \$2. It remains uncertain how many there were in excess of the 18 who were admitted to have been paid no more than \$2 any part of the time, and a few others who got a raise in the last part of the work. But fifty cents per day on sixteen men would give the agents \$8 per day extra. The work went on over 110 days. The superintendents have, we believe, charged wages for 125 days.

Very early in the enquiry doubts arose as to whether all the men whose names were in the returns were actually employed, or whether those who did work were engaged as many days as were charged. Names of men were there who could not be found in the neighborhood, who are not mentioned in the directory, whose residence neither of the foremen could give. It is fair to say that some of these men have been located. Some cases the superintendents explain by stating that they made a mistake in the initials, or in one case in the whole name. Some have not been explained at all. The superintendents took no receipts. Their pay sheets are not signed by the men. The time book kept by Mr. Stackhouse, which, if it existed, could be referred to support or contradict the return, has disappeared. Mr. Stackhouse cannot find it, and says that he probably destroyed it. One man who was returned as having been paid \$2.50 a day for 28 days, \$70 in all, swears that he either worked 17-1-4 or 17-1-2 days, but no more than the last number and that he only received \$2 per day, or at most \$35, just one half the amount charged to him. There appears to be written testimony in the penmanship

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of Mr. Retallick himself that some men were returned by him to Captain Porter as employed on the David Weston steamship on the same days that Mr. Retallick returned them as employed on the bridge. But these accounts have not been thoroughly examined and perhaps they may be explained. Lastly on the subject of the labor bills, the startling proof was produced that while Mr. Retallick was receiving \$3 per day as superintendent of the bridge, and while he was also levying commissions on the labor employed there, he was also drawing pay from Captain Porter as foreman of the repair work on the David Weston. Mr. Retallick does not deny that he got regular pay from Captain Porter, or that he gave attention to the David Weston. He claims that he did not get as much as the David Weston's accounts imply, and under the lead of Mr. Pugsley has suggested that Captain Porter swelled the accounts for purposes connected with the sale of the shipping. But Captain Porter swears that he did not sell the shipping till long after, that the accounts were submitted to him week by week as the work went on, and that they were paid in full as they came in. The accounts as they are dated and receipted seem to confirm this testimony.

So much for labor. There is less conflict of testimony as to most of the material. It was proved that the white lead, which cost 7-1-2 cents per pound, could have been bought in this city at 5-1-4 to 5-3-4, that oil which cost 68 to 75 cents could have been had for 55 cents, and turpentine for which the government paid 90 cents was quoted at the same time in St. John at 55 cents. These goods were bought from Mr. Allan, who was then a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Ryan seems to have arranged the transaction himself on the recommendation of local politicians and without making enquiries as to the price of the articles elsewhere. The amount of Mr. Allan's bill for paints, oils, etc., for the bridge was \$590.

The transaction with Mr. Pullen enabled that gentleman to furnish for \$15 per week painters to whom he paid \$3 and \$10 a week. For his foreman, to whom he pays \$10 a week, he charged \$18. Among the workmen whom he supplied at \$2.50 a day was at least one apprentice. Mr. Pullen supplied tools and plant and visited the bridge once a day. Work was done by contract after he submitted a written tender to a local politician, now the sheriff of the county. If Mr. Pullen was paid too much, as seems to be the case, the blame rests upon the department. No other painters were asked to tender, so that Mr. Pullen had matters all his own way. But it is not shown that he did not carry out his bargain. His bill was \$912, so that the cost of paint and painting was over \$1,500. It should be remembered that Mr. Ryan supposed when he made the bargain with Mr. Pullen that the latter had quoted to him the price which he was paying his employees. Mr. Ryan was mistaken, to the extent of over fifty per cent.

The remarkable hard pine transaction was investigated at great length, but owing to the failure of Mr. Gilbert Pugsley to testify there are yet a few things to be learned about it. The accounts furnished by the department showed that \$1,743 was paid to Mr. Collins for hard pine. In fact only \$650 was paid to Mr. Collins. Checks were drawn in favor of Mr. Collins or bearer which Mr. Collins never saw and never heard of. Drafts were made on his behalf of which he knew nothing. Money charged as paid to him was drawn by others. Mr. Collins was obviously a contractor in the first place. He went to Mr. Gilbert Pugsley and offered to make him a partner if he would advance the cash required for the first purchase. The cash was provided, but it was procured from the government as a payment on the pine. Under this arrangement one lot of pine was furnished. Mr. Collins was given such share of the profits as the others chose to allow him. Then a new contract was made in which he had no partner. But he discovered, or thought he did, that the contract was impossible of fulfillment, and concluded that he was to be crowded out. He swears that he abandoned the contract. Mr. Retallick swears that he considered the contract abandoned. Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse had, however, learned where the pine could be had. Mr. Stackhouse went over to Halifax and saw it. He charged the government \$40 expenses for the trip. But though the government might then have bought the timber at less than \$25 per thousand, Mr. Gilbert Pugsley was asked to buy it at that price and to sell it to the government at \$45. Mr. Collins had bought the pine at \$25 and was paid \$45 for it delivered at St. John. Mr. Gilbert Pugsley, who bought for less than \$25, was given \$45 at Halifax, and the government paid the freight to St. John, besides paying Mr. Stackhouse's expenses to Halifax to assist in the purchase. For the present we pass over the cartage bills, in which Mr. Campbell is returned as having been paid 75 cents a load, when he swears that he only got 20 cents, and the statement of Mr. Haley as to the

hint that he might charge more for his pine in order that his bills might be uniform with other contractors'.

Now comes the serious question, what is to be done about it. On this point the Sun has only to say what it said in respect to the Curran bridge transaction. The cases are much alike. The government has in each transaction been badly cheated. In both cases a departmental investigation has been held. In both the chief departmental officers practically affirmed that they had fallen among thieves. It was properly demanded of the Ottawa government that it should in the first place demand a restitution of all money improperly obtained. It was also properly required that all officers shown to have been negligent should be dismissed, and that any against whom there was evidence of corruption should be prosecuted. It was insisted that criminal proceedings be taken against contractors who cheated or sought to cheat the government by false returns of time or of wages, or who were guilty of fraud or forgery or misrepresentation. This was the ground the Sun took when the government affected was one which it supports, and when the person accused was said to be a prominent conservative, claiming to have done his party great service in the past and reported to be a relative of a federal minister. We say neither less nor more in this case. It is not for any journal to anticipate the results of civil or criminal actions. But there is certainly enough sworn evidence to justify proceedings in both directions.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 15.—The annual missionary meeting in connection with the Methodist church was held here on Tuesday evening. Rev. Mr. Margus of Sussex, who was to deliver the missionary sermon, was unable to be present, the vacancy being filled by Ingersol C. McLane, theological student, of Albert, who read a well prepared paper on Christ as a Missionary. Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Alma, delivered an address. Financially the meeting was very successful. Similar meetings were held at Harvey on Monday night and at Albert on Wednesday night.

Influenza is very prevalent through this and adjoining villages, assuming the proportions of an epidemic. The household of Alex. Rogers are all quite badly afflicted. Dr. Purdy, of Albert, is in attendance.

A party of thirty to school trustees, placed an order last week with Ross & McPherson, Sussex, for thirty-one desks and seats for use in the schools here.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

Northesk, Nov. 12.—On Tuesday last about a foot of snow fell and the ground being soft and wet, it left the roads in a very bad condition.

Thomas Hill died at his residence Southesk, on the 7th inst. He leaves a large family to mourn their loss.

There was a grand reception at Patrick Hogan's to celebrate the anniversary of their marriage. A large number of guests, over fifty couples were present, among the number being Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Adams, M. P. John Robinson, Miss Quigley, of New-Castle; Mr. and Mrs. McColm, and Mr. and Miss Hare, of Whitesville. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were the recipients of a large number of presents. The large number of presents given showed the esteem in which the general and kind hearted fishery overseer is held.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The death occurred at Carleton Tuesday, 12th inst., of Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Henry Richards, in the 73rd year of her age. She leaves three daughters, viz: Mrs. David McLellan, Mrs. C. C. Roberts and Mrs. Michael Adams. Mr. Richards, husband of the deceased, was one of the best known men on the west side in St. John, and was many years foreman for Harris Allan.

The death occurred of the death of Mrs. Thomas Henderson of this city will be heard with sorrow by friends in many places, as she was a lady greatly beloved in a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances. She was a daughter of the late Andrew Weldon of Dorchester, whose family Miss Weldon of St. John is now the only survivor. Other sisters were Mrs. Palmer, first wife of Judge Palmer, and Mrs. Upham. Two brothers, Charles and James, are also dead, one having died abroad. Mrs. Henderson was a niece of the late Judge Weldon. She leaves two sons, M. G. B. Henderson, barrister of this city, and Charles, who also resides in St. John. Her daughters are Mrs. Smith, wife of W. G. Smith; Mrs. H. A. Holland of Boston, and Miss Fannie, a teacher in the St. John schools. Mrs. Henderson was a member of Conventary church.

The death occurred at Meadowslands, Cambridge, Queens Co., on Sunday of Mrs. Scovill, widow of the late Samuel J. Scovill, aged seventy years. Deceased, who was well and favorably known in this city, was the only sister of T. B. Robinson. The funeral will take place Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The many friends of Walter C. Fairweather, son of George E. Fairweather, will regret to hear of his death, which occurred Saturday evening after an illness of several months. He was twenty-nine years of age and was one of St. John's most popular and promising sons. At last evening's service in St. John's (stone) church Rev. J. de Boyers made a touching reference to the life of deceased, and calling on the young men of the congregation to follow in his footsteps and lead as exemplary a life.

The strongest muscle in the calf of the leg because locomotion is one of the most important functions of the body. The calf has been found by actual experiment to be capable of sustaining seven times the weight of the body.

THE U. S. WARSHIPS.

Rear Admiral Mead's Paper at the Naval Architects Meeting.

Naval Constructors Not Entirely Satisfactory to Experienced Commanders.

New York, Nov. 15.—The second general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, met this morning in the rooms of the American Society of mechanical engineers. President Clement A. Griswold read his annual report. A number of interesting and instructive papers were read upon subjects of national interest. One of them was entitled, "Some suggestions for professional experience with the naval construction of the past ten years," by Richard W. Mead, rear admiral, U. S. N. After insisting upon "The necessity of a policy for the general conduct and defence of the nation in the event of a controversy or collision with some strong maritime power," Admiral Mead criticized the present navy as follows: "But surely the vessels of the past decade is in the main satisfactory if not, I think, entirely satisfactory to the majority of experienced commanders. The vessels that seem to me the least satisfactory are the practical men of our profession are the Columbia and Minneapolis and the Detroit class; the Cincinnati class, also, in a less degree except for coast defence. While, to our satisfaction, the vessels cannot cruise in time of war except in home waters; and as to the large ones, such as the Columbia, it is feared that vessels like the Majestic and the Teutonic, for instance, may laugh at the three screw racers, which run over the ocean like greyhounds year in and year out. Moreover, as to the question of fighting, I doubt very much the superiority of the Columbia over the American liner New York, the latter suitably armed as she would be in the service of the government, while, to our satisfaction, the American liner, are by far the superiors of the Minneapolis and Columbia, and already many thinking men believe that the third screw is nothing more than a very expensive experiment, which we will not be in a hurry to repeat.

A perfect condition of steam machinery and hull are far more important matters than the mounting of guns, which is a question of only a few hours if the guns are ready. The conditions of naval service in days of peace, such as I am reasonably certain that the fast merchant steamers except as to her armament, will be found nearer ready to 'sink, burn, and destroy' than the 'Sol Distant' very fast man of war. The practical men of the navy will fully understand what I mean by this."

Admiral Mead then outlined his ideal fleet. It was in the main agreed upon by the naval men, he said, that an efficient fleet for modern warfare should be composed of (1) armored ships for coast defence, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (2) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (3) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (4) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (5) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (6) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (7) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (8) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (9) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (10) of great speed and handiness, including (A) armored ships for harbor defence and (B) armored cruisers of light draft, torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible, and all the vessels built to ram when necessary.

Other papers were read as follows: "Present status of face hardened armor," by W. T. Sampson, captain and chief of ordnance, U. S. Army; "Cellulose, its application to war ships," by Mon. E. Cheneau, of Philadelphia; "The United States triple screw cruisers, Columbia and Minneapolis," by George W. Melville, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy. The meeting will be continued tomorrow.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE RING.

Fitzsimmons Knocks Out Con Riorand. Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 18.—Robert Fitzsimmons knocked out Con Riorand, his sparring partner, tonight at Jacob's theatre, which was crowded to witness the performance of his vaudeville show. The blow was a right hander and caught Riorand squarely on the chin. He did not fall to the floor from the force of the blow, but sank slowly until he was measured his length on the stage. The accident occurred at 10.30 o'clock and two physicians were working over Riorand with appliances of electricity for two hours and a half before he was restored to consciousness. It was stated by Manager Glori that Riorand had been drinking. Immediately after the Riorand incident Jos. Dunfee, a local sparrer, put on the gloves for a two round set-to with Fitz, and in the second round Dunfee landed a right hand swing on Fitz's jaw, which resulted in a knockdown, the first Fitz declared he was ever given.

Con. Riorand's Death.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The funeral of "Con" Riorand, who died early Saturday morning after having been knocked out by Bob Fitzsimmons on Friday night at the Grand opera house in this city, was held today at the undertaking rooms of James & Son. It was attended by the members of the Fitzsimmons variety company and a large number of sporting men. The services were conducted by Rev. A. S. Durston, secretary of the local Young Men's Christian association.

The pall-bearers were Bob Fitzsimmons, Joe Dunfee, "Yank" Sullivan, "Dick" Whittle, Edward Forrest and Captain Gibson, manager of the Fitzsimmons company. At the conclusion

Safe, Soothing, Satisfying

It positively cures croup, colds, coughs, colic, sore lungs, kidney troubles, lame back, chaps, chilblains, earache, headache, toothache, cuts, bites, burns, bruises, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore muscles, stings, cramps and pains.

It is the best. It is the oldest. It is the original. It is unlike any other. It is superior to all others. It is the great vital and muscle nerve. It is for internal as much as external use. It is used and fully endorsed by all athletes. It is a soothing, healing, penetrating Anodyne. It is what every mother should have in the house. It is loved by suffering children when dropped on sugar. It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere. It is the Universal Household Remedy from infancy to old age. It is safe to trust that which has satisfied generation after generation. It is made from the favorite prescription of a good old family physician. It is marvellous how many ailments it will quickly relieve, heat and cure.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

When a son, grown to manhood, leaves the paternal roof to take up life's fight for himself, both mother and father keenly feel the loss. Perhaps the father carries himself in a matter-of-course way, slaps the young fellow on the shoulder and wishes him luck, but the mother sheds a tear all to herself. She bore him, nursed him, pulled him through his illness, and lodged him about on her tireless left arm. He is her "baby" still, and as he goes he takes a big piece of her heart with him. But she mourns the girls even more, when they abandon her. That is why a wedding in the old home: a daughter being the bride, is proverbially as sad as a funeral. Yet, in one way or another, the young people go, God help us! and leave father and mother alone with their grey hairs and their memories.

A father who came near losing a beloved daughter with disease speaks of it thus: "Our Anna," he says, "had an attack of influenza in October, 1888. Her food did not nourish her, and in spite of all we could do she wasted away till she was thin and wan and weak. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy—she was always cold, notwithstanding extra flannels and clothing. A little later she became so emaciated that it did not seem as though she had any life left in her. She lost all her bright spirits and was listless and helpless. At this time she was about sixteen years of age. "Then her breathing got hard and difficult, and it was painful to hear her. Next her legs became swollen and painful, and she could only walk a few yards. Abscesses began to form on her legs, arms, neck and ankles. They finally came to be about as large as eggs—about three inches in diameter. Nearly a pint of matter came away from some of them. At length the poor child had twenty-four of these on her body. "For weeks and weeks she lay on the couch, sinking gradually, until she looked like death. Wife and I felt like having to give her up. During eighteen months it took my wife over an hour, night and morning, to dress these terrible and painful abscesses. At first we had a doctor from Farmington, but she got no better from his treatment. He recommended us to get her into a hospital, but we did not let her go. We next tried a doctor at Stamford, he attended her for two months, but she got worse and worse. What more to do we did not know. It seemed as though she was surely doomed to die. Yet help came when we had stopped looking for it. "In December, 1891, we heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and the great things it had done after the medical men had failed. We got the medicine from Messrs. Ballard and Co., chemists, Farmington, and she commenced taking it. In a few weeks we noticed a great improvement in her general health. Her food digested and strengthened her, and in two months we could see the abscesses drying away and soon they were all gone. "She is now as strong as ever she was, and is the picture of health. My wife and I, also everyone in the village, look upon the cure as miraculous. That Mother Seigel saved Anna's life we are fully persuaded. You are at liberty to publish this statement. I will gladly answer all inquiries. Yours truly (Signed), Isaac King, innkeeper, Horn Inn, Charney, Berks, November 25th, 1892."

Mr. King is happy over this splendid result. Who would not be, in his place? But there was no miracle. What the Syrup did was to give the straight lines. His daughter's case was one of blood poisoning from the deadly acids engendered by the non-digestion of her food. Probably it had been coming on, unsuspected, longer than her parents thought. The danger to her life was great; indeed, death was certain in a little more time. Most fortunately they heard of Seigel's Syrup before it was quite too late. This magnificent remedy expelled the poison from the blood, and by righting the digestion, prevented the formation of more. Long may the family circle continue unbroken!

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulcers, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia; Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. 1213

KATE FIELD HONORED.

The French Government Makes Her an Officer of Public Instruction.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 19.—Kate Field's Washington will have the following in its next edition: "There is a great nation across the Atlantic, and we are proud to have a citizen of our own citizens for contributing to the greatness of their motherland, and so catholic in spirit as to open her arms to all who strive for the advancement of the race. That they speak other languages and live at the end of the earth, makes no difference. The watch words of la belle France, are: 'Liberty, Fraternity, Equity.' The brotherhood of men makes all human-ity kin and so it has come to pass that the editor of this review is the recipient of a distinction. Legation De France, aux Etats Unis, Washington, D.C., December 2, 1892. Dear Miss Field—Mr. Patenotre this day sent a letter to you at the Shoreham, in which he informs you that the French government has made you an officer of public instruction. This is the highest distinction the Fom of public instruction can bestow for service rendered for literature and art. The brevet is enclosed in the letter, but the minister wishes to hand you the decoration in person upon your return. Nobody takes greater delight than I in the bestowal to you of this well deserved honor. Please accept my most heartfelt congratulations. Sincerely and respectfully yours, JULES BOEUFVE, Chancellor of the French Legation. Washington City, Nov. 17, 1894. To His Excellency, the Ambassador of France: Sir—The honor conferred upon me as editor of a National review by the government of France through you, who so ably represent the great Republic of Europe, is the more delightful for being unexpected. I will not affect modesty, preferring to emulate the example of that eminent diplomatist and lawyer, the Hon. Edward Z. Phelps, who after listening to his own praises at a banquet in New York, replied that he had just made up his mind it was far more pleasant to receive plaudits than to have the merit to deserve them."

Accept my heart's assurance that I am profoundly grateful to your government for decorating me with the palms of the academy, the possession of which will be a constant inspiration. Perhaps the longing to be so, helps make the soul immortal, sings Lowell. Perhaps the longing to deserve this great recognition will help make me worthy of it. That the union between your country and mine may be as close as that which unites you, dear sir, to one of America's fairest daughters, is the fond prayer of yours truly and gratefully, KATE FIELD.

ceived one Easter from an English woman. The shell is ivory, the lining is white satin, and the yoke is a golden case containing a large ruby set in diamonds. The whole is valued at \$10,000.

Advertisement for St. John's Business College, featuring the college logo and text: 'Our Course of Study is the result of over 20 years experience in selecting and rejecting; ever ready to adopt any new feature of value; always retaining the false and worthless. The test of our teaching is the success of our graduates. They are a host, and we are proud of them. As you will only attend a Business College once, a mistake in making a selection may be a serious matter. Send for our catalogue. S. KERR & SON, St. John, N.B. Odd Fellows' Hall.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

To Subscribers in Northumberland Co.

John E. Austin will call on you shortly - please be ready to pay arrears of subscriptions to him.

R. LeBert Tweedie has been appointed judge of probates in Kings county, pro hac vice, in reference to the estate of Elkank Morton, deceased.

There is quite a stream of returning exodians at present. Quite a large party of P. E. Islanders went through on the C. P. R. on Thursday homeward bound.

The body of Mrs. Mary Furlon, of Colbrook, who died a few days ago at Brookton, Mass., was brought to this city on Saturday and interred at Golden Grove.

W. A. O. Morsen writes to the Charlottetown Examiner to say that the statement in McKillop's Commercial and Legal Record, that George W. Morrow, of Souris, had assigned to him is untrue.

A carload of mackerel arrived here from Mulgrave on Saturday for shipment to Philadelphia. They are the best fish seen here this season. They were re-iced by Jones Bros.

A case recently tried in the police court ought to serve as a warning to all persons who attempt to interfere with the running of the electric cars. A person who wilfully obstructs a car is liable to a fine of \$20 or two months in jail.

In French Village, Kings Co., Samuel Tabor has killed a pig six months and two days old which weighed 287 lbs. N. D. Downey of Nauwigewank had one of the same litter which weighed 233 lbs. These pigs were bred by William Smith of Smithtown, Nect.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen who had been attending a party and were out quite late took a novel method of getting home. Most of them lived along the line of the street railway and they had a special car call and take them home. This is a scheme that is likely to prove popular.

A colored man who hails from Amherst has created considerable fun about town during the last few days. He loads about the market, and seems willing to fight any one or anything that comes or is brought in. He has rejected with scorn offers to match him against the Cyclone or Diggs. He is after big game.

The "St. Stephen Edge Tool Co." has been started under new management at St. Stephen. It will be remembered that this business has been conducted for several years by the E. Broad & Sons Co. and the axes, hatchets, picks, etc., made by this company have an excellent reputation which the new company will doubtless sustain.

On Saturday evening a telephone wire which had fallen across the trolley on Main street, near Harrison, caught fire and the telephone in W. L. Penney's hat factory on Elm street was burned out. The fire, which started in the factory was easily extinguished. The telephone wire itself was burned in two, and the two ends dropped to the ground.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending Nov. 17 were: Inflammation of lungs, 2; old age, 2; still born, 1; cystitis, 1; bronchitis, 1; phthisis, 1; paralysis, 1; convulsions, 1; eburitis 1; heart failure, 1; consumption, 1; carcinoma, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; chronic phthisis, 1; pulmonary abscess, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1-18.

Mr. Byrne of Norton has purchased a portable saw mill from Leonard & Sons through their agent in this city, Geo. Evans. It is one of the largest of the kind manufactured. Mr. Byrne has several contracts on hand and expects to do a good business this winter. Mr. Evans is also sending E. L. Balcom of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, a portable saw mill of 35 horse power.

Charles Burrill, of Weymouth, N.S., arrived in St. John on Saturday from Thomasville, Georgia, with the remains of his six year old daughter. She had only gone there three weeks before with her mother for her health. Her death was caused by tubercular meningitis. Mr. Burrill will proceed home this morning by the Monticello. Mrs. Burrill will remain in Georgia for the winter.

Centenary church will soon possess a good orchestra of her own. The following are the names of the persons at present connected with it: Ernest Smith, Harry Irvin, Harry Goddard, Arthur Bowman, Ernest Bowman, Fred Lettney, Miss G. Allison, organist. Several other young men connected with the church are expected to join in a few days. This orchestra has just been organized.

A notice has been given of the intention of Mrs. Wm. VanHorne, James Ross, H. H. McLean and Lieut. Col. Tucker to form a gas company under the local law relating to incorporation of companies by letters patent. The city council should have opportunity to take action to secure a hearing before the government with a view to having proper regulations made for the care of the streets in case a new system is established.

George Branscombe, Jr. of Waterborough, Queens county, died on board the schooner Jessie Murdoch on Oct. 19th. Deceased was a young unmarried man, nephew of the late P. M. Branscombe, of the above named place and brother of F. S. Branscombe, of Boston, Mass. He was steward of the above named vessel, and was taken sick on the night of the 15th, while on the passage from New York to the above named place.

Dr. George A. Hetherington, who returned last week from Kansas City, says the St. John street cars are superior to any he saw in the west, or in any part of New England.

Robert Foster, of St. John, while working on a house at Lunenburg, a day or two ago, fell from the staging to the ground, a distance of 25 or 30 feet. He was severely injured about the spine, one of his shoulders, and one arm were also badly bruised.

The death is announced this morning of Mrs. Thomas Johnson at her home on Orange street. Mrs. Johnson was the widow of Thomas Johnson, who was very well known to all of the older citizens. She was an active woman, and who, in spite of her advanced age of ninety-one years, was around up to the last day retaining all her faculties, and death her prepared in her own cheerful way. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

A quiet wedding was celebrated Wednesday morning at St. John's (Stone) church by the Rev. John de Soyres, rector, the principals being M. L. LeNoble, barrister, of Halifax, and Miss Cornelia W. Sharp, daughter of R. G. Sharp of this city. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Roberta Sharp, and the groom by Rupert Sharp. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple drove to the station and left by the early train for points east and north.

The funeral of the late R. J. Foxwell took place Wednesday afternoon from his late residence on Duke street and was very largely attended. St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of which deceased was a member, attended the funeral in a body. The remains were conveyed to Trinity church, where the service was conducted by Archdeacon Brigstocke, who also officiated at the Rural cemetery, where the interment took place. The pall bearers were: T. Finley, Wilson Dobbin, H. G. Hunt, J. A. Fowler, A. W. Macrae and F. Fitzpatrick.

The will of the late Mrs. Arthur Daniel was probated Thursday afternoon. The deceased leaves all her household effects and leasehold property to trustees, to pay the income arising therefrom to her husband during his life, and on his death all the property is to be sold and the proceeds divided equally among the children of the deceased, who are Mrs. Barton Gandy, Mrs. J. E. E. Dickson and Geo. W. Daniel. These three are made executors under the will. The estate is sworn at \$2,000.

The solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the City Cornet band was celebrated at the cathedral on Thursday morning. Rev. T. Casey was the celebrant, with Rev. F. J. Murray and Rev. A. J. O'Neill, deacon and sub-deacon respectively. His lordship the Bishop of St. John was present at the service. There was a large congregation in attendance. The names of deceased members are as follows: John O'Leary, William Ward, John Quirk, Lawrence Courville, William Laughtin, Thomas Madigan, Richard Madigan, Michael Madigan, William J. Higgins, William J. Connolly, Charles Hazel and P. Coholan.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Thos. D. Henderson took place Friday afternoon from her residence on Elliott street and was attended by a very large number of representative citizens. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, assisted by Rev. Dr. Pope and Rev. Job Shepton. The choir of Centenary church sang the hymns Asleep in Jesus and Rest in Thee. Many lady friends of the deceased were present at the house, and many beautiful floral tributes showed the deep respect with which she was cherished. The remains were interred in the Rural cemetery. The pall-bearers were: Judge Tuck, Dr. A. A. Stockton, E. L. Perkins, J. S. Turner, David Brown and J. E. Whittaker.

A delegation consisting of American capitalists and Restigouche people met a committee of the local government consisting of Hons. A. G. Blair, H. R. Emmerson, Jas. Mitchell, and A. T. Dunn, Thursday, relative to the Restigouche Railway. A number of gentlemen whom this delegation represented, contemplate building a railway from Campbellton which will connect with the Bangor and Aroostook at some point not yet decided upon. The requirements of the syndicate were laid before the committee by Mr. Murray, ex-M.P.P. and Dr. Cobb, an American. A subsidy having been granted for this railway under the last railway act the government's representatives seemed to look with favor upon the proposal. No action was taken however.

Albert Palmer, ex-M.P.P. for Queens county, died at his residence, Hampstead, Saturday. Mr. Palmer was first elected to the house of assembly in 1882 and was again elected in 1886 and 1890. He did not offer for the present House. At the session of 1888 he was elected deputy speaker, and during two houses satisfactorily discharged the duties of that office, as he had those of warden of his county before he went to the legislature. Mr. Palmer was born at Hampstead and lived there all his life. For a

long time he carried on business as a trader. He married in 1888 Miss Sheila Durgan of this city. In general politics he was a liberal, and personally he was a man full of good nature and very moderate and fair in his judgment of others. He was probably on the sunny side of sixty years of age.

Any person having a copy of the Daily Sun of June 6th of this year, will confer a favor by sending it to the office where it is required to perfect the Sun's files for 1894.

A 16 1/2 pound turnip raised by Mr. Rokes, of Rokes & Morse, the well known lime firm at Drury's Cove, reported on J. Willard Smith's counter yesterday. Drury's Cove will henceforth be famous for two products, good lime and big turnips.

Graves McCurdy, an Irish gentleman, who had been a resident of Australia for many years, died on Saturday at St. Martins. Mr. McCurdy came to this city some months ago from Australia to visit his brother, Alex. McCurdy, who lives at St. Martins, leaving a son of Alex. McCurdy in charge of his business at Melbourne. Mr. McCurdy had been crossing the Atlantic and never recovered from the effects of medical skill was had. The deceased gentleman left a big fortune and his brother, Alex. McCurdy, will inherit several hundred thousand dollars under the will.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, Nov. 19.-Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Presbyterian, is having a very large attendance at his church since its removal to its present site, and his sermons are receiving very favorable criticism.

Rev. Mr. Nobles, at the conclusion of a very excellent sermon in the Presbyterian church, yesterday afternoon, announced that his own church (F. C. Baptist), which is being repaired, would be ready for occupancy on Sunday next, and that services would be conducted there in future. He warmly thanked the Presbyterians for the use of their church while the above repairs were being made. He also gave notice that a thanksgiving service will be held with the Baptist denomination in their church on Church avenue on Thursday next at 10 a. m.

Rev. Mr. Maggs also gave notice that a thanksgiving service would be held in the Methodist church at 10.30 a. m. on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

We have a number of youths in Sussex who mean and contemptible conduct seem to know no limits, and which bids fair to get them and their parents into serious trouble if continued. Last evening Rev. Mr. Sutherland called three youths to order before he continued his sermon. A row after this service is also said to have taken place at the Salvation Army barracks by a number of these same youths, whose names are withheld out of respect for their parents.

Mr. Talbot, a well known lumber merchant, was in Sussex today and for a certain hour, Arthur A. Slipp, with a view of settling in Sussex.

Geo. W. Fowler, James M. McIntyre and Robert Morrison, barristers, went to Hampton today to attend probate court, held by Hon. Judge Morton.

ST. MARTINS.

Rev. Arthur A. Slipp, Instituted Rector of Holy Trinity.

Monday, the 12th of Nov., was a red letter day in the history of Holy Trinity church, St. Martins. The bishop of Fredericton visited the church for the purpose of instituting the new rector, Rev. Arthur A. Slipp, and holding a confirmation. The church doors were opened at 10 a. m. and the sacred liturgy of Holy Trinity was sung. At 11 a. m. the choir sang the Te Deum, and the choir, kneeling at the altar, immediately afterwards the rector took his prayer desk and the Litany of the Church of St. John was sung. The Rev. confirmation service and the bishop preached a sermon on the text, "The Spirit and the bride say, Come." After the service the singing of the Veni, Creator Spiritus, and the singing of the apostles' Creed, which received the apostolic benediction.

The rector of St. Martins is to be congratulated on a marked improvement in the attendance since his advent to the parish last July.

DORCHESTER.

Doyle Sent up for Trial-The Escaped Penitentiary Prisoners About Sackville.

Dorchester, Nov. 19.-Doyle, charged with stealing one case of whiskey from Geo. M. Fairweather, was found guilty by Justice Tait and sent up for trial at the next sitting of the county court, which opens here on the 27th inst.

The prisoners Johnson and Carter who escaped from the penitentiary a few days ago, have been in the vicinity of Sackville ever since. Saturday night they broke into a house at Upper Sackville and took some establish and two butcher knives. They undoubtedly have an idea of defending themselves.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Star Almanac of Montreal is now used all over the world. In the great libraries of England and Europe the Star Almanac of Montreal is kept as a book of reference. Every merchant, manufacturer, notary, lawyer, bookkeeper, farmer, and every earnest reader of current events needs the Star Almanac as a handy reference. The Star Almanac for 1895 is said to be bigger and better than any of its predecessors, and yet there appears to be no change in the price, which is fixed at 25 cents.

Photo Remedy for Catarrh is the Best Remedy to Use, and Cheapest.

ST. STEPHEN.

There Will be a Small Lumber Cut on the St. Croix.

Fine Winter Cars for the Street Railway-The Bridge-New Edge Tool Company.

St. Stephen, Nov. 18.-Rev. A. F. Thomson of Bathurst is to lecture in this county at an early date upon the school question.

The intended departure of Rev. John Hawley, the Presbyterian minister on the Scotch Ridge circuit, is heard of with regret by very many friends in St. Stephen and surrounding country. Though suffering from poor health for some time, Mr. Hawley has been an earnest worker, with a pleasant word for all, that has made for him many friends.

Joseph McVey, the contractor for the superstructure of the new bridge, has about completed his lecture in this county at an early date upon the school question. He was the oldest Church of England clergyman in the diocese, with the exception of the Rev. Geo. Schofield. The late Rev. Mr. Neales was a man of more than ordinary ability. He possessed a well cultivated mind and was a devoted minister of the church to which he belonged.

It is the opinion of lumber dealers on the St. Croix that little more than half the amount of lumber cut last season will be cut this season. Last year the cut was only about 50,000,000 feet and this year it will not be more than 20,000,000 feet, possibly not more than 25,000,000.

A St. Stephen and a Calais jeweler is each making a special bid for watch repairing. The Calais man is a lap watch maker, and offers to clean a watch for 49 cents and put a new mainspring in for the same money and warrant all his work.

Brigadier Jacobs is to visit the St. Stephen corps of the Salvation army on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

Some fishermen whose vessels were moored at the public landing were filling their small water casks at the public fountain in the square on Thursday afternoon, when the water company's superintendent drove along and forbade them taking water, compelling them to pour out what they had in their casks. A good name among strangers for her hospitality, but unless the town authorities "call down" this middleclass official that name must soon vanish as far as the fishing vessels are concerned. The surplus water at the fountain runs to waste, and the economical company would not be losers if the casks were filled every day.

The newly organized St. Stephen Edge Tool company are operating the Broad axe factory plant. C. O. Barker is business manager and H. W. Broad mechanical superintendent. The company comprises many of the active business men of the place. The new winter cars of the electric street railway have made their appearance and are giving great satisfaction. They are twenty feet long on the inside, thirty-one feet on the outside, and have seating capacity for 30 people. They are heated as well as lighted by electricity, the heating apparatus being something novel. In a perforated tube there is an iron pipe covered with asbestos, around which is coiled iron wire, through which passes a current of electricity. In passing through any object an electric current meets resistance, and the iron wire the resistance is considerable. This produces heat, which is communicated to the asbestos and the heat is then conducted through the iron pipe in the outside tube. These tubes run around the cars near the passengers' feet, the heat being so regulated as to make it impossible to burn the clothes. The cars are richly upholstered in plush, and are in keeping with the general excellent equipment of the road. They are built by the Jackson & Sharp company of Wilmington, private cars turned out by the Wagner company.

John Flinton, lately road master on the Shore line, has entered the employ of the Bangor and Aroostook road, his place being filled by John McKinnon, lately foreman of construction for the St. John street railway. The little schooner Sparmaker, Capt. Curry, of Canim, Nova Scotia, is at the public landing with five hundred barrels of apples, which E. W. Whitlock is disposing of under the hammer.

AN OLD CLERGYMAN GONE.

Death of Rev. James Neales, With One Exception the Oldest Church of England Clergyman in the Province.

A despatch to the Sun on Monday evening from Woodstock reads as follows: "Rev. James Neales died at his residence here at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

The deceased was born in Kent county, England, in 1812. He studied medicine and practised for a number of years in his native county with a large measure of success, having received the honorable distinction of being elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Shortly after he came to Canada he was located at Stanley, York county, where he continued to practice his profession for a number of years. About 1844 he was ordained by the late Rev. John Inglis of Nova Scotia. In 1845 he was ordained priest by the late Metropolitan of Canada at Campbellton, where he was then stationed in charge of a church. Rev. Thos. McGehe, late rector of Sussex, was ordained at the same time and place. Shortly after his ordination deceased moved to Richibucto, where he remained a number of years. He was then transferred to Woodstock, where he remained until age and infirmity rendered him physically unable to longer administer to his congregation, and he resigned. Shortly after this he moved to Woodstock, where he has lived since.

Deceased was twice married. His first wife was an English lady. She died while her husband was rector at Campbellton. At Richibucto he married Miss Kortright, daughter of Capt. Kortright of the Royal Navy. This lady died of a large family of sons and daughters. Four of his sons were clergymen of the Church of England.

The names of persons winning prizes in our potato contest is as follows:-

For the ten largest potatoes: lbs. oz. Geo. McAlpine, Lower Gagetown..... 18 5 Rudi E. Gaunce, Upper Hampstead..... 18 5 Hon. W. E. Perley, Sunbury Co..... 16 15 1/2 Jas. B. Orchard, Cambridge, Narrows..... 16 15 1/2 J. Gallagher, Fairville..... 15 14 1/2

For the two largest turnips: Harry Noble, Springfield..... 30 00

For the two largest carrots: Fred. Stephenson, Golden Grove..... 7 08

Please advise us where to send you prize of \$2.

SCOVIL FRASER & CO.

OAK HALL, King st., Corner Germain. St. John.

JAMES G. McNALLY

Is opening up New Goods almost every day for Fall and Christmas Trade. Oak and Walnut Chamber Suites. Centre Tables, Oak Bent Wood, etc. Rattan Chairs, Hall Stands, Ladies' Desks. Book Cases, Secretaries, Sideboards. China Closets, Cabinets, and all kinds of common furniture. Prices cut very low. Come in and see them. 153 and 154 Queen street, Fredericton, N.B.

NEW PARLOR SUITES.

Five new designs just brought out from our Upholstering Department, at prices which astonish our customers. Handsome Carved Oak and Polished Walnut Frames, New Group Suites, New Turkey Rug Suites. Come in and see them. JAMES G. McNALLY, 153 and 154 Queen street, Fredericton.

FOR SALE

Five hundred acres of valuable Lumber Land, two miles from Wolford Station, well wooded with Spruce and Hemlock and Black Birch; has not been lumbered on in 25 years. For particulars apply to GEORGE LYON, Armstrong Corner, Queens County, N. B.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having any legal claims against the estate of the late John Cole, of Cole's Island, parish of Johnston, in the county of Queens, are requested to render account to the undersigned, Elizabeth R. Cole, of the parish of Johnston, within three months from the date hereof. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment of the amount of their indebtedness to the said Elizabeth R. Cole. Dated this 18th day of November, A.D. 1894. ELIZABETH R. COLE, Executrix. JOHN S. MURRAY, Executor.

WANTED.

A First Class male school teacher. Salary \$250. W. H. SHARPE, Secretary. Havelock, Kings Co., N.B., Nov. 12, 1894.

WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE.

The Great English Remedy. Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, Spasms, ataxia, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incontinence, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 50 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphorine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, send price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hobbs, Union Hall, Mem. St. N.B., druggists. Orders by mail promptly filled. 1177

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPP'S COCOA!

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the human system, and a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast a delicious and healthful beverage, which will save us many doctor's bills. It is by no means judicious to use such a fastidious diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers. Labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

65 STUDENTS

Are, at present, taking our Actual Business Course; The Voucher System, and other late systems of Bookkeeping are taught. If you want a Business Education be sure and write us. We offer many advantages not to be had in any other institution in Canada.

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

108 Union Street, St. John, N. B. J. R. CURRIE, - Principal and Proprietor.

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BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue showing testimonials from thousands who have passed from 9 to 10 cords daily. This course is a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can save more timber with it than two men with axes saw. 14,000 in use. We also make jigsaw steel machines to saw 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we carry our own goods. Send for catalogue to J. R. CURRIE, 108 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Wife's ANODYNE

kidney troubles, cuts, bites, burns, rashes and pains.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

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There is quite a stream of returning exodians at present. Quite a large party of P. E. Islanders went through on the C. P. R. on Thursday homeward bound.

The body of Mrs. Mary Furlon, of Colbrook, who died a few days ago at Brookton, Mass., was brought to this city on Saturday and interred at Golden Grove.

W. A. O. Morsen writes to the Charlottetown Examiner to say that the statement in McKillop's Commercial and Legal Record, that George W. Morrow, of Souris, had assigned to him is untrue.

A carload of mackerel arrived here from Mulgrave on Saturday for shipment to Philadelphia. They are the best fish seen here this season. They were re-iced by Jones Bros.

A case recently tried in the police court ought to serve as a warning to all persons who attempt to interfere with the running of the electric cars. A person who wilfully obstructs a car is liable to a fine of \$20 or two months in jail.

In French Village, Kings Co., Samuel Tabor has killed a pig six months and two days old which weighed 287 lbs. N. D. Downey of Nauwigewank had one of the same litter which weighed 233 lbs. These pigs were bred by William Smith of Smithtown, Nect.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen who had been attending a party and were out quite late took a novel method of getting home. Most of them lived along the line of the street railway and they had a special car call and take them home. This is a scheme that is likely to prove popular.

A colored man who hails from Amherst has created considerable fun about town during the last few days. He loads about the market, and seems willing to fight any one or anything that comes or is brought in. He has rejected with scorn offers to match him against the Cyclone or Diggs. He is after big game.

The "St. Stephen Edge Tool Co." has been started under new management at St. Stephen. It will be remembered that this business has been conducted for several years by the E. Broad & Sons Co. and the axes, hatchets, picks, etc., made by this company have an excellent reputation which the new company will doubtless sustain.

On Saturday evening a telephone wire which had fallen across the trolley on Main street, near Harrison, caught fire and the telephone in W. L. Penney's hat factory on Elm street was burned out. The fire, which started in the factory was easily extinguished. The telephone wire itself was burned in two, and the two ends dropped to the ground.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending Nov. 17 were: Inflammation of lungs, 2; old age, 2; still born, 1; cystitis, 1; bronchitis, 1; phthisis, 1; paralysis, 1; convulsions, 1; eburitis 1; heart failure, 1; consumption, 1; carcinoma, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; chronic phthisis, 1; pulmonary abscess, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1-18.

Mr. Byrne of Norton has purchased a portable saw mill from Leonard & Sons through their agent in this city, Geo. Evans. It is one of the largest of the kind manufactured. Mr. Byrne has several contracts on hand and expects to do a good business this winter. Mr. Evans is also sending E. L. Balcom of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, a portable saw mill of 35 horse power.

Charles Burrill, of Weymouth, N.S., arrived in St. John on Saturday from Thomasville, Georgia, with the remains of his six year old daughter. She had only gone there three weeks before with her mother for her health. Her death was caused by tubercular meningitis. Mr. Burrill will proceed home this morning by the Monticello. Mrs. Burrill will remain in Georgia for the winter.

Centenary church will soon possess a good orchestra of her own. The following are the names of the persons at present connected with it: Ernest Smith, Harry Irvin, Harry Goddard, Arthur Bowman, Ernest Bowman, Fred Lettney, Miss G. Allison, organist. Several other young men connected with the church are expected to join in a few days. This orchestra has just been organized.

ST. STEPHEN.

There Will be a Small Lumber Cut on the St. Croix.

Fine Winter Cars for the Street Railway-The Bridge-New Edge Tool Company.

St. Stephen, Nov. 18.-Rev. A. F. Thomson of Bathurst is to lecture in this county at an early date upon the school question.

The intended departure of Rev. John Hawley, the Presbyterian minister on the Scotch Ridge circuit, is heard of with regret by very many friends in St. Stephen and surrounding country. Though suffering from poor health for some time, Mr. Hawley has been an earnest worker, with a pleasant word for all, that has made for him many friends.

Joseph McVey, the contractor for the superstructure of the new bridge, has about completed his lecture in this county at an early date upon the school question. He was the oldest Church of England clergyman in the diocese, with the exception of the Rev. Geo. Schofield. The late Rev. Mr. Neales was a man of more than ordinary ability. He possessed a well cultivated mind and was a devoted minister of the church to which he belonged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

In Nearly All Branches There is a General Improvement.

Resumption of Work and Increase of Wages Reported.

The Failures Reported in Canada and the United States for the Week.

New York, Nov. 18.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow: In nearly all branches of business gradual improvement appears and the hopeful feeling observed last week is verified. Then it was also noted that the main conditions of business and trade had not suddenly changed, and this becomes clearer to the disappointment of some. Low farm products, low wages, and only partial employment of labor, still retards distribution, and the limited demands hinders the recovery of industries. Progress toward recovery has not ceased, and many establishments have resumed or added to their producing force; some also advancing wages, but it will take time to lift business out of its depression, and the progress made, if less than the sanguine expectations, is at least encouraging. The decision to offer \$50,000,000 of bonds for replenishment of the treasury reserve, was by bankers generally approved, but even these are showing that the restoration of confidence cannot by itself remove all embarrassments. The resumption of work and the increase of working time has been more conspicuous in the cotton industry than in others, but no increased demands for goods appears.

Market cloths are unchanged, and the market is dull. Few shoe concerns have stopped or resumed, but the shipments from Boston in two weeks have been 151,361 cases, against 112,651 last year, and 130,549 in 1892. Orders for the cheapest goods have multiplied so that the producers of such goods are occupied until next year, but better grades are still neglected. The leather manufacturers hold that they cannot sell more cheaply as hides are at present. For finished products or iron, the demand is on the whole narrower, so that structural beams are lower. The hardest wire combination has broken, the strife in nails continues at the lowest prices heretofore named, and both grey forged and bessemer a shade lower at Pittsburg.

In the west there is a little more improvement. Manufacturers of winter woollens have good orders for this time in the year, many still running mainly on such goods, but there is a general failure of supplemental orders for spring goods. In Kersey cloakings there is prospect of a good season, and the retail trade in carpets has been encouraging. But sales of wool are again smaller than last year. Western wheat receipts in the two weeks of November have been 7,711,671 bushels, against 12,166,830 last year, but Atlantic exports in two weeks have been only 1,029,335 bushels, against 1,770,643 last year, and they are not increased by the advance in price, which is partly due to accounts of extensive feeding in cattle. Corn receipts have been less than half of last year's with exports insignificant. The cotton movement continues large, but sales were made at only 5.55 cents for two days here, and at such prices have been less than half of last year's with exports insignificant. The cotton movement continues large, but sales were made at only 5.55 cents for two days here, and at such prices have been less than half of last year's with exports insignificant.

The failures in the first week of November were rather larger than of late, liabilities amounting to \$2,844,445, of which \$742,420 were of manufacturing and \$2,102,025 of trading concerns. In five weeks ending November 12th, the liabilities in failures were \$11,127,290, of which \$4,464,813 were of manufacturing and \$6,662,477 of trading concerns. The failures of the past week have 270 in the United States against 323 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 38 last year.

Bradstreet tomorrow will say:—General trade reports throughout the dominion do not indicate a marked improvement in any line, except that prices for staples tend to advance in Quebec, though largely on account of higher rail rates, due to the approaching close of navigation. Unfavorable weather in Ontario has checked trade, but in Nova Scotia cold weather has stimulated trade and collections.

The bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$21,135,000 this week, against \$22,544,000 last week, and as compared with \$19,846,000 in the week one year ago.

There are 33 business failures reported from Canadian provinces this week, against forty last week, 35 in the week one year ago, and 41 two years ago.

CANADA ILLUSTRATED.

Part Eleven Now Ready for Delivery to Coupon Holders.

It Contains Views of Fredericton, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Part XI of Canada Illustrated contains a wide range of beautiful views, covering the country from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic shore of the dominion. They are as follows: The Caves—Blue Mountain, Collingwood.

Below the Cove, on the Thames, London, Ontario. Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I. (Through an error of the compiler this view is marked Fredericton, N. B., instead of Charlottetown.) County Court House, Woodstock, Ontario.

The Barracks and Barrack Square, Fredericton. Esquimaux, B. C.—H. M. S. Warspite in the dry dock. Nepean Point—Ottawa from the Tower of the Parliament Buildings. Inglis Falls, from the Gorge, Owen Sound. Montserrat Indians at Pointe Bleue, St. John, N.B.

Navy Yard, Officers' Quarters and Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N. S. 48th Highlanders, Toronto. Death of General Montgomery at Quebec. The Court House, Hamilton, Ontario. View on Round street, Littlebridge, Alberta.

View of Carberry, Manitoba. Each part contains at least 16 pages of illustrations and descriptive matter, and the series when completed will comprise upwards of 400 superb photographic views, covering the whole vast domain of British North America. Every section of the dominion will be fully represented and the possessor will have in this work a complete portfolio of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The pictures are accompanied by accurate descriptions of the subjects presented, the object being to instruct the mind as well as to please the eye.

Parts I to XI are now ready. Cut out a coupon from the Sun and present it along with 10 cents at the Sun office, Canterbury street, when you will receive any part you desire. Orders by mail will be filled as rapidly as possible, but to ensure immediate delivery, coupon holders should call in person.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED.

The Experience of One who Suffered the Agonies of this Trouble for Three Years.

Among the many ills that afflict mankind, there is probably none that causes more excruciating agony than rheumatism, and frequently the sufferers are doomed to years of what is little better than a living hell. Since the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is changed, and those who will give that remedy a faithful trial are soon released from the terrors of this disease. Mr. Wm. Fletcher, the popular postmaster at Shannon Hall, Ont., says:—"Words fail me to express the gratitude I feel for what your Pink Pills have done for me. For three years I suffered the excruciating pains of rheumatism in my shoulders, elbows and finger joints from chronic rheumatism. The pains were especially bad in the morning and it was perfect agony for me to rise and dress in the forenoon. I was forced to remain in bed. During this time I tried a number of remedies said to be a cure for rheumatism, but without the least benefit. I also tried medical advice and prescriptions with no better results. Finally I was induced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, with the result that by their use, under the blessing of heaven, am again a sound man, entirely free from ache or pain. I can now recommend Pink Pills to a number of my friends with the most beneficial results, and I shall continue to recommend them to all who are in ill health." If you are suffering from rheumatism or sciatica give Pink Pills a fair trial and you will soon be released from pain as was Mr. Fletcher. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in druggery. This is a 50 cents box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all substitutes and imitations.

FOUND FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Two English Farmers—Who Like the Country—One Was Dying of Consumption.

James Gilbert and John Lloyd left for Brandon, N. D., on Saturday night. Both gentlemen are from England. Mr. Gilbert owns a farm of 200 acres near Brandon, America. Speaking with a Sun reporter Mr. Gilbert said he had expected to spend about two months here. He was then going back to his farm, where he had a wife and three children. He had never spent a winter in Canada and he understood that the weather was not so good as he thought it would be preferable to heavy fog. They would provide themselves with a few things, and he was a little afraid of it, but he thought he would stand as much cold as his friend, who appeared so sanguine about the country.

Mr. Gilbert said he had spent two summers on his farm. He liked the work very much and it appeared to agree with him immensely. "I was thought to be dying with consumption," he said, "but I have told me must have a change of climate. I came to Canada; my object was to remain here, and he continued to expect to spend when I got out there I was so favorably impressed with everything that I took up 300 acres of land, and the past summer I did a little of farming, and raised a few calves, four horses, several hogs and some poultry.

"Oh, no, I don't do much real work myself. I have two men there who understand the nature of the soil, etc., better than I do, therefore, let them do about as they like. I have a driving horse and two of the finest dogs in the country."

"Oh, Canada is going to be a great country after a while," remarked Mr. Gilbert. "I only want a few more chaps like us out here."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. Mr. Geo. Tribe of Stratfordville, Ont., a pretty village near the shores of Lake Erie, went through an experience lately that he will never forget. He tells it in his own words:

"For three years I suffered from skin disease in its worst form. I tried Kennedy's Medical Discovery and the Cuticura remedy, and doctored one year with the best physicians in the land, but got no relief; they pronounced my disease a Scaly Eruption, but failed to remove it. It came out in red blotches and spread over my body; the skin became dry and formed hard white scales; the itching was intolerable, but I am now completely cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. I can truly say that I owe my good health to B. B. B., and I advise all sufferers to use this splendid medicine."

GEO. TRIBE, Stratfordville, Ont. Cowper was all his days overshadowed by the gloom of insanity. CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. Deafness or dull hearing follows catarrh of the ear, etc. Hagar's Yellow Eye Cure is the worst cases in a few applications.

Berlin charity hospitals receive an annual subsidy of \$350,000. BEYOND DISPUTE. There is no better, safer or more pleasant cure for rheumatism than Hagar's Pectoral Balm. It cures hoarseness, sore throat, coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

"Thought you were working in a bearnery in Boston." "Wuz fer awhile, till a hack driver came in and asked for exomachus codfish, and I concluded de language wuz a little too high for me nut altogether."

A single oyster in season produces about 1,000,000 young.

A HORRIBLE TALE.

American Report of a Horrible Butchery and Slaughter.

Three to Four Hundred Women Hacked to Pieces by Soldiers.

An Official Report Blames the United States for the Trouble.

London, Nov. 18.—The chairman of the American Patriotic association, G. Hagapyn, has sent the following letter, received from an Armenian whose name is not given because it would jeopardize his safety. The name of Kimberly, the secretary of state for foreign affairs. The letter is accompanied by one from Hagapyn, in which he says: "I have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the details. They will be borne out by full official reports, which have been, or which will soon be, received from the British agents in Armenia. The events reported are the result of the Bulgarian atrocities, with all their details of fiendish cruelty on unarmed Christians and defenceless, innocent women and children, deliberately planned and executed under orders received from headquarters at Constantinople."

Hagapyn concludes with appealing that the time has come to totally abolish the existing administration of Armenia and to replace it by another regime approved by Great Britain and the other signatories of the treaty of Berlin. The plan is to order their immediate supervision. "The letter of the Armenian previously referred to is dated Bitlis, October 9, and commences by saying that the Kurds have been ordered to a second Nero, and continues: "The so-called rebellion of the Armenians in 1892 was a gotten up affair for the repression of which the chief agents were the Kurds. This was the second Nero, and continues: "The Kurds carried off Armenian oxen and the Armenians appealed for their restoration and were refused. A fight ensued. Two Kurds were killed and wounded. The Kurds immediately carried their dead before the governor, declaring that the Armenian soldiers had overrun the land, killing and plundering the Kurds. This furnished a pretext for massing the troops from far and near. The troops were commanded by a pasha and a marshal and were hurried to the district. This was the order from Constantinople to cut the Armenians up root and branch and adjuring the soldiers to do as they loved their king and government."

It is said that one hundred fell to each of them to kill. No compassion was shown to age or sex even by the Kurds. The bodies of the victims lay all over the district. Six to ten thousand persons met such a fate as even the darkest ages of the world hardly witnessed, for at least have a chance of a life of slavery, while here womanhood and innocence were both a mockery.

One place 300 or 400 women, after being forced to serve fearful purposes by the merciless soldiers, were hacked to pieces by sword and bayonet in the valley below. Another place some 200 women begged for compassion, and the commander's feet, but the wretch, after ordering their violation, directed his soldiers to dispatch them in a single moment. In another place some sixty young brides and the more attractive girls were crowded into a church, and after violation were slaughtered and human gore was seen flowing from the church door.

At another place still a large company under the lead of their priest fell down before them begging for compassion, and averring that they had nothing to serve the deity. But all to no purpose. All were carried to another place, and the proposal was made to several of the more attractive women to change their faith, and to become Christians. They were told that if they did so they would be spared. They said: Why should we deny Christ? We are no more than these, pointing to the mangled forms of their husbands and brothers; kill us, if you will. A great effort was made to save one beauty, but three or four quarrelled over her, and she sank down like her sisters. But why prolong the sickening tale? There is no God in heaven who will do right in all these matters or some of us would lose faith.

One or more consuls have been ordered to investigate the matter. If the Christians in the city of Bitlis, this region where I have been touring, the case would be different, but now we are compelled to believe most of it. The magnates are having papers circulated, and are trying to compel the Christians to sign them, expressing satisfaction that justice has been dealt to the rebels, and thanking the king and the chief magnate himself. The Christians of Bitlis will not sign, though it is said that in some of the outlying districts some of the Christians have signed.

The consuls have not been offered to Protestants, and as yet the Protestants have not been thrust into chains or blackmail every much. Another letter says that some of the regular soldiers themselves admit that they killed one hundred persons each in the manner described.

Twenty or thirty Armenian villages, it would seem, have been wholly destroyed, and some persons were burned to death with kerosene in their own houses. Constantinople, Nov. 18.—The following official account of the Armenian troubles was issued today: Some Armenian brigands provided with arms of foreign origin joined the insurgent Kurds for the purpose of committing atrocious excesses. They burned and devastated several Mussulman villages. As an instance of the ferocity of the Armenians it is reported that they burned alive a Mussulman soldier.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

P. E. I. NEWS.

An Agitation for a Change in the Sailing Hours of the Northumberland.

Shipping at Summerside—Something About the Thriving Village of Crapaud.

Summerside, Nov. 18.—A possible change in the sailing days of the steamer Northumberland is being discussed. It is proposed to hold the steamer at Point du Chene to connect with the I. C. R. train which leaves St. John at 1.50, so that the mails from Montreal and Boston will arrive at Summerside and Charlottetown in a little over 24 hours. By the present arrangement we can go from the island to Montreal in about 24 hours, but it is coming to the island where the improvement is needed. It takes two days to come from Montreal to the island, while it could be done in one if the proposed arrangement were made. Some objections are taken, one of which is that the mails would arrive too late on the island for business men to answer their letters for the next morning's mail. It is not at all probable the change will be made this fall.

The Presbytery of P. E. I. met on Wednesday last in the Presbyterian hall, Summerside. Owing to the stormy weather the reports of various committees in connection with the work of the church were received and discussed. The resignation of Mr. Wm. Thompson of the pastoral charge of Bedouque was received. He had been called by the congregation of St. Stephen church, St. Stephen, to the Rev. A. McKenzie of Brookfield, P. E. I. It is likely the reverend gentleman will accept. The congregation of St. John's, Summerside, P. E. I., have called the Rev. Jas. Hawley of New Brunswick to the pastorate. The Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John was appointed to act as commissioner in the prosecution of this call.

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During the past week a large number of lambs have been shipped to the U. S. market, 1,157 being by the Point du Chene route. The shipment of oysters are not up to past years. A few thousand bushels of potatoes were shipped. Besides the usual quantities which go to the Northumberland, 2,800 bushels were shipped by rail to Boston by Messrs. D. Rogers & Sons, and 6,000 tons to New York by E. S. Holman. In the shipping line the railway wharf has been the scene of the greatest activity, the occasion being the loading of the bark Chas. E. Lefurgy for the West Indies. The cargo, valued at \$100,000, consisted of 1,100 tons coal, 25,000 bushels white oats, 2,200 bushels black oats, 3,000 casks of potatoes, 20 casks vegetables, 40 horses, 20 sheep, 500 geese, 3 live pigs, 275 ducks, 200 turkeys, 175 fowls, 200 bushels barley, 300 head of cabbage, 50 cases lobsters, 50 tons of hay, 40,000 ft. lumber. This is one of the largest and best cargoes of its kind that has ever left this port.

Crapaud, Nov. 13.—We were pleased to have your agent in our midst and to know he had such a successful tour on our beautiful island. However, as he says, the work is not nearly completed. As your correspondent we hasten to send news from this part of our country.

Victoria, or as it is known as a port, Crapaud, is a thriving village or town, having an excellent harbor, which is open until quite late in the season, this being a great advantage to shippers. A large amount of produce is shipped from this port. The principal shippers are Wright Bros., McLean & Cameron, Hudson & McQuarrie, Angus Brian, W. C. Lea and some others. The last named takes a miscellaneous cargo chiefly to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. The steamer Jacques Cartier makes a regular weekly trip between Charlottetown and here. The harbor is somewhat difficult to enter, as the channel is narrow and very winding. This has, however, been largely overcome by the erection of two new lights by the government during the early part of the summer. These are situated on the promontory of Charles L. Wright, who also assisted in keeping the lights in order. These are distinguished from the old range lights by being red, taken together there is not the slightest difficulty in making a safe entrance to the harbor on the darkest night, whereas before the new lights were placed the harbor was a most risky matter to attempt an entrance after nightfall.

Wesley Meyer is the principal coal merchant, and has a well stocked coal yard. He also burns a large quantity of lime stone, which is brought over in his own vessels from Cape Breton. This is a great boon to the farmers, who use large quantities for agricultural purposes, and it seems a wrong that the petition circulated and signed by nearly all the residents, for an increase in her stipend, was not productive of better results, for the business done at the office is quite large. The outer and inner (physical) man are catered to by our friend Stewart, the tailor, whom we are pleased to see again around our streets after a severe illness, and C. Mackintosh, the butcher, who is faithful and regular in his rounds. The school is a graded one, having two divisions, and is taught by Mr. Caruthers, principal, North Bedouque, and Miss Tuplin, Margaret. The former has not been here long, but has already made a good impression. The latter, Miss Tuplin, is tried and true, and is greatly beloved by scholars and parents. There is a commodious Methodist church, which will seat about 450 people, of which Rev. G. W. Fisher is pastor. The trustees have decided on removing the time-honored steeple, and heating by hot-air furnaces, to be supplied by the firm of Knight & Black of Amherst, N. S. The local tinmith, Mr. Logan, has an excellent place. This firm has also supplied a number of residences in the neighborhood with furnaces. When completed, and some other contemplated improvements are carried out, the church will be exceedingly comfortable. There is no other church nearer than the Church of England, situated between Victoria and Crapaud, of which Rev. Mr. Daniel is pastor.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 15.—The interpretation of the old testament as affected by modern scholarship was the question presented before the Baptist congress today. It was vigorously treated from the standpoint of the radical, and the conservative. The principal speakers were President Sampey, of Louisville; President Harper, of Chicago University; Prof. Brown, of Newton theological seminary; and President Osgood, of the Rochester theological institute.

PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 15.—Gen. Prudente Moraes was formally installed today as president of Brazil.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received the HIGHEST AWARDS from the Great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalis or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in the manufacture of our pure and soluble BAKER'S COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

An old woman was brought before the magistrate of Manchester, England, recently on the charge of drinking tea for the one hundred and ninety-first time.

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Wesley Meyer is the principal coal merchant, and has a well stocked coal yard. He also burns a large quantity of lime stone, which is brought over in his own vessels from Cape Breton. This is a great boon to the farmers, who use large quantities for agricultural purposes, and it seems a wrong that the petition circulated and signed by nearly all the residents, for an increase in her stipend, was not productive of better results, for the business done at the office is quite large. The outer and inner (physical) man are catered to by our friend Stewart, the tailor, whom we are pleased to see again around our streets after a severe illness, and C. Mackintosh, the butcher, who is faithful and regular in his rounds. The school is a graded one, having two divisions, and is taught by Mr. Caruthers, principal, North Bedouque, and Miss Tuplin, Margaret. The former has not been here long, but has already made a good impression. The latter, Miss Tuplin, is tried and true, and is greatly beloved by scholars and parents. There is a commodious Methodist church, which will seat about 450 people, of which Rev. G. W. Fisher is pastor. The trustees have decided on removing the time-honored steeple, and heating by hot-air furnaces, to be supplied by the firm of Knight & Black of Amherst, N. S. The local tinmith, Mr. Logan, has an excellent place. This firm has also supplied a number of residences in the neighborhood with furnaces. When completed, and some other contemplated improvements are carried out, the church will be exceedingly comfortable. There is no other church nearer than the Church of England, situated between Victoria and Crapaud, of which Rev. Mr. Daniel is pastor.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 15.—The interpretation of the old testament as affected by modern scholarship was the question presented before the Baptist congress today. It was vigorously treated from the standpoint of the radical, and the conservative. The principal speakers were President Sampey, of Louisville; President Harper, of Chicago University; Prof. Brown, of Newton theological seminary; and President Osgood, of the Rochester theological institute.

PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 15.—Gen. Prudente Moraes was formally installed today as president of Brazil.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received the HIGHEST AWARDS from the Great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalis or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in the manufacture of our pure and soluble BAKER'S COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

An old woman was brought before the magistrate of Manchester, England, recently on the charge of drinking tea for the one hundred and ninety-first time.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

P. E. I. NEWS.

An Agitation for a Change in the Sailing Hours of the Northumberland.

Shipping at Summerside—Something About the Thriving Village of Crapaud.

Summerside, Nov. 18.—A possible change in the sailing days of the steamer Northumberland is being discussed. It is proposed to hold the steamer at Point du Chene to connect with the I. C. R. train which leaves St. John at 1.50, so that the mails from Montreal and Boston will arrive at Summerside and Charlottetown in a little over 24 hours. By the present arrangement we can go from the island to Montreal in about 24 hours, but it is coming to the island where the improvement is needed. It takes two days to come from Montreal to the island, while it could be done in one if the proposed arrangement were made. Some objections are taken, one of which is that the mails would arrive too late on the island for business men to answer their letters for the next morning's mail. It is not at all probable the change will be made this fall.

The Presbytery of P. E. I. met on Wednesday last in the Presbyterian hall, Summerside. Owing to the stormy weather the reports of various committees in connection with the work of the church were received and discussed. The resignation of Mr. Wm. Thompson of the pastoral charge of Bedouque was received. He had been called by the congregation of St. Stephen church, St. Stephen, to the Rev. A. McKenzie of Brookfield, P. E. I. It is likely the reverend gentleman will accept. The congregation of St. John's, Summerside, P. E. I., have called the Rev. Jas. Hawley of New Brunswick to the pastorate. The Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John was appointed to act as commissioner in the prosecution of this call.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Historian Geo. M. Theal, of Cape Town, Talks to the Sun's Readers.

About Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Etc.

Diamonds Galore, and Gold in Abundance—The Blacks and the Whites: The Boers and the British—Insects that are More Dreaded Than Wild Beasts—Immigrants Who can Neither Dig a Garden nor Teach a Primary School.

A Sun man had the pleasure the other afternoon of interviewing George M. Theal of Cape Town, the historian of South Africa, who lately visited St. John.

I went to Africa a young fellow, said Mr. Theal in reply to the reporter, and grew up with the country. I might have done just as well in Canada, but chance or Providence determines these things. I had to struggle to get on, for no one there knew me. I was at sea for a time with my uncle, but I cannot say that I was a sailor. My father lived here in St. John, you know, and later in Parrsboro, N. S. When I went to Cape Colony I taught school for a time, next built a vessel there, but it was not a financial success. Then I tried newspaper reporting for a time; afterwards translated matter from English to Dutch on another paper, ran a newspaper of my own for about two years, and was a diamond digger for ten months. For the next six years or so I was connected with the Lovedale Missionary Institution, and at present chief clerk in the service of the Cape Colony government. I had studied the nature, the thoughts, the customs, the traditions, the manners of the natives; knew all about their ways, and had considerable influence with many tribes.

When the war of 1877 broke out the government instructed me to take charge of a particular tribe and keep it out of the war if possible. I succeeded in doing that and have remained ever since in the government service. I have held various positions in the department of native affairs, and am at present chief clerk in it.

Your published works show that you must have devoted much time to local study?

Many years ago I began gathering material for a history of the country. There were a few small histories then in existence, but they were not reliable. It looked as if the first in the field had been gifted with strong powers of invention, and that succeeding writers had accepted his statements without the slightest enquiry. I collected material from the natives for their side of the question. I went to the original archives of the country, and for 15 years spent all my spare time in making researches. From the material thus obtained I published a history of South Africa from the first European occupation to 1848, five large octavo volumes, and of the Republics to 1872, but I do not know that the work will ever be finished as I lost all my books, notes, etc., by the burning of the departmental offices at Cape Town, and I do not think it will be possible for me to collect this material again.

I have also prepared for the press a volume of Kaafir lore, which was published in London, and a copy of which can be seen in the St. John free public library. And more recently still I issued a short history of South Africa with the Sun man with the illustrations in the Nations Series. I also compiled for the government three large volumes of Basutoland records, and just completed before leaving South Africa in my present trip three large volumes of genealogical registers of old Cape families. The material for these latest works were collected by a friend of mine, who devoted about eight years to copying every entry in the church books from 1652 to 1890. He also examined a host of documents in the records of the Cape Colony, but died before putting his material together. A short time after his death the government resolved to complete that work as a national undertaking, and I was requested to undertake it.

I had assistance given me to do the copying, but I superintended all the work and saw it through the press. The Colonial government, I am in honor bound to say, recognized my patience and gave me the title of Colonial Historiographer, with an annual pension. I almost forgot to say I have also published a volume of abstracts of early Cape archives.

You must have seen many changes in the land during your long residence there?

Yes, a great many things happen in the course of 37 or 38 years. The iron horse was unknown when I landed. Now railways cut up the country like a checker board. Cape Colony had a parliament then, but not responsible government. Now there are two self-governing British colonies, Cape Colony and Natal. In the first named the members of both upper and lower houses of parliament are elected; in Natal the upper house is nominated by the governor, not elected by the people. Cape Colony has an area of over 221,000 square miles and a population in 1891 of 1,537,234. Natal comprises an area of 20,461 square miles and its population in 1891 was estimated at 244,000.

Extending north from Cape Colony and Natal, said Mr. Theal, is Basutoland, governed by a resident commissioner under the direction of the high commissioner from South Africa, and Bechuanaland, part of which is a British protectorate, and an enormous tract governed by a chartered company, running as far north as the Zambesi river. These comprise the entire British sphere of influence.

Then, continuing Mr. Theal, there are the two republics of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, better known here perhaps as the Transvaal, with a combined area of about 154,000 square miles, which set in the shape of an egg well down into

Cape Colony and Natal, and are almost surrounded by British territory, save on the northeast, where the Transvaal strikes the Portuguese possessions. These African republics, continued Mr. Theal, are cut off altogether from the seaboard, but railways are being pushed along, and in a few weeks at the most Delagoa Bay will be the chief port of this land, as a road will be then open from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay. A railroad of 234 miles through the Orange Free State, constructed by the Cape Colony government, has by agreement with the South African Republic been continued to Pretoria.

THE QUESTION OF UNION. On this point Mr. Theal said he did not think there would be any difficulty in forming a union between the Orange Free State and Cape Colony. The people are all one, the majority being of Dutch descent, with good many English in the republic. There is now a customs union between the two lands and their trade relations are more agreeable with us than with Natal. Between Cape Colony and the Transvaal there is an extreme Dutch party with a large, moderate following on both sides, who get along very well together.

Have the English there any well-founded grievances?

Yes, replied Mr. Theal, several grievances. The same measure of taxation is not given to their schools that is given to the Dutch schools, although they being largely miners are taxed more heavily than the Dutch, who are chiefly farmers. The English, while paying the greater portion of the country's revenue, have little or no voice in legislation. The five largest districts of the country elect two members, and the 12 smaller districts one member each to the Volksraad, or houses of representatives, but the districts are so laid out as to swamp the English, who are massed at the mines.

Jerry-mandering is an art as well understood by the Boers that is by the Canadian politicians. The Transvaal has a tendency to stand alone, as the Dutch think they are bound to become the great power of South Africa.

Do you agree with that view?

No, replied Mr. Theal. That country bids fair to become an English republic. Paul Kruger, the president of the state, is a very able man, although he lacks education, being only able to read. The history of the state is interesting. It was originally formed by Boers, who quitted Natal on its annexation to the British crown in 1824. In 1852 its independence was recognized by the British, but in 1877 they interfered on behalf of the natives and annexed the country. A mistake was made in not giving the natives some voice in the government of the country, and Mr. Gladstone, who was then in opposition, took sides with the Boers, who sent deputations to England, only to be rebuffed. They then appealed to arms followed, preface by protracted religious meetings, at which the people elected a triumvirate composed of Paul Kruger, Peter Joubert and M. Pretorius. The Boers were brave men and on several occasions the British sustained severe reverses. Peace followed the battle of Amajuba, in which the Boers took that hill, although it was held by the British. Kruger and Gladstone gave back the greater portion of the country to them.

Most of the South African gold mines are in the Transvaal. Gold was discovered in rich quantities shortly after the country received its independence, but said Mr. T. somewhat significantly, if that discovery had been made earlier things would have been different, politically speaking. People flock to the mines from all parts of the world to the mines and there were today probably as many English as Dutch in that country.

ABOUT CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony, continued Mr. Theal, had grown greatly in his time in wealth and importance. Sir Henry Loch, the present governor, in matters affecting the colony, governs through his responsible ministers, but in matters affecting Basutoland, Bechuanaland and the British protectorates he governs without the advice of his ministry as high commissioner for South Africa. Sir Cecil Rhodes, is also prime minister of Cape Colony, is also managing director of the diamond mines, and has the greater portion of the mines under his control. He is likewise managing director of the British South Africa Chartered Co., which owns all the country from Mafeking to Tanganyika, an area of 2,000,000 square miles, and a half times the size of Great Britain. In this company's territory, continued Mr. Theal, there are also gold mines not yet fully developed because of the impossibility of getting mining machinery to the ground, but two railroads now being pushed forward will soon overcome that difficulty. One from Cape Town is now completed as far as Mafeking, the most northerly town in British Bechuanaland. Another road is being built from Port Beira on the east coast inland towards Salisbury, the present capital of Mashonaland. Port Beira is in Portuguese territory, but the line is very short. It runs through a belt of country infested by the tsetse fly—an insect scarcely larger than the common house-fly, which it resembles in general shape, whose bite is fatal to all domestic animals. In consequence of the presence of the tsetse the transportation of machinery to the mines by ox-wagons is impossible. The present aim is to push the railway from Mafeking inland as fast as possible.

Cape Colony, continued Mr. Theal, derives a large portion of its revenue from customs tolls, but it allows a rebate on goods in their original packages destined for the Boer republics. The foreign trade of these republics and of other parts of the interior is directed towards the interior, where industrial and competent workmen and citizens. Many years ago the Free Church of Scotland established the Lovedale Institution for the purpose of teaching these men to be clerics, men, interpreters, clerks, telegraph operators, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon makers, printers, gardeners, etc. This institution has turned out a good many men able to perform the most mechanical work, and from it have gone forth six or seven clergymen capable of preaching good sermons to European congregations. A considerable

number of the interpreters educated there are employed by the government. Type setting is an art to which the Kafirs take readily and graduates of this institution print a Kafir newspaper, also religious books, etc. One newspaper, Public Opinion, is well edited by a black man. It expresses the views of the farthest advanced section of Kafir thought.

Are there any Kafirs in the legislature?

None. Citizenship requires an educational as well as property qualification for European and native alike. The voter must be able to write his own name, his occupation and his address.

Every white man in South Africa, said Mr. Theal, feels it is necessary if the country is ever to become great that native and white must stand side by side in the march of progress, and consequently that the natives must be educated to the same level as the white man.

How do the tolls compare with the rates charged in Canada?

Our rates are very low comparatively, but our passenger rates are higher. Our government roads pay a dividend of 3 or 4 per cent. after defraying interest on construction and amortizing the cost. The earnings in 1892 were £2,248,989 and the expenses £1,370,904. There were 4,771,635 passengers and 713,521 tons of goods carried that year.

Are the passenger cars of the English pattern?

Our roads are only 3 feet 6 inches gauge. The passenger cars are as long as the American, but are divided into compartments for the colored and white sides like the English. For long distances we have Pullman cars, with the necessary lavatories, etc., which are impossible in our ordinary compartment cars, but the compartment plan in a modified form is also applied to the Pullmans.

You have first and second class cars?

We have first, second and third class. No white man goes into the third class, but the second class is well patronized. The first class cars are luxurious, the second class quite comfortable and the third class endurable.

Is the color line clearly drawn?

There is no color line as Canadians understand it. We do not object to the black man occupying the same seats because his dress and his behavior are those of a civilized man. The blacks do not want to ride first or second class save and except a few who are invited above the rest of the masses. The Kafirs, in fact all members of the great Bantier family, would sooner sit on the floor than on a chair and eat there rather than at a table.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVES. While Cape Colony proper is under full government rest of the territory is governed on some what different lines. The Kei river divides this region into two sections. In the western section every man, white or black, is subject to European law. On the eastern side, between the Kei river and Natal, the natives are governed by native law, administered by a European magistrate. In a case of court exercise jurisdiction and in civil cases an appeal lies to the magistrate of the district and two assessors, who judge according to native law. The Kafirs are not subject to the inheritance, so that all matters of inheritance aid customs are not deserted. The natives are polygamists and their laws of inheritance differ widely from ours. We would like to bring them to conform to our views of the married state, but we cannot compel them to do so.

Does the Kafir take kindly to civilization?

No. The Kafir likes his own kind of life better than ours. He only cares to fill his stomach with food, and to talk and smoke with his friends. He does not want to work in the garden alone, and she would feel that her husband degraded himself if he helped her in the garden, just as a European lady would feel were he to work in the kitchen. The Kafirs pride themselves on their garden work, and there is no more cheerful woman in the world. She works all day on the farm and in the evening draws in the milk, and she collects her butter and her eggs, and she cooks the corn on a stone, singing as she cooks it. His wife goes to the mill, grinds the corn on a stone, singing as she cooks it. His wife goes to the mill, grinds the corn on a stone, singing as she cooks it.

EDUCATIONAL WORK. For a long time different missionary societies have made great efforts to civilize the natives, and now there is not a tribe in Kafir land without its mission. Schools have been established all over the country and every effort is being made to educate the people. It has been found by experience that education in books is not a success, and all efforts are now directed towards the interior, where industrial and competent workmen and citizens.

Canada, said Mr. T., has an enormous advantage over us in the St.

Despite the fact that there were half a million blacks in the country the planters could not get their labor performed, so they sent to India and brought in a lot of coolies, under a five years' contract, with free passage home. In many cases the coolies, at the expiration of the contract, preferred to remain in Natal, and the consequence is there are now from 40,000 to 50,000 of them in the country, and they are spreading into the republics and Cape Colony. They live on little, work for exceedingly low wages and thereby deprive Europeans of a living. All high labor is monopolized by them in Natal, and to some extent in Cape Colony. They pay little tax, are no good in war and are altogether most undesirable people to have in the country. But more are constantly coming in from India.

IMMIGRATION. How about immigration?

Within the last few years we have had some very unpalatable immigration, namely Polish Jews expelled from Russia. They will trade, but they will not work. They travel about the country with packs on their backs and at the lonely farm house frighten the women into buying goods they do not want and to get rid of them. Another undesirable class are the Europeans, English included, not over blessed with brains or education, and without the physical strength or the industry of the natives. The Italians as a whole turned out to be much better than we expected. Belgians and English navvies built our early railroads, but that work is now done by the colored and native black labor. In the face of the letters to the press and the unfounded complaints of the idle and brainless class before spoken of, I can truthfully say that no one even heard of a good mechanic not doing well in South Africa, provided always that he is a sober man. But many of the fellows who come out should have remained in the earth. They simply cumber the garden nor teach a primary school.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES. The resources of South Africa as a whole are great. From five to six million pounds sterling of raw gold is exported every year from the Cape, and the quantity will largely increase as soon as the railroad reaches the gold regions and permits of the introduction of mining machinery and the opening up of new paying reefs. Then diamonds to the value of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 are sent out of the country every year. Their output could be increased, but that would cause the price to fall below a profitable figure. In fact it was to prevent this very thing that Sir Cecil Rhodes brought about an amalgamation of the diamond mines and curtailed the production. Diamonds are worth 25 shillings per carat now. The four mines around Kimberley are in four paddles of volcanoes. Their depth is not known, as borings have been made to the depth of 2,000 feet in the blue earth without reaching non-diamond bearing soil. Outside of the limits of these paddles no diamonds can be found. The rough work at these mines is done by Kafirs, under white supervision.

Copper ore is exported to the value of £250,000 sterling, but no other metals are produced to any extent. Coal is produced and is used by the railways in the interior, but it is not equal to Welsh coal, which is burned by the steamships and the railways that lie near the coast. Sheep's wool is exported to the value of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, and Angora, hair, skins and hides, skins and horns to the value of about half a million pounds each.

Do you produce wine at the Cape?

We did some years ago on a large scale, but the phylloxera attacked the vines, destroyed the vineyards and ruined the industry. Insect life is so rampant in this tropical country that vines have to be treated with arsenic and other means of prey, but the insects turn up on every hand. Much suffering to the owners of the vineyards was the result of this visitation. The phylloxera breed like locusts, and a single one enter a vineyard and total destruction is inevitable. But a coarse American vine was discovered in a sample of resisting this pest, and the minister of agriculture having ascertained by careful experiment that the native vines could be successfully grafted on it, the government came to the rescue and supplied the grape growers with this vine in quantity. The result will be the complete restoration of the vineyards and the revival of a profitable industry. In the raising of wine and dried grapes (raisins) to England. The grapes of South Africa produce, weight for weight, more wine than any other in the world, but the vines are a little too strong for the English palate. Little wine is now exported.

Do you ship grain?

There was a time when grain was quite an article of export, but since the discovery of the mines the home demand has been greater than the supply and wheat is now imported from Australia. The production of wheat in Cape Colony in 1890-91 was 2,894,482 bushels.

You export hides; why not meats?

The natives as well as the whites in South Africa are great meat consumers. A native will eat meat three times a day whenever he can get it. We have no cotton factories. Wollen factories were started with English skilled labor, but the operatives soon found they could do better at other things, and consequently the venture was not successful. You see there is no manufacturing class in South Africa.

Do vegetables grow well?

Yes, vegetables and fruit of all kinds that are to be found in temperate and sub-tropical climates. All varieties of the Orange family, apples, lemons, etc., at one time abounded, but an insect pest destroyed all the groves. In this case, too, America furnished a remedy. The California lady bird, which has been imported in great numbers, and soon the orange groves will be blooming once more in all their former glory. The last pest to trouble us was an insect that attacked the pears, plums and quinces; all trees going down before it, but it has lately been found that free and repeated applications of lime will abate the nuisance, although it is pretty difficult to reach the tops of the trees.

NATAL'S PRODUCTS. What are the chief natural products of Natal?

The leading crop for export is sugar, which is also much used in Cape Colony. It is very nice article. Coffee grew well, but it, too, has been mastered by an insect. Arrowroot is too low in the world's market today to pay for cultivation, but the production of tea is extending every year. The yield for the year ended June 30, 1892, was about 341,500 pounds. Large quantities of maize, wheat, oats and other cereal and green crops are grown.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

plotted on the morning of Oct. 25, and was followed by a succession of skirmishes in which the Japanese lost seventy killed and wounded. Particulars from events in Manchuria are obtained with difficulty owing to the sensitiveness of the Japanese authorities to their charges of disseminating false reports which have been brought against them abroad.

Advices from Tien Tsin announce that the Chinese have received from the Hong Kong banks a loan of 10,000,000 taels at 10 per cent. With this money, several ships of the navy, are to be purchased, if the present intention is carried out.

It is reported that two wealthy Tien Tsin men have united to make a fund of 1,000,000 taels, the repayment of which, with interest, is secured by the customs department.

The exodus of foreigners from Peking continues. The British minister has pre-emptively ordered his countrymen to leave and if any aliens remain it will be without the sanction of the diplomatic representatives, who do not undertake to guarantee their safety.

London, Nov. 15.—A Tien Tsin despatch to the Times says that though the Chinese have not yet been freed from Kinchow were mistaken for the enemy by the Chinese troops and fired upon, hundreds of them being killed.

London, Nov. 15.—The Times tomorrow will publish a despatch from Tien Tsin saying General Nien reports that he was attacked at Malien Lung November 11th by the Japanese troops, and that he succeeded in repulsing them. The Chinese general adds that the Japanese made a second attack November 12th, but it appears that the Japanese were again repulsed, and the Chinese pursued them toward Fung Wang, which General Nien expected to reach soon after sending this report. The similarity between these reported defeats of the Japanese and the defeat they are said to have sustained at Malien on the road to Peking would make it appear that the engagements may be identical.

Tien Tsin, Nov. 15.—Chinese reports received here from Port Arthur say that the Japanese had not yet captured Taiten Wan. It is stated that two forts there are still holding out against the Japanese, and that in spite of the desperate fighting which has taken place, the assaults of the enemy have been repulsed. From the same source it is stated that the Japanese are far from Port Arthur, whose defenses have been greatly strengthened, and it is likely that the place will offer a determined resistance to the Japanese.

SIGN LANGUAGE IN A RESTAURANT. "Is this a lunatic asylum or the board of trade?" asked a stranger who had wandered into a quick-service restaurant in Monroe street.

"No wonder he asked the question. It was a few minutes past the hour, and the every-day stamper of wild-eyed and hungry lynchings was at its worst. The tables and the long counter had filled up, and there was any reasonable explanation of what was ordered?"

"What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger, as he turned in wonder and admiration to see a tall colored man give an imitation of a Dutch windmill.

"You want roast beef rare, didn't you?"

"Well, that's what I ordered."

"How about that fellow waving his arms?"

"That's chicken gizzards. We've got about twenty-five signs. It goes away with yelling."

"Do the signs that you make give any reasonable explanation of what is ordered?"

"Sometimes. You see, when I clapped my hands twice that meant roast beef, and then when I made that motion with my hand, as if to shake off the drippings of blood, that meant to have it rare."

"It's a kind of Delsartean method."

"No, sir; the boss got it up. We've got a funny order for kidney stew. I'm afraid to show you for fear they'll think I'm ordering it."

"I see; you make the actions suit the thing to be ordered. When it's ice cream you roll up your collar and shiver, and if it's green apple pie you put both your hands on your stomach and double up."

"Go on, boss. You're havin' fun with me. Here's your roast beef now," and he received it from another colored man, who was earnestly inviting him to "take it away."—Chicago Record.

But, Teddy, why didn't you say the Lord's Prayer when you were at grandma's?—Teddy—Well, what was the use of asking for daily bread when I knew grandma would have cake all the time for me?

CALLS TO CLERGYMEN. At the meeting of the P. E. Island Presbytery last week, a call from the congregation of St. Stephen's church, St. Stephen, in the Presbytery of St. John, in favor of A. A. Mackenzie, of Brookfield, was laid on the table, and Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to cite the session and congregation to appear for their interests at a meeting to be held at Hunter River on Nov. 20th, at 10 a. m. A cordial and unanimous call from the congregations of West and Clyde Rivers, in favor of Rev. James Hawley, of St. James, in the Presbytery of St. John, was sustained as a regular gospel call, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Presbytery of St. John with all the necessary papers. Rev. Dr. Macrae, of St. John, was appointed to act as commissioner from the Presbytery to the Presbytery of St. John in the prosecution of this call.

Strong Engines

Compound, reliable, changeable.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

The market was glutted with poultry last week and prices went away down. Some country dealers are buying turkeys for the English market, and are said to be paying higher prices than can be got in St. John.

The American poultry market is flat and profligate. Beef is a little easier. Butter is quiet, eggs are higher.

Squash is scarce and higher, also celery. Carrots are firmer. Parsnips have been in smaller supply and are higher.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Beef, Pork, Butter) and prices.

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There is no change in quotations this week. Dry fish are easy, Bay herring very firm on small supply, smoked fish dull and low.

The demand for molasses has been better during the last month and stocks have been reduced greatly.

The demand for molasses has been better during the last month and stocks have been reduced greatly. A further advance in the near future is not unlikely.

FLLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Flour is firm at the mills, with an advance of 20c to 30c a barrel from the lowest point. Prices here are up to 20c for all but Manitoba.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Flour, Meal) and prices.

PROVISIONS.

There is no change in this list this week.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Pork, Beef) and prices.

FRUITS, ETC.

There has been a very active demand for raisins. Receipts to date have been quite large, but today the market is quite bare.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Raisins, Apples) and prices.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

This list is without change this week.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Oats, Wheat) and prices.

LUMBER AND LIME.

There is nothing new to report. The lumber shipments to U. S. ports continue to be in volume for the season.

FREIGHTS.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Liverpool, London) and freight rates.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending November 20.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Coastwise-Sch's Hattie, 37, Titus, from North Head; Fanny, 37, Cheney, from do; W. L. Greaser, 30, Paul, from Beaver.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Bristol, Nov 10, ship Karoo, Power, from London; at Belfast, Nov 9, bark Romano, Anderson, from Belfast.

At Liverpool, Nov 12, bark Maria Casanova, from Liverpool; at Newcastle, Nov 12, bark Maria Casanova, from Newcastle.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Hillboro, Nov 12, sch B C Borden, Pettibone, for New York; at Halifax, Nov 15, sch Prefecture, Mitcheller, for Jamaica via Tusket; Howard L. Farow, for Sailed.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

Grey Flannels.

We were going to prefix the word BARGAINS in speaking of these goods when we thought, owing to the ill-usage the word has received, it would be a poor recommendation.

GREY FLANNEL, 7 YDS. for \$1.10. GREY FLANNEL, 7 YDS. for \$1.25.

Comfortables.

No eloquence is brought into play in describing these goods. None except the eloquence of PRICES.

At \$1.25 a pair, \$1.95 a pair, \$2.25 a pair.

Grey Blankets.

At \$1.25 a pair, \$1.95 a pair, \$2.25 a pair.

CRAIG W. NICHOLS.

19 Charlotte Street, STANDARD PATTERNS for December in stock.

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GRAND MANAN.

The heavy gale of the 5th inst. wrecked some boats and used some vessels roughly at White Head. It also blew down more telegraph poles, partly through the accumulation of snow on the wire.

The Capt. J. A. Ingalls is here to load herring for the New York market for Newton Brothers. Peter P. Russell of Seal Cove wants a vessel to load herring for New York.

Capt. Judson L. Guphill, Jr., has taken command of the scho. Etha and Jennie for the winter. She is loading herring for Boston. Capt. Irvin Jones will stay ashore and manage the vessel's business, buying fish and procuring cargo for her.

Mrs. Martin Leighton has been visiting her parents and friends here. She has returned to her home in Pannamaquid, Me.

A number of the members of Rev. W. H. Perry's church of Seal Cove drove to his residence, North Head, on the 8th inst. on a surprise party, taking along a bountiful supply of good things in the shape of a donation to their pastor. Rev. Mr. Perry is one of the most popular preachers of the Free Christian Baptists have ever had here.

The people of White Head island are petitioning the government at Ottawa for two mails a week in the winter season, and it is no more than just and fair that they should have their petition granted.

Herbert Duggett, son of Mark Duggett, keeper of the dominion government light at Grand Harbor, has gone to Calgary, N. W. T., to meet his brother Ernest, who has been out there for some three years.

Rev. Henry Hart returned to Woodstock on the 12th inst. He sold both his horses here.

Newton Brothers are shipping bladders and herring to Halifax. No business is being done at Dark Head at present. Mr. Newton is awaiting the advent of the frozen herring season.

A hundred and twelve extra large and fine smacks were taken out of the Treasury vault at White Head on the 12th inst. No herring there. The herring season is about over for this year.

The Nova Scotia fox hunters who are hunting here are doing well. On the 13th inst. they got seven and on the 14th inst. six foxes. They have caught in all about thirty foxes.

COASTWISE-SCH'S HAPPY RETURN.

At Sydney Nov 13, brig Carrick, Lindgren, from Cochrane.

CANADIAN PORTS.

At Sydney Nov 13, brig Carrick, Lindgren, from Cochrane.

OILS.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., American Water White) and prices.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Iron, Nails) and prices.

BIRTHS.

Boston, Nov 14, sch Cygnus, from St. John.

MARRIAGES.

DEMONS-WATSON-At Northfield, S. Co., Nov 15, on board schooner Jesse M. Wood, dock, George Branscomb, formerly of Waterville, Queens Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

BRANSOMB-Suddenly, at Biddford, Me., on Oct. 19th, on board schooner Jesse M. Wood, dock, George Branscomb, formerly of Waterville, Queens Co., N. B.

Advertisement for 'I Always Smoke THE SOMETHING GOOD CIGAR' with an illustration of a man smoking.