

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 and 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 splendid 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-Neviski.

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 back to London. Tammany's extravagance has not 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.

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 control by 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 candidates. The election was a overwhelming plurality of 150,000. 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. 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.

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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THE GUN EXPLODED.

A Keg of Powder Struck and Men Scattered in All Directions.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Nov. 14.-Carelessness in handling a firearm this afternoon caused an explosion in the gun store of Captain Abram Jones, which resulted in the death of a boy and the serious injury of several others. Shortly after 4 o'clock John Washburn, 14 year old boy, returned to the gun store with a gun which he had hired in the morning. Sylvester Lyons, a clerk, asked Washburn if the gun was loaded. To prove that it was not he pulled the trigger and an explosion followed. Almost simultaneously with the report of the charge in the gun there was a burst of flame and smoke and the fatal explosion. The shot had struck a keg of powder. Lyons was hurled through the window and Leonard Shiffen, a young boy, was sitting near by, was blown through another window. One of the walls was torn completely out and a number of laborers who were working in the rear were severely injured by the flying bricks and timbers. Following the explosion there came a rush of flame, which in a moment enveloped the entire store.

At second explosion louder than the first sent the blazing embers in all directions. Some of the employees in the other stores located in the building had narrow escapes from serious injury and several of them received burns. After the fire had worked away from the front of the building, a search revealed the fact that Washburn had been killed. The loss is estimated to be in the vicinity of \$125,000.

BAR HARBOR LOTS.

Bangor, Maine, Nov. 14.-Not many years ago, say a half a dozen, four men bought a few lots of land at Seal Harbor, near Bar Harbor for \$600. Soon after the place had the summer resort boom, and they took the same lots sold for \$75,000. The men who took the margin are Senator Eugene Hale, Judge A. L. Emery, and the Hannibal Hamlin estate.

An inventor has devised a child's swing which will work the well pump as the child swings.

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.

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, being the scribe, was empanelled to decide whether the young man was really lame or not. But one of the happy twain finally struck a Delaeritean 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 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 dark stretch of woods. 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, 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 out 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 extensive sinner in lobsters 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 sumptuously 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 were 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 came to power. 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.

FEBBS FOR INTERVIEWS.

The New York Sun's correspondent in London at one time wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him for an interview on 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 a 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 Shemlane 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,

tte Street.

ch, worth 10c. each.

schs E Norris, for Matland, sch Ann E Valentine, 2, schs Oriole, Park for Shules; Ellen M. for; 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 for Saltport, Sept 27, ships Sub- Lillian L. Robbins, K. IV, Lowell, for 24, sch Mala, and 22nd, to sail next

m-port, about 109 in for harbor; the eastern bound fleet get- 20, ship Hilaria, Smith, Channel, for Matland, Oct 20, ship Angio m Buenos Ayres for

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

Oct 4, ship Thomas 2, bark Wanderling Jew, York, chartered to lead \$13,000, Oct 20, ship Angio m Buenos Ayres for

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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

who 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 and did not speak 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 that Knight coming 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 far as 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 said 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 getting \$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 know 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 as 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. Rogers when he was working and 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 be asked. Was that done under tender? he asked. He apparently could not recall it.

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

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. Rudman 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 (Lauder's).

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 \$1.00 per day. 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.

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 11th. What about the wages paid this time.

Witness—They are as appears on the sheet.

Are you sure of that?

Witness—I am sure of it. I was paid \$2.50 for five days' work.

How about McGarrigle? According to this sheet he got \$12.50 for five days' work.

Witness—I swear 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—I didn't pay him \$12.50. He was only paid at the rate of \$2 a day.

How about Crozier?

Witness—He got \$2.

Then L. Colwell. 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., \$737.32. 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, pitch pine lumber for suspension bridge, to make as follows:

100 pieces 4 1/2 x 15 inches, 25 feet long, 15,000

30 pieces 4 1/2 x 15 inches, 25 feet long, 1,800

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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.

I knew that repairs were going to be made on suspension bridge. Kneve 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 the 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.

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 he would not. I was afraid I would not get the money. I was afraid I would not have faith in anybody at that time.

To the commissioner—I never got more than a quarter or a third of what was required for the bridge. I knew what afterwards would be required. I believe I gave him the \$900 was furnished. I swear that all of my own was furnished.

Q.—To Dr. Stockton—I objected to the drawing of the \$209 draft. I objected to Wm. Pugsley's drawing of the \$500 present when it was drawn. I don't know the time of the draft. I don't know as I gave him any reason. I said I guessed there was time enough to sign the drafts. Nothing was said about the time they were to run.

Q.—What reason was there for drawing two drafts on the one day?

A.—I don't know they were drawn on the same day. To the best of my knowledge they were drawn first. It was on the day I signed the receipt. There was a few days difference between the drawing of the drafts. The \$300 was the last. It was drawn by Wm. Pugsley. 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 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 asked 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 for 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 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 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 Edgins 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 Wm. Pugsley, as 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 Edgins at the time of the bridge.

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 first 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 a sort of 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 the price. It will cost much 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. It 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 unbled, untapped 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 refer to the offer contained in that letter?

There was a good deal of talk before we got that far. I had been advised to have it done by day's work, as our previous experiences had not been satisfactory with contract work.

Pullen offered to put men on at ordinary painters' wages and give his superintendence free. He told me painters' wages were \$2.50 to \$2.75. He was willing to furnish brushes, staves, etc., free besides his own supervision. I agreed to his proposition and I understood this from Mr. Pugsley to be all right.

The letter 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  
\$1,727.00

Accounts paid:  
August 11.....\$1,009.00  
September 19..... 200.00  
September 20..... 200.00  
1,409.00

Balance..... \$318.00

The payments were ordinarily made upon drafts in Collins' name. He received all the checks. The checks were made payable in 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. He was a good fellow under the agreement, believing it was a fair, square, business transaction.

To Dr. Stockton—Retallick & Stackhouse were recommended to me by Mr. Pugsley. I talked to Mr. Sturdee as well who spoke favorably. Mr. Pugsley made an appointment by which I met the gentlemen at the Royal hotel, or I made the appointment. Mr. Winslow was present. As officers of the government we employed them to oversee the repairs. I told Retallick & Stackhouse why this was done, because we could not well call for tenders. One was to get \$3 and the other \$50 per day. They were to look after the interests of the government as well as they could, getting both labor and material as cheaply as possible. I told them to get labor as cheaply as possible, of course to get good mechanics. I told them some men could be worked in who were not good mechanics. I told them to be just as economical as they could.

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 you to pay \$2.50 would you have charged for at \$2.50 what you have charged for?

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 you to pay, 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:

May 26, '92. To H. Lawrence Sturdee: 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 give the whole of my time to the work, for 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.

Mr. Pugsley—I think the money was placed in the Bank of N. A. by Mr. Collins.

Witness, in answer to a question by Dr. Stockton, said he thought some of the money was sent to Mr. Pugsley by Mr. Collins. Collins had written to him for money and he (witness) had sent word back that Mr. Pugsley had money and would pay the bill. Witness was asked to produce the telegram, but could not do so.

After some more questions and cross-questions, witness said he remembered the bill coming in and running up pretty high for hard pine. Mr. Winslow had seen Mr. Pugsley about it, and the explanation he received was satisfactory.

Witness said he had no personal knowledge as to whether or not hard pine could be procured in St. John, but

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.

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 would be 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.

The Pugsleys, Mr. Sturdee and Mr. Pugsley had recommended the men. 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 Whiteawaysites and the Possible Results.

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

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

In St. Johns east three Whiteawaysites were elected, Scott, George Tesler 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.

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 confident 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.

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. We were then informed that Montreal West, which is the commercial center, would elect an opposition candidate.

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 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.

THEY ALL PROTEST.

When we talk about there being a better country than Ontario every potato slyly winks its eyes, every cabbage shakes its head, every beet gets red in the face, every one who is stronger, every oat field is shocked, every stalk of corn bows its ears, and every foot of land kicks. The horses even denounce the statement with a neigh.

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.

Knowing that I would only pay on delivery, I would not have been paid through me, would that account for the cheques being made payable to bearer? Yes, I think it would. We knew from Collins' receipts that he had arranged for the money to be brought to him, and that he got the money. We had his receipts as vouchers.

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BRIDGE ENQUIRY.

Yes, I got a telegram, but could not understand it. If Collins telegraphed the superintendent that he would not supply the timber, would I do right or not to get the timber delivered at once? You would do right. Ought I to wait an hour? No. Dr. Stockton—When and how was that balance of \$313 paid? This I think is the balance I spoke of yesterday. I told Winslow as Collins and Pugsley were both writing that he had better not pay any more until he would be sure that the timber was delivered to cover the payment.

The draft was Oct. 21, 1892, drawn to order of Bank of N. A. by Wm. Pugsley. Dr. Stockton—There is nothing about hard pine or Mr. Collins then, is there? No. On 22nd October the check was drawn, payable to Mr. Pugsley. There is nothing about hard pine or Collins there, is there? No. Where is the letter that advised the drawing of the draft? Don't know. I suppose it would have been filed. The draft was drawn in St. John and the advice might have been given to the secretary in my absence.

If you had been aware that Pullen could get men at \$9, \$10 and \$10.50 per week would you have entered into the agreement that you did? The chief commissioner—I will not remain here to hear flippant questions asked when you have said that you were satisfied about Pullen. Dr. Stockton—I have said that there is no question about Pullen's accounts. There is no doubt of the contract, but I do say that the amount paid is larger than it would have been if the commissioner had been informed that men could be got for less than \$2.50 per day.

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The draft was Oct. 21, 1892, drawn to order of Bank of N. A. by Wm. Pugsley. Dr. Stockton—There is nothing about hard pine or Mr. Collins then, is there? No. On 22nd October the check was drawn, payable to Mr. Pugsley. There is nothing about hard pine or Collins there, is there? No. Where is the letter that advised the drawing of the draft? Don't know. I suppose it would have been filed. The draft was drawn in St. John and the advice might have been given to the secretary in my absence.

If you had been aware that Pullen could get men at \$9, \$10 and \$10.50 per week would you have entered into the agreement that you did? The chief commissioner—I will not remain here to hear flippant questions asked when you have said that you were satisfied about Pullen. Dr. Stockton—I have said that there is no question about Pullen's accounts. There is no doubt of the contract, but I do say that the amount paid is larger than it would have been if the commissioner had been informed that men could be got for less than \$2.50 per day.

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.

THEY ALL PROTEST.

When we talk about there being a better country than Ontario every potato slyly winks its eyes, every cabbage shakes its head, every beet gets red in the face, every one who is stronger, every oat field is shocked, every stalk of corn bows its ears, and every foot of land kicks. The horses even denounce the statement with a neigh.

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

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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. Davis be read by the clergy. He expressed his sympathy with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Mr. 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 that was 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.

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. Davis be read by the clergy. He expressed his sympathy with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

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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.

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Nothing on earth will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE A HEN. CONDITION POWDER. There is no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit will fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It ensures perfect assimilation of the food consumed, and produces a perfect condition of the system. It is a powerful Food Digestive. Large Cans are Most Economical to Buy.

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.

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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 would not see the differences 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 Church of England. He did not cease their own existence until their work was done, unless the Church of England showed them a better organization. Methodists were willing to accept the Bible if they were given the right to interpret it, but they were not willing to let the church be the interpreter. The Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Daniel and the historic episcopate, as he understood the expression. The logical outcome of that was the Pope of Rome. Then there was the question of reordination. The Methodist church would never consent 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 Methodism in this 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 at last. 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 by the 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 SOTRES. 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 immersing 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 churches of the old and the new. The old would 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, and all listened with deep attention to the addresses delivered by Revs. 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.

A HUNTING THE SEAL. The Eskimo Plays a Waiting Game and Gets the Quarry. Although the little ringed seal, or flound seal, contemptuously called the flounder by English sailors, is the smallest of all the species, it is also the most numerous. 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, 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.

The Eskimo, together, this animal is to the Eskimo generally the most valuable source of food and clothing of all the quadrupeds of the north. In ranging northward all other seals but the ringed seal cries "Excelsior!" and presses right on. Regardless of cold and other drawbacks, he joyously paddles past Lady Franklin bay, cuts through the ice, and enters the Frobisher channel, and in the Frobisher channel, which is named after our greatest American, north of all land. It was observed by General Greely's party in latitude 82 degrees north, the farthest north ever reached by man. What is more, General Greely says that they winter as far north as Robeson channel, though he is puzzled to explain how they maintain their breathing holes when the ice is so thick. It seems to me, however, that with the temperature down to 60 degrees below zero, one lungful of air any seal is quite sufficient to last the winter.

The ringed seal is found in Behring sea, and throughout the Arctic ocean in both hemispheres. The largest individuals are only about four feet in length, and by reason of its size this species is despised by the whalers—a very fortunate thing for the Eskimos. In color it is extremely variable. In a collection of fifteen fresh skins that once came into my hands from Point Barrow, were three well defined types—one almost black, another dark, mottled with light, and a third almost yellow. All showed the curious brownish-yellow rings with darker centers from which the species take its popular name. This is the seal which the Eskimo hunts by simply playing a waiting game, in which his patience is his most powerful weapon. He seeks over the ice until he finds a little round hole running down through the ice quite to the water, be it two feet or more. This is the breathing hole of a seal, which the creature has kept open with its warm breath ever since the ice began to form. Mr. Eskimo simply camps on the ice beside the hole and waits, and he will wait for fifteen hours. He waits for Mr. Seal to come and stick his nose into the bottom of the hole, to give and take some air. When he does so, the Eskimo promptly jabs a spear down through the hole into the heart of the seal. If it catches the animal and holds him fast, all the native has to do is to chop through about five feet of solid ice and get it.

This seal is the first aquatic animal that Eskimo children are taught to kill, and when seven-year-old Eskimo Johnnie kills his first seal, the proud father hangs the teeth and front flippers around his neck as trophies of his skill. It is said, also, that in their eagerness to have their children "make a record," Eskimo mothers sometimes catch seals on the fly and allow their children to kill them, and to their individual scores.—W. H. Hornaday in St. Nicholas for November.

THE PROOF. (From the Detroit Tribune.) He watched her bitterly while she ate the double porteriouse steak with the usual side dishes. "You have no heart," he observed, quietly, but with terrible earnestness. "Sir," she exclaimed, her lip curling resentfully. "Look," he said. Making a rough estimate of the volume of what she had eaten, with a small room of room for lungs, he showed her that he must be right.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.

Imports for the Month of October, 1894.

As Compared With Those of the Same Month Last Year.

Table showing trade statistics for St. John, N.B., for October 1894 compared with October 1893. Includes categories like Agricultural implements, Books and pamphlets, Grain, etc.

FREE GOODS.

Table listing free goods imported for the month of October 1894, including items like Fire clay, Anthracite coal, Emery, etc.

EXPORTS.

Table listing exports for the month of October 1894, including items like Salt, Stone, Unwrought, etc.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

George F. Matthews Talks About 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 Pleistocene age there was no St. John river.

The next grand division of time includes the Mesozoic age, so far as the St. John is concerned, is a total blank, as no vestige remains of what took place, but some times in this period the St. John river began. Walcott has estimated this period of time at a complete blank. Probably it was a time of elevation, when the rivers cut deep valleys and the sea level rose out of towards Nantuxet and Cable place, and channels of many rivers were turned from their former courses.

In the glacial period many changes took place, and channels of many rivers were turned from their former courses. The case with the St. John, both at Grand Falls and at its present outlet, is a confirmation of the land between South Bay and the sea before the glacial period. A narrow valley, which the river entered at the head of the cove is a low pass, and the record here is a complete blank. Probably it was a time of elevation, when the rivers cut deep valleys and the sea level rose out of towards Nantuxet and Cable place, and channels of many rivers were turned from their former courses.

RIVAL RAILWAYS.

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 speedy mode of travel, and especially disagreeable in the winter.

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. The instrument is made of the finest work of the whole instrument is in four shades of the darker chrome green. Upon the top and bottom and around the sides are many elaborate carvings in gilt.

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, he tells his wife all about it. 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.

Refuse Substitutes, made crudely, sold cheaply. Used Internally and Externally. Prices, 50c., Cheap, \$1., Cheaper, \$1.75., Cheapest. Genuine strong and pure. Can be diluted with water. Sole Manufacturers, POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

FEAST FOR BEARS.

A Sequel to Forest Fires that Rage in Pennsylvania. Plenty of Parboiled Fish in One of the Ponds Made It Interesting for Bruin.

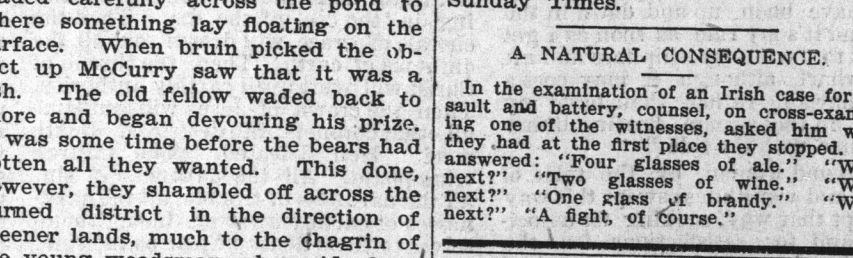
Black bears feasting on parboiled fish is one of the sequels to the recent fires that raged in the lumber districts of Central Pennsylvania. John McCurry, who lives near Driftwood, tells of a strange incident in backwoods life. A terrific fire had swept over a lovely district about a half mile from the Susquehanna river, devouring the fallen hemlocks and underbrush with a fierceness that was startling. The second day after the fire, when the ground had become cool enough to allow a bear to walk upon it, McCurry started into the burned district to look after some bark piles. He followed a deep ravine for a mile or more, when his course changed, and he made his way in the direction of the river. In May last when the stream overflowed its banks and twenty feet of extra water deluged the narrow West Branch valley, it formed lakes and ponds where before had been dry land. In one particular spot, which was much lower than the surrounding country, being naturally swampy, the river water made a pond from two to four feet in depth. This water was kept quite fresh by the constant accession made by a strong spring in the neighborhood. The pond was situated on all sides by rhododendron, swamp hemlock and water birch. In addition to the interest attached to this pool because of its very odd formation was the fact that it contained fish. The pond was attracted by a bear several occasions saw the unmistakable movements of quite large fish in its murky depths. They had been carried in with the long sweep of water during the May flood and were caught in the pool when the water receded. The men who saw the fish declared that they were carp of large size.

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 statue of Admiral Uguendo. When the queen laid 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. He is a capital billiard player, but he occasionally leaves the game to have a flirtation with some pretty little girl whom he may see playing with her companions on the beach outside the villa. He is very fond of soldiering, and has a little regiment of his own, composed of 450 boys dressed in the picturesque uniform of the Basque Mountain corps. The band is composed entirely of orphans, who sang patriotic hymns on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue.—London Sunday Times.

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

In the examination of an Irish case for assault and battery, counsel, on cross-examination, one of the witnesses asked him what they had at the first place they stopped. He answered, "Four glasses of ale." "What next?" "Two glasses of wine." "What next?" "One glass of brandy." "What next?" "A fight of course."



GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Sundry Uses, etc. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. W. W. GILLETT'S, Toronto.

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. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

THE GLORIOUS MARCH.

THE WORLD CANNOT KEEP APEACE WITH THE CHURCH.

"Fair as the Moon, Clear as the Sun, and Terrible as an Army With Banners."

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11.—The sermon selected for this week is entitled, "The Glorious March," the text being from Solomon's Song, 6:10: "Fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

The fragrance of spikenard, the flash of jewels, the fruitfulness of orchards, the luxuriance of gardens, the beauty of Hesboun fish pools, the dew of the night, and the splendor of the morning—all contribute to the richness of Solomon's style when he comes to speak of the glory of the Church.

In contrast with his eulogium of the Church, look at the denunciatory things that are said in our day in regard to it. If one stockholder become a cheat, does that destroy the whole company? If one soldier be a coward, does that condemn the whole army?

There are those who say that the Church of God is not up to the spirit of the day in which we live; but I have to tell you that notwithstanding all the swift wheels, and the flying shuttles, and the lightning communications, the world has never yet been able to keep up with the Church.

As high as God is above man, so high is the Church of God—higher than all human institutions. From her lamp the best discoveries of the world have been lighted. The best of our inventors have believed in the Christian religion—the Fultons, the Morrises, the Whitneys, the Perrys and the Livingstones.

She has owned the best of the telescopes and the Leyden jars; and while infidelity and atheism have come blundering among the most startling discoveries that were about to be developed, the earth and the air and the sea have made quick and magnificent responses to Christian philosophers.

The world will not be up to the Church of Christ until the day when all merchandise has become honest merchandise, and all governments have become free governments, and all nations evangelized nations, and the last deaf ear of spiritual death shall be broken open by the million-voiced shout of nations born in a day.

Now, says my text, "Who is she, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?"

ears and martyr's robe of flame, on weeping penitence and loud-mouthed scorn.

She is the only institution to-day that gives any light to our world. Into her portals the poor come and get the sympathy of a merciful Christ.

With Christ to lead us, and heaven to look down upon us, and angels to guard us, and martyr spirits to bend from their thrones, and the voice of God to bid us forward into the combat, our enemies shall fly like chaff in the whirlwind, and all the towers of heaven ring because the day is ours.

As the moon goes through the midst of the roaring storm clouds unafraid, and unharmed, and comes out calm and beautiful on the other side, so the Church of God has gone through all the storms of this world's wickedness, and come out unimpaired, no worse for the fact that Robespierre cursed it, and Voltaire caricatured it, and Tom Paine sneered at it.

What can resist the sun? Light for voyager on the deep; light for shepherds guarding the flocks afield; light for the poor who have no lamps to burn; light for the downcast and the weary; light for aching eyes and burning brain and consuming captives; light for the smooth brow of childhood; light for the vision of the octogenarian; light for queen's coronet and sewing girl's needle.

Let there be light. "Who is she that looketh forth clear as the sun?" Our answer is, the church. You have been going along the road before daybreak, and on one side you might see a lion, and on the other you saw a globe of the darkness, but when the sun came out you found they were harmless apparitions.

And it is the great mission of the Church of Jesus Christ to look forth "clear as the sun," to illumine all earthly darkness, to explain, as far as possible, all mystery, and to make the world radiant in its brightness; and that which you thought was a slumbering lion is found to be a slumbering lamb, and the sepulchre gates of your dead turn out to be the opening gates of heaven, and that which you supposed was a flaming sword to keep you out of paradise, is an angel of light to beckon you in.

The lamps on her altars will cast their glow on the darkest pathway, and cheer you until far beyond the golden lantern or lighthouse, you are safely anchored within the veil. O, sun of the Church shine on until there is no sorrow, no tears, no toils, no weariness, no shackles to break, no more souls to be redeemed. Ten thousand hands of sin have attempted to extinguish the lamps on her altars, but they are quiescent; and to silence her pulpits, but the sun, and her world leap and the lightning would flame.

The Church of God will yet come to full meridian, and in that day all the mountains of the world will be as mountains, touched with the glory of Calvary, and all streams will flow by the mount of God like cool Siloam, and all lakes be radiant in the furnace of the sea be crowned with apocalyptic vision like Patmos, and all cities be sacred as Jerusalem, and all gardens luxuriant as Paradise, with the golden sun in the cool of the day.

Then the chorals of grace will drown out all the anthems of earth. Then the throne of Christ will overshadow all earthly authority. Then the crown of Jesus will outshine all other crowns. Sin destroyed. Death defeated. Hell defeated. The Church triumphant. All the darkness of sin, all the darkness of the world, all the darkness of earthly mystery, being themselves to their dens. "Clear as the sun!"

Terrible as an army with banners. I take one more step in this subject and say that if you were placed for the defence of a feeble town, and a great army were seen coming over the hills with firing engines, then you would be able to get some idea of the terror that will strike the hearts of the enemies of God when the Church at last marches on like "an army with banners."

You know there is nothing that excites a soldier's enthusiasm so much as an old flag. Many a man almost dead, catching a glimpse of the national ensign, has sprung to his feet, and started again into the battle. Now, my friends, I don't want you to think of the Church of Jesus Christ as a defeated institution, as the victim of infidel sarcasm, something to be kicked and cuffed and trampled on through all the ages of the world. It is "an army with banners."

hoofs, they shall not be cut with sabres, they shall not be crushed with wheels, they shall not be cloven with battle-axes, but the marching and the onset and the victory will be none the less decisive for their cause.

With Christ to lead us, and heaven to look down upon us, and angels to guard us, and martyr spirits to bend from their thrones, and the voice of God to bid us forward into the combat, our enemies shall fly like chaff in the whirlwind, and all the towers of heaven ring because the day is ours.

The European wing will march out to meet it, and Spanish superstition will be overcome and French infidelity shall be conquered; and over the Alps with more than Hannibal's courage shall march the army of white Christians, and through the snows of Russia, vaster in multitude than the hosts that followed Napoleon into the conflict, And Hungary and Poland, and the blood of their patriots shall be free, and crossing into Asia, the law shall again be proclaimed on Sinai, and Christ, in the person of His minister, shall be crucified on Calvary, and love on Calvary, and then the army will halt in front of the other wing, which having conquered all the earth for God.

History tells us that one day the armies of Xerxes shouted all at once, and the birds flying through the air dropped as though they were dead. Oh, what a shout of triumph when the armies of earth and all the armies of heaven shall celebrate the victory of our King—all at once, and all together. Hallelujah for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Hallelujah for the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

When the Prussian army came back from their war they were received in 1866 at the gates of Berlin, and a choir regiment advanced to meet them at the gates, the choir, in music, asked them what right they had to enter there. And then the first regiment, in song, replied, "The right of God, and the right of their conflicts and their victories. Then they marched on, and all the city was full of gladness and triumph. But oh, the soldiers shall come up to the gates of our King!"

It will be choir to choir, music to music, hosanna to hosanna, hallelujah to hallelujah, and let them come, ye everlasting gates, and let them come. Then will be spread the banquet of eternal victory, and the untalented of heaven will sit at it, and all the ransomed of earth will come in to celebrate the jubilee, with unending gladness on their brow telling of earthly conquests. All the walls of that golden mansion will be aglitter with shields won in victory, and the banner adorned with the banners of God that were carried in front of the host. Hark shall tell to harp the heroism in which the conquerors won their prizes, and the Church that day will sit quiescent at the banquet. Her wanderings over, her victories gained, Christ shall rise to glory, and shall be hailed by all the nations of heaven; and as she sits and looks up into the face of her Lord the King, Christ shall exclaim, "This is she that looketh forth as the morning, and to silence her pulpits, but the sun, and her world leap and the lightning would flame."

Death of Napoleon's Father. It was at her residence at Montpelier that in her spring of 1785 Charles de Buonaparte died. This was a very final and mortal blow to the Buonaparte fortunes, for with him went all the family expectations. The circumstances of his death were thus: He was a man of great talents, and was engaged in the study of law, and was a professor or enter houses of study in London, and who during the struggling years of his probation gave no means of forming the acquaintance of any respectable woman whose influence might in part replace that of the mother and sisters whom they so greatly miss. What wonder then that the young man, who was recruited the constantly enlarging army of deteriorated manhood that forms the chief menace of the homes of the future? It is our deliberate conviction that the young men are so recruited by men in the supervision of public amusements there is practically no hope of utilizing this mighty force for the purification and uplift of humanity.

The Bicycle Man. "As a vast number of people are riding bicycles, the modifications of their bodies, brought about by the exercise, may become hereditary in the race." "If the theory of evolution is correct and the bad manner of riding becomes general, the people of the future will be very curious in appearance. Their legs will greatly increase in size, and their knees will be developed in a remarkable manner by the great amount of work which the pedalling exercise puts on them. Their bodies will be very small and curved and their arms long and powerful, but with a different distribution of muscles from the present. Their hands will be large and hooked. Their feet will be very long and will be elongated from the long continued act of pedalling. The changes in external form of the body will, of course, cause a great many others in the external organization.

From a New Jersey Paper. "The rabid animal was shot and killed by Mr. —, but not until he had bit ten his master and several other dogs." —Judge.

Advertisement in THE WEEKLY SUN.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust, the people—the wise and the ignorant—the good and the evil—the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

WHITE CROSS PLEDGE. My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure. I promise by the help of God: 1.—To treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation. 2.—To endeavor to put down all indecent language and conduct. 3.—To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women. 4.—To endeavor to spread these principles among my companions, and to try and help my younger brothers.

GOOD TIDINGS FOR WHITE RIBBONERS.

Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are expected in the maritime provinces coming winter. After the National Convention in Cleveland this month, Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset expect to spend a good part of the winter in Boston, in order that Lady Henry may be near her son who has recently entered the navy. This will bring our beloved leader of all the host so near that a visit may be confidently expected. In the letter giving this information Miss Willard says: "My faith, hope, and enthusiasm are as great as ever. The stirring of the Tammany ring, the defeat of Breckenridge by the women of Kentucky, the anti-gambling crusade in Chicago, the general disgust of the people with the liquor traffic, the growing sentiment in favor of enlisting women to help purify public affairs, all these tokens of good and prove that the harvest time is not far off." "A very significant address to the Pope, signed by the whole Catholic Episcopate of Belgium, and forwarded to Rome by the Belgian Society for public morality, was also presented by Mrs. Butler to the late London conference of the International Federation for the abolition of state regulation of vice." A good work is being done by White Cross workers all over the continent. The Y.M.C.A. at Berlin keep the White Cross leaflets and pledge cards in circulation, and in other large cities this is being done by a legitimate branch of Y.M.C.A. work. Where can the prospects and teachings of the White Cross be more needed or more successfully treated than in the "meetings for women," conducted by the Y.M.C.A. How is it in the St. John branch?

TEACH THE DAUGHTERS.

Lady Henry Somerset, writing of "The Tree of Knowledge for the Daughters of the People," in the Woman's Signal, of London, says: "Those who form the dread procession of degraded womanhood are chief among the daughters of that class, whose first lessons concerning the most sacred facts of life come to them with their earliest recollection in ways the most detesting. It is time that the children of the nation were educated by the nation were educated through channels pure and wholesome, these scientific truths of their own being which they have thus far learned by chance. This instruction, based on the divine laws 'written on our members.' It is time that those who in church, Sunday school, and mission hall are trying to protect the tempted ones, should recognize more fully the perfectly natural and harmless desire that young people have for each other's company; and should replace the casual meeting on the street corner or the appointment to the concert hall by responsible places of wholesome entertainment, where young men and women can meet each other openly, surrounded by the safeguard of helpful friends. There are many of our young men who come from respectable country homes to study a profession or enter houses of business in London, and who during the struggling years of their probation have no means of forming the acquaintance of any respectable woman whose influence might in part replace that of the mother and sisters whom they so greatly miss. What wonder then that the young man, who was recruited the constantly enlarging army of deteriorated manhood that forms the chief menace of the homes of the future? It is our deliberate conviction that the young men are so recruited by men in the supervision of public amusements there is practically no hope of utilizing this mighty force for the purification and uplift of humanity.

To Exhibitors. Stock at the Fall Fairs!

If you would secure first prize you must have your animal in the best condition, his coat must be smooth and glossy, and he must be in good spirit, so as to "show off" well. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Fooder known for horses and cattle. It tones up the whole system, regulates the bowels and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. It gives horses "good life," making them appear to the best possible advantage.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

NOTICE. The undersigned has entered into a co-partnership under the same style and firm of D. J. Seely & Son, for the purpose of carrying on a business as Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.

5,000 APPLE TREES. Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot out-right. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to see out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have driven these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

CANADA PART 11 COUPON.

A COUPON APPEARS IN ALL ISSUES OF THIS PAPER.

Cut out this Coupon and forward, together with 10 Cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 Cents to this Office.

Name Address N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

ey, Richmond Hill; recording secretary, Miss Cosgord, London; treasurer, Miss Jennie MacArthur, Cornwall.

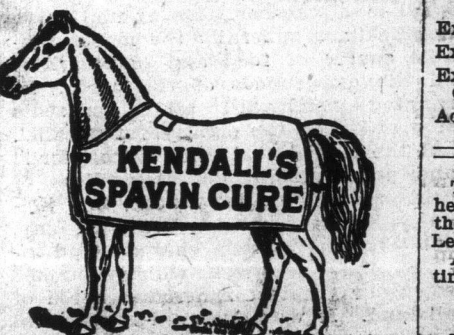
The report of Miss Scott of Ottawa of the literature depository showed the receipts of that department to be \$677; expenditure, \$676; assets, amount due to department, \$183; stock in hand, \$485; total, \$813; liabilities, \$131. Miss Thornley, the president, then presented her report on school methods. The various county presidents who had schools of method all declared in favor of their continuance, and the benefits already received were heartily acknowledged. There had been a big increase in this work in the past year. The report suggested that a school of method could be held in organized counties; that the schools have already defined plans of work and other details for their working of the system.

S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE NAILS.

STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS. And spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hun gain Nails, etc. St. John, N. B.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS, 86 PRINCE STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED AT SHORT NOTICE. C. H. BRACKETT.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Contains no opium or other blistering ingredients. Dr. J. Kendall, Co., Montreal, Que., Canada.

To Exhibitors.

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If you would secure first prize you must have your animal in the best condition, his coat must be smooth and glossy, and he must be in good spirit, so as to "show off" well. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Fooder known for horses and cattle.

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Union Assurance Society OF LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,250,000. Capital Paid Up, 900,000. Total Invested Funds exceed 12,000,000. Annual Income, 1,300,000.

GEO. O. DICKSON OTTY, GENERAL AGENT, Walker's Building, Canterbury Street, ST. JOHN, N. B., 1224.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Table with columns for Train Name, Destination, and Time. Includes entries for Express from Campbellton, Express for Halifax, Express for Moncton, Express for Sussex, and Express from Moncton and Quebec.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are headed by steam locomotives of the latest type between Halifax and Montreal via Lewis are lighted by electricity. All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at CHURCH Corner on the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, CANADA, the premises situate in the City of Saint John, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and also the premises situate in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and also the premises situate in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company. The said firehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co. so to be sold as aforesaid is all in the City of Saint John, and comprises:— 1.—All those four several firehold and leasehold lots with the buildings thereon situated on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so called); the leasehold lot being under a renewable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Hundred and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum.

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Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity. M. G. B. HENDERSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor. W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.





PROVINCIAL

Capture of Horn, who Escaped From Dorchester.

The Season's Work of the Fred-erickton 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 assistants, 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; Alton B. Wilnot, 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.

Chas. 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 enter. Refused.

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, respondent, v. Mr. 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.

QUEBEC 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 an 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. Bess Smith, Jos. Breen, Alex. Wry, Harlie 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 to-night 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 Fredrickton, 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 Fredrickton 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 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 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 had escaped 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. Breaun, 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 worker 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 made 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.

A London dealer today purchased 12,000 cheese of the maritime province make.

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 Grantz, Australia. The Duke of Teck has gone to Grantz 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. Its advisability was then questioned by the house of bishops. Two of those who believed in it were present, and today are bishops of the church. That congress passed and the church felt that the Episcopalian way of every church was held in Philadelphia, and the third was held in Boston, at which the church felt assured that it had passed the experimental stage. It was an established fact. In behalf of the diocese of Massachusetts I give you all a hearty welcome. When the church congress came to Boston it came into a very sympathetic atmosphere. The ambition of every church was held in Philadelphia, and the third was held in Boston, at which the church felt assured that it had passed the experimental stage. It was an established fact. In behalf of the diocese of Massachusetts I give you all a hearty welcome. When the church congress came to Boston it came into a very sympathetic atmosphere. The ambition of every church was held in Philadelphia, and the third was held in Boston, at which the church felt assured that it had passed the experimental stage. It was an established fact. In behalf of the diocese of Massachusetts I give you all a hearty welcome. When the church congress came to Boston it came into a very sympathetic atmosphere. The ambition of every church was held in Philadelphia, and the third was held in Boston, at which the church felt assured that it had passed the experimental stage. It was an established fact. 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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 St. David's street, 35 feet long, 13 feet wide, 25 feet high, flat roof. Joseph McAfee, builder.

Jas. Clark, dwelling, wood, west side of Murray street, 15 feet long, 12 feet wide, 25 feet high, two stories, flat roof. 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 of Charlotte street. Jas. Myles, builder.

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

J. C. McGibbon, office iron, east side of 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 of 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 of 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 of Paradise row, flat roof; Laskey, builder.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison, stores, brick, north side of Market square, five stories, flat roof, Mooney & Duffy, builders.

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

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

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

Michael Duroc, dwelling, wood, N. E. corner of Lin and Elgin streets, 35 feet long, 13 feet wide, 25 feet high, three stories, flat roof. Laskey, builder.

John Elmore, kitchen, wood, east side of Sidney street, three stories. John Duffy, builder.

Benj. Titus, dwelling, wood, east side of Strait shore road, two stories. Benj. Titus, builder.

Moses Sprague, wood house, wood, west side of Sheriff street, two stories, Moses Sprague, builder.

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

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

Felix Mulligan, wagonsheds, wood, northwest side of 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 of Carmarthen street, 30 feet long, 12 feet wide, 31 feet high, two stories, flat roof.

Thos. and Geo. Dunlap, dwelling, wood, north side of 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 of 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 of German street. W. L. Prince, builder.

Chas. E. Clarke, wood shed, wood, north side of 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 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 of some importance.

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 a whistling sound.

When Baby was Sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became Teething, she clung to Castoria. When she had Colic, she gave them Castoria.

According to the Boston correspondent of the Halifax Mail, W. S. Harvey and Manager H. B. Clarke have been under consideration the advisability of producing in the Academy of Music in the near future that delightful play Alabama, which was produced last season at the Columbia theatre, Boston, by one of Frohman's companies. The correspondent expresses the fear that the piece would not pay in Halifax. Frohman lost money on the Boston production.

"I had great luck today." "How was that?" "I was in the office and all my money at home in my other trousers."

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. DEAR SIR:—After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for Scaly Eruption, I feel it my duty to make known to you that I have been cured of this disease. I had suffered from it for three years, and it was very painful. I had tried many remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was very weak and my appetite was gone. I had lost all my hair and my skin was very scaly. I had been told that I would never be cured, but I have now recovered my health and my hair is growing again. I feel very well and my appetite is good. I am very grateful to you for having given me this medicine. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they are all cured. I have written this letter to you to let you know that I am cured and to let you know that your medicine is very good. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GEO. T. WILSON, St. John, N. B.

MT. ALLISON NEWS. Sackville, Nov. 12.—Last evening the University Y. M. C. A. held its annual public meeting in the Methodist church. W. E. Jost, '96, 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, with organ accompaniment, and a violin obligato by Raymond Archibald. The students will observe the college week of prayer by short services in the Y. M. C. A. parlor every evening at five o'clock. Some of the members of the Y. M. C. A. are university students who 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 CROWN OF THE YEAR. In sapphire, emerald, amethyst, Sparkles the sea by the morning kissed; And the mist from the far-off valleys lie. Gleaning like pearl in the rocky height. Soft shapes of cloud that melt and drift. With tints of opal that glow and shift.

For the strong wind blows from the warm south-west. And ruffles the snow on the white gull's head. Fills all the sails till the boats career; Low over the crested waves they lean. Driven to leeward, dashed with spray. Or beating up through the beautiful bay.

Ab, happy morning of autumn sweet, Yet ripe and rich with the summer's heat! Like crimson veins in the rocky height. In shadow I gaze at the changing light. Splendor of color that clothes the round. Hugs orb of the earth, to its utmost bound.

Near me each humble flower and weed— The dook's rich under, gone to seed. The hawkbit's gold, the daisy's spire. One late wild rose beyond all price. Each is a friend, and all are dear. Pathetic signs of the waning year.

The painted rose haws, how they glow! Like crimson veins in the rocky height. The wholesome yarrow's clusters die. Like frosted silver dimly shone. And who of quietude has tall hall. Thou little scarlet pimpernel!

The jewelled sea and the deeps of their. All heaven and earth are good and fair; Ferns at my feet and the mallard's spike. And the soaring gull I love alike. With the seagull's grace as she leans to the soul within me is satisfied.

In the mellow, golden autumn days, When the world is zoned in their purple haze. A spirit of beauty walks abroad That fills the heart with the peace of God; The spring and summer may bless and cheer. But autumn brings us the crown of the year. —Celia Thaxter.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. 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 intended 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.

CABBAGE

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 drippings.

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 butter or a cream dressing. In old-fashioned boiled dinners, cabbage, cut in quarters and boiled for 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 salt and 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 a deep cavity is 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 outer leaves of the ordinary cabbage, but in countries 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, 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.

FOR HEALTHY LUNGS.

Wilton's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, the curative powers of the medicinal 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.

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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. U. LeNoy, 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 be held in trust 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 Blessed Sleep, and Thy Will be Done. 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, reposed 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, 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, Arthur A. Slipp, and holding a confirmation. The church doors were opened at 10 p. m. and the service was held in the vestry. The latter, 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 and the singing of the Veni, Greater Spirit was sung, and the choir sang "The Spirit and the bride say come." The rector of St. Martins is to be congratulated on a marked improvement in the attendance since his advent to the parish last July.

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. Andrew John Inglis of Nova Scotia. In 1845 he was ordained priest by the late Metropolitan of Canada at Campbellville, 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 Campbellville. 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.

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. 16.-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 work. It has been done in a manner reflecting much credit upon his ability. The iron for the superstructure is daily expected. He possesses a well equipped machine shop and a well equipped office. The owner of the fine homestead on the late Patrick Cullinan, situated on Hawthorne street.

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 with an offer 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 long 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 perforation 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.

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's Ready for Cash is the Best Remedy for Cancers is the Best Remedy for Ulcers and Chaps.

PURELY CANADIAN MANUFACTURE. The department of marine and fisheries has just placed an order with Matheson & Co., engineers and boiler makers, New Glasgow, N. S., for a number of buoys. This is the first time the material, as well as the buoys themselves, have been manufactured in Canada, the plates formerly having to be imported. In the present instance the plates have been manufactured by the Nova Scotia Steel & Forge company, and all the material comes from Pictou, N. S.

The names of persons winning prizes in our potato contest is as follows:- For the ten largest potatoes: 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, Adirondic Book Cases, Secretaries, Sideboards, China Closets, Chinoiserie, 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. Handmade 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 of the same, to 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 16th 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 Excess, 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, inquire 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.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPP'S COCOA! BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "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 any kind of 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.

9 GORDIE IN 10 HOURS. BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue showing testimonials from thousands who have passed from 9 to 10 cords daily. It is covered with a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can save money by using it. We also make large sized machines to carry 10 cords a day. No duty to pay, we are in Canada. Send for catalogue to J. R. CURRIE, 108 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

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 heaviest 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 clothings 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's 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.

Ignis Falls, from the Gorge, Owen Sound.

Montagnais Indians at Pointe Bleue, St. John, N.B.

Navy Yard, Officers' Quarters and Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N. S.

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 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 two 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.

Mr. Gilbert said he had spent two summers on his farm. He liked the work very much and it appeared to agree with him. He thought he would be dying with consumption, but he was told he must have a change of climate. He came to Canada; his object was to remain here, and he had a very good time. When I got out there I was so favorably impressed with everything that I took up 300 acres of land. I made improvements on it the first year and the past summer I did a little more. I have a fine stock of cattle, 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. 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 scales; the itching was intolerable, but I am now completely cured by the use of Burdock Blood Purifier. I can truly say that I owe my good health to B. B. E., 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.

CATARHAL DEAFNESS.

Deafness or dull hearing follows catarrh of the ear, etc. Hagyard's Yellow Ointment 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 cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. 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 letter is signed by 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 Turkish 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 said to be the immediate supervision.

The letter of the Armenian previously referred to is dated Bitlis, October 9, and commences by saying that the Turkish troops, who were 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 a 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 to have hung from his breast after reading it to his soldiers, an order from Constantinople to cut the Armenians up root and branch and adjuring them to do so if 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 Turkish soldiers. The victims fell suppliant at their feet. 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. This was 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 serve the deity. They were 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.

Regular troops were sent to the scene in order to protect peaceable inhabitants against these depredations. The Ottoman troops not only protected the submissive portion of the population and the women and children, but the re-established order and tranquility.

It is not true that the Kurds seized the furniture, effects and cattle of the fugitive Armenians. The latter took their effects to the mountains before revolting. Respecting the villages alleged to have been destroyed, it was the Armenians who carried off all their belongings before becoming brigands.

London, Nov. 18.—A despatch to the Times from Vienna says that a letter has been received there from Smyrna reporting that Zeka Pasha, a Turkish marshal, with a detachment of Nizams and a field battery, massacred two thousand Armenians at Sassun.

The bodies of the dead were left unburied and their presence was said to have caused an outbreak of cholera. Many Christians are reported to have fled by secret paths across the Russian frontier.

So far there has been no official confirmation of this news, but if it is true, it is time the powers share in the responsibility by their failure to enforce article 61 of the Berlin treaty, which imposes on them the duty of seeing that the Porte takes measures to protect Armenians. The latter declare that they hope for nothing from Europe, but that they still rely on Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign offices. The last appeal received says that the Armenians do not wish to see any of their territory annexed to Russia, but if Great Britain is unable to help them they will be compelled to look to Russia, under which yoke they would be better off than under the yoke of Turkey.

A despatch from Constantinople to the Standard says that in response to the protest made by Sir Phillip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, the Porte had unreservedly withdrawn the charge against Mr. Hallward, British consul at Van, of inciting the Armenians at Sassun and elsewhere to revolt. The charge grew out of the investigation made by Mr. Hallward into the Armenian massacre and his report to the British Ambassador. The governor of Bitlis, who is seriously involved in the outrage, made the charge. It is said for the purpose of revenge.

The Sultan has decided to send a commission composed of three military members of his household to Sassun for the purpose of making an impartial inquiry into the outrages on Armenians. The latest news is to the effect that many of the Armenians who were supposed to have been killed, had returned to their homes.

SHE CUTS HIM OFF.

Mr. Priton Loses Three Millions Because He Did Not Act Properly.

New York, Nov. 15.—The will of Joseph Priton, who leaves \$3,100,000, was read in the probate court today. Her husband, William W. Priton, was provided for in a codicil which is entirely cut off by a later codicil, which reads:—"I have my wife, William W. Priton, has not acted in a manner befitting a husband, I hereby revoke and declare null and void, all the provisions made in my will, and the codicil thereto in favor of him, and his appointment as executor and trustee of my estate and guardian of my daughter, Mabel R. Sherman." Lawyer Edward P. Schell was substituted for Mr. Priton.

A VALUABLE FIND.

While walking on the beach at Broad Cove, C. B., one day this week, George Ross, of A. C. Ross, of the Boston and Nova Scotia coal companies, discovered a small mass of stuff, which emitted a very strong perfume. It proved to be a very valuable and a substance of great value. It is generally found floating in the Indian ocean and other parts of the tropics. It has also been found at a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale, which is believed in all cases to be its original home. It is in color white, ash-gray, yellow, black and often variegated like marble, and is highly valued for its medicinal properties. It is worth about \$3,000—Sydney Advocate.

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 Coast, we 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. It is the best in the world.

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 poisoning her husband with a pitcher of Castoria.

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 St. John's, N. B., to the pastorate. The Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John was appointed to act as commissioner in the prosecution of this call.

On Tuesday last we had the first touch of winter, in the shape of a blinding snow storm and high winds from the northeast. The Northumberland did not make her regular trip that day owing to the storm, and the bark Chas. E. Lefurgy being in her way, the steamer could not back out from the wharf without being driven by the storm on the bar.

This storm did considerable damage west of Summerside. At lot 6 it swept down the Hamilton road, moving a new house six feet from its foundation and leveling trees and fences to the O'Leary road, half a mile from the station. The new arm of the Grand McDonald was destroyed and two horses and four cows buried in the debris. With assistance the owner rescued the six cows, but it is doubtful if they will live, as they had five tons of hay and a quantity of straw buried on top of them. Mr. McDonald's loss will be about \$500, as some of his crops and farm implements were badly twisted and moved about 18 inches. Considerable damage was done on the Howland road, one barn was blown down, another unroofed and fences levelled to the ground.

During the past week a large number of lambs have been shipped to the U. S. market, 1,151 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, which is valued at \$100,000, consists 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 very dangerous place 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.

Summerside, Nov. 15th.—The new electric company. This town have begun operations. They have contracted with Messrs. Schurman, Clarke & Co. for the erection of an electric light building, the dimensions being 25x50. The inside wiring of stores and houses has also commenced, and it is expected to have the poles and wires here by the first of next week. A very pleasant event took place at Kennington on Tuesday, 8th inst., the occasion being the marriage of Jas. W. Johnston, formerly of Mill River and now of Tacoma, N. W. T., and Miss Minnie Brownson, daughter of Jas. Brownson of Norborough. The happy couple left the same morning by the S. S. Northumberland en route to Vancouver, B. C., on a wedding tour, after which they go to Tacoma, their future home. Among the numerous presents received was one, accompanied by an address, from the Kennington branch of the W. T. U., of which the bride was an active member. The dwelling house of Trail Road, Miministiquia, was burned to the ground about 11 p. m. Thursday and nearly all the contents destroyed. The family had retired and it is supposed the fire caught from wood piled behind the stove, a good fire being left in the stove prior to going to bed. The estimated loss is over \$1,000. The house and contents were partially covered by insurance.

THE INDIANS OF LONNON ISLAND INTEND BUILDING A NEW CHURCH NEXT SPRING.

The building is Gothic in construction and will cost about \$3,000.

A painful accident happened to Wm. Morrison of North Tron on Thursday. While working in his stable he slipped and breaking both bones of his right leg just above the ankle.

A very enjoyable social under the auspices of the Y. F. S. C. E. in connection with the Presbyterian church was held last Tuesday. A programme consisting of music, readings and recitation was rendered by different members of the congregation. A short address by Nell McLeod, ex-principal of the Summerside schools, on Education, was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. All are expecting a rare treat from Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John when he lectures next Tuesday in the Presbyterian church on Wit, Humor and Scottish Humor.

During the past week over 1,400 lambs and about 800 geese have been shipped to the U. S. markets, and several schooners loaded with oats and potatoes by some of our merchants for intermediate ports. The brig, Hattie Louise, owned by A. M. Wright & Co., is now loading with a general cargo for the West Indies.

Bedouque, P. E. I., Nov. 13.—Another of those events so interesting to every community occurred at the residence of William Newsum of Scarborough last night, the 12th, when his daughter, Fannie, was joined in marriage to William F. Dockendorff of Southport, Queens Co. The bride looked very sweet and pretty in her travelling dress of dark blue trimmed with salmon colored silk. Selwyn Clark of Tronay all supported the groom, and Miss Selina Newsum stood by her sister, the bride. The Rev. W. J. Kirby, Methodist minister, tied the nuptial knot.

Mrs. William Crawford, of Middleton, aged 86, was interred in the Baptist cemetery, Bedouque, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Warren, Baptist minister, officiated, and a large number of friends and neighbors attended the services at the house and grave.

Miss Maud Down, of Charlottetown, is visiting at the Methodist parsonage. Her sister, Mrs. A. E. Holland, of Joseph Wright, son of Joseph Wright, of South Bedouque, has returned home from the States.

Mrs. C. D. Thomson, of Moncton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Holland, of South Bedouque. Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, is announced to preach the annual missionary sermon in the Bedouque church on Sunday next at 11 o'clock. He will also preach in Summerside the same night at 6.30.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Financial Difficulties of a Grave Character—St. George's Election.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 14.—The political situation here is very serious. The Whitewayite journals attempt to minimize the effect of the financial difficulties.

Reports to business men, brokers and others, from their correspondents abroad, show that the trade of the colony will be curtailed, owing to the feeling that it would be dangerous to embark capital in dealings with this country. The Whitewayites demand that the government resign immediately, but it is not expected that they will do so for several months, as they have some very delicate financial questions in the process of settlement, notably the securing of the public debt, which is due at the end of December. Any change in officials at the present time would probably result in financial disaster.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—The last bye-election, that in St. George's, ended today. Mr. Carter, the government nominee, was elected by a majority of 54 votes. He stood for election last fall, but was then defeated by 59 votes. This is the only seat won by the government out of eleven recently contested. The parties in the legislature now stand: government 16; Whitewayites, 21.

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY.

Cannot be disputed, and the case is yet to be heard from in which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has failed to perform a perfect cure. This with painless and rapid action and freedom from annoyance during use. The great corn and bunion cure stands unrivalled. Sure, safe, painless. Beware of frauds offered as substitutes for the great corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprietors. U. S. Patent No. 300,000.

Society may adulate a fool, but it wishes he were dead all the same. It is a waste of time, strength, and opportunity to hate.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Easter will not again come in March during this century.

Live fish have been safely transmitted by mail from India to London.

The swell visiting card in China is an four inch piece of red paper about four inches wide and eight inches long, with the name in black characters.

USE IT for Pain, Externally or Internally. It is a great remedy for Piles—Fond's Extract. Avoid base substitutes for the genuine.

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Simple and Compound, Large Bearings, Perfect Regulation, All Parts Interchangeable.

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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 I am 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 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 as it 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 1842. 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 committee 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 at present 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 industrious 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 races, and the Kafirs are not able to write their own names, 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 as far as possible and treated justly. But at the same time it is felt that their intellects are only those of children and that they are, therefore, not on the same plane with the white man. It is necessary to legislate for and govern the country. It is the general belief that the franchise is now as low as is consistent with safety to the country, and that natives allowed a great voice in the affairs of the state.

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, £4,000,000 are sent out of the country every year. Their output could be increased tenfold, 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 carats 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.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVES.

While Cape Colony proper is under full government rest of the territory is governed on somewhat 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 to be interfered with, so that all matters of inheritance and custom 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, and 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 water for her husband. She collects her butter and carries it on her head, straps her children on her back, goes home, kindles the fire, grinds the corn on a stone, singing as she cooks it. His wife goes to the cooking in the hot ashes. This food is terribly insipid to the European taste, but the Kafirs relish it. The husband tends the cattle, milks them and carries the milk, his wife applying the milk whenever she requires any. When the evening meal is eaten the men and women sit around separate fires, tell stories and sing the dowdredos white women. They are very happy and are rapidly increasing in numbers. There are no old maids in Kafir land and it is rare to find a Kafir woman who has no children. The aboriginal Hottentots have been almost crushed out by contact with the whites. The Kafirs increase and multiply. Of late it has become the custom for the men to plow the land, as they find their wives do thereby raise better crops than when the ground is only roughly tilled with the rude hoe, as in the days of yore.

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 industrious 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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Despite the fact that there were half a million backs 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 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 natives. The natives are 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.

BRUTAL OFFICIALS.

Investigation into Boston City Institutions Brings Out Some Startling Facts.

Boston, Nov. 14.—The aldermanic committee inquiring into the condition of city institutions, held a meeting at the House of Correction today, and listened to testimony from one of the prisoners whose name is withheld. The prisoner stated that on July 9, 1894, he saw a prisoner named Sullivan clubbed by an officer named Young, McKinnon, Hopkins, and one or two others. Another prisoner, whom they had clubbed, ran from the yard into the shop and was fired at three times by an officer named Flaherty. Flaherty, walked up to the officer and told him that he was a cur for shooting at a boy, the officer shot Flaherty. About solitary confinement, the witness gave the names of several prisoners who had been kept in solitary confinement, eight or nine days at a time, and he said that he knew of two or three prisoners being driven crazy by solitary confinement. He testified that he had seen a prisoner thrown down a flight of stone steps, after which three officers pounded him with their fists. He had also seen a sixteen year old prisoner struck repeatedly with a "black jack".

Boston, Nov. 15.—Several more prisoners were examined at the investigation of the House of Corrections today. The first witness said that he spent four months in solitary confinement, because he refused to work on the plea that his eyes were weak. While there, William Murphy, who occupied a cell opposite that of the witness, frequently threw notes across saying that he thought he would soon go mad. Murphy entreated the officers to allow him to work but no attention was paid to his requests, and finally he commenced to act queerly and was put into dark solitary confinement, from which he was afterwards removed to an insane asylum. The witness stated furthermore that he had known of three men who had been driven insane by solitary confinement and gave their names.

Martin Flaherty, who, according to the testimony of a previous witness, was kept by an officer on the last, was the next witness. He repeated the story of the shooting and said that he made no attempt to interfere with the officer. Witness had seen officers take a prisoner from the shops and throw him down stairs and club him for no apparent reason, when the prisoner was going along peacefully. The story of the shooting was told by another prisoner, who said that Flaherty had no weapon in his hand, and was ordinarily quiet.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese Get a Loan from the Hong Kong Banks.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—The steamer Peru arrived tonight bringing the following advices to the Associated Press: Yokohama, Oct. 30, 1894.—Yamaguchi army left Japan October 18th. The number of troops were estimated at little more than 20,000. They filled nearly fifty transports, and 500 flat boats. They accompanied the flotilla to effect a landing. On Oct. 24, the east coast of the Liau Tung Peninsula was reached. A considerable part of the force was put on shore at a point supposed to be some thirty miles north of Port Arthur. The remainder of the army passed around the extremity of the peninsula to the gulf of Pei-Chai and toward a destination not yet positively known to the public in Japan.

The fleet under Admiral Togo moved simultaneously upon the stations at Port Arthur and Tien Wan. The scene of operations is so remote that direct intelligence has not been received. General Yamaguchi's army has signified its advance into Manchuria, by the seizure of the walled town of Kowalen, or Chiu Lien. The attack was so feebly met that the encounter could hardly be called a battle. The crossing of the Yalu river was completed 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 the 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 thousands of Chinese refugees were fleeing 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 lynchmen 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?" "Yes." "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.

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

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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.

Wholesale.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Beef (butchers) per carcass, Pork (fresh) per carcass, Hams, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Retail.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Beef, Pork, Hams, Butter, Eggs, etc.

FISH.

Table listing various fish and their prices, including Codfish, Haddock, Mackerel, etc.

GROCERIES.

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. There is only about half the usual stock on hand for this season of the year, and less than has been known at this season for a long time. It is stated that the stock in Halifax is 1,500 puncheons less than at same date last year. Newfoundland has drawn large supplies and is yet short. Halifax has less stock now than any fall for ten years. The market is therefore strong with an upward tendency. Sir John used to draw supplies from some outlying ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia when short, but now there is none to come from any of these places. The majority of them will not have sufficient for their own requirements. St. Stephen is short and will have to import largely. The local salt famine has been broken by a schooner arriving for Merritt Bros. This cargo is already sold, but more will arrive in a few days. Sugar is steady and unchanged.

GRAIN.

Table listing various grains and their prices, including Flour, Meal, Oats, etc.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending November 20.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Coastwise-Sch's Hattie, 37, Titus, from North Head; Fanny May, 39, Cheney, from do; W. L. Greaser, 30, Paul, from Beaver Harbor; Brisk, 31, Wallin, from do; Lita, 28, Cheney, from North Head; Porpoise, 32, Ingersoll, from do; Temple Bar, 44, Long-wood, from Bridgetown; Vanhook, May, 19, Cheney, from North Head; Little Annie, 19, Guphill, and Ocean Queen, 21, Benson, from do; Mary, 11, Andrews, from Back Bay.

PROVISIONS.

There is no change in this list this week. Clear Pork, per bbl., 19.50; P. E. L. Meat, 17.00; L. Prime Meat, 13.00; Plate Beef, 12.00; Extra Plate Beef, 11.50; Lard, compound, 0.08; Cottoiene, 0.06.

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. In the course of ten days or so large arrivals are expected, which will be ample to supply the demand for Christmas trade. Evaporated apples are lower. The range for choice winter apples is higher. Quotations generally are unchanged.

Table listing various fruits and their prices, including Raisins, Apples, etc.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Table listing various grains and their prices, including Oats, Beans, etc.

LUMBER AND LIME.

There is nothing new to report. The lumber shipments to U. S. ports continue to be in large volume for the season. The bulk of the shipments to the British market have gone forward and there is not much doing in that line. The winter's cut in the province promises to be, on the whole, a fairly large one.

Table listing various lumber and lime products and their prices.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are without change from last week's figures. Coastwise freights are firm.

Table listing various freight rates and their prices.

OILS.

There is no change in quotations this week. American Water White (bbl. free), 0.17; Canadian Water White (bbl. free), 0.15; Canadian Prime White (bbl. free), 0.12; Lard oil (raw), 0.12; Lard oil (boiled), 0.12; Turpentine, 0.45; Coal oil, 0.23; Seal oil (refined), 0.40; Seal oil (gale), 0.40; Olive oil (commercial), 0.85; Castor oil (commercial), 0.95; Extra lard oil, 0.65; No. 1 lard oil, 0.60.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Table listing various iron and nail products and their prices.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending November 20.

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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. If you have any faith left examine. GREY FLANNEL, 7 YDS. for \$1.10. GREY FLANNEL, 7 YDS. for \$1.25. We have other prices as well.

Comfortables.

No eloquence is brought into play in describing these goods. None except the eloquence of PRICES. 95c., \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 each.

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.

MAHER-On Friday, Oct. 16th, Catherine, wife of Henry Maher, died at her residence in this city, on Nov. 14th, aged 82 years. MCKENZIE-In this city, on Nov. 14th, Maggie, daughter of Duncan McKenzie, aged 15 years. MONTGOMERY-At Grand Bay, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18th, after a lingering illness, died Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Montgomery, widow of William Montgomery, aged 72 years. RICHARDS-At Carleton, on Tuesday, Nov. 12th, Ann C., widow of the late Henry Richards, in her 82nd year, leaving two sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. SCOVILL-At her residence, Meadowlands, Cambridge, Queens Co., N. B., on Sunday, Nov. 18th, Mary Ellen, widow of Samuel J. Scovill, aged 70 years. WHITFIELD-At Lancaster, on Nov. 16th, in the 86th year of her age, Ada May, beloved wife of Joseph Whitfield, and was the daughter of John and Jane Sleeth. WILEY-At Springfield, K. Co., Tuesday, Nov. 15, of consumption, died Miss Margaret daughter of Joseph and Eliza Wiley.

GRAND MANAN.

Grand Manan, Nov. 14-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, than any gale has since the line has been erected. The sch. Jas. A. Stetson of Lubec, Me., Capt. L. C. Ingalls, is here to load herrings for the New York market for Newton Brothers. Peter P. Russell of Seal Cove wants a vessel to load herrings for New York. Capt. Judson L. Guphill, jr., has taken command of the sch. Etha and Jennie for the winter. She is loading herrings for Boston. Capt. Irvin Jones of Seal Cove 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 bloater 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 smackerel 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.

BIRTHS.

MORTON-At Penobscot, on Nov. 14th, the wife of E. Bliss Morton, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEMONS-WATSON-At Northfield, S. Co., on Nov. 14th, at 10 o'clock, Miss Emma Demons to Miss Ella Watson, both of Northfield, Sundry Co. GARFIELD-POSTER-On Nov. 16th at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. W. H. Perry, in the presence of the Rev. W. H. Perry, Charles Garfield to Miss Violet Poster, both of St. John, N. B. KELLEY-DALRY-At the residence of the bride's mother, Chelsea, Mass., on Nov. 14th, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Charles Kelley of Boston to Miss M. C. Dalry, formerly of this city. SPROUT-MILLER-At the Presbyterian church, Sussex, on November 14th, by Rev. J. B. Sutherland, B. A., Dr. Heber Sprout and Miss Bessie Miller, both of Newswater, Northumberland county, N. B. WEBB-NORWOOD-On Nov. 15th, at the residence of J. L. Kerr, Watrous street, by Rev. J. W. Clarke, Albert R. Webb of New Jerusalem, Queens county, to M. Adella Norwood, Hibernia, Queens county.

DEATHS.

BRANSCOMB-Suddenly, at Biddford, Me., on Oct. 19th, on board schooner Jesse M. dock, George Branscomb, formerly of Watrousburg, Queens Co., N. B. BELDING-In this city, on Nov. 15th, of convulsions, Elmer G., aged two years, second son of Herbert W. and Madeline Belding, (Kingston, Ont., papers please copy.) CLARKE-At Clarke's Corner, Canning, Queens Co., on Oct. 30th, Nancy widow of the late Paul G. Clarke, in the 73rd year of her age. FAIRWEATHER-On November 17th, Walter Cardwell Fairweather, son of Dr. E. and Emma Fairweather, in the 29th year of his age. GAULT-Suddenly at South Bay on Monday morning, Nov. 19th, James Gault, Esq., a native of L. Vermont, County Kerry, Ireland, in the 84th year of his age, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. HENDERSON-In this city, on Nov. 13th, Fannie Louisa, beloved wife of Thomas D. At Montserrat, in the 84th year of her age. HITCHINGS-Entered into rest at Halifax, wife of the late William Hitchings, beloved wife of Thomas Hitchings, and daughter of the late William Burnham of Digby, aged 61 years and 11 months. JOHNSON-In this city, on Nov. 18th, Ellen, widow of the late Thos. Johnson, aged 81 years and 6 months.

