PAGES. ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN. PAGES.

artment.

ot going to uent in dehem. We to. You see elow. Comé the goods. the two. s know your Prices:

8c. 45c.

ttern Agency.

NICHOLS.

ch, worth 10c. each.

schs E Norris, for ov 2, schs Oriole, Pat-k for Shulee; Ellen M ster; Nellie I White, River for New Haven.

RANDA.

29, bark Bishop Brun, n, NB, for Garston. , Oct 18, bark Edith 25, bark Zebina Gou-ingapore for Boston. Oct 31, ship Kathinka, , Oct 24, sch Mala stern bound fleet get-30, ship Hilaria, Snrith,

New York.

J-Ship Wandering Jew,
York, chartered to load
t \$13,000 gold.
Oct 30, ship Anglo
bm Buenos Avres for Nov 2, bark G S Penht, Nov 2, p m, bark rom Fleetwood for Syd-erriam, Merriam, from deo, Oct 4, ship Thomas Channel; barks Alice M thena, Roberts, for New ris, at Delaware l'reak-Rio Janeiro, ordered to nde do Sul, Sept 30, brig m New York; sch La

rshall, Utley, from St t 24, lat 50, lon 29. ford, from St John for 24 N, lon 37 W. St John for Penarth. on, from New York for at 49, lon 35. ins, McKinnon, from Buenos Ayres, Oct 7,

MARINERS. uck it today. It is a th 10 ft of water over about 383 yards N %

steamer Indianapolis ctober 21, via Inagua, fell in with abandoned outh, NS; her foretop-ower topsail and storm pt. Lamont of her in weather

or the heavy weather n good condition. The hiladelphia, September with a cargo of coal, Capt. Landry and the being abandoned.

nce Belyea, a daughter, y, on Nov. 5th, to the a daughter.

THS.

PIAGES.

ert W. Lockhart of o., to Miss Bella M. Carleton Co., N. B. THS.

st, after a lingering ill-s, in the 58th year of bis street, on Nov. 4th.

11911 THE heapest.

has never been our he BEST has always. on has given us our That ambition will standing. Send for

PRINGLE

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, - \$100 and \$1.25. Brown Beaver Cloths, - \$1.25 and \$1.75.

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

of the late czar. The second coach

contained the Queen of Greece, the

Princess of Wales, the Duchess of

Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, and the Duchess

The other mourning coaches con-

tained all the other royal and other

ladies who journeyed from Livadia

After the carriages came thousands

of troops of all arms who brought up

Prior to the starting of the funeral

procession for the cathedral, a short

religious service was held in the rail-

way station. The czar and the other

The hearse or funeral carriage con-

sisted of a platform on wheels. The

with silver bands. The spokes of the

wheels were also silvered. Columns

stood at the corners and from them

was suspended a magnificent balda-

chin. At the foot of each column on

the platform, there stood a general.

were gilded. The top of the baldachin

was surrounded by gilded helmets

surmounted by white plumes. The

coffin rested on a bier covered with

and many of the Russian nobility.

moved.

suspended.

down with her.

south coast.

around the bier.

a few minutes past two o'clock. Four

A SEVERE STORM

Much Damage.

Drowned Lives Lost and Property

Destroyed

nel traffic has been stopped from and

to Folkestone. At Bournemouth thou-

sands of tons of the cliff have been

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 war-

ships 'at Spithead has been stopped.

An unknown two-masted vesel was

seen off Guernesey 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

Further reports from the south and

east of England add enormously to

the loss of life and property. Many

ed. The inhabitants of all the low

in boats to places of safety. The

small towns and villages are inundat-

washed into the sea.

platform was covered with black cloth,

the rear of the funeral procession.

with the body of Alexander III.

mourners were present.

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

THE CZAR'S FUNERAL.

An Immense Gathering of People of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 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 cazr cn 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

The greatest masses of the people were gathered in front of the Kazen, St. Isaac's and other churches, in front of which previous to the starting of the procession the clergy stood in their state robes. Three salvos 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 pall. in the decorations were produced on the square in front of the railway sta- personages and foreign princes then tion of the Newski Prospect, and on the Nicholas bridge, which were literally enveloped in black drapings. The roadway followed by the procession had been carefully swept and strewn with sand. The latter, however, was damaged by the rain which fell during the morning and was soon churned into a thick mud by the feet of the followers of the funeral parade. The latter was two miles long and divided into thirteen sections, as already cabled. The czar's cossacks' bodyguard 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 manat-arms in gilt armor, holding the cord of state and mounted upon a splendidly caparisoned charger, led by two grooms in the state livery. Following this horseman came a second man-at-arms in black armor carrying a naked sword. He preceded a number of high officials who bore a mourning standard of black silk. Behind this standard was a retinue of officials

bearing the standards of the various Russian provinces. The remainder of the procession, until the end of the twelfth section, was composed of high imperial and provincial functionaries and their staffs of officers and numbers of other officials

bearing different banners. The rear of the twelfth section was brought up by another detachment of officials who bore on velvet cushions the late czar's medals, orders, and the imperial insignia. The latter were carried by high officers of state, who were surrounded by attendants.

The thirteenth and most important section of the procession, and the one for which everybody was waiting with eager expectations, was headed by the choirs of St. Isaac and of the convent of St. Alexander-Newski.

Following the choirs were the clergy bearing lighted candles and behind them came the czar's confessor, Father Yancheff, holding the image of St. Alexander Newski, the patron saint 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 uniform. 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 parts of these places were removed 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, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, and Grand Duchess Kenia and Olga, daughters

Democratic Death Blow.

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

Corruption Commenced Over One

(Correspondence of the Sun.) New York, Nov. 13.—Perhaps is may has come again, to look at the recent elections here with the eyes of a resident and a participant. Your despatches have already told you the result, but they will never tell you the far-reaching influences for good that the new regime in New York city will bring. The issue has not been of re-publicanism 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 tha 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-Cleveland party, was defeated by an overwhelming plurality of 150,000 by exvice-president Levi P. Morton. Had it not been that David B. Hill was the democratic candidate there would have been but little interest in the election for governor, for the result was never for a moment in doubt. Even the democrats acknowledged that. But Tammany, whose perfect organization has hitherto made certain the election of whomsoever it chose to name, no matter the office. looked with easy conscience for victory, at least in the city. An avalanche. Both the columns and the baldachin which has struck before, did the same effective work again, and no barriers. however firmly fixed, could withstand its rush. Col. William L. Strong, the reform candidate, will be the next

black velvet. Over the coffin was a mayor of New York, great silver pall bordered with gold. For many years Tammany Hall has As the new czar approached the held the undisputed power in this city. multitude along the route, the people and its downfall dates from the Sun-Every foot of ground along the route bowed reverently, crossing themselves.

Many of the spectators wept as the Parkhurst, a Presbyterian divine and was occupied by the spectators, who coffin of the czar passed them. The now president of the Society for the craped gas lamps along the route shed | Prevention of Crime, began by word a sickly lustre, which combined with of mouth a desperate crusade against the mist in which the city was enthe district attorney's office and the veloped, enhanced the depressing entire municipal government. It re-Prior to the arrival of the body at quired more courage tom ake the attacl: on the machine then than it did the cathedral, a short service was held to venture out on the investigation, there in the presence of the diplomats twenty-three years ago, that landed "Boss" Tweed and his henchmen in The hearse arrived at the cathedral the Tombs.

Out of whose brain the original idea

of the chief pall bearers removed the of Tammany Hall emanated, it is impossible to say, but the organization The czar and other Russian imperial long ago took root and prospered to a degree sometimes denied institutions carried the coffin into the church with of a more charitable nature. For the same ceremony as had been obwhile Tammany was a potent example served at Moscow, and deposited it on of charity begining at home it has the catafalque. The lid was then rehad little to do with that virtue in the breader acceptance of the term. How-The Metropolitan palladius of St. ever, it has represented, in numbers Petersburg conducted an impressive at least, and therefore in power, the service after which a military and organized democracy of the city of civil guard of honor took up positions New York. Through it, officials have been nominated, and, incidentally, elected. It has made judges and jurors, legislators and laws, millionaires and paupers. It has had supreme control and its honors have

been easy. Raged Throughout England, Doing The crusade of a clergyman, beginning more than two years ago, and gathering strength as it went, culminated on Tuesday last in the com-Rivers Overflow and Cattle and Sheep plete disruption of that almost absol-

It is not more than a quarter of a height of his power there. But his London, Nov. 14.-The storm conroute a year or two later was of that tinues in the channel and throughout swift and migratory nature that would England. A Norwegian ship has been have carried him to Sing Sing had not driven ashore near Dover. Her capa retributive justice been meted out ain and several of her crew were to him as he lay in the Tombs in this drowned while trying to land in one city. The uprising against Tammany of the ship's boats. The rest of the on Tuesday last was just such an upcrew were rescued by means of the rising as was witnessed in those rerocket aparatus in the presence of volutionary days in '71. For years Tweed was the king, the tyrant, with thousands of excited spectators. The rivers Avon and Stour have his hand ever on the money bags of overflowed, and in Devonshire many the city treasury, to be opened at the of the inhabitants have sought refuge asking of his friends and satellites. No one dared question his right to on the housetops. A large number of cattle and sheep have been drowned dictate, for in the early days "Boss' Tweed was looked upon as somewhat and traffic in the valleys has been of a Judge Jeffreys who brooked no The River Thames has risen four interference in the furtherance of his feet at Richmond. All across the chanplans.

Eventually, however, there came one who gathered together his forces and challenged Mr. Tweed to open combat, a method of warfare which had hitherto had no place on that gentleman's calendar. That one was George Jones, the editor and proprietor of the New York Times. His assault on the Tweed "ring" was sudden and to the point, and it raised up such a cry for vengeance that even the throne that Tweed had been accustomed to occupy tottered at the sound. \$4,000,000 had been made to the New \$125,000. York Times if it would desist in its purpose of exposing and bringing the ring to justice. This offer was promptly refused, and although Editor Jones declared soon afterwards, when it be came generally known that such tremendous bribery had been attempted that it made him a poor man, he died

wrecking of seven small vessels is Before his overthrow Tweed had reported from along the east and managed to distribute millions among his friends. The court house in this city that was contracted for in his The Duke of Somerset, who died time is said to have cost \$27,000,000; lately, devoted his whole time practithe furniture therein nearly a million cally to driving. At one time he used more, and an item of \$10,000 or thereto drive a stage coach from London abouts for "thermometers" is among to Oxford, dine at the Mitre, and the "extras." drive the night mail back to London. Tammany's extravagance has not

lar indignation long before the determined little minister took hold. The A St. John Man Writes About 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 until Dr. Parkhurst stepped to the

front. Not only did he denounce the vices and failings of the city's government from the public pulpit, but he doffed his clericals and for upwards of a year personally investigated the viciousness that prevailed throughout the city, particularly in that section which the name "tenderloin" has made world renowned.

His true object in laying bare the

vice he refused to divulge, and on that account he was made the object of attack by pulpit and press. was not without friends, though, fcr many far-seeing believed that such persistent effort in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties and derision must have as its object something more than mere notoriety or amusement, but it was not until a committee from the state senate was appointed, known through its chairbegun its investigations, that the real nature of Dr. Parkhurst's intentions

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

All this is the evidence of the court of inquiry, and it is but the beginning. So far the result has been the dismisand a score of lesser lights from the department, and the indictment of the majority of them by the grand jury, and the watchword of the people, who by their votes on Tuesday last declared themselves for reform to the end, is "still higher," which means now that police commissioners, one and all, police justices, one and all, judges, public officials, must stand 1 cfore the searchlight of a public in-

vestigation. But there is a moral behind it all. The moral is not to be gleaned from the few paltry facts that such practices did exist in high places. It is not to be found in the swift justice that must surely follow. It is in the effort of the one who makes the exposure and punishment possible. Men stand by the portals and speak one to another as he goes forth, as though a prophet had proclaimed "Thus saith the Lord."

THE GUN EXPLODED.

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. Shortcentury ago that Tweed was at the ly after 4 o'clock John Washburn, a 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, the boy 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 a terrific explosion. The shot had struck a keg of powder. Lyons was hurled through the window ,and Leonard Shiffen, a young man who 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 bruised by the flying bricks

sion there came a rush of flame, which in a moment enveloped the entire store. A second explosion louder than the first sent the blazing embers in all directions. Some of the employes in the other stores located in the building had narrow escapes from serious injury and several of them received After the fire had worked burns. away from the front of the building, a search revealed the fact that Washburn had been killed. The loss is Then it fell; but not before an offer of estimated to be in the vicinity of

and timbers. Following the explo-

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. Scon after the place had a summer resort boom, and this week 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.

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

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 Caraquet to Pokemouche. He can hire a carriage for the purpose, or take passage in the stage. The stage is a light carriage that carries her majesty's mail. The Sun man took the stage, eaving Caraquet about 7 p. m. But he and the affable Acadian gen-

tleman who held the ribbons 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 one, being the scribe, was empanelled to decide whether the young man was really lame or not. Even that was not sufficient, but one of the happy twain finally struck a Delsartean 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 oid not overtake them. It was ten miles to Pokemouche, and the journey occu whose home is the street and whose pied about two hours. The night was intensely dark. Several stops were made at way offices with mails. There were several portages, or belts of woods, to be traversed between settlements. The horse was not a habitsal of half a dozen police captains indeed very accommodating in the ual and persistent trotter. He was 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 intense blackness momentarily threatened rain. In going through a long stretch of woods the scribe turned the conversation upon bears, and casually remarked that in the southern part of the province when a bear appeared on the road at night 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 entertain any travellers who may Irish demands. 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 day and board, but last year, being in a hurry, he had raised the limit five cents, and this year the merry toilers 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 work is already under way and much material is on the ground.

ON TO TRACADIE. After a hearty breakfast the journey to Tracadie was resumed in the morning, the distance being some fifteen miles. The rain had ceased, but the road was very sloppy. The greater portion of the road from Caraquet to Tracadie bears witness to the fact that double teams are the exeception. A deep track, deeper than that made 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 Caraquet 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 the settlement of Pokemouche is 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 set-

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

that strongly impressed itself upon good well on the place."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER. been so open; it has not been so flag-rant, but nevertheless it aroused popudation as can be found in any country, district in the province. John Young, The Scribe Journeys Through | who is an extensive canner of 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 handsomely 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. 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

Naturally, about the first question the scribe asked was this: "How is the Mitchell boom getting

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 distinctly humorous flavor.

"The Mitchell boom," quoth Mr. O'Brien, "has mighty few logs in it."

THE IRISH PARTY.

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

Dublin, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation this afternoon, Justin Mc-Carthy, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, said that the delegates met 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.

tinued, that the Irish parliamentary party had ever pledged iself to any English government. They were a free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people, whoever went out or came into office.

The success of the Irish claims, Mr. McCarthy assured his hearers, was certain in the near future. If the long struggle was continued, the Irish party would hold the balance of power. The speaker did not believe the present parliament would last beyond the next session. But they would put in the present government again, if, in nervous. However, Pokemouche was the meantime it did what the Irish wanted. Although it was scarcely possible that the tory government would be returned, yet, if it occurred, settlement, and the mail contractor the Irish members would reduce it to for that section, is also prepared to a failure if it did not listen to the

FEES FOR INTERVIEWS.

The New York Sun's correspondent field, whre he had ten young people, in London at one time wrote to Mr. including several girls, employed. The Gladstone asking him for an intercustomary wage had been 25 cents a view on the Irish question, and in the course of an interview which follewed 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 Mansfield 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 journalists. So it may be that W. S. Gilbert was philanthropic in his demand for 20 guineas from the female interviewer who is now suing him for libel. Buffalo Express.

HER DEVOTED BROTHERS.

(Truth.) Dr. Binks of the Sawville Shemale 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 familyreally my dear sir, I don't understand-Dr. Binks-Why, yes; all last year

nine of 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! holsterer-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 \$6 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 A PAIR OF POLITICIANS. | Well." Farmer Tightphist—"Great Scott! I'll get him out. It's the only

BRIDGE ENQUIRY.

Famine Prices Paid in a Year of per day? 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. Stock-

Are the witnesses whom you wished, present this morning? Dr. Stockton-Not all. Mr. Jen-

nings is here; but I would prefer that we should have Mr. Retallick's state-

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. Beatteay, F Rogers, W. Beatteay, R. Jennings, H. McLeod, T. McLeod.

John Jennings resumed: I do not know of 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 that 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.

ness: I reside in Carleton, am a labrought up in Carleton. Remember paid that then I did not expect any in 1892. I worked there; could not say whether I worked a month or a afterwards that some of them got month and a half. That's 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. carpenter ,have resided in Carleton all my life; worked on repairs 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 went 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 next Saturday night. The same the third and fourth Saturday nights. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Saturday nights it was the same. At the first to get \$2.50 per day. No one told me 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 between \$2 and \$2.50 from the time \$15. I took another way to find it out. I asked Mr. Landers who of us know what effect Knight coming on were getting \$2.50 per day. He named over himself ,one, my son and some others were getting it. That sation that they would give you and was a "surpriser" to me. That was your father \$2.50 per day from the being kept quiet. (Ruled out).

Q.-From what happened after you went to work and the circumstances \$2.50 per day? 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 man to get \$2.50 per day. (A) No. who was getting two dollars and a half a day ?-Ruled out.

Dr. Stockton contended that that was swered.

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 lock up my tools and go home. I and 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 I said, "Yes, that's what That's about all until we figured up the time and got it right. The commissioner-(Q.) Boiled down, you got the 50c. a day extra. (A.)

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

(Q.) How was it that Stackhouse

you \$2.50 per day, after the work had been completed when you had been paid for that work as your wages \$2

(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, "It 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 ine 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 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's name 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 \$50 and \$66 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 did 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 next sworn-I worked on Henry H. McLeod was the next wit- the bridge. I suppose Retallick hired me. I worked with father. I got \$z borer, not a carpenter. Born and a day every Saturday night. When work being done on Suspension bridge more because I did not think there was any more given. I discovered more. I was surprised and left in consequence. After leaving, father 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. Father had seen one 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 it myself. I can not just remember what I said. 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 then. They agreed to give us \$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 that they said he was the first man 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 why

> know as I can tell you why 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

that Knight got \$2.50 per day. I don't

to get \$2.50 per day?. (A) I don't know I remember Stackhouse saying we would get our wages. The difference Knight came on. I swear I don't

fixed when Knight came on for you

had on my wages. (Q.) Was it not stated in the contime Wm. Knight began to work as

they said he was the first man to get (A). I won't swear that. The commissioner-Did they give as a reason that Knight was the first they didn't so far as I know. I did not have in my mind that

Knight got \$2.50 per day. I had it an a legal question and entitled to be an- 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.

To the commissioner-I am speaking of my impressions only in that mat-

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 no 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

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

and Retallick agreed with you to give 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 commisisoner—Retallick when he a day. I was in there often when other men were there. There was nothing secret that I saw.

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 Marsh street; am a carpenter; did not have a recommendation; did not need Was hired by Stackhouse; paid \$2 a day; did not know that anyone was getting any more.

William Gray, sworn-I reside at Paradise Row; am a carpenter; do not know of any other man of my name a carpenter in the city. I never worked on the Suspension bridge. If I were put down on the bridge as having worked there it would be incorrect. 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. I got \$2 a day; was hired by Retallick. I worked at the last of it finishing up. I commenced about a fortnight after the work began. was not there to the last of it. Retallick was paymaster; he 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 directory or otherwise. Adjourned to 2 n.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 James Adams in Carleton, but did not think he was a carpenter. J. Alston worked for him (Mr. Adams) now. Did not know any

other J. Alston.

was a carpenter and had worked on the bridge in 1892 from July till October. Mr. Retallick hired him and said he was paying \$2 a day. He first saw Mr. Retallick, asked for work 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. Said he wanted all he could get. Mr. Retallick said he was paying different wages. 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 up to a week before the local election in October. Went to work early in July. He was paid \$2 per day. Did not know that anybody got more

the next witness was called. JAMES H. PULLEN

But things grew serious again when

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 I thought so. I take back what I said about Knight being the first man

had the document. The secretary was evidently surprised too. Was that done under tender? he asked. He apparently could not recall it.

Mr. Pullen was about to say something when Dr. Stockton sharply interposed. 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 finally 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 Fredericton. Hon. Mr. Ryan, the then 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 the work. Mr. Rvan gave him 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 court a list of men who had worked for him on the bridge. There were no 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 enhaps such a tender as Mr. Pullen spoke of, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson pro-

mised that it would be produced and Mr. Ryan summoned. Dr. Stockton announced that he also wanted W. C. Rudman Allan 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 wages 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 oil. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. Emmerson-You used to be

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

Children Cry for

used Baltic oil, an English brand. Didn't know much about the others. Elephant brand lead is worth about cussed so much in the legislature and 8c. per pound. Did not know what in the press that your memory must firms in St. John kept it for sale. He did not charge for his own time on hired me said he would give me \$2 the bridge. Put a foreman there and charged \$3 a day for hi.m Charged day. \$2.50 per day for the other men. They were all journeymen painters, the best he could get. The lowest wages he

paid any of them was \$1.50 per day. and paid the others \$10 to \$10.50 per week. Drew \$2.50 from the government for each one. 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. To Dr. Stockton-The suspension bridge job was the only one of any ac-

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 relating to it.

count for years where he had done

The commissioner said they would e produced. Dr. Stockton complimented the commissioner on his fairness and also Secretary Winslow on the courtesy uni-

formly 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 be 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 that 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 paying.

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

> Witness's attention directed to pay sheet of June 11. Napier and Thompson were paid \$2.50 per day as appeared in the sheet. The pay sheet as well as all the others were forwarded to Fredericton to the board of works, addressed to T. B. Winslow. All these sheets were made up from Mr. Stackhouse's time book. not say where that was. Had not seen it lately. Stackhouse called the names off 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 Fredericton. Mr. Winslow told Dr. Stockton that he had these checks and he would produce them Witness-The checks came address

ed to him in an envelope. Dr. Stockton-Here is a pay sheet amounting to \$161.50. It is dated June 18th. What about the wages paid this time.

Witness-They are as appears on the sheet. Are you sure of that? I won't swear that I paid Neve \$2.50

per day for the five days' work. How about McGarrigle? According to this sheet he got \$12.50 for five days' work. I won't swear I paid him \$2.50.

paid him \$2 per day. And charged the government \$2.50 Yes.

Here is J. Betts, who got \$12.50 fo five days. How about that man? I didn't pay him \$12.50. He was only paid at the rate of \$2 a day. How about Crosier?

He only got \$2. Then L. Colwell. He seems to have got \$10 for four days work. I won't swear I gave him

amount. He got only \$2. Dr. Stockton here said he would like to get all the checks and correspon dence relative to the matter. Then here is J. Alston. He. it ap pears got \$10 for four days' work.

work on the bridge. It should be C. Sinclair instead. Who is this Sinclair? I can't say. Don't know where he

That name is wrong. He did not

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. 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 The other bill is Oct. 20, 1892, 22 M. this last pay sheet up to Fredericton. 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, 6 days

Dr. Stockton-W. Thompson, 4 days, 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, Crosier, Colwell,

W. Colwell, Murphy, got \$2 per day Sinclair got \$2.50 and so did Goggen Are you sure of all these things?

It occurred two years ago and is Pitcher's Castoria.

each at \$3.

pretty hard to remember. Dr. Stockton-Still it has been dis-

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

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 o

age; was a tall man. Dr. Stockton-All these men seem have been advanced in years. Goggin weighed about 175 pounds. Who was his mate on the bridge.

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

The men seem to have worked in

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

did not work on the bridge

Yes, he was, and he continued to work on the bridge almost till it was | think the timber was delivered before finished. Mr. Stackhouse kept the time, did

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

Then you drew \$15.50 that week more han you should have got? Yes, that is right.

day I made arrangements with Ret-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

hat 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 It was half past ten o'clock Mor day morning before any witness presented himself for examination, though

the hour fixed for opening was 10

John Collins was the first witness

to arrive. Sworn, he said: I reside

o'clock.

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 1 think. I will produce it. Mr. Retallick ought to have the copy. I had | bill before. no conversation with the chief commissioner about that. Saw Retallick at the bridge about a week or ten days after they began work. I was pine delivered on the cars at the I. C. R. station. It was to be free on board | 1892. 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 across from Halifax. I bought it from Cunard & 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. 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 the pine lying on the shore. Picked out 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 ff. and 1,485 ft, at \$45 per M., \$737.82. Certified correct by Retallick & Stackhouse. The bill is for 66 pieces in all.

feet at \$45, \$990. Certified in the same wav. The following paper was also put in: I hereby authorize John Collins to purcal government of New enough pitch pine lum er for suspen sion bridge, to make as follows: 100 pieces 41/2x16 inches, 26 feet long, containing
30 pieces 4½x16 do. 32 feet long.....
12 pieces 4x6 do. 45 feet long.....

22,440

Stackhouse.

..\$1,009 80 One half of said timber to be delivered on or before the 15th day of August and the balance on or before the 10th day of September ensuing, A. D. 1892. R. RETALLICK. Dated St. John, N. B., August 8th, 1892. Shown two receipts, \$209.80 and \$800.50, both dated 11th August, 1892. The timber may have been delivered at that date. The bill might have been

written out after the receipt. The

timber had passed delivery before I

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11th August. James Adam was called for a few minutes. Sworn, said: I live in Carleton; did not work at suspension bridge in 1892. Do not know of any

other James Adam or James Adams in the city . John Collins , resumed: The receipts are dated August 11th. It was very soon after making arrangements with Retalick that I wrote to Halifax about the timber. I was a contractor directly with the government to supply the timber. The paper signed by Retallick is the contract. At the time the contract was made I had arrangements made for the purchase of that timber. I wrote to Halifax before made that contract. After I made it I went to Halifax in less than a week after the contract. The timber was all picked before that. I telegraphed and made my arrangements with Retallick. I think I went at night and probably spent a day and came back the next morning. I think I went the

allick Q.-Are you now prepared to say that the timber was delivered when you received the amount of these two receipts? A.-When I drew that the

timber was not delivered. Q.-As a matter of fact the government advanced you the money to buy the lumber with? A .- I don't know

Q.—Did you buy it all the first time? A.-I bought all I wanted. I bought the whole quantity mentioned in the agreement of 8th August. I paid Cunard right there. I made a draft of \$800. Either William or Gilbert Pugsley drew the draft for \$800 for me. About the last of the delivery I drew the \$208.50. I signed two receipts in good faith, both on the same day, but there was only one draft drawn that day I think. I signed the receipts that day. I gave them to Gilbert Pugsley or William, probably Gilbert. Wm. Pugsley knew of this draft having been drawn I think. I don't positively say that he knew, but I think so. Q.-When you signed these receipts you acknowledged having got \$1,010.30.

When did you get this money? A.-I got \$650 for them. Q.—Then you did not get the money by \$360.30 ?

A.-No, nor I did not deliver timber then up to that amount. The amount of my first delivery was \$737 according to the bill of 23rd August. I think that is correct. All that timber mentioned as amounting to \$737 was delivered before I got the receipt from Retallick dated 23rd Aug-

The receipt of 20th October, 1892, 1s not in my writing. I never saw that The receipt of 23rd August is not in

my handwriting. There was a quarrel between Stackhouse, Retallick, Gilbert Pugsley and myself. The quarto get \$45 per thousand for the hard | rel was about the funds for payment of timber, per the bill of Oct. 20th,

Q.-What was the quarrel about? A,-I made the draft of \$800. I'll tell you the whole thing if you'll let me and there'll be no hunker sliding about it. I couldn't get any money out of the railway. I saw Gilbert Pugsley and said to him to put \$500 in it and we would make a couple of hundred. I had talked with Retallick. From what I understand it was of a He could not get the timber in Fisher's pond without taking sizes that would cause waste. I had talked with Wm. Pugsley bfeore that and got a promise that I should supply the timber. I was bound I would not work without being paid for it. Gilbert Pugsley kept the \$360.30. I only got the \$650. When I was getting the second lot of timber we quarrelled about it. We had it in writing and I went as far as Sussex, but thinking it over I got off the train at Sussex and telegraphed Chief Commissioner Ryan and Stackhouse that I would not supply any more timber. I have had nothing more to do with it. I never got but \$650. The other draft I think was paid. I have heard so, but never got it. I never got a cent more than \$650. The bill of 20th October is for timber which I had picked out. I believe it is what I had bought from Cunard & Co. I told Retallick where he would find the timber and he went after it. In bringing over the timber I handled I had two cars with the weight of three on them. I was to get \$45 a thousand delivered in St. John. I paid the freight on my own delivery. If there is a charge for freight in the public accounts it would not be

mine. I paid about \$30 per car freight. The chief commissioner-There are two cars in our accounts, \$33 each. I do not know anything about Stackhouse's charge of \$40 for going to Halifax. I paid my own freight. I do not know what they did. My expenses to Halifax for three days would be all according to the circumstances. I had to give a few dollars away to hurry things up. Ordinary expenses would be about half what was paid

the is naturated in the fine being the



TION POWDERS. he leading drivers ne Provinces. ruggists and Coun-

by Retallick. as delivered before

s called for a few aid: I live in Carork at suspension o not know of any or James Adams

med: The receipts 11th. It was very arrangements with te to Halifax about a contractor dirernment to supply per signed by Ret-At the time the e I had arrangepurchase of that Halifax before I After I made it less than a week The timber was at. I telegraphed rements with Retent at night and ay and came back

repared to say that ered when you reof these two re-I drew that the

think I went the

ements with Ret-

fact the governhe money to buy A.—I don't know

all the first time? wanted. I bought nentioned in the igust. I paid Cunmade a draft of n or Gilbert Pugfor \$800 for me. e delivery I drew two receipts in he same day, but draft drawn that gned the receipts m to Gilbert Pugbably Gilbert. Wm. this draft having I don't positively but I think so. ned these receipts naving got \$1.010.30. his money?

them. not get the money

not deliver timber first delivery was bill of 23rd Augcorrect. All that as amounting to efore I got the redated 23rd Aug-

h October, 1892, 18 never saw that

August is not in ere was a quarrel , Retallick, Gilnyself. The quarunds for payment bill of Oct. 20th,

quarrel about? raft of \$800. I'll hing if you'll let no hunker sliding t get any money saw Gilbert Pugto put \$500 in it a couple of hunwith Retallick. timber in Fishaking sizes that I had talked with that and got a

d supply the timwould not work for it. Gilbert 30.30. I only got as getting the secquarrelled about iting and I went thinking it over Sussex and termissioner Rvan I would not sup-I have had

with it. I never her draft I think ard so, but never cent more than October is for picked out. I bed bought from Retallick where ber and he went over the timber cars with the em. I was to get ered in St. John. my own delivarge for freight it would not be 0 per car freight. oner-There are nts, \$33 each. anything about of \$40 for going

y own freight. I hey did. My exthree days would ie circumstances. dollars away to dinary expenses what was paid

I wrote once to the chief commis-

had the money and would give it to

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. Knew the government would want hard pine and six months before I knew there was some in Halifax. I don't know that the pine was from the wrecked cargo of the John Black. Before I went to Halifax I saw Mr. Pugsley. The agreement of 8th August was made out after I came from Halifax the first time. When I came back I saw Gilbert Pugsley. William Pugsley was also in the office. I had the agreement then. I saw the Pugsleys before I went to Halifax the second It was when I signed the receipts of 11th August I think. 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 m.y 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 think I wrote the chief commissioner. I got a bill of expenses of cutting down the timber. I think it cost about \$3

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 \$32.50 and part I think \$35. 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 by the department is \$1,743.53. All the timber mentioned in my own bills was furnished by me. The second bill can not swear was furnished, but 1 believe it was. I had nothing to do with that after "I telegraphed and dropped it.

To Dr. Stockton-Q.-What was the trouble that you did not supply the

Q.—Was it because of the division of Size, 24x41/2x14.

the profits? 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

Q.-What happened to make you think that?

A .- I wanted Gilbert Pugsley to carry out his part of the agreement and he found the flooring was bad and the would not. I was afraid I would not get the money. I did not have much faith in anybody at that time. It was impossible to tell what would

To the commissioner-I never got have to be taken out and how long the more than a quarter or a third of what was required for the bridge. I knew what came afterwards would be required. I believe pine plank for the \$990 was furnished. I swear that all of my own was furnished. To Dr. Stockton-I objected to the

drawing of the \$209 draft. I objected ince, from which he could not be to Wm. Pugsley. He was the only sparer Mr. Pugsley was then a memone present when it was drawn. ber of the government and I was glad don't know the time of the draft. to depend on his knowledge and assisdon't know as I gave him any reason. I said I guessed there was time enough commended Stackhouse and Retallick 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 belief they were not. The \$800 draft penters, as there is work in making was drawn first. It was on the day I signed the receipt. There was a penters do not seem to understand. I few days difference between the drawing of the drafts. The \$200 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 \$650 long before 11th August. I got \$600 first and \$50 afterwards. I received one of those drafts in the morning. I received \$600 the same day, in about an hour after. I think it was Gilbert Pugsley who paid it to me. I got the \$50 a month or six weeks after that. Wm. Pugsley paid the \$50 to me together with some money Gilbert borrowed from me. Gilbert was sick then I think. The \$209 draft may have been a couple of days after the first draft was drawn. It was after I went to Halifax the second time. The timber was here. The timber had not been supplied by me when the first draft was drawn. It was bought but not delivered when

I got the \$600 them, and they were to get men as (Q) Had you any conversation with Stackhouse or Retallick as to the difreasonable as they could. I said we ference between you and Pugsley? might get some additional laborers at (A.) Yes, I told them. We went in less wages, who could do rough work, one day to Pugsley's office but they such as staging, etc., and would not were not in. Afterwards when we cost so much. Retallick said that made the written agreement to go there was no saving in not employing back the second time I saw them to- good workmen. I said there was gether. I think that was made in something in that too, but I would the C. P. telegraph office. Retallick, trust them to make the best and most Stackhouse, Gilbert Pugsley, Wm. economical arrangements they could. Pugsley, and I were there. Wm. Calling your attention to a paper

Pugsley drew the paper at my re- produced ,a report of the engineer,

quest. It was that I was to go back sioner for my balance, but got no an- and furnish about \$700 more stuff for swer that I remember. If I got any the bridge. The reason of this was letter from Mr .Winslow I have it. I that though I might be wrong, I got dissatisfied. I think I have a copy Q.—Did not Winslow write you a letter saying that Hon. Mr. Pugsley of that paper. I had not stated to Stackhouse, Retallick, or Pugsley, the figure which I was geting the timber for in Halifax. I stated to Gilbert Pugsley that there would be ordinary profit on it. I don't think Wm. Pugsley knew of that price.

Examination of this witness postponed to 3 p.m. to produce papers and letters. A. W. Macrae stated that he appear-

ed as counsel for Mr. Collins. W. C. Rudman Allan called and sworn. I furnished the material to the public works department mentioned in the three bills produced. I produced my books twice on Saturday. Will have them here again at 3 o'clock. This material was furnished by me to the department without any distinct arrangement. I think I had a conversation with chief commissioner Ryan at the time, saying that I would like to furnish the goods required at current rates. I did so. Sometimes I got a telephone from the bridge, sometimes from Pullen's house and elsewhere. I always know about Stackhouse or Retallick certifying the bills. I did not give it

sent what was asked for. any attention. I thing 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. furnished oil by the barrel I charged 68 cents per gallon. At that time that was the market price. I did not charge the government more than the prevailing market price.

Adjourned till 3 p.m. AFTERNOON SESSION. In the afternoon the chief commissizes. I picked the timber at Halifax | sioner of public works read a telegram as I would pick it for myself. I from T. B. Winslow, stating that ex-Commissioner Ryan was ill and could not come down on the morning train. dence. 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 pure 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 visit ed St. John. The company now had as their agent Mr. Crawford, Gabriel Crawford, he thought. Witness preferred the elephant brand of lead to Brandram's. Could not say which was the higher priced. 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 ar-

> he had not finished his evidence at the hour of adjournment. Dr. Stockton then read the agree

> commissioner of public works from

made arrangements with respect to rc-

pairs of suspension bridge in 1892. A

great many pieces ends of timber,

floor stringers, were decayed and ap-

parently in a very dangerous condit-

ion. I consulted Mr. Heans. We

We could not make up a specification.

work would take ,or exactly what

would have to 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 prov-

tance as he lived in St. John. He re

as good men. I made enquiries; un-

derstood they were ship carpenters,

and heard them very highly recom-

very glad to get them, being ship car-

long lock scarfs which ordinary car-

had not then heard of their being

employed by Geo. F. Baird to work or

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 under-

stood those men were in a kind of

partnership and worked together. I

hired them together. One claimed to

day more. I agreed to their charges.

said and he still has them. I told

ordinary wages were \$2 to \$2.50 per

day. I said that was high; that ship

corpenters up in my part of the count-

ry would be glad to get \$1.50 a day. I

would have brought men from some

other place if the wages had been too

What arrangement was arrived at?

Finally I told them I would engage

March, 1883, to to 10th Oct., 1892.

was paying for it. I think he told me of the cargo being from a wrecked vesment , which was as follows: St. John, N. B., Sept. 15, 1892. To Mr. John Collins:

Did you have any knowledge as to the prices and value of hard pine? trouble that you did not supply the rest of the timber? What was the difficulty?

It was a private matter partly.

O—Was it because of the division of the dideal division of the division of the division of the division of 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 R. RETALLICK. also. A dimension lot will cost much more than an indiscriminate lot. When you get the first run of a cargo you The bridge enuqiry was resumed a can pick out pretty near what you 10.45 Tuesday morning. want and get it sawed. The difference Hon. P. G. Ryan who was in attendof cost between dimension stuff and ance was called and sworn as the indiscriminate lots had been brought first witness. He said: I was chief to my attention before. Of my own

knowledge I did not know where hard pine was being sold. Could you go and procure dimension timber in Fisher'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 supports not fit to put a new floor on. St John.

out of a stranded cargo?

Was the price arranged with Mr. Collins the best you could do? It was the best that could be done at that ime. I thought the price was high, but as it was all to be sawed up into floring joists I did not know what better could be done. It was represened 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 painting of the bridge. Have seen that paper before. It came to me in the ordinary course of business. Mr. mended by all whom I asked. I was Sturdee was then frequently referred to by me for advice. He was looked upon as a friend of the government. Did you accede to the offer contain-

ed in that letter ? There was a good deal of talk before we got that far. I had been adhis river steamers. I came to St. John vised 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 had a lot of men to put to work and be a sort of boss and got 50 cents a was willing to furnish brushes, stages, etc., free besides his own supervision. Mr. Winslow took notes of all that was I agreed to his proposition and I understood this from Mr. Pugsley to be them to get on as many men as would all right. The latter was a member be needed, so that they would not of the government and I looked to him overcrowd the work. They said the 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

what do you say ? acted.

do not question that at all and I do not it. think that any one will.

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

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 if they 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 pay sheets.) cannot identify these. Of course whenever I came to the office these were shown me by Mr. Winslow in the ordinary 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 good faith under the agreement, beagreement.

How was the material arranged for? I have not a clear recollection of difficult to get in St. John. I also spoke to Wm. Pugsley, as a member of the government, and told Retallick that he might see him. I understood it would be attended to, but I don't remember very clearly about it. I met John Collins on the train one evening. 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 would cost. He said \$45 a thousand. 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 W. C. R. Allan resumed his evi- than ordinary white pine. I understood from him that the pine would be sawed to dimensions and would only 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 was attending to 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 pine himself and would require assistance. As Pugsley was looking after it I thought it would be safe to adoff the bridge. vance the money and help him out. We did not pay any more after the first advance was made until we got the certificate from Retallick of delivery of the timber.

Did you know that the material was got the impression somehow that this was out of a vessel wrecked near Halifax. I did not know what Collins

week. Checks were sent to Mr. Retallick. 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

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

referred to: May 26, '92, To H. Lawrance Sturdee:

I, the undersigned, do agree to furnish labor, brushes and ladders for performance of the above work on Suspension bridge, for the sum of \$2.50 per day for the men, and as it would be impossible for me to give the whole of my time to the work, I will place my foreman over the work at \$3 per day, and I will visit the bridge personally once a day free of charge. and I will visit the 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.

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

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.

were sent? No, and I do not know who received Mr. Pugsley-I think the money was

Witness, in answer to a question by Dr. Stockton, said he thought some of the money was sent to Mr. Pugsley to pay Mr. Collins. Collins had wired 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 tele-

After some more questions and crossquestions, witness said he remembered pretty high for hard pine. Mr. Winslow had seen Mr. Pugsley about it, and the explanation he received was

Witness said he had no personal

to know what he meant ,but never was told it could not be. If such tim- use I weigh 176 pounds, and never That is the report on which we got a reply. After that the pine came ber could have been procured here it felt better in my life. My wife has along regularly enough, so I thought Dr. Stockton-There is no doubt no more about it. There was some ing to Halifax for it. No persons in and has derived great help from them. but that the bridge needed repair. We question, but I could not understand

> 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 the bridge was got in St. John. many details of the business. The statement sent up by Mr. Pug-

sley was : Memo, re pitch pine timber purchased by the directions of the solicitor general at request of chief commissioner for Suspension bridge: Account already certified by Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse..... Retallick and Stackhouse....... \$737 0 Account as per present certificate... 990 0

\$1,727 00

- 1.414 00

Accounts paid: \$1,009 00 19. 200 00 20. 205 00 August 11.

Balance \$313 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. The department paid the money in

lieving it was a fair, square, business

transaction . To Dr. Stockton-Retallick & Stackthat. I spoke to Beckwith ,also to 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 \$3.50 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 you, 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 a day while charged for at \$2.50 what would you have done? I would have driven the whole crowd

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 the would be paid. They were to get them as economically as they could.

The men were to be paid every That would be done through

the price.

Extract from letter of J. H. Pullen

The enquiry was resumed at three oclock Tuesday afternoon. Hon. Mr.

checks representing the amounts were produced.

Did you know to whom these checks

placed in the Bank of B. N. A. for Mr. Collins.

gram, but could not do so.

the bill coming in and running up satisfactory.

such having been done. He was not

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 ir. 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 \$8 per cwt., but Mr. Allan had consented to furnish it for less. Witness had not 'earned whether or not the price of oil had dropped. He had looked upon 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 anyhing was going wrong he would have stopped it af once. He had confidence in Messrs.

Retallick and Stackhouse. 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 positions. 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. Geo. Godfrey said 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 were 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 could not tell how long he worked on

the bridge. There was no arrangement between himself and Mr. Retallick as reagrds pay. He had been getting \$2.50 per day while he was working or the stmr. David Weston for Mr. Retailick, and was continued at same pay Witness said he began to work on the bridge in August. Did not know whether it was the first, middle or latter part of the month. He worked on the bridge until it was nearly completed. He was not working on election

Dr. Stockton-What were you doing on that day? Witness-I was working for you. Dr. Stockton-I 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 Whitewayites and the Possible Results.

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

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

In St. Johns east three Whitewayites were elected, Scott, George Tessier 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 foreign exchanges upon the receipt of the news of the Whiteway victory.

The debt of this colony is now very heavy, and it is charged that the Whiteway party was mainly instrumental in increasing it. Public work of every description was stopped today, the government feeling unable to continue it without a reasonable prospect of floating bonds for the amount necessary to cover the expenditures. 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 in 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 workingmen.

ALMOST A TOTAL WRECK.

How to Regain Health and Strength Two Subscriptions, in one when Run Down by Overwork, Six Subscriptions, 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. William's Pink Pills offer a speedy and unfailing cure. They invigorate the blood,, restore the nerves, giving 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 knowledge as to whether or not hard I comenced using Pink Pills I weighed could get sense out of it. I wrote him pine could be procured in St. John, but about 140 pounds, while now after their

would have been just as good as go- also used Pink Pills for kidney trouble St. John had offered to supply the de- I cheerfully give you my testimonial partment with hard pine in the year in the hope that what I say may be 1892—at least he had no recollection of of benefit to some other sufferer in inducing him to try your wonderful aware that any of the pine used on 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.

IARD isn't in it.

It is just be-cause there is no lard in it, that COTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers. OTTOLENE IS PURE,

FUL, SATISFYING-none of the unpleasant odor

DELICATE, HEALTH-

necessarily connected with lard Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.



Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and arefully prepared. Remedies, used for years in vivate practice and for over thirty years by the copie wim entire success. Every single Specific special cure for the disease named.

9-Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25
10-Dyspepsia, Billousness, Constipation .25
11-Suppressed or Painful Periods. .25
12-Whites, Too Profuse Periods. .25
13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. .25
14-Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions. .25
15-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. .25
16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. .25
19-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. .25
20-Whooping Cough. .25
27-Ridney Diseases .25
28-Nervous Debility .100
30-Urinary Weakness. .25
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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 work and materials should be procured as cheaply as possible, and he says he trusted the superintendents to do this. It has been proved that they got the work as cheaply as they could, but that the province did not get the benefit of their exertions in this behalf. Mr. Ryan's intimation that his experience in St. John resembled that of the to Jericho sufficiently indicates his view of the character of some of the bridge transactions. It seems certain that Mr. Ryan did not know of the commissions taken by his superintendents. It does not appear that he knew the details of the hard pine transaction wherein Mr. Collins was represented as having received money which never reached him.

The character of the checks, drafts and letters were such as would have excited the suspicion of a less confiding official. It will strike the public that the minister in charge of the department might have been more careful than Mr. Ryan was to see that paint, oil and other material purchased was not obtained at twenty-five to fifty per cent. above the price for which they could have been bought in this town. Mr. Ryan's explanation of the apparent want of vigilance in many matters is that he had a ministerial colleague in St. John and trusted him rather fully in the arrangement of details. Mr. Ryan thought that Mr. Pugsley, being on the ground, would know better that he what was going of thirteen aldermen to whom it would on, and it is made to appear by the documents as well as by Mr. Collins' testimony that Mr. Ryan had some grounds for this opinion. But as yet there is no evidence to show that the then solicitor general acted the part of the Good Samaritan when Mr. Ryan got into the unpleasant predicament of the ancient traveller.

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. Two of those who were not churchmen spoke as if the harder problem was the question of union of their particular denomination with the Episcopal church. Perhaps it was assumed that if the Presbyterians or Methodists could unite with the Church of England either of these non-Episcopal bodies would find no difficulty in uniting with the other. There is indeed as between the Presbyterians and Methodists in Canada scarcely any difference which would be regarded as essential in a church organization. The economy is practically the same. Each body has its congregational court, and three representative courts or conferences about the quarterly meeting or session. Each has its positions of trust and responsibility, filled by election. The Presbyterian congregations choose

proval of a larger court. The Metho- and hasten that devoutly wished consummadist 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. Probably the same thing might be said as to doctrine. There are Presbyterian preachers who do not accept the Westminster Confession as an exact expression of their views, using words

in their ordinary sense. Pro bably there are many Methodist preachers who use the same freedom of interpretation in respect to Wesley's notes and sermons. So. as was remarked by one of the speakers, there is no assignable reason why Methodists and Presbyterians could not be organized into one body. Yet there are reasons, as is shown by the fact that for a century they have worked side by side in British America without even approaching union. Each has been content to carry on its own operations without agitating for a change of relationship. The inference is that the two bodies do not desire or have not desired to be one body. The man who comes forward and proposes to break up existing orders introduces an element of disturbance, using the word in no bad sense. The burden of proof is against him. He must give reasons. They must be strong, and persuasive grounds if they overcome the power of resistance that every new force meets. The vis inertiae is probably stronger in churches than in most institutions. Yet both of the churches mentioned have some experience in denominational union. Each is in Canada made up or two or more distinct religious bodies united into one. Each

> ... AN AMERICAN LINER.

is freer now to take up a new scheme

of union than it was a few years ago.

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 St. Louis is larger and more elegant than the crack ships of the New York line, which until the two big Cunarders were built were the set type in both languages. M best passenger ships in the world. The hope is entertained that the St. Louis may break the Atlantic record. But this is a thing to be tested. It was a noble and proper ambition for the United States to desire to produce ships of their own, made by their own people, from the produce of their own mines. The chances are that the experiment will not at first appear to be a complete success. But ultimately as the country learned to produce its own steel rails and other railway stock as good and as cheap as any other country so will it become in due time a great producer of steel ships.

The people of Toronto are holding a boodle investigation. It grows out of a proposed civic contract for the purchase of electric lighting plant. A Cleveland company was one of the tenderers, and Mr. Wheeler, a representative of the firm, seems to have stated that a Toronto alderman made a corrupt proposal to him. The alderman is charged with having asked for \$15,000, and to have given the names be necessary to pay \$1,000 each, the other \$2,000 being for himself. A list of all the Toronto aldermen, with have been ticked off by Alderman Stewart is in the possession of the judge holding the enquiry. The names are not made public, as there is yet no evidence to show that they knew anything about the transaction, which may have been an attempt of one man to get \$15,000 for himself. Among the despatches produced is one from the agent, who discoursed with the alderman to his firm, the Brush Electric company of Cleveland:

To S. M. Hammill, Brush Electric Co., Cleveland, O.: Important, you should be here Friday morn-ing. I have it planned. Requires fifteen ousand extra. (Signed) S. M. WHEELER. Many of the despatches are in ci-

An interesting communication from Rome to Mgr. Satolli instructs the Reman Catholics of the United States to sen'd the Peter's pence to the delegate in America and not directly to Rome. The Pope in his message says:

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

The prospects to which the message refers are connected with the Eastern churches, some of which are supposed to contemplate a union with Rome.

We have heard a good deal of the Solid South, which means a south that elects no republicans. But now there in a solid north. Twenty-one states. returning from 1 to 13 representatives each, have not elected a democrat from a single district. Four other states, electing 52 in all, have chosen only one democrat in each state. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, having in all 62 congressmen, return only 7 democrats. The state of New York, with its democratic record. elects republicans in 27 of its 34 ditricts. Seven states from the solid south have returned one or more dem-

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 faddist and every fad that is presented. The truth seems to be that women are naturally conservative, and that they have no natural affection for political freaks. Those who expect women voters to be revolutionists, or populists, or third party people, will probably find that woman suffrage will not work that way.

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 grit papers a little less than four years ago. We were then informed that Montreal West, which is the commercial centre, would elect an opposition candidate. The returns from this constituency were awaited with hope by those who put faith in such despatches. These returns showed a vote of 4,586 for the government candidate and 880 for his opponent.

The Moniteur Acadien says that the new member for Gloucester though bern in Richibucto, grew up in Pictou and could not speak French when he came to Moncton twelve years ago. But he had received a good English education in the Picton Academy, had been assistant editor of a Pictou paper, and was able to read French and to Venoit, who it apears is more properly M. Vignau, now speaks and writes English and French with facility. He is 31 years old, and so improvident as to own a newspaper.

Newfoundland electors show a disposition to go in herds. At the general election they elected nearly all Whiteway men. After the election trials the Goodridge party carried all before them, winning every seat they opened. Now the tide is the other way; they cannot gain an election at

Lord Salisbury's daughter is now engaged in writing campaign documents for the next election. The expremier is bringing up his family after the fashion in which he brought himself up , when he abandoned the paternal roof.

THE ENGLISH RAILROAD GUARD.

The guard is found on the station platform, where he looks at your ticket, opens and closes the door of the compartment, will try to see you well placed, according to your class, then hops into his van, and goes with the train on your journey. He is by no means the important person that the names of the thirteen alleged to for he has no opporunity to sit with the conductor is in the United States, the passengers, to talk politics, or horses, or railroads. He never rises to the rank of captain, as all conductors do in our southern states. He may become a Knight Templar, for all I know, but I never saw him with his waistcoat ablaze with the symbols of that order which so often decorate our own conductors. Doubtless in private life he is a man of influence in his neighborhood, but on duty he is a quiet servant, and his relations with the public are purely those of business. He is a tidy man in blue cloth uniform, with white metal buttons, and often wears a broad patent leather strap over one shoulder with white buckles and ornaments He sometimes carries a small bag, presumably for such papers as he needs to have, and is provided with a green flag to wave to the engine man as a signal to start the train, Altogether he is a simple, efficient, and civil official, and just here is a striking contrast between the men of the two countries. On the English railroads one never sees the conductor or ticket seller who scorns you if you ask a question, and gives the minimum of information with the maximum of brusqueness; one never sees the usher who stands n the gateway and bellows in articulate pride, then turns a quid in his cheek, and squirts tobacco juice into a corner.-Scribners' for November.

THEY ALL PROTEST.

(Delhi Reporter.) (Delhi Reporter.)

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 onion feels stronger, every oat field is shocked, rye strokes its beard, corn sticks up its ears, and every foot of land kicks. The horses even denounce the statement with a neigh. BRIDGE ENQUIRY.

(Continued from Page Three.)

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.

Hon. Mr. Ryan resumed the stand and examined by Dr. Pugsley. He that check for \$1,009 was sent to Mr. Pugsley to see that the lumber was delivered. My impression is that all the money was sent to you.

Was it the case that the hard pine being out of the province made it different from other articles? Oh, ves, and you did not think it un reasonable that payment should be

made on delivery. Do you remember asking me to see after the payment on delivery? Something took place, of course l do not remember very clearly now what it was.

You knew I would not know much about lumber and would rely on Stackhouse & Retallick's certificates? Knowing that I would only pay on

delivery and that the money would

be paid through me, would that ac-

count for the cheques being made payable to bearer? Yes, I think it would. We knew from Collins' receipts that he had arranged to get the money through you and that he got the money. We had his receipts as vouchers.

When the \$1,009 was advanced you knew that was about the amount of timber which was to be delivered? I expected that, but was surprised at the amount, which was larger than expected.

Dr. Stockton-I protest against thes interruptions on Mr. Pugsley's part and hope that you will endeavor to have the investigation carried on as to infer that he was badly treated by not being paid over the whole \$1,009. Would you say that I would do right or not under our whole agreement in paying over the whole amount when only \$737 had been delivered? A discussion arose between Dr. Pug

sley, Dr. Stockton and A. C. Smith as to who was the prosecutor. Mr. Smith said he did not wish to e considered as a prosecutor As representative of the people he had laid certain information before the government which he had obtained. As a result an investigation had been ordered by the government ,and that was now being carried on properly.

information as to persons not working on the bridge should be submitted in all fairness. He assumed the statements would not be made without some grounds. Chief commissioner-Do you think

it is wise that a post-mortem on yesterday's proceedings is desirable? Dr. Pugsley-How can you be serious and smile so?

Dr. Stockton-I cannot smile as you

The commissioner-Might I ask now that the investigation be resumed. Witness to Dr. Pugsley-The arrangement with Collins was irrespective of what he might pay for the timber. I would not, of course, enquire into that. I was aware that delay in delivery would be a very serious matter for the government. The interruption of traffic would be the most serious thing. The pine delivered was about exhausted and Collins not furhishing any more that should be a matter of anxious consideration to the

overseers. On 15th Sept. Retallick, Stackhouse and Collins agreed that he should have until the following Monday to deliver the timber under his contract-

from Thursday to Monday. Now I will ask you in view of the fact that he had represented that he had bought the timber but that it was five days overtime in delivery, would you say that was treating Mr. Collins unfairly ?

I don't know. I can't say that ne had not delivered the timber. But he had not

Then I say he ought to have delivered what he agreed to. Wuold you say, the timber not being delivered, that it was unreasonable for Retallick & Stackhouse on Thursday to stipulate with Collins that if the timber were not delivered on Monday next ,and he had to go to Halifax to get it, that the agreement should be void? If all the circumstances would bear

to be looked at I would think it unreasonable. I feel that these questions are rather argument. The chief commissioner-I feel some doubt as to the nature of this examination. Mr. Pullen seems to be ex-

some question about 15 gallons of turpentine. Dr. Pugsley—I will just ask more question on that subject.

I suppose the difficulties as to the timber would be better known to Stackhouse & Retallick on the ground than to you, would they not? Oh, of course. I sent the engineer down to consult with them. I heard afterwards the pine was being delivered and hearing no further complaints supposed the pine was being

delivered as before. It has been stated that after the extension of Collins' time he started for Halifax, and having got as far as Sussex telegraphed that he would not proceed?

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?

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 pay-

The draft was Oct. 21, 1892, drawn to order of Bank of B. N. A. by Wm. Pugsley . Dr. Stockton-There is nothingabout

hard pine or Mr. Collins then, is there? On 22nd October the check was drawn, pay ple to Mr .Pugelev. There is nothing about hard pine

Where is the letter that advised the drawing of the draft? Don't know. I suppose it said: I do not remember having said have been filed. The draft was drawn in St. John and the advice might have been given to the secretary in my ab-

or Collins there, is there?

sence.

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 question was repeated. The commissioner-It is a most improper question, which would never have been put in a court of law, but I will allow it.

A.-I would not have done husiness in that way. I would cotainly have about \$100 worth. I can not tell how asked Mr. Pullen to charge for what much, could tell by referring to my he did and provided and not to cover books. it up in his men's wages. I supposed he was paying the \$2.50 to his men. do as well by the government as any 27th.

To the commissioner—At that time To Haley Bros—I was directed to do which the pine could have been got, duced the entry of transfer. The To Dr. Stockton-I did not know that amount was transferred in a lump Stackhouse went to Halifax and pur- sum. Haley Bros.' account was prochased pine for the bridge. If Dr. duced and compared with Mr. Far-Pugsley went or sent any one I would mer's books. The comparison showed expect the charge to be just what, that Haley Bros charged several dolhad been paid.

There is a charge in public accounts than Mr. Farmer had charged. \$35 Halifax to look after pine. If he went Haley Bros,' account, where the same there for that purpose the purchase lumber was sold by Mr. Farmer for he would make would be for the government and any advantage in it would be for the government? Certainly.

Dr. Pugsley then suggested that all As there was a difficulty about the Fisher was a large dealer in hard pine you instructed Beckwith to come down and see Pugsley? Yes. I told him to look around and see what could be done. Agreement between Retallick and

Collins produced as follows: I authorize you to purchase for Retallick, for delivery at St. John, N. B., 98 sticks of hard pine, at \$45 per M., to be delivered at St. John not later than Monday next, otherwise. next, otherwise this order will be void. Size,

Would you consider that fair to Collins?

No, I would not. Fred E. Sayre, called and sworn: To Dr. Pugsley-I have a timber pond in the city. Used to keep pitch pine in stock; do not now. The unbled is the best if you can get it. There is lots that is not bled. In ordinary orders you do not specify the kind. I had very little in 1892; Fisher had some. Don't konw anything about the sticks for the bridge. They would be shorts principally, I suppose. For small quantities delivered here \$40 would be about right. I would not guarantee to deliver pitch pine either bled or unbled. I don't know what Fisher's stock was. I could have supplied it, but had not it on hand. would have had to get it from the states. Only knew from hearsay what was paid for pine when the

bridge was repaired before. To Dr. Stockton-I can tell a bled quired. from an unbled stick. About \$40 would be a fair price for dimension stuff in carload lots. If it were not sawn, a rough lot of stuff, it would be worth less. It would cost about \$3 per M. to saw it ,taking it say from Fisher's pond, but that is outside of the cartage. For the handling would be about \$2 per M. each way.

What would it cost to take from Fisher's pond over to Galey mill by water, saw it and then haul it to the bridge?

Say \$7 per M. It would be \$9 to an Indiantown mill. I was not asked as to the supply of hard pine for that bridge. If I had to supply pine at a low price I would get it from the south and bring it up by onerated. As to Mr. Allan there is three months. For a good price I schooner. That would take two or could get it in a week from Boston. Dr. Stockton—And a ton of white have brought the pine by water before lead at two cents a pound more than 1st September. Can't say whether there was stock in Fisher's pond to supply or not.

To Dr. Pugsley-To get the pine by rail would cost more than by water. It would be re-cut there instead of

If you got an order in August, 1892, for delivery on 1st September, to be cut to dimension, would \$45 be out of the way?

To Dr. Stockton-I have built ships. Would look out ahead to get mater-

Hon. P. G. Ryan resumed: Dr. Pugsley produced the following telegram as the one sent by Collins to Stackhouse & Retallick:

16th Sept., 1892. Rec'd at St. John and dated at Suss To Retallick and Stackhouse, Sus Bridge, St. John: Telegraph Ryan could not furnish timber. Home in evening train

(Rush delivery.) JOHN COLLINS. Mr. Collins did not apply to me for any extension of time in which to deliver lumber.

To the commissioner-Did there seem to be a number of drafts drawn by Mr. Pugsley, who was not a contracter" How did you explain that? As I said before, that he being a member of the government in St. John I looked to him to see to the business here. I expected that he was taking care of the whole matter. Had anything transpired between

you and Pugsley that he was to look after such matters? Yes. My instructions to Winslow were that the moneys of the department should only be paid out for consideration. I expected him to satisfy

himself as to the performance of all werk. Dr. Pugsley-Did you have any reason to believe that I was acting in other than good faith?

No. not to my knowledge Dr. Stockton-That receipt of 11th August is for lumber furnished, is it

Yes. I would write such a receipt if lumber was actually delivered. If not delivered I would say for "lumber to be delivered.

To Dr. Pugsley-I have never been informed that Stackhouse bought the timber. I always supposed the timber was being supplied under the original arrangement. I never was told that you went to Halifax to buy the timber. I would not think it was necessary to pay two men to go to

Halifax to buy the hard pine. To 2 p m. standard.

AFTERNOON SESSION R. C. Farmer was the first witness called after dinner. He said: I reside in St. John. I am now in Mr. Likely's employ in the lumber business. was in Mr. Fisher's employ in 1892. remember selling pitch pine for the Suspension bridge in 1892. The first lot, about 400 feet, was bought by Mr. Collins. I think Joe. Stackhouse got

Witness reading from his book-He got 2,987 feet. I charged \$32.50 a If Stackhouse went to Halifax and thousand for it. The whole amount bought pine for the bridge would you cost \$104.44. That was afterward not expect the price charged to the transferred to Messrs. Haley Bros. government to be the price paid, to- They took it to the mill to saw and to gether with his necessary expenses? a plane. The dates of entry were from Yes. I looked on him as an officer June 11th to Aug. 27th. It was transof the department and expected him to ferred to Haley Bros. about August

other officer of the government would . Dr. Stockton-To whom did you render that amount? supposed \$45 was the best price at so by Stackhouse. Witness here prolars more a thousand for some lumber or Stackhouse's expenses going to a thousand was entered on Messrs

> \$32.50 a thousand. Witness-About July 2nd there was an agreement to supply the remainder for \$30 a thousand. At this time Mr. pine, and at that time he had about the usual amount on hand.

Witness was here shown Mr. Collins' bill, and asked if he could have furnished the same kind of pine. Witness said he could have done so, but for not less than \$50 a thousand because he would have to cut it out of large logs. He thought his firm was applied to to furnish such sizes.

I think Mr. Collins and Mr. Stackhouse applied to us for such, but we could not furnish it under \$50. We had lumber in the pond at that time which would have answered and I informed the gentlemen of this fact. We were selling the rough lumber for 40 to 45 cents a cubit foot. That would be about \$37.50 per thousand as it is generally sold. The pitch pine we have is the best, as far as I know, that is brought to St. John. I don't know of any better.

To Dr. Pugsley-I was with Mr. Fisher about seven years. He was a large dealer at that time. Witness, asked to explain the difference between bled and unbled pine, said the bled was the pine when the pitch was taken from it. Continuing-

The great part of pine brought here is bled. Unbled pine will last longer than bled in this country. In a bridge like the suspension it would be prudent to get the best. The greater part of the pine we had on hand in 1892 was bled. We had considerable sawn pine on hand, but none of the sizes re-We sell Messrs. Haley Bros. large

quantities if lumber. Mr. Stackhouse first took the prices to the mill, then he left the matter in the hands of Haley Bros. We are in the habit of making a lower rate to dealers like Haley To the chief commissioner-I think

the bled is just as good for bridge purposes, but the unbled would last longer. Chief-I am led to believe that the unbled is the proper material to use for bridges. What do you say?

There is no doubt that the unbled would last longer than the bled. To Mr. Pugsley-I can tell in every case whether or not a stick of pine is To chief-All we import is supposed to be unbled, but it is just the same. Dr. Stockton-I did not see any of the pine brought from Halifax. I do

not know whether it was as good as that we had or not. J. A. Likely was then sworn. He said: I have a knowledge of pitch pine The pitch pine that comes to this market is the best that comes from the south. I never saw better and I have been in New York and other cities. The question of bled and unbled pine never comes up when ordering. We simply order the best of pitch pine. I

was not in business in 1892. To Dr. Pugsley-I have been connected with the lumber business all my life. I do not know that there is bled or unbled pine on the market. I do not think any wood would keep as long when the sap or pitch is taken from it.

Mr. Pugsley-You will agree with me, will you not, that the durability of

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2nd there was

and Mr. Stack such, but we nder \$50. We at that time rered and I inof this fact. igh lumber for er thousand as The pitch pine John. I don't

was with Mr. ars. He was a nd unbled pine, pine when the

brought here ill last longer . In a bridge uld be prudent reater part of ble sawn pine the sizes re-

y Bros. large Ir. Stackhouse he mill, then hands of Ha habit of makers like Haley

ioner-I think or bridge purwould last

t the unbled he bled tell in every ick of pine is

t is supposed t the same. Halifax. I do

sworn. He of pitch pine to this maries from the and I have other cities. unbled pine itch pine. I

been conbusiness all hat there is e market. I uld keep as

pine depends upon whether it is bled

It is not supposed to be bled at all, Witness said he furnished a large amount of lumber for the I. C. R., C. P. R. and other roads. The sawing was done for \$3 per thousand.

Wm. H. Jenkins was then called. To Dr. Pugsley-I live in Carleton. I am a shipwright. I know Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse. I was employed to work on the bridge by them in 1892. I do not know at what date was employed. I worked until the bridge was nearly completed. There was no other Jenkins employed there at the time. 'Vitness said he thought the "W. Jenkins" mentioned in the pay sheet wa limself. He was engaged every week after he went there

Continuing-I got \$2.50 per day There was a large number of men employed on the bridge when I was there I could not give the names of all who were employed on the bridge while I was there. A number were strangers. Mr. Pugsley said he claimed that wines; was the man whose name appeared on the pay sheets as W. and

C. Jenkins, etc. Witness-There was a man employ ed on the bridge whose name I think was Goggen, but I think it was pronounced half a dozen different ways. To Dr. Stockton-I do not know when Goggen came to work on the bridge I heard him called Goggen.

Before going on the bridge I was working on longshore with Mr. Stackhouse's father. I was working on the ship McLeod on Quinn's blocks before going or bridge. Worked there till work was completed. I was out of employment after I stopped working on the McLec J. I do not know how long. It might have been a week, a fortnight, three weeks or a month. got no memory to swear to any particular date at all.

Dr. Stockton-Did you know a man who worked on the bridge named I knew several Tooles who worked

on the bridge. (Laughter). To Mr. Pugsley-There were three or more men working on the bridge

Mr. Pugsley-I knew a man who place today from the Hill Methodist worked on the bridge named Goggen. have an uncle, Ned Toole, who work- Oh God, Our Help In Ages Past, and ed on the bridge, also a cousin, Daniel Toole. My uncle was generally called Mr. Pugsley-I might state that Mr.

Stackhouse informs me that there were only three Tooles working on the Witness-My uncle and cousin were

working on the bridge all the time I was there, and I think before. I stopped working before the bridge was completed won't swear that my uncle and cousin stopped working when I did. Sometimes I go by the Mr. Pugsley-I have looked through

several of these pay sheets and I have been unable to find one where the three times. Stockton furnished Dr. Pugsley

with the names of several men whom it is alleged worked on the bridge and whom he was unable to find. Adjourned till 9.30, standard, this

BED CANDLESTICKS.

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

WANTED TO BORROW.

Little girl-Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen eggs. She wants to put them under

Neighbor-So youv'e got a hen setting, have you? I didn't know you

Little girl-No, ma'am, we don't, but Mrs. Smith's going to lend us a hen that's going to set, and ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs we'd find a nest ourselves.—Rochester Union.

Are you

WEAK NERVOUS? TIRED SLEEPLESS? PALE > BLOODLESS THIN DYSPEPTIC?

you need

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder,

restores the bloom of health. All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Mfd. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John. N.B.

that the started

PROVINCIAL.

The Travelling Dairy in Queens Co.

About the Usual Amount of Lumbering in Albert this Winter.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

ALBERT CO.

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

Hillsboro, there is eight inches of snow, and with the cool weather the sleighing is excellent. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pine of Salem, Mass., who have been visiting relatives and friends in Hillsboro and other

At Turtle Creek, ten miles from

parts of the province, returned to their home this morning. Mr. Pine formerly belonged to Kent Co. The funeral of Harold, son of Jordan Steeves, who died on Tuesday of croup, took place this afternoon.

An unusual amount of lumbering will be done in this part of the county this winter. W. H. Duffy is going into the work quite extensively. He expects to put out about two millions. Other operators are going to do more than usual, and the prospects for the place are bright at the present time. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 8.—The funeral

of the late Mrs. Eliza Rogers took church, the services beir conducted Edward W. Toole, recalled, said: I by the Rev. W. E. Johnson. Hymns, There Is No Night In Heaven, were sung by the choir and congregation, and the ever solemn and beautiful Dead March was played as the casket was conveyed to and from the church The pallbearers were Frank Carney, Capt. T. R. Hamilton, Wm. Kinney, Wm. A. West and Allan Robinson. The interment was at the new cemetery at this village.

The repairs to the roadway of the Shepody river bridge have been completed under the supervision of W. A. West .

There is, since the recent storm, fourteen inches of snow in Lumsden and fifteen inches in Caledonia Settlement. There was fair sleighing here name of Toole appears more than yesterday and today and the "music of the bells" was heard for the first me this season The schooner Susie Prescott arrived

yesterday from Salem, Mass., and is loading deals at Albert for St. John. The Seattle is loading at Alma for St. C. S. Starratt left this morning for Moncton to assume the business management of the branch of the Bellin-

ger Institute now being established in the railway town. Hopewell Cape, Nov. 6.-The Bark Queen of the Fleet sailed last evening for Liverpool, E. C. Her cargo of deals was shipped by J. Nelson Smith

of Coverdale. Captain Joseph Cook, the contractor for the building of Captain Thomas Pye's new residence, has received the frame and the entire complement of rough lumbr via scows from Gray's Island. It was supplied by Isaiah Duffy of Shenstone. Workmen are on the ground and the work of erection will be hurried along. The plans were drawn by a St .John architect and this residence will be the most modern and probably the finest in the village. The schooner A. J. sailed for the loggins this morning to load coal for

St. John. Nov. 8.—This was a very busy day in Mr. Justice Wright's, parish of Hopewell , civil court. In the case of the Massey-Harris company v. William A. Sprague, D. Grant of Moncton appeared for the company and C. A. Peck, Q. C., for defendant. An adjournment was made to Saturday the seventeen-

The cause of the same company v. D. O. Woodworth, Mr. Peck demanded that the bond be given for costs as the plaintiffs resided out of the province. Plaintiff's counsel elected to be

In the matter of the same company v. George Berry it transpired that the wrong party had been served with the writ of summons by Constable Stewart. Mr. Berry went to see Mr. Grant after being served with the process and that gentleman told him he need not attend the court today, as he was evidently not the maker of the note held by the company ,but as Mr. Berry asked him for a writing to that effect he refused, but said his word was good enough. However Mr. Berry thought it prudent to attend the court

today, and on his behalf Mr. Peck moved for costs. To this Mr. Grant strenuously objected. Mr. Berry will seek to recover material damages. The country seems to have been flooded with what some choose to cail 'lien notes" and they are a fertile

source of litigation. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 13 .- The following are the officers of Hopewell lodge, I.O.G.T., Albert, for the ensuing quarter: Isaac Prescott, C.T.; Flora Wilbur, V.T.; J. Alex. Fullerton, P.C.T.; Rev. W. E. Johnson, chap.; J. L. Bishop, sec.; Hallie McLane, A.S.; J. E. Dean, F.S.; Rebecca Reid, treas.; Lyda Fullerton, M.; Arthur Bleakney, D.M.; Silas Turner, G.; Maggie Atkinson, S.J.T.; Newton Stiles, S.

CHARLOTTE CO. St. Andrews, Nov. 7.-A snow storm set in here about eleven o'clock Monday night, the wind blowing from the northeast. The storm increased in violence during the night and continled without intermission all day. About six inches of snow has fallen on the level, making good sleighing. The farmers, many of them at least, have been caught napping. There are thou- pleted. sands of acres of turnips yet in the

fields unpulled and several other thousands in temporary pits, which, if the frost continues and the snow remains, sands in temporary pfts, which, if the frost continues and the snow remains, will prove in most cases a total loss.

A lot of turnips recently forwarded from St. Andrews to Bosten did not realize enough to cover freight, duty

CANADA

THE LAND

WE LIVE IN realize enough to cover freight, duty

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

ing as brakeman on the Central rail-

Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Dr. reside in the future. Ambition lodge, I. O. G. T., will

will go towards erecting a temperance Thursday evening.

ing regalia for the order.

merson for Mr. Perry.

in aid of public hall fund. Sussex, Nov. 15.-It became generally known about town yesterday that a wedding was to take place in the Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock in the evening, the principals being Her-

ecipient of many costly presents of the liberal conservative party. It is said that Geo. H. White is to

fit up a handsome and spacious hall in the second flat of his new brick building this fall for the use of society and other meetings. Hon. Solicitor General White

been attending supreme court in Fredericton, returned home today. Harry Orr, a Sussex young man, time past, returned home yesterday. Daniel Trites of Humphrey & Trites Petitcodiac, was on business in Sussex today.

last week.

David Stewart is failing rapidly. still intoxicated with joy. For par ticulars apply at the rectory.

He will give a marvellous exposure of spirit phenomena, with a Japanese and high-class variety entertainment Thursday and Friday evenings in Scholey's hall. This is said to be remarkable performance, and doubtless there will be a full house as the

Cambridge, Nov. 5.-The travelling dairy, under the skilful management of Messrs. Peters and Hubbard, stopped at the Narrows recently. Their test of milk was as follows: Buttermilk from their own churn, .15; buttermilk furnished by Geo. Robinson, 4; new milk furnished by Geo. Robinson, 6.4; skimmed milk furnished by Geo .Robinson, 1.1; new milk furnished by John Robinson, Jr., 5; new milk

elected to fill the vacancy in the board of trustees caused by the death of Wilmot White. \$175 was voted for all school purposes : The Methodist church, which been in course of construction during

KINGS CO.

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

Murray of English settlement, is moving to Halifax, where she intends to hold a concert in the Guild hall on Friday evening, Nov. 16th. Proceeds

A social party was held at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Ellison or Court King, I. O. F., of this place in tend holding an oyster supper in a few

weeks. The proceeds are for procur-Havelock, Nov. 7.-A disagreeable snow storm prevailed here on Monday night and Tuesday. Sleighs are out today, although the foundation is not good for sleighing.

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

The Rev. Isaiah Wallace is holding special meetings here at present. A basket social will be held on Thursday

bert Sproul, dentist, of Newcastle, sec ond son of Conductor Sproul of the Sussex train, and Miss Bessie Millar, als of Newcastle. As a result the church was well filled, principaly by ladies, who usually take the greatest interest in such events. Rev. Mr. Southerland was promptly on hand and tied the nuptial knot. The bride was accompanied to the altar and given away by Dr. J. J. Daley, assisted by Miss Sproul, sister of the groom, while Edward L. Morrison of the firm of W. B. McKay & Co. ably assisted the groom. To Mrs. Dr. Daley much praise is due for her efficient rendering of music after the wedding. A very pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Conductor and Mrs. Sproul. The happy bride was made the

Clarence Spooner, ex-editor and proprietor of the Kings county Record, was in Sussex today soliciting support and interest in a new weekly paper soon to be issued by him at Hampton. He is said to have succeeded very well. Mr. Spooner proposes to call his paper The Kings County News, and to devote its influence to the interest

Geo. W. Fowler, barristers, who had

who has resided in Boston for some

CARLETON CO.

Centreville, Nov. 9.-Within the last fortnight thirteen have joined Rising Star council, R. T. of T. Rev. W. J. Thompson is expected to speak at the Methodist church tonight and will remain over Sunday. Both here and at Florenceville Royal Templars are

John A. Carpenter of Bloomfield, who was so seriously injured by falling in his barn, is improving. Drs. Colter, Hand and Bearisto were in attend-

Ella, David Antworth's only daughter, was buried by Rev. Jos. Perkins

Rev. J. E. Flewelling held service at Digby Wednesday evening. On his return he was agreeably surprised, and judging by appearances he is Next week we are to be favored with a visit from Prof. W. W. Dayton.

prices are not unreasonable.

furnished by John Robinson, Sr., 4.2; new milk furnished by David Fowler, 5.2. The meetings were a success in every particular. The attendance was large and many sections of the parish At the annual school meeting, held at the Narrows, W. H. White was

the summer months at the Narrows, east side, is now being rapidly com-

Sanford Hovey, of this place, who

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be found in another part of this paper.

SHOULD SECURE IT.

Address

Nov. 6.-Rev. M. P. King preached

his farewell sermon at the Baptist

church, Narrows, on the evening of

the 28th ult. His text was as follows:

be of grace, to the end the promise

might be sure to all the seed." Rom-

ans, iv:16. On the Tuesday following a

farewell meeting was held at the Nar-

rows. The three churches , Narrows,

MacDonald's Corner and Mill Cove,

over which he was pastor, were large-

ly represented. J. MacD. Belyea was

MacDonald, Z. O. Wilson, T. A. Ferris,

and others. The speakers expressed

regret that Mr. King had thought it

his duty to sever the tie that existed

between himself and the people. Mr.

King in reply said some kind words

in regard to the people of Cambridge.

Mrs. M. P. King presided at the or-

gan. She, assisted by an excellent

choir, rendered many appropriate sel-

ections. By the unanimous vote of

the meeting the reverend gentleman

churches, together with \$40 in cash.

On Wednesday morning, October 31st,

Mr. King and family left for their

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

other meteor was projected, and still an-other, until he counted six, each projected upwards from the horizon in a direction due

was presented with a recommendation

Therefore it is of faith, that it might

was married to Miss Laura Day of Long Reach recently, returned Thursday.

Mrs. Capt. Newman, formerly Miss Georgia MacDonald, who was married in Boston has returned home.
Queens Own lodge, I. O. G. T., elected the folowing officers for the ensuing term on last Monday: Herbert Hughes, C. T.; Mabel Straight, V. T.; Maud White, S. J. T.; Charles Strong, sec.; Mrs. Pearce, T.; Mrs. Newman, F. S.; George Robinson, M.; Dr. M. C. MacDonald, C.; Wallace MacDonald, G.; James Robinson, S.

Nov. 6.—Rev. M. P. King preached

tended trip to New York, Niagara and Montreal.

Thomas Goecker, a former resident of this place, was here last week on a visit. He lives in Richibucto, and carries his age well.

The steamer Wylo, deal laden, went ashore at Oak Point on Thursday night. She was in charge of "Gentleman Johnny," and was away off her course when she struck the mud. The cargo is being taken out of her and brought to Chatham. She is not expected to be got off until next spring tides. She is drawing 16½ feet and is lying in 9 feet of water. It is said that the pilot told the captain when the steamer struck that it was only a lump and to give her full speed ahead and she would get over it. Four bells were given and the steamer dug her way further into the soft mud, and is now lying half out of water.

half out of water.

Great activity has prevailed for some time past in preparing for the winter's work in the woods. Teams are daily leaving laden with necessary supplies, and a good season is anticipated by the perators. Wages are good and men are in demand.

SUNBURY CO. Blissville, Nov. 7.—By invitation of Siar of the Boyne L. O. L., Rev. F. C. Hartley preached a commemoration sermon on the evening of Nov. 5th, in the Baptist church at Patterson Settlement, to a large and attentive audience. at Patterson Settlement, to a large and attentive audience.

H. Edwards of Fairville has taken up his residence at Hoyt Station, on the farm he recently purchased there. Mr. Edwards will have a party of men at work making lime barrel hoops during the winter, and has erected suitable buildings for that purpose.

A foot of snow fell her yesterday, during a heavy northeast storm, putting a stop to the fall ploughing for the present.

John E. Smith has had a party in the woods logging for the last month. Joseph Hoyt & Son have also commenced their winter's lumber operations. elected chairman. The meeting was addressed by L. J. Ferris, M.P.P., Jas. James MacAlary, Rev. M. P. King

Son have also commenced their winfer's lumber operations.

Tracy Station, Nov. 10.—A cabbage grown on the Jeremiah Tracy estate is quite a curiosity. There were eighteen heads of cabbage which grew on the same root, all of which together are the size of an ordinary cabbage. bage.
Mrs. Marshall Harris died of consumption on the 9th inst., leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.
Chester Tracy, who accidentally shot his to the favorable consideration of all foot over a month ago, is able to be around again.

Chas. Tracy saw a moose on the railroad near her on the 5th inst. Deer are very plentiful here. Several have been shot.

new field of labor in the "valley of the Fredericton, Nov. 14.—The following judg-Chatham, Nov. 6.—A real winter storm struck here this morning at 6.30. It is snowing heavily at this time of writing and there is now about eight inches of "the beautiful" covering the face of the country. All the small boys have arisen to the occasion, and dog teams are in consequence to be seen on all sides, much to the disgust of timid lady nedestrians. Crilly v. Municipality of the City of St. John-Judgment for defendants on demurrer.

The Dominion Type Founding company v.
The Gazette Publishing company. New trial
refused; Landry, J., dissenting.
Chisholm v. Burns-Appeal dismissed with all sides, much to the disgust of timid lady pedestrians.

A small-sized cyclone struck this part of the country on Saturday night. Fences and temporary buildings in the open country were levelled, and at Black River, eight miles south of this town, large trees were broken off like pipe-stems. People from the outlying country say that if the blow had continued for a few minutes longer many houses would have been destroyed. A singular appearance in the heavens is reported as having been witnessed on Friday evening, and some fancy there may be some connection between it and the blow of a night later. It, appears that a man living in Napan was out attending to his stock about '11 p. m., when he observed a brilliant light in the southern heavens. Upon looking in that direction he saw a meteor explode and burst into a thousand fragments. While he was looking, another meteor was projected, and still another. costs. This was an equity appeal from the decision of Judge Fraser, ordering defendant to account to plaintiff as a partner for the construction of the Caraquet Railway com-The Merchants' Insurance Co. v. Schofield—Plaintiff to be allowed only such costs as they would have been entitled to as if defendant had made an offer to suffer judgment by default immediately after filing and service of declaration, and upon plea, and plaintiffs had accepted same. Defendant not to be allowed any costs. No costs to either party on this application.

Black v. Brown—Cause remitted to Judge. Black v. Brown—Cause remitted to Judge Barker, to order a nonsuit.

Brown v. Cameron—Motion for judgment quasi nonsuit refused , with costs, on the ground that affidavit used did not state that the notice of trial had not been countermanded. manded.

Lovett v. Snowball—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Purtle v. Heney—Appeal from Kings county court; allowed without costs.

Byrne v. Rainnie—New trial ordered unless plaintiff agrees upon Dec. 10th to reduce verdict to \$100.

upwards from the horizon in a direction due west. The appearance of each was red, and the light of them was quite apparent to the observer. Each appeared to explode at about the same point in the firmament, but no noise was heard. It appeared as if some mighty Roman candle was being displayed. The story of this man, who, by the way, is a man of strict integrity, is partly corroborated by a woman in the same settlement, who saw a light reflected into the window of a dark room where she was lying in bed, and verdict to \$100.

The following general rule was promulgated by the court: It is ordered that Friday in the second week of each term shall be the regular day for motions instead of Saturday of that week, on which day motions shall have the preference of ordinary business, which, however, shall be proceeded with after the motions are concluded. Provided however, that one or more of the indees a dark room where she was lying in bed, and at about the hour stated. Will the successor of Prof. Carpmael make a note of this of Prof. Carpmael make a note of this event?

The dewelling house of R. McNaughton, at Black River, was damaged by fire on Friday last, a large hole being burned in the roof.

A serious accident happened to a man named Whitty, at Bay du Vin, one day last week. He was in company with several others on a truck wagon, and the horses starting unexpectedly, he was thrown under the wheels, one of which came in contact with his head, stripping the scalp clear from behind the right ear up over the top of the head. Dr. Baxter was summoned two days after and found the scalp much swollen, and was forced to bring it into place with surgical pins and lacing. It will be a tedious matter to make a thorough recovery.

Dr. Yorston of Truro was entertained here on Friday evening by some friends. The doctor was on his way home from an exhowever, that one or more of the judges will sit in court on the second Saturday when business may require.

The courts for the final revision of the dominion electoral lists have been fixed for the different parishes and towns of the county of York as follows:

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 10 a. m., Mayor's office, City hall City hall.

New Maryland, Dec. 8, 3 p. m., David M. New Maryland, Dec. 8, 3 p. m., David M. Fisher's.

Manners Sutton, Dec. 10, 1 p. m., Samuel B. Hunter's store.

North Lake, Dec. 12, 7 p. m., George H. Clark's store.

McAdam, Dec. 13, 12 noon, McAdam house.

Canterbury, Dec. 13, 4 p. m., Luke Lawson's hotel.

Kingsclear, Dec. 15, 3 p. m., Springhill hotel.

St. John, N. B. was married to Miss Laura Day of tended trip to New York, Niagara and Mont- | Marysville, Dec. 17, 3 p. m., Marysville

Applications to amend, add to or strike names off the supplementary lists, as preliminarily revised and posted throughout the county, must be made according to law and filed with J. W. McCready, revising officer; or mailed by registered letter, addressed to him at Fredericton, before the following dates: For Fredericton, before Nov. 21st; for New Maryland, before Nov. 24th; for Manners Sutton, before Nov. 26th; for North Lake, before Nov. 28th; for McAdam, before Nov. 29th; for Canterbury, before Nov. 29th; for Kingsclear, before Dec. 1st; for Marysville, before Dec. 3rd; for Prince William, before Dec. 5th; for Sumarys, before Dec. 6th; for Southampton, before Dec. 7th; for Stanley, before Dec. 10th; for Douglas, before Dec. 12th; for Bright, before Dec. 14th; for Queensbury, before Dec. 14th.

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

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

Daniel Gerard, who died on Wednesday, was buried on Friday, Mr. elder of St. James" Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Carr, referring to his death on Sunday night, made a touching allusion to his fidelity to the church and his many good quali-

AGAINST RITUALISM.

Proceedings of the Evangelical C. of E. Conference.

A Symposium on Christian Union -Four Denominations Represented.

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; from Judge Ritchie, of Halifax; Canon Roberts, of Fredericton, and Canon Ketchum. Dorchester; St. Clair Jones, of Wey- is to be done in a meek and quiet out of seven. The day schools rad as opposed to choir singing was ably mouth, N.S., and Mr. Dibblee, M.P.P., spirit and not in an angry and resent- five days. The religious instruction referred to. The difference was of Woodstock, all wishing the conference success Mr. Dibblee deplored may be entirely frustrated. In this strength enough in the church to susthe excess of forms and ceremonies creeping into the church.

After reading these letters the chairman announced that he had written inability to be present, requesting him to give some expression of encourage- which it might be profitable to enment and counsel. Although a week large. But here I must draw to a had elapsed he had received no an- close. I do so expressing the hope swer. He was glad to state, however, that since he entered the room heh ad learned that Archdeacon Brigstocke was entrusted with a verbal mesage to the conference.

G. G. Ruel followed, and read a short address on behalf of his father, J. R. Ruel, cordially welcoming the visitors and arguing that St. John was a most fitting place in which to hold the conference. Mr. Ruel told of some tantism which he said existed long of the work that had been done for the good of the church in this city, mentioning incidentally the ministers by whom the good work had been carried on and referring to the noble band of laymen, nearly all of whom have since gone to their rest, who had willingly and heartily supported the ministers

A short address was also made by Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke. He said he was instructed to present the sympathy of the bishop and to say that although he was unable to be present in person he was with them in

an able and instructive paper by religion established by law?" Canon C'Meara, of Toronto, on the aims and work of the Canadian Missionary Society. The paper detailed the needs of our mission work it was said its great objects were to afford an outlet for the sympathies and liberony with Evangelical principles and to opening a way to place candidates in the foreign field to act in conjunction with the parent Missionary Society. The paper went at some length into the work already being done by the society and closed with an appeal to all Evangelical Churchmen to help along the

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 evangelical lines. 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 Church of Rome. He was a Wycliffe man, and was proud of it, and hoped his college would ever continue to expound the plain, straightforward Queen's English interpretation of the Book of Common Prayer.

In his short address Rev. Mr. Sampson urged that domestic missions should not be neglected ,and he advocated the claims of the Colonial and Continental Church society.

Opportunity was then given for discussion, and short addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Almon of Halifax; Hamlyn of Charlottetown; Millidge of St. James. Charlotte county: Hague of Halifax, and W. M. Jarvis, all urging the claims of missions in general and the society in particular. It was argued that the society would not interfere with any other movement or society, and statistics were quoted to prove that contributions given to the society would not interfere with those to other societies. In the course of his remarks Mr. Jarvis said his idea of a true evangelical churchman was one who preached Christ crucified.

Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke congratulated the society that it had put missions in the forefront, but he could not endorse the movement for a new society. He said the church already had enough societies, and he did not approve of multiplying machinery. He thought the Domestic and Foreign Missionary society could do all that was necessary. He liked the church societies, but was opposed to all party

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

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

The session opened with prayer by the chairman. In reply to the primate's message of sympathy, it was resolved on the motion of Rev. G. E. Lloyd that a telegram be sent on behalf of the conference. It was in these words: Archbishop of Ruperts Land, Bishop"s

Court, Winnipeg: Conference here assembled thanks you for good wishes and will pray for your speedy recovery.

A. D. DEWDNEY, secretary. The chairman then called for the discussion of the first subject: The Attitude of Evangelical Churchmen towards Ritualism and Sacerdotalism. The secretary read an admirably written paper penned by Rev. Canon

Henderson of Montreal

Prayer Book forbids what it does not world." command. Why should they not turn Rev. H. B. Morris of Dalhousie to the east in the creed? Why not re- showed that great change had come particular follow the footsteps of our Saviour and His holy apostles and adopt their methods as far as possible. To speak the truth in love is an essento the bishop, who had declared his tial requisite to controversial success, and this is an aspect of the subject on that under God what has been said so imperfectly may be attended with

some beneficial results. Rev. W. T. Noble, the rector of Trinity church, Quebec, then read a paper on the same subject. He said he had been forced to do the fighting which he had done on this question. After defining ritualism and sacerdotalism, Mr. Noble took up Protesbefore the word began to exist. 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. He then proceeded to show that Evangelical Churchmen had a right to call themselves Protestants. At the coronation of Queen Victoria, the Archbishop of Canterbury submitted the following as a portion of her coronation oath Will you to the utmost of your powers maintain the laws of God the true principles of the Gos-Rev. G. E. Lloyd, of Rothesay, read pel and the Protestant reformed Ritualism was almost too trifling a thing to talk about. In the face of from the church.

the formation of the society and folly for men to quarrel about colored stoles, crosses, candle sticks, and flowers. People were thus driven Ritualism was Christless priestcraft substituting another sacrifice for Christ's, and presuming to bring the Creator down from heaven upon their altars. The speaker gave a quotation from Lord Halifax to show the teaching of the English church union the real presence and the adoration of the elements. Our duty was an uncompromising opposi-

Rev. Mr. Lloyd followed with an

ddress 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 liked anything that would make the services attractive but did not like anything contrary to rubric. Rev. Mr. Dewdney, of St. James' church, urged charity in dealing with the ritualists. The system of ritualism was an attack upon Protestantism Involved in this question was the honor of our blessed Lord. There was no need to furnish sacrifice. The work of our Saviour was full and sufficient.

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. It was no man's views but. the truth of the Bible and the prayer book. Protests had to be made against the injunction to introduce 'credence tables" as necessary for the reverent administration of the Communion, against the imposition as an official text book for candidates of Sadler's outrageously sophistical and libellous book and against the attempted compulsory adoption of colored stoles. All these protests with one exception had been privately made and couched in most respectful tone.

All of them had been successful.

Rev. W. O. Raymond was called upon to introduce the topic Religious Training in Our Schools. He read ar excellent paper. He began by enlarging upon the inestimable importance of having the spiritual part of our human nature trained. The Church of England was pre-eminently the church that trained and taught. 'The parents and sponsors of every child that was admitted to the church were charged to see that the child was taught so soon as it was able to learn all that a Christian ought to believe and do. The teachers' vocation was indeed a noble one, and the import ance of religious education was never more necessary than today. Mr. Ray mond then traced the history of elementary school education in this prov ince, showing that in the madras system we formerly possessed a complete system of religious education. He referred to the action of the legislature, endorsed as it was by the electorate of the country, in introducing the present non-sectarian schools. A purely secular education could never prove panacea for the ills of humanity. 'The education of the intellect provided man with the tools. How he would use them depended on the education of his moral and spiritual nature. An educated villain was vastly more dangerous than the ignorant one. He was dangerous in proportion to his education. The insufficiency of the It concluded with the following home training even when supplement-

the same answer to all proposals for school and church to supply all the chairman (Rev. Mr. de Soyres) were on nominations. In his opening remarks change in the conduct of the services religious education required was emwhich is not specifically authorized phasized. During the time the boy or by the rubrics, viz.: The Prayer Book girl received 10 years of instruction forbids any, even the very least de- in the day school he or she received parture from the form presented. If, only about three months' instruction therefore, such questions as the fol- in the Sunday school. Inferences lowing be put: Why should not the were drawn from the state of society congregation stand when the clergy in France and the United States to enter? The correct answer is: The show that the ignoring of religious Prayer Book forbids it. It distinctly education was productive of disastrous forbids any alteration whatever which results upon a community. Mr. Rayis not authorized. Why should not mond closed with a plea to all to the choir or people say or sing before strengthen every agency for the inand after the gospel? Simply because struction of the young in the principles The Church of England conference the Prayer Book forbids it. Why of Christian truth in order that they opened on the 13th inst. in St. John's should they not repeat the General might reflect in life something of His Thanksgiving after the minister? The glory who said: "I am the light of the

peat the Ter Sanctus in part only? over the world. Twenty-five years ago Why not adopt the eastward position? if people were in search of a teacher etc., etc. Because the Prayer Book inquiry was made into the man's charforbids what it does not authorize. acter. Now that did not make such a The language of the governing act is difference. There was no religious "none other or otherwise." Another education in our schools. It practical remark is one which has re- was not education now but ference to the spirit and manner in secular training. Were our chilwhich such answers are to be given dren to go out from our schools knowand such correction made. The apos- ing simply how to read, write and ship, special reference being made to hoped some light would be thrown tolic precept is: "In meekness instruct- sum? The Sunday school did not do St. Ambrose of Milan and Gregory the this afternoon. Indeed the fact that of St. Andrews; Judge Hanington, of ing those that oppose themselves." It the whole work. It had only one day Great, the subject of congregational

> Principal Town of the Centennial school read a paper showing that the teachers as far as he could learn did what they could in the way of imparting religious education in the public schools.

The following was then read by the secretary. It was sent to the conference by the Archbishop of Ruperts' Land and the Primate of All Canada: "We cannot at present maintain parish schools of our own, nor with our divided Christianity can we have in the public schools a full teaching of religion. Still we might have much more than we have. At least we might have the teaching and memorizing of select ed passages of Holy Scripture. In many of the public schools in England under school boards, very admirable courses of such instruction are prescribed, and the Roman Catholic body usually has united with the Church of England in electing on the board representatives favorable to such religious teaching. It is a matter of regret that the Roman Catholic church in this province in the effort of securing specially favorable terms for itself, is opposing even what remains of the acknowledgement of religion in our schools. * * * * But the fallacy lies in this, that the Protestant section never required any distinctively Protestant teaching. There is nothing in these exercises involving any question between Protestants and Roman Catholics. There is no desire to use the schools in the interest of Protestantism, but simply to do a little, alas too little, that the children not the rudiments of secular knowledge the importance of which no one would underrate, but may be helped to lead

Rev. Mr. Almon, of Halifax, spoke earnestly on the question how best to promote Christian education in the He came out strongly chools. against ritualism. The church ought to be as pure as air for all rich and poor. Everything possible should be done to prevent Evangelical Churchmen from sending their children to the R. C. convent schools. The result was when our children were sent to these schools that they drifted away from the church. Neither should our children be sent to church schools where the sacerdotal system was taught. There were those in the Church of England who were Romanists in reality. He called upon all Evangelical churchmen to rally to the support of

a Godly and a Christian life.

Kings college. A letter was read from Rev. Canon O'Meara, of Toronto, and the question was further discussed by Rev. Mr. Bryan, of St. Stephen, Rev. Mr. Noble, of Quebec, and Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Rothesay, all of whom urged the importance of having religious training a part of our common school educa-

A public meeting was held at night in the school room. The attendance was large and it was a very interest-

ing meeting. Sir Leonard Tilley was the chairman and addresses were delivered on the position and claims of Evangelical Churchmen by the chairman, Rev. Dyson Hague of Halifax, A. H. Hanington. Rev. W. T. Noble of Quebec and Rev. G.E. Lloyd of Rothesay. A vote of thanks, moved by Rev. A. Daniel and seconded by Rev. W. B. Armstrong, was passed to the chair-

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday morning's session of the Church of England conference in St. John's church school room was opened with prayer by Rev. W. B. Armstrong.

The first subject discussed was that

of Theological Literature. The paper, prepared by Rev. W. J. Armitage, St.Catherines, Ont., was an able and exhaustive presentation of the subject. After pointing out the value of the press as a medium of disseminating truth, the writer argued that as sacerdotal views are pressed with zeal, equal zeal should be displayed in circulating reformation truth. It was stated as a remarkable fact that almost without exception every great English commentator had

been opposed to sacerdotalism. The Rev. Foster Almon then spoke He urged the distribution and circulation of literature as a medium for the furtherance of Christianiv. He urged that this conference evaporate not in smoke and idle talk, but that the work of organizaion go on. The four hundred of Halifax and St. John were not among them, but let not that deter them in their work.

Rev. Mr. Hague of Halifax followed and urged the circulation of literature and suggested the reading of Jules' Apology by all church members. In regard to books, he urged that all should unite in circulating and letting their books among the poorer clergy. Tracts, the speaker maintained, contained much useful information. He had circulated them in his parish and

found it satisfactory.

their side he thought there was some Mr. Hamlyn referred to our Lord's grounds for hopes of reformation. As wonderful intercessory prayer of John there two kinds of books; the good and the union of all true believers. He the best. He urged that when books believed that the great object of our were read they be read in the true Lord's prayer was a realization on spirit. He urged the Evangelical the part of all His people of that one-Churchman to be large minded and ness of purpose, heart and aim, which not narrow minded.

Mr. Hague suggested that the chairman make a few remarks, and Mr. de cognize in each other the family lin-Soyres in reply urged the distribution eanents of those who had the same of a better class of literature among Father, the same elder brother, and the younger clergy. He urged that the same home awaiting them above. the three little books, Baptism, Lord's Differences of opinion would be found Supper and Confirmation, by Rev. Mr. to exist among us, but his conviction Davis, be read by the clergy. He ex- was that organic union among the presed his sympathy with the Society various branches of Christ's church for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was neither possible nor desirable. They had many good books, but many While the Grindlewald conference unof them were indifferent. He suggest- der Dr. Lunn had possibilities of good ed that a branch of the Religious and useful work before it, he found Tract society be founded side by side that those who were hoping for orwith the S. P. C. K. societies. The second paper was prepared by

per. After dealing with the history become workable was an interesting of music in Jewish and Christian wor- and important topic on which he ful one. Otherwise the end in view must be continued. If there was not pointed out between the cathedral service and that of the parish church, all the difference in the world between tain the madras system then we would and the attempt to imitate English have to strengthen the teaching at cathedral services in Canadian parish churches was deprecated. The necessity for plain, hearty and inspiring tunes and chants was urged. A solemn protest was entered against the practice, at such bright and joyous festivals as Easter and Christmas, when every Christian wants to lift up his voice in song, of making this impossible by the introduction of what is called "special music." The singing of the prayers, such as the "General Confession," is an outrage on common sense. The introduction of surpliced choirs when prejudice exists against it was considered the very reverse of edifying, while the admission of men or women in surplices or out of surplices, on the one consideration that they are musical, without any reference to their Christian walk and conversation, was deplored. Solo singing was open to objection. While not wishing to be understood as underrating the power of good music to lift up the soul to God, the writer entered his protest against the devotional aspect of church music being sacri-

ficed to the scientific. At the conclusion the chairman called on Wm. M. Jarvis, who said that as he was to be followed by two reverend gentlemen he presumed his remarks were to be considered as from the pew. He urged more congregational singing than is at present employed. Church music should not be the music of the choir so much as of the people. It should be the hearty responses of the congregation. Does it not seem, said the speaker, that the compilers of the hymn book arranged the songs of praise in such a manner that they might be clearly understood and sung by the people? Church music should be beautiful, but it should be beautiful not of art but of reality. It should be so that the most untutored could join in

Rev. Mr. de Soyres next called upon the Rev. Mr. Millidge to read a paper. Mr. Millidge said he was a dangerous man to call upon, as he was the rector of seven churches. He gave some of his experiences among a people who lived great distances apart, and told of the trials and tribulations undergone in building and maintaining so many churches. He related as an instance of the hardships he was put to an episode that happened to his wife and himself just a week ago. When returning from a service ten miles from home they found their door locked and the children asleep. No amount of hammering could awake the youngsters and at last in the midst of a blinding snow storm his wife was forced to crawl in the kitchen window and open the door for her husband.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong followed Mr. Millidge. : The speaker maintained that services should be simple and pcpular and urged that congregational singing be substituted for choir sing-

Rev. Mr. Hague followed for a few minutes and raised his voice for congregational singing and the abolition of all objectionable choir monopolies The chairman acknowledged receipt of a check of \$10 from R. B. Emerson toward the publication in a permanent form of the sermon and principal addresses delivered at the conference. In the afternoon a Symposium on Christian Union was held when the attendance was very large. In addition to the Church of England people present, there were in attendance people from the various other Protestant churches.

The session opened with singing, scripture reading by Rev. W. H. Sampson and prayer by Rev. A. D.

Dewdney Rev. Mr. de Soyres, in a few pleasing remarks, asked the specially invited guests, Revs. Dr. Macrae, C. H. Paisley and J. A. Gordon to come up on the platform. As the three reverend gentlemen, the pastors of leading Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches in St. John, ascended the platform and took seats alongside of Mr. de Soyres, there was a burst of applause from the people assembled. Rev. Mr. de Soyres said they had

come to the episode of the conference that was to crown it all. The conference had discussed verious matters, but had passed no resolutions. The result of the conference's deliberations could not be otherwise than beneficial. This afternoon's consultation with the representatives of the other Protestant churches must be of value. He was of the opinion that they would find themselves a little bit nearer in the joint advance to perfect

since, when a meeting in the interests of this same movement was held at the residence of one of the gentlemen now seated on the platform. Rev. Mr. Lloyd then read a paper written by Rev. Canon Sheraton. D. D., the principal of Wycliffe college on the Catholic Church and Christian Unity. The learned gentleman called attention to the longings for Christian unity so significant among the reli-

unity than they were some years

gious phenomena of the day. Rev. W. Hamlyn, of Charlottetown, practical observations. One is: Give ed by the teaching in the Sunday when he considered that men like the of the Church of England to other de-Rev. A. F. Burt of Shediac said followed with a paper on the relation

there are two kinds of men so are 17, in which He prayed five times for enabled them to rise above all denominational distinctions and to reganic union were pursuing a chimera and were consequently doomed to be the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, rector of St. disappointed in their hopes. How far George's church, Ottawa, and was a some scheme for the federation of the most instructive and interesting pa- various Evangelical churches might such a gathering was taking place for

the consideration of the matter was a most hopeful sign of the times and could not fail to do good. There was loyalty to our own denomination and a narrow and bigoted sectarianism. What was wanted more than anything else was interdenominational co-operation. There was much going on around us at the present time to show us the sinfulness of sectarian exclusiveness and the power that would come to the whole united church and the blessing that would come to the world if all Evangelical Christians would be willing to work heartily together. Look at the encouraging fact of the existence of so many societies both missionary and philanthropic that were worked on an entirely unsectarian basis and the still more encouraging fact that God had set the seal of His approval upon this line of work by the outpouring of His divine blessing. The conventions and conferences of recent years were referred They were on unsectarian lines to. and were exercising a marked influence on the religious life of the whole church. It was among the ranks of the most earnest and spirit-

ually minded of the clergy of the Established Church in England that was to be found the strongest barrier against the ever increasing tide of Romanism and the readiest disposition to unite with all true Christians for the furtherance of Christian work and for the discussion of matters of mutual interest in connection with the Kingdom of Christ. And when we thought of it the points on which we differed were so ridiculously insignificant in comparison with those on which we were agreed that they were not worthy of a moment's consideration beside them. The speaker was able to enjoy a fa fellowship with a man who was a true and earnest Christian though not of our own church than with one who though belonging to the church showed by the ceremonial he adopted and the doctrines he preached either that he was not upon the rock which was Christ or that if building on the true foundation the materials he used were wood, hav, and stubble. If we consulted the formularies of the Church of England we gathered from them by implication what was the attitude toward other denominations that she would have her sons adopt, for we found that so far from unchurching all who were beyond her pale and handing them over to the uncovenanted mercies of God as some were do-ing, she distinctly recognized them as forming an integral part of the Church of God which was defined in the 19th article. He rejoiced in the Church of England and would not exchange his denomination for any other, but he rejoiced still more in that which was the common heritage of all believers, the exceeding great and precious promises of past pardon, present keeping and future glory which were for us in Christ. Let us magnify our agreements and minimize, our differences with no fear of de-

march together under the banner of the captain of their salvation. Rev. Mr. de Soyres said, much as the conference agreed with the papers just read, the feeling in the church was not unanimous on this question. Archdeacon Brigstocke and Geo. A. Schofield had been invited to be present ,but engagements prevented their attendance. The conference would now have the pleasure of hearing from the three gentlemen on the platform.

stroying our individuality or weaken-

ing our allegiance to our own denomi-

nation, our own doctrines, our own

ecclesiastical polity. Let us not wait

until we grow strong before we co-

operate because we need each other's

help to grow strong together. May

God hasten the day when shoulder to

shoulder the thrill of victory along the

mighty ranks all Christians shall

REV. DR. MACRAE said he thanked the rector of St. John's for the invitation to be present. The subject of the union or reunion of Christendom had become a burning question. The pope himself had been moved to publish an encyclical on the topic, and for the first time Christians were addressed as brother Christians by the head of the R. C. church. The question was so vast and had opened out so widely that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to deal with one tithe of the aspects from which it might be regarded. It was unnecessary for him to speak of the desirableness of union, organic union. Our differences were so slight that it sentiment, but by the manly, straightshould in time come about. In 1873 there were 125 d fferent sects in the British Isles; in 1893 there were 270. Methodist church looked at it as the There were 8 sects fewer in St. John when he came to the city than now. It did not seem in accord with our faith to speak of a national church. It sounded better to have a Christianity throughout the whole world. Dr. Macrae then alluded to the fact that the Buddhists and other sects were sneering at our Christian missionaries. It was surely time for us to put our house in order. The speaker then went on to consider in how far the Presbyterian church and the Church of England were one. They were agreed as to the Scriptures and practically as to the creeds. In fact as to interests had prospered as they never doctrine the Presbyterians stoood on prospered before. The church prop-

and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting; it prevents all disease, Cholera, Roup, Diarrheea, Leg-Weakness, Liver Complaint and Gapes,

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

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

REV. MR. PAISLEY was glad to be present, glad to have an opportunity to say a few words relative to Christian Reunion. It was a pleasure for him on this occasion to speak of the good which the Church of England had accomplished for the Master. He did not come as the representative of any church or any body, but he felt satisfied that what he had to say would be the views of the majority of the Methodists. He would speak the truth with love. If ever they achieved a union it would not be by the utterance of gush and forward representation of the obstacles in its way. He did not think the Church of England did. Mr. Paisley here traced the history of Methodism in these colonies up to the year 1883, when the last union of the Methodist church in Canada took place. Sacrifices had to be made in order to bring about this union. The Methodist Episcopal church gave up its Bishops, and the man who held that office stepped down to the ranks to take his chance with others in the election of general superintendents. Since 1883 it had been almost a triumphant march of success for the Methodists of Canada. Their educational and other

acce He was chu beth



d when hens are moult-c, Cholera, Roup, Diar-c Complaint and Gapes. Food Digestive. Economical to Buy.

ENS LAY ONDITION POWDER ind of feed you use, mix nd to us. Ask First

an organism different from the Church of England and in contradiction of some of the oracles thereof. Methodists could not cease their own existence until their work was done, unlesss the Church of England showed she had a better organism. Methodists were willing to accept the Bible if they were given the right to interpret as the evangelical it, but they were not willing to let the here was a diffichurch be the interpreter. The Methoasked not only to dist church was not willing to accept gelical party but the historic episcopate, as he underough of the same stood the expression. The logical outot one with them. come of that was the Pope of Rome. ement in form of Then there was the question of reorre would be no dination. The Methodist church would imination of some never consent to that. She would not ch form would be stultify herself and her 150 years his-The Book of tory by so doing. Twenty-five years ecome that of the ago 75 per cent. of the ministers who nd in impressivehad charge of the Methodist churches ere one as to our in Canada had come out from Engesirous of the proland. They all spoke highly of the same fruits. Dr. liturgy of the Church of England and ned some of the portions of the prayer found in the ast, all of whom Book of Prayer were commonly used. eir greatness by It was different now. Pearson on the e one once more Creed, which the ministers of that day and philanthropose duty ,as was had been laid aside. He regretted to ed any minister say that Methodism in this country side of a sinner. had been alienated from the Church difference in the of England. He was glad, however, to nister would point would each and point him to the said he hoped soon to see the great who happens to need it. the one Son to obgh the one Spirit. Presbyterian church and the church to which he belonged clasp hands. the Eskimos generally the most valuhes ought to be mission work at He believed that ed in approximatrganic union they r the gift of His hould strive for author in the university of New n am invisible and Brunswick. He spoke also of Bishop union should be Westcott as a former teacher, and exunion, in repentgraces. It should nd the church beatholic. There was sure of unity of REV. J. A. GORDON could not be exwho spoke next, was glad to have ch would swallow invited to be present. been ion could not be Discussions were sometimes not proof organization. fitable, but as long as there were he British empire problems and earnest hearts there ussed. Why not, ederation of the ur love of Christ they were not perfect. Discussions ts way. He could were the natural result. It was unric episcopate as fortunate that the men who took part other things menin religious discussions were conit was a minor founded wih the opinions they held. hing to the Pres-The opinion a man held and the man said it was an himself were very different things. ncils, one rising He was glad that he had come to tell cially. The Press, presbyters and fferent names. In be understood as representing any church or body. Every Baptist

next speaker, the aisley had been Mr. Teasdale, the hurch. PAISLEY

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esbyterian church

Reunion. It was this occasion to hich the Church mplished for the come as the rechurch or any isfied that what be the views of Methodists. He th with love. If union it would nce of gush and manly, straightn of the obstalid not think the ked at it as the iid. Mr. Paisley of Methodism the year 1883. f the Methodist k place. Sacriorder to bring The Methodist up its Bishheld that office anks to take his the election of its. Since 1883 a triumphant he Methodists of

ional and other ed as they never church prop-

erty was now worth \$15,00,000. The said it would be bad for the Methodist church to work with a church that was so divided. But perhaps someunion. She was willing to throw her time those for whom they had the pulpits open to the ministers of other highest respect, and who were now denominations, and her ministers were friends, would pass out. Then would ready to preach from the pullits of other churches. They were always It might happen that the churches ready to go forth with the clergy of would finally divide into the sacerdotal branch and the evangelical. battle for the Lord. Despite the dif-There seemed to be now a prospect ferences of church government and only of a federal union. Mr. de Soyres showed how the kingdom of Italy and was willing to recognize others and the German empire had grown out of shake hands with them as brothers in a number of petty states. The same the Lord Jesus Christ. When she force which brought this federation saw brethren differing from her on 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 might do so meeting might do something to help Brass and manfrs of it along.

Methodist church prized spiritual union

rather than the outward and visible

the other evangelical churches to do

form of worship, the Methodist church

some points she was still willing to re-

cognize 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 evangeli-

cals, and if all churchmen were like

that she would gladly grasp them by

the hand. She caw the different views

that were held in the Church of Eng-

land 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 discordant element.

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 the

work of spreading scripture holiness throughout the land. When Wesley

was called of God for the accomplish-

ment of a certain work he did not get

his orders, nor all his creed or train-

ing or ritual from the Church of Eng-

land. He gave to the Methodist church

church represented itself, and perhaps

every man represented himself. The

Baptist church demanded a regenerate

membership, meaning by regeneration

a disposition to holy action begotten

in the soul of man 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. Re-

ligion was life. It established an in-

tercourse between God and man ..

Christianity was the spirit and con-

duct, life and action, spirit and body

It was spirit with the body. So that

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 in-

to the church. The Baptist church

emphasized obedience to Christ. She

was sometimes spoken of as the cham-

pion of immersion, but she was only

church regarded the authority of Jesus

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 be-

fore 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 centre. Then we would

be glad to shake hands with all tak-

REV. MR. DE SOYRES

was sorry that the debate, so far as

the Anglican church was concerned,

had been one sided. He was sory 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 choral sermon.

He would say to Mr. Gordon that he

was prepared to do immersing in his

church tomorrow. As to the Lam-

beth articles and the historic episco-

ing the holy word itself.

the champion of obedience. The

Christ as binding upon all believers.

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 hall was filled, and all listened with deep attention to the addrsses delivered by Revs. A. Daniel and Dyson Hague and a paper from Rev. G. O. Troop, read by Mr. Dewd-

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 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 preside there."

The reception held last evening from to 7 o'clock at the residence of Sir Leonard 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 Presby-Rev. Dr. Macrae from the Presby-terian church, Rev. Dr. Daniel and Rev. C. H. Paisley from the Metho-dist and Rev. J. A. Gordon from the dist and Rev. J. A. Gordon from the Baptist church were among the guests. The two hours were spent very pleasantly, Lady Tilley proving herself as usual a most entertaining hostess.

. HUNTING THE SEAL. The Eskimo Plays a Waiting Game

and Gets the Quarry.

Although the little ringed seal, or Fiord seal, contemptuously called the floe rat by English sailors, is the smallest of all the species, it is also the used in their ministerial examinations, of the north it goes simply everymost enterprising. In the cold waters where. Throughout tens of thousands of square miles of cold and stormy waters, broken and chaotic ice packs, meet the evangelicals, and they would the jolly little "Netsick" is the prinand barren floe ice seven feet thick, pulpits. In concluding Mr. Paisley chubby body to any hungry Eskimo Taken altogether, this animal is to

Union with the Church of England able source of food and clothing of Kainite or Union with the Church of England might come later. Mr. Paisley referred to Principal Sheraton's paper in high to Principal Sheraton's paper in high ranging northward all other seals terms of praise, and referred to his own former associations with the but the self stop about on the eighty-first parallel, but the ringed seal cries "Excelsior!" and presses right on. Regardless of cold and other drawbacks, he joypressed his willingness to accept his out through Robeson channel, and inously paddles past Lady Franklin bay, interpretations of Scripture or those to the Folar sea itself, which is named of Canon Farrar as to the apostolic after our greatest American, north of all land. It was observed by General Greely's party in latitude 82 degrees 4 minutes—only thirty miles south of 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 puzwould be discussions. He took it for zled to know how they maintain granted that all were honest and that 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 ought to be quite sufficient to last

any seal an entire winter. The ringed seal is found in Behring sea, and throughout the Arctic ocean the position the Baptist church held dividuals are only about four feet in length, and by reason of its size this species is despised by the white sealers-a very fortunate thing for the Eskimos. In cclor it is extremely variable. In a collection of fifteen fresh skins that once came into my hands from Point Barrow, there 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 centres from which the species take its popular name. This is the seal which the Eskimo hunts by simply playing a waiting game, in which patience is his most powerful weapon. He seeks over the solid ice until he finds a little round hole running down through the ice quite to the water, be it two feet or six. That 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 shivers and waits, be it one hour or fifteen. 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 head 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 sly and allow their children to kill them, to add 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 porterhouse steak with the usual side dishes. "You have no heart," he observed, quietly, but with terrible earnestness.
"Sir!" she exclaimed, her lip curling rebeth articles and the historic episcopate he would say that the adjectivehistoric was a diplomatic adjective.
It did not confine itself to the narrow
view of the episcopate. Mr. Paisley

- TRADE OF ST. JOHN. Imports for the Month of October,

As Compared With Those of the Same Month Last Year.

IMPORTS. Summary statements of goods entered for consumption at the port of St. John, N. B., for the month of October, compared with

\$65 120 2,170 139 3,830 1,368 3,825 150 34 180 248 476 9,437 1,011 2,343 6,151 189 8,768 Brass and manfrs. of. Grain, all kinds, corn.. Wheat flour, bls..... Coffee Copper and manfrs. of. Cordage, all kinds of. Cotton and manfrs. of Drugs and medicines. nw're and china Fancy goods..... 761 3,044 428 5,272 19,846 347 138 1,214 Glass and Glassware... 6,704 810 5,596 3,392 684 1,692

Paper and mfrs. of...

Meats, butter, cheese,
and lard...

Salt, not for fisheries... 10,808 218 139 7,668 32 303 421 6,349 793 5,671 240 552 2,746 or fisheries. 115 kinds. 221 mfrs. of. 4,539 Starch Tea, from U.S... Tobacco, mfrs Total dutiable......\$164,607 \$172,174 Total consumption.....\$254,726 \$260,594

Total duty collected... \$66,431 58 FREE GOODS. The following articles were admitted duty free at the port of St. John, N.B., for the month of October, 1894:

Fire clay and other ...

Anthracite coal, 5,420 tons..... Crystalized Quartz.
Whiting
Fish offal for making glue.
Fish oil from Newfoundland.
Lumber for cabinet makers. Oak lumber..... Bristles
Grease for making soap, etc..... Hair, not manufactured..... ulph. of quinine..... Nitrate of soda..... Ink and oakum..... Brass drawn tubing
Iron and steel wire rods.
Mining ma:hinery
Steel for saws.
Tin in blocks and sheets: Yellow metal.
Zinc in blocks.
Cocoanut oil.
Plaits of straw. Rosin
Military clothing
Ships' stores
Coffee, green
Paintings of special merit. Settlers' effects.
Tea black.
Other articles.

EXPORTS. The following articles were exported from the port of St. John, N.B., during the month of October, 1894: Salt
Sand and gravel.
Stone, unwrought
Fish of all kinds. Fish oif.

Bark for tanning, 328 cords.

Fire wood, 3,331 cords.

Lumber of all kinds. Piling
Shingles, 8,429 M.
Birch timber, 625 tons. Horses, 2.
Butter, 339 lbs.
Cheese, 5,661 lbs.
Eggs, 2,621 doz. Wool, 26,525 lbs.
Apples, 4,039 brls.
Berries, all kinds. Oats, 250 bush.
Hay, 10 tons.
Potatoes, 1,858 bush.
Bricks, 66 M.
Cotton waste, 2,230 lbs. Household effects..... Junk Yellow metal.
House furniture.

Dried currants.
Tea, 845 lbs. Other articles. Total exports......\$333,128 Total exports for October, 1893......\$310,303 THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

George F. Matthew Talks About the Outlets of the River St. John. The rooms of the Natural History society were crowded to their utmost capacity Tuesday, 13th, to hear Geo. F. Matthew talk about the outlets of the River St. John. On the walls of the room were hung colored sketches of the topography of the region about St. John as it appeared from Huronian to Postpleiocene times.

In introducing his subject, Mr. Matthew said that no river on the Atlantic seaboard In introducing his subject, Mr. Matthew said that no river on the Atlantic seaboard had the peculiarities which gave such special interest to the St. John. It is difficult to find a river 440 miles long and only 400 feet wide at its mouth, or with the peculiar tidal rapids which give such constant variety to the outlet of this river.

The history of the valleys which give passage to the St. John near its mouth goes back to the remotest period of geological history, and almost to the dawn of life upon the earth. At the close of the Huronian age cnly the simplest organisms existed, such as protozoa, seaweeds and marine worms. This age was one of great physical disturbance in this province. The solid crust of the earth was broken and vast quantities of lava were poured forth. At New River, in Charlotte Co., these lava beds are 10,000 feet thick. The Kingston range of hills, extending from Beaver Harbor to Norton, was thrown up at this time, and is only a few miles wide. This shows that there were profound faults along each side of this range with probably a sink-

this time, and is only a few miles wide. This shows that there were profound faults along each side of this range, with probably a sinking area between, into which and on which the lava streams were poured. The faults were the initial lines of valleys which continue to exist to the present day.

In the Cambrian age the volcanos had died out, the sea covered all the region near the lava beds was spread the sand and mud containing the shells and molluscs and tests of trilobites. This deposit attained a thickness of 4,000 feet, and in time a resistless pressure from the south doubled it over on itself. This overfold revealed a great fault within the city limits, running along the marsh and

valley, the upper part of the harbor, from Mill street, past the Straight shore and the Lunatic Asylum and beyond. After sketching the changes which took place in Devonian and carboniferous times, Mr. Matthew stated that at the close of the Palaezoic ages there was no St. John river.

The next grand division of time includes the Mesozoic ages and so far as the St.

The next grand division of time includes the Mesozoic ages, and ,so far as the St. John is concerned, is a total blank, as no vestige remains to tell of what took place; but some time in this period the St. John river began. Walcott has estimated this period of time at ten millions of years, but the record here is a complete blank. Probably it was a time of elevation, when the rivers cut deep valleys and the edge of the ocean was off towards Nantucket and Sable islands.

ocean was on towards Nantucket and Sable islands.

In the glacial period many changes took place, and channels of many rivers were turned from their former beds. Such was the case with the St. John, both at Grand Falls and at its present outlet. The conformation of the land between South Bay and Pisarinco renders it nighly probable that this was the course by which the river entered the sea before the glacial period. A later outlet, now closed, existed at Drury's Cove. At the head of the cove is a low pass, only 15 feet above high water mark, connecting with a long, narrow valley called the "Marsh," ending in Courtenay Bay.

In concluding, Mr. Matthew said that the matter might be stated thus:

1st. The St. John river is built up of three river systems, once independent of each other. systems, once independent of each other.

2nd. That the river has availed itself of several very ancient valleys for its present 3rd. That the pre-glacial discharge was by a buried valley on the line of South Bay and

a buried valley on the line of South Bay and Pisarineo Cova.

4th. That there was a post-glacial subsiduary outlet by way of Drury's Cove and the marsh to Courtenay Bay.

After a number of questions had been put and answered the meeting adjourned.

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 are compelled to take the coach at Yarmouth, and as the distance between the two towns is over sixty miles, the ride is not generally a very pleasant one, and is especially disagreeable in the winter.

For a number of years the people of Yarmouth and Shelburne, as well as those living between these places, have been pointing out the necessity of being connected by railroad. The people of Shelburne have endeavored to impress upon the government the importance impress upon the government the importance of their town, and have kept up a constant agitation for a railroad. The proyincial gov-ernment finally granted a subsidy of someernment finally granted a subsidy of some-thing over \$3,000 towards the construction of a railroad between the two towns, and in the spring of 1893 a company started to build a narrow gauge road. They have been working ever since, and have got along very well with the work. A portion of the road on the Yarmouth end is graded and several of the bridges are built.

bridges are built.

Last spring or summer another company was formed to build a broad gauge road between the two towns. They had a subsidy was formed to build a broad gauge road between the two towns. They had a subsidy from the dominion government. The company brought their plant from Philadelphia, and with it they brought on a number of negroes and mules and at once went to work. The narrow gauge people thought it was only robe being bluff," and paid no attention to the action of the rival company. But the broad gauge people have been working as though they meant business and were determined to push the line through. This is how matters stand at present, according to the story told a Sun reporter the other evening by a prominent resident of Yarmouth. He says no one appears to have any idea what the outcome will be. Each company is working away as though a rival did not exist. Each company says it is determined to build a road from Yarmouth to Shelburne. The Sun's informant seemed to be of the upinion, however, that there would be an amalgamation ultimately, but there is no indication of such a step being taken at present. Meanwhile the people living in the counties through which the railroads will pass are looking on withcut saying a word.

THAT \$30,000 GRAND PIANO.

The grand plano made for Mr. Vanderbilt by Steinway & Sons is perhaps the greatest work of the plano makers' art that has ever been turned out from a plano factory.

The case is enameled and the ground work of the whole instrument is in four shades of green, ranging from the delicate pistache to the darker chrome green. Upon the top and bottom and around the sides are many elaborate carvines in gilt. bottom and around the sides are many elaborate carvings in gilt.

The legs were specially designed for this instrument. They are flat and decorated with elaborate carvings of palm leaves. The plano stool is made to match.

The whole instrument is of the Louis XV.

The whole instrument is of the Louis XV. style, to harmonize with the music room in the Vanderbilt mansion. The case was made then taken apart and sent to Gilbert Cuel of Paris, who engaged Kammerer, the renowned artist, to decorate it with half a dozen paintings. They are on separate panels on the side, the cover and on the fall board. They are painted directly on the wood, which was put through a process to record was put through a process to prevent warp-

was put through a process to prevent warping or cracking.

Mr. Kammerer used for his subjects landscapes and allegorical pieces, with an array of cupids, little goddesses and clever fancies of music and the arts.

When the decorations were ready the case was sent back to New York, where the pianowas finished.

The instrument is so beautiful the The instrument is so beautiful that it almost beggars description. It must be seen to be appreciatted. Steinway & Sons have tried to keep a des-

cription of the instrument from the papers, on account of the wishes of Mr. Vanderbilt, but the New York World managed somehow to get at the facts, and devoted a column and three-quarters to it.

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. Wil-

liams" 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. Such a case is that of Mrs Wm. Arrott, of Burnside Station, Man., who says: "I was very low and weak when I was advised to try your Pink Pills. My system was run down, my blood had turned to water, and the doctors who were attending me told me that there was not much hope of my recovery. As the doctors could do nothing for me I went to Winnipeg for three months. Not getting better I returned home, and was so weak I could hardly move about. I then got six boxes of your Pink Pills, and by the time I had taken four of them I was gaining rapidly. I continued the use of the pills, and am now a new person, feeling as well as I did twenty years ago. I have recommended the Pink Pills to many others, and have seen beneficial results from their use in their cases. I cannot recommend them too strongly, and I trust that under God"s guidance some other suf-ferer may find as much benefit as I have done." Thousands bear equally strong testimony to the great healing powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams'

GROWS WISER BY EXPERIENCE.

When a man is first married and anything at all serious happens he tells his wife all about it. But he discovers later that she does not be-

PCND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE.

Our trade-mark on Buff Wrapper around every bottle THE WONDER OF HEALING.

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Befuse Substitutes, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, made crudely, sold HEMORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN. Used Internally and Externally.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 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 this strange incident in backwoods life:

A terriffic fire had swept over a lowthe 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 althe 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 last when the stream overflowed its deluged the narrow West Branch valbefore had been dry land. In one particular spot, which was much lower than the surrounding county, 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 hemmed in on tion to the interest attached to this pool because of its very odd formation king and his mother with great Lumbermen who stood by its edge on the day at San Sebastian was the unseveral occasions saw the unmistakable movements of quite large fish in ter during the May flood and were popularly known as "Alfonsito"

ders of hemlock and birch fed the flames in their mad race across counbut before he was in sight of it. his up from the depths of the ravine, Mc-Curry, who was now within fifty yards of the pond, was surprised to see two monster black bears busily engaged devouring something at the water's edge. One of the pair was evidently determine what the bear's feast consisted of.

Suddenly one of the black fellows made a lunge into the water and waded carefully across the pond to where something lay floating on the surface. When bruin picked the object up McCurry saw that it was a fish. The old fellow waded back to greener lands, much to the chagrin of the young woodsman who aside from

a small axe was unarmed. When the bears had departed Mc-Curry made bold to investigate the cause of their attention to the pond. He found on the surface of the little lake several dead fish. The water was decidedly warm and the true situation soon presented itself to him. The forest fire had heated the water in the pond to such a degree that the fish died and floated to the top. The bears in their meanderings discovered this feast of fish and helped themselves.

Another incident of the recent forest fires in the Pine Creek region is related by Sam Campbell , who works in the woods near Blackwell's. Sam was one of a crew of men sent out to "back fire" (fight fire with fire), and he declared that their experience was most thrilling. While setting fire to a thicket that crowned a rocky ridge he and his crew were startled to find themselves suddenly in the midst of a lot of rattlesnakes. The forest fire was advancing up the side of the hill at a rapid rate. Its whistling, whirring sound as it devoured the hemlock tops was terrific, and the men were bent on building a line of fire to start toward it, hoping that when the two lines met the fury of the flames would be subdued for lack of material on which to feed. It was while thus employed that they encountered the snakes. The ground seemed to be literally alive with rattlers, the reptiles crawling in the direction of a rocky bluff not more than a 100 yards distant. The men were all equipped with high-topped leather boots, and paid little heed to the snakes, stepping on them as though they were but harmless old sticks. Campbell says that the rattling made Campbell says that the rattling made by the reptiles could be heard above the roar of the distant flames. The "back fire" made by the men caught "back fire" made by the men caught "Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1. lieve a word he says, and after that the roar of the distant flames. The

dozens of the crawlers, and they were burned to death. When the flames advanced so close that the snakes saw further escape was impossible, they would coil up in a heap ,dart in their heads angrily at the tongues of flame, then suddeny relapse, when heat overcame them, a moment later to be devoured.

Campbell also tells of a strange sight which he and his men saw on this trip. They were crossing a strip of burned ground when the attention of one of the men was attracted by a moving object in the boughs of a big hemlock. The crew stopped to investigate. About twenty feet above the ground on a large limb near the trunk of a tree a full grown catamount, and in her paws she held a kitten. It was lying district about a half mile from evident she had taken refuge in the tree from the advancing forest fire. The kitten seemed almost dead, while the parent "cat" was apparently dazed from heat and smoke. The old one swished her tail nervously to and fro low traversing, McCurry started into and gazed down at the men as they huddled around beneath the tree. One of the crew felt his foot come in contact with something soft, and glancing down, discovered the half burned in the direction of the river. In May body of another catamount kitten. The mother had evidently failed to banks and twenty feet of extra water reach a point of safety with both her young, or having done so had lost her ley, it formed lakes and ponds where hold on this one and he fell to death in the fire below.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

SPAIN'S YOUTHFUL MONARCH.

The Spanish royal family has been staying during the last three months at the royal villa at San Sebastian. They pass the mornings on the beach, but do not bathe, and the afternoons all sides by rhododendron, swamp in excursions to the little towns in hemlock and water birch. In addi- the neighborhood, which, although mainly Carlist, receive the young was the fact that it contained fish. friendliness. The last great event of veiling of the statue of Admiral Oguendo. When the queen laid the first its murky depths. They had been stone of the pedestal of this statue carried in with the long sweep of wa- some years ago, King Alfonso (more caught in the pool when the water re- a baby in her arms, and his Austrian ceded. The men who saw the fish de- nurse had great difficulty in keeping clared that they were carp of large him still. While his mother was addressing the aristocratic assemblage This pond was directly in the wake which had been invited for the occaof the recent forest fire, and its bor- sion in a patriotic speech, and the princesses were gravely listening. "Alfonsito" thought it more amusing try. As McCurry neared the pond, to kiss his hand and smile to the handsome young ladies around him, attention was attracted by a 'ow and his mother at last had to put an growling, much like the noise made by end to his pranks by a smart tap from a dog when gnawing bones. Climbing 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 afraid of the other's movements, for her companions on the beach outside he kept up a constant chattering as the villa. He is very fond of soldierhe chewed at some white looking ob- ing, and has a little regiment of his ject which he held in his forepaw. It own, composed of 450 boys dressed in was some time before McCurry could | 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 asshore and began devouring his prize. It was some time before the bears had gotten all they wanted. This done, however, they shambled off across the burned district in the direction of greener lands, much to the other than the standard of an Irish case for assult and battery, counsel, on cross-examining 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."



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THE GLORIOUS MARCH.

THE WORLD CANNOT KEEP APACE WITH THE CHURCH.

"Fair as the Moon, Clear as the Sun and Terrible as an Army With Ban-

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 Hesubon 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 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? And yet there are many in this day so unphilosophic, so illogical, so dishonest and so unfair as to denounce the entire Church of God because there are here and there bad men belonging to it. 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 Morses, the Whitneys, the Perrys and the Livingstones. She has owned the best of the telescopes and the Ley-den jars; and while infidelity and atheism have gone blindfolded 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

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. The church that Nebuchadnezzar tried to burn in the furnace, and Darins to tear to pieces with the lions, and Lord Claverhouse to cut with the sword, has gone on, wading the floods and enduring the fire, until the deepest barbarian, and the fiercest cruelties, and the blackest superstitions have been compelled to look to the East. crying, "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as any army

Yet there are people who are ashamed to belong to the Church of Christ, and if you ask them whether they are in such associations, they say, "Yes, I sometimes attend the Church;" instead of realizing the fact that there is no honor compared with the honor of being a member of the Church of God, I look back with joy to the most honored mo-ment of my life, when in the old country meeting-house the minister of Christ announced my name as a follower of the

You who are floating about in the world, seeking for better associations, why do you not join yourself to some of the churches? An old sea-captain was riding in the cars toward Philadelphia and a young man sat down beside him. He said, "Young man, where are you going?" "I am going to Philadelphia to live," replied the young man. "Have you letters of introduction?" asked the old captain. "Yes," said the young man; and he pulled some of them out. "Well," said the old sea-captain, "haven't you a church certificate?" "Oh, yes," replied the young man; "I didn't suppose you would want to look at that." "Yes," said the sea-captain, "I want to see that." As soon as you get to Philadelphia present it to some Christian church. I am an old sailor, and I have been up and down in the world, and it's my rule, as soon as I get into port to fasten my ship fore and aft to the wharf, although it may cost a little wharfage, rather than have my ship out in the stream floating hither and thither with the tide."

O, men and women, by the tides of frivolity and worldliness swept this way and swept that way, seeking for associations and for satisfactions for the immortal soul, come into the church of Jesus Christ. Lash fast to her. She is the pillar and the ground of truth. I propose to speak of the threefold glory of the church, as it is described in the

text: First, "Fair as the moon." God, who has determined that everything shall be beautiful in its season, has not left the night without charm. The moon rules the night. The stars are only set as gems in her tiara. Sometimes before the sun has gone down the moon mounts her throne, but it is after nightfall that she sways her undisputed sceptre over island and continent, river and sea, Under her shining the plainest maple leaves becomes shivering silver, the lakes from shore to shore look like shining mirrors, and the ocean under her glance with great tides come up panting upon the beach, mingling, as it were

Under the witchery of the moon, the awful steeps lose their ruggedness, and the chasms their terror. The poor man blesses God for throwing so cheap a light through the broken window-pane of his cabin, and to the sick it seems like a light from the other shore that bounds this great deep of human pain and woe. If the sun be like a song, full and loud and poured forth from brazen instruments that fill heaven and earth with harmony, the moon is plaintive and sad, standing beneath the throne of God. sending up her soft, sweet voice of while the stars listen and the sea! No mother ever more lovingly watched a sick cradle than this pale watch of the sky bends over the weary, heart-sick, slumbering earth, singing to it silvery music, while it is rocked in

the cradle of the spheres. Now, says my text, "Who is she, fair as the moon?" Our answer is the Church. Like the moon, she is a borrowed light. She gathers up the glory of a Saviour's sufferings, a Saviour's death; a Saviour's resurrection, a Saviour's ascension and pours that light on palace and dungeon, on squalid heathen, and elaborate scepticism, on widow's it. They shall not be trampled with

tears and martyr's robe of flame, on weeping penitence and loud-mouthed

She is the only institution to-day that gives any light to our world. Into her portal the poor come and get the sympathy of a once pillowless Christ, the bereaved come and see the bottle in which God saves all our tears, and the captives come, and on the sharp corners of her altars dash off their chains, and the thirsty come and put their cup under the "Rock of Ages," which pours forth from its smitten side living water, from under the throne of God and the Lamb. Blessed the bell that calls her worship. pers to prayer. Blessed the water in which her members are baptized Blessed the wine that glows in her sacramental cups. Blessed the songs on which her devotion travel up and the ingels of God travel down.

As the moon goes through the midst of the roaring storm clouds unflushed 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 persecution and come out uninjured, no worse for the fact that Robespierre cursed it, and Voltaire caricatured it, and Tom Paine sneered at it, and all the forces of darkness have bombarded it. Not like some baleful comet shooting across the sky, scattering terror and dismay among the nations, but above the long howling night of the world's wretchedness the Christian Church has made her mild way, "Fair as the moon.

I take a step further in my subject-"Clear as the sun." After a season of storm or fog, how you are thrilled when the sun comes out at noonday! The mists travel up hill above hill, mountain above mountain, until they are sky lost. The forests are full of chirp and buzz and song; honey-makers on the log, bird's beak pounding the bark, the chatter of the squirrel on the rail, the call of a hawk out of the clear sky, make you thankful for the sunshine which makes all the world so busy and so glad. The same sun which in the morning kindled conflagrations among the castles of cloud. stoops down to paint the lily white, and the buttercup yellow, and the forget-me-not blue.

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 captive; light for the smooth brow of childhood and the dim vision of the octogenarian; light for queen's coronet and sewing girl's needle. "Let there be light."

Now, says my text, "Who is she that looketh forth clear as the sun?" Our lanswer is, the church. You have been going along the road before daybreak. and on one side you thought you saw a lion, and on the other you saw a goblin 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 come 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 an aroused was a flaming sword to keep you out of paradise, is an angel of light to beckon

The lamps on her altars will cast their glow on your darkest pathway, and cheer you until far beyond the need of lantern or lighthouse, you are safely anchored within the veil. O, sun of the Church! shine on until there is no sorrow to soothe, no tears to wipe away, 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 quenchless; and to silence her pulpits, but the thun-der would 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 sacred 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 with Gospel memor-ies like Gennesaret, and all islands of the sea be crowned with apocalyptic vision like Patmos, and all cities be sacred as Jerusalem, and all gardens luxuriant as Paradise, with God walking 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 overtop all earthly authority. Then the crown of Jesus will outflame all other coronets. Sin destroyed. Death dead. Hell defeated. The Church triumphant. All the darkness of sin, all the darkness of trouble, all the darknesses of earthly mystery, hieing them-selves to their dens. "Clear as the sun!

clear as the sun!" Further, "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 flying ensigns, then you would be able to get some idea of the terror that will sfrike the hearts of the enemies of God when the Church at last marches on like "an army with ban-

ners. 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, some-thing to be kicked and cuffed and trampled on through all the ages of the world. It is "an army with banners." It has an inscription and colors such as never stirred the hearts of any earthly soldiery. We have our banner of recruit and on it is inscribed, "Who is on the Lord's side?" Our banner of defiance, and on it is inscribed, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against us." Our banner of triumph, and on it is inscribed, "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!" and we mean to plant that banner on every hill-top and wave

it at the gate of heaven.
With Christ to lead us we need not fear. I will not underrate the enemy. They are a tremendous host. They come on with acutest strategy. Their weapons by all the inhabitants of darkness have been forged in furnaces of everlasting fire. We contend not with flesh and blood, but with principalities and powers and spirtual wickedness in high places; but if God be for us, who can be against us? Come on ye troops of the Lord! Fall into line! Close up the ranks! On, through burning sands

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 that.

With Christ to lead as, 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 l.ke chaff in the whlrlwind, and all the towers of heaven ring because the day is ours. I divide this army with banners into two wings-the American wing and the European wing. The American wing will march on across the wilds of the West, over the tablelands, and come to the ocean, no more stopped by the Pacific than the Israelites were stopped by the Red Sea, marching on until the remaining walls of China will fall before this army with banners, and cold Siberia will be turned to the warm heart of Christ, and over lofty Himalayan peaks shall go this army with banners until it halts at

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 that army with banners, and up through the snows of Russia, vaster in multitude than the hosts that followed Napoleon into the conflict. And Hungary and Poland, by the blood of their patriots and by the blood of Christ, shall at last be free. And crossing into Asia, the law shall again be proclaimed on Sinai, and Christ, in the person of His ministers will again preach on Olivet, and pray in Gethsemane, and exhibit His love on Calvary, and then the army will halt in front of the other wing, the twain having conquered all the earth for God.

History tells us that one day the armies of Xerxes shouted all at once, and the vociferation was so mighty that the birds flying through the air dropped as though they were dead. Oh, what a shout of triumph when the armies of earth aud 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 stood above the gates and as the first regiment advanced and came to the gates, the choir, in music. asked them what right they had to enter there. And then the first regiment, in song, replied, telling over the stories of their conflicts and their victories. Then they marched on, and all the city was full of gladness and triumph. But oh, the greater joy when the army with banners shall come up to the gates of our It will be choir to choir, music to

music, hosanna to hosanna, hallelujah to hallelujah. Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let them come in, Then will be spread the banquet of eternal victory, and the unfallen ones of heaven will sit at it, and all the 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 earthly conquests. All the walls of that celestial mansion will be aglitter with shields won in victorious battle, and adorned with the banners of God that were carried in front of the host. Harp shall tell to harp the heroism in which the conquerors won their palm, and the Church that day will sit queen at the banquet. Her wanderings over, her victories gained Christ shall rise up to introduce her to all the nations of heaven; and as she pulls aside her veil and looks up into the tace of her Lord the King, Christ shall exclaim, "This is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?"

Death of Napoleon's Father. It was at her residence at Montpellier that in the spring of 1785 Charles de Buonaparte died, This was apparently a final and mortal blow to the Buonaparte fortunes, for with him went all the family expectations. The circumstances were a fit close to the life thus ended. Feeling his health somewhat restored and despairing of further progress in the settlement of the Odone succession by legal methods, he had determined on still another journey of solicitation to Versailles. With Joseph as a companion he started; but a serious relape occurred at sea, and ashore the painful disease continued to make such ravages that the father and son set out for Montpellier to consult the famous specialists of the medical faculty at that place. It was in the hospitable mansion of his childhood's friend, now married to a wealthy army contractor, that the way-worn, disheartened, and unsuccessful father breathed his last. Having learned to hate the Jesuits, he had come to abhor all religion, and died an infidel, repelling with his last exertions the kindly services of Fesch, who was now a frocked priest, and had hastened to his bed-side to offer the last consolations of the Church to a dying man. Failure as he had been, he had nevertheless been so far the support of his family in their hopes of advancement. Sycophant as he had become, they recgnized his untiring energy in their behalf, and sincerely mourned for him. He had left them peniless and in debt, but he had died in their service.-Prof. Sloane in the November Century.

The Bicycle Man "As a vast number of people are rid-ing bicycles, the modifications of their bodies, brought about by the exercise, may become hereditary in the race" says a prominent New York physician. "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 the knees will be developed in a remarkable manner by the great amount of work which the pedaling exercise puts on them. Their bodies will be very small and cerved and their arms long and powerful, but with a different distribu-tion of muscles from the present. Their hands will be large and hooked. Theu, perhaps their noses will be enlongated from the long continued act through many generations of thrusting them forward. The changes in external form of the body will, of course, cause a great many others in the eternal 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.

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WHITE CROSS PLEDGE. My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure. I,, promise by the help of God:

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 2.—To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests.

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.

5.—To use every possible means to fulfil the command, "Keep thyself pure."

GOOD TIDINGS FOR WHITE RIB-BONERS.

Miss Williard and Lady Henry Somerset are expected in the maritime provinces this 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 vard. This will bring our beloved \$485; total, \$618; liabilities, \$131. of the people with the liquor traffic, listing women to help purify public prove that the harvest time is not far "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 considered a legitimate branch of Y. M. C. A. work. Where can the precepts and teachings of the White Cross be more needed or more successfully treated than in the "meetings for men," 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 Wo-Man's Signal, of London, says: "Those who form the dread procession of dedaughters of that class, whose first lessons concerning the most sacred facts of 'life come to them with their earliest recollection in ways the most debesing. It is time that the children educated by the nation were taught, through channels pure and wholesome. those scientific truths of their own being which they have thus far learned by chance; this instruction being based on the divine laws "written in 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 generally 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 at the concert hall by repuable places of wholesome entertainment, where young men and women can meet each other openly, surrounded by the safeguard of helpful friends. There are hundreds of young men who some 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 that from the ranks of these are 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 until women are associated with men in the supervision of public amusements there is practically no hops of utilizing this mighty force for the purification and uplift of humanity. We forget that since time began these amusements have been regulated by men, and the tendency has been to constantly degrade women for purposes of gain; but if women had a voice in determining what spectacles should be put before the people, they would bring their higher sense of reserve and modesty to correct the low standards which even well-intentioned men have learned by long familiarity to accept as a "necessary evil." It is the province of good women to deepen in the minds of men the perception that it is imof men the perception that it is impossible to degrade one class of women without diminishing the public respect for all; and that the disgraceful exhibition of the woman who caters to the degraded tastes of the men in the audience can but lower the standing of the sisters or the sweethearts at their sides. God has so "fitly framed together" the different classes of the human family that "when one members uffers all the members suffer with 'her.' "

Following are extracts from the Onweek. Next week the column will contain the president's address in part.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario opened in the Baptist church, Cornwall, on Tuesday morning. Though nearly one hundred morning. Though nearly one hundred delegates were present it is the smallest attendance in five years, which is largely due to being held in the extreme eastern section of the province. All the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Mrs. May R. Thornley, London; vice-president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Willer, Westfield, N. B. responding secretary, Mrs. Mary Wil-

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ey, Richmond Hill; recording secretary, Miss Cosgord, London; treasurer, Miss Jennie Macarthur, Cornwall. Mrs. Scott of Ottawa submitted a report of the Women's Journal. The circulation was 3.500 and subscription 1.500.

The report of Miss Scott of Ottawa of the literature depository showed the receipts of that department to be order that Lady Henry may be near \$677; expendiure, \$576; assets, amount her son who has recently entered Har- due to department, \$133; stock in hand,

leader of all the host so near that a Miss Thornley, the president, then visit may be confidently expected. In presented her report on school meththe letter giving this information Miss ods. The various county presidents Willard says: "My faith, hope, and who had schools of method all declarenthusiasm are as great as ever. The ed in favor of their continuance, and stirring up of the Tammany ring, the the benefits already received were defeat of Breckenridge by the women heartily acknowledged. There had of Kentucky, the anti-gambling cru- been a big increase in this work in the sude in Chicago, the general disgust past year. The report suggested that schools of method could be held in orthe growing sentiment in favor of en- ganized counties; that the schools have already defined plans of work and affairs, all these token of good and other details for their working of the system.

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partnership under the name, style and firm of D. J. Seely & Son, for the purpose of carrying on a business as Ship Brokers and Commistin Merchants. Walker's Wharf, St. John, N. B., October DANIEL & SEELY, JAMES D. SEELY.

tario W. C. T. U. convention held last week. Next week the column will 5,000 APPLE TREES.

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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
1,300,000

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax...... 7,00 Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 16.30 Express for Sussex...... 16.46

A Parlor car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock and Halifax at 7.20 o'clock.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Moncton at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)..... Express from Moncton (daily)...... 10.80 Express from Halifax 15.50 Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifan and Montreal via Levis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standars

D. POTTINGER. General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept.,

EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Carner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein nending, wherein Charles A. Palmar is Plaintiff and William Esson and Julia E. Esson. bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisa E. Wilson. Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Esson. Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Dudne Breeze, Executors and Trustees of and under the last will and testament of James Stanley Harris, deceased, are dependants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, deceased, and alse all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so to be sold as aforesaid, is situate in the City of Saint John and comprises:—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and parday of December next, at the hour of twelve

omprises:—
1.—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the corner of Paradise Row and Harris Street, having a frontage of two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) incoes on Paradise Row, and three hundred and one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris Street.

Street.

2.—All those three several freehold and leasehold lots, with the buildings thereon situate 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 Yundr-d and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum. newable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two 'Yundr' and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company.

The said freehold, 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:—

3.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known as the Portland Rolling Mills, having a frontage of four hundred and fifty-seven (457) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line: two hundred and twenty (220) feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (\$328.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situates or the leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less; sixty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum.

The property known as the Portland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894.

tal

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON. M. G. B. HENDERSON, W. A. LOCKHART.

1201

OTTAWA.

manufacture bearing the ordinary postage stamps are now recognized as post cards, provided they conform in size and substance to the regular post cards. It is probable that reply sent to Canada, to treat reply halves as they have hitherto treated reply halves of regular post cards.

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N. B., 27th Sept.

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Eleven standard bred horses, valued at six thousand dollars, were burned to death in a stable on the outskirts of the city last night.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—General Herbert says the Canadian forces are not eligible for the Queen's decoration for long service volunteers. Our force is militia, not volunteers. As the city corps in Canada approximate the closest to the English volunteers, the pay of the men usually going into the regimental funds, the general favors the idea that the two classes of military could be organized in the dominion, the city corps constituting the volunteers and the rural battalions the militia. The only difference between them would be that the pay of the city corps would go into the battalion funds, while the men in the rural battalions would continue to draw their pay as at present. A change of this character would overcame the Atch in reference to the granting of long service decorations to eligible Canadians, although officers and men of rural battalions

would be shut out. A considerable amount of energy is being thrown into the preliminary arrangements for the carnival. J. M. Courtney, deputy minister of finance, has accepted the presidency of the finance committee.

Assurances were given to the Manitoba delegates who were here recently that Sir John Thompson would make a tour through the Northwest and British Columbia, immediately after the close of the next session The delegates promise the premier a great reception.

The laboratory branch of the inland revenue department is analysing samples of Paris green purchased in dif-

ferent cities in Canada. The rates on parcels between Canada and Japan by parcel post will be reduced to 20 cents per pound on and

after January first next. Ottawa, Nov. 15 .- Secretary Bell, of the Winnipeg board of trade, engaged with Hon. Mr. Daly and Mr. Wood for several hours today, discussing the situation of grain standards. Mr. Bell says the Manitoba grain men are strongly opposed to any change in the standards in the middle of the shipping season and is satisfied the government will not take any action that would be adverse to the interests of the farmers.

are respectively chairman and secretary of the commission to inquire into the question of freight charges in Manitoba and the Northwest. inquiry will be opened at Winnipeg next Monday.

Controller of Customs Wallace returned from the maritime provinces today. He says the success of the recent political meetings augurs well for the liberal-conservative party in the maritime provinces at the general election. He was greatly pleased with the insight he got into the iron industries.

Surveyor McEavoy, of the geological department, reports tremendous forest fires in the Kamloops district this year. The Indians are responsible

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—New post offices were opened in New Brunswick on Nov. 1st as follows : Bay Du Vin Mills, Northumberland; Daigle, Victoria; Leger Brook, Westmoreland. Thomas Temple, M.P., and Mr. Van-

wart, of Fredericton, were here today on departmental business. Mr. Temple goes to Toronto tomorrow. The Chinese immigration returns for October show a total of 113 paid the toll tax as compared with 164 in Oc-

tober last year. Another case of tuberculosis in pedigree stock has been discovered in quarantine, this time at Levis. The owner of the animal has been offered the alternative, as in the Point Ed-ward case, of having the animal slaughtered or returned to the United

Hull is to have its civic investigation. Writs have been issued against Mayor Aubry and Alderman Boult for accepting money for influence in connection with the electro railway charter. Both deny the charge. The practice in Hull is for the city coun-

ci! to elect the mayor. Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The departmental inquiry into the rates charged by the railways in Manitoba and the Northwest opens at Winnipeg tomorrow. The instructions to the commissioners are as follows: (1) To inquire into the alleged discrimination in passenger and freight rates by the railways in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

(2) To investigate into freight charges generally with a view to drawing the comparison between such rates charged on the Canadian railways in Manitoba and the Territories and those in the United States." The different public bodies in Manitoba, the Central Farmers' Institute, the Grain Exchange, the Board of Trade, and kindred associations are all arranging to produce evidence before

During the last session of parliament papers were presented to the house with reference to a departmental inquiry into the conduct of affairs at New Westminster penitentiary. This inquiry showed that irregularities had taken place. There had been an entire lack of discipline in the prison, and supplies found their way to outsides institutions, notably the R. C. orphanage. In order to get at the real facts Sir John Thompson recommended the appointment of Justice Drake as a commissioner to inquire into the whole matter. Judge Drake's report has been received and as a result Warden McBride has been retired, while Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons and Accountant Keary have been dismissed from the service.

The well known publisher of geological works, Mr. Stanford, of London, has commissiond statistician George Johnson to write a work on Ottawa, Nov 13.—The post office de- Mr. Stanford in a series known as Canada which is to be published by partment has been notified by the Brit- the compendium of geography and ish post office that cards of private travel. Hitherto Canada has occupied a small space in the volume on North America in this series.

The formal charges of receiving money "for influence," were yestercards will be printed in this way. Post- and Ald. Boult, of Hull. The investiday preferred against Mayor Aubry masters are instructed, if any such are gation promises to be an interesting

Montreal, Nov. 18.—Hon. J. A. Ouimet and party arrived home today from the maritime provinces. The minister of public works states that the resources and industries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were a revelation to the Quebeckers.

The Dominion line steamer Dominion, Captain Cross, from Bristol, got aground in the river opposite the sugar refinery at Hochelaga. The Dominion was inwards with a large cargo, consisting principally of tin plates and in charge of Pilot Beaudette, who has always been considered one of the most reliable pilots in the Dominion company's service. After sending tugs down she was lightered and got off none the worse of

the mishap. Ottawa, Nov, 19.—Commissioner Larke is here completing his business with the department of trade and commerce preparatory to leaving for the antipodes. Mr. Larke expects to sail for Sydney, where he will make his home for the future on December 16th. During the past few weeks Messrs. Bowell and Larke have been engaged in visiting the manufacturing centres, and there has been a most gratifying response to the overtures made to them in respect of the Australian trade. Mr. Larke's headquarters will be at Sydney, but he will visit different cities of the Australian colonies and New Zealand as opportunities offer, and at all times will be glad to furnish information to Canadian manufacturers and exporters as to the possibilities of opening up a trade with Australia, supply data respecting local requirements, and in every, way possible facilitate trade development between Canada and our great colonial sister. As showing the close intimacy which is springing up betwen Canada and Australia it may be stated that conventions have just been concluded for the direct interchange of money orders. Although

agreed upon, already orders are being drawn by Canadian officers.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet returned from the maritime provinces today. He is delighted with his trip. Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Referring to Sir John Pender's public statement that the Atlantic cables do not earn adequate returns, and that this ought to be warning to the governments in the case of the Pacific cable, those who know the facts are in no way surprised that some of the Atlantic com-P. S. Archibald and H. H. Schaefer, panies do not pay good dividends, conof the Intercolonial, left for Winnipeg the extent to which their this afternoon. The two gentlemen stock is watered. Sir John will not be able to get the Commercial's statement that Atlantic cables are not a profiable investment, as this company has kept out of the ring with which he is associated. Sir John characterizes the Pacific cable as a foolish project. He has of late repeatedly evinced a great anxiety to have a hand in carrying it out. The warning which he gave may, however, have its use in a way he does not intend, in determining the governments to take such steps as will render it impossible for the Pacific cable to get into the cate-

the preliminaries only have been

HALIFAX.

gory of waterlogged companies like

so many other companies with which Sir John is familiar.

Russian Sailor Found Dead-Progress Representative Arrested-Ramblers' Cycle Club.

Halifax, Nov. 19.—Emil Siren, a Russian sailor, went to his bunk last night apparently in good health on board the schooner W. R. Huntley. This morning he was found dead with foam and blood coming from his mouth. It is supposed he died in a fit. The Russian was the only one of the crew who remained with the vessel when the rest were discharged on arrival. Previous to leaving New York he drew his money and deposited in a bank. A coroner's inquest was and his register book and a small begun and was adjourned to afford time for a post mortem examination.

J. N. Golding, who came from St. John to superintend the sale of the Progress, was arrested this morning at the suit of C. J. Spike, claiming \$2,000 damages for alleged libel. Golding furnished bail this morning and was released, W. G. Scovil and George Flawn going his bond. C. S. Harrington is acting for defendant.

The annual meeting of the Ramb ler's Cycle club took place tonight. The club began the year with eightyseven members and now has one nundred and thirty, and has a balance to its credit of over \$311. The club is considering the question of purchasing grounds and building a banked asphalt bicycle track. The mileage competition, which lasted from June 1st to October 31st, was won by A. E. Gentles, who in the five months covered 4,653 miles.

At a public temperance meeting held in Foresters' hall, Norton station, Friday evening, Nov. 9th, W. D. Baskin of St. John organized Fidelis lodge No. 157, I. O. G. T., with a membership of forty-three and the following officers: C. T, M. A. Innis; V. T., Miss Nina McCready; R. S., J. W. Flower: A. S., Miss Vannie Wheaton; F. S., R G. Innis; treas., Miss Alta McLeod; M., H. A. Myers; D. M., Miss Jennie Flower; chap., Rev. David Long; G., John Wheaton; S., John McKinnon; P. C. T., W. W. Bolton; L. D., J. E. Mc-



TELEGRAPHIC.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 13.-J. McNiel a fourteen year old boy of Calgary, was thrown out of a wagon by a runaway team and killed. Eleven year old Percy McLean, while

skating on the ice of the river at Calgary, broke through and was drowned. A few years ago there was an extensive business done in the importation of horses to Manitoba and the Northwest from the eastern provinces. Not much has been done recently, but on the contrary the profitable shipment of horses from Northwest ranches to the east has commenced. This export of horses in addition to the already large shipments of cattle and sheep to the old country and the development of the dairy industry is sufficient evidence that mixed farming is being pretty generally followed in the west.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 14.-Roger Schultz, a young farmer of Baldur, was accidentally shot today by Jessie Chester, a neighbor's daughter. The bullet entered Schultz's neck and he will probably die. The Winnipeg sale of lands for

taxes was concluded today. Nearly ninety thousand dollars was realized for property on which there are forty thousand of taxes in arrears.

A. M. Nanton, banker, and Miss Ethel Clarke, a well known Winnipeg society lady, will be married Satur-

Winnipeg, Nov. 16.-The Manitoba rohibitionists are in convention at the town of Boissevain. Political action is engaging much of their attention. The patrons have submitted an offer to include prohibition in their platform providing the prohibition support is given to Patron candidates. Thomas Webster, a young farmer of Birtle, has been committed for trial charged with murdering Adam Bole. The young men quarrelled at a dance

over a girl and a vicious fight resulted, Bole dying from his injuries. The Winnipeg bank clearings for week ended today were \$1,492,242; balances, \$282,869. Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—This morning's

disastrous fire caused a property loss of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. But calamitous as was the conflagration, and great as the loss is, the people of Winnipeg fully appreclate how much cause they have for thanksgiving. With a fire brigade disorganized and divided by distance, it's apparatus crippled and the water supply totaly inadequate, there was nothing to prevent the unchecked figures from sweeping the entire city. That the fire was confined to half a dozen buildings seems little short of a miracle. That there were no fatalities in so large a fire, particularly when the rapid destruction of a hotel filled with guests is considered, is almost as astonishing. Some of the people in the hotel had hair breadth escapes, being carried out almost suffocated in the arms of flames from sweeping the entire city. That the fire was confined to half a suffocated in the arms of brave firemen. Several firemen were

Western Canada Loan company's building, \$60,000; Grand Union hotel, \$35,000; Merrick, Anderson & Co.'s warehouse, \$35,000; Merrick, Anderson & Co.'s stock, \$50,600; Wright Bros.' dry goods stock, \$50,000; Mitchell's drug store, \$6,000; W. R. Johnston's stock of groceries, \$2,000; Miss Mc-Dowell's' boarding house and furniture, \$3,000; Hunter's boarding house and furniture, \$3,000; Grand Union stables, \$1,500; Johnson's and Campbell's residence, \$4,000. Losses, by tenants in the Western Canada block and guests of the Grand Union hotel is estimated at \$10,000. The insurrance, as near as can be ascertained, is one hundred and fifty thousand. Among the companies loosing most heavily are: National, Norwich Union, Guardian, London, Eastern British America, and Sun companies.

All Canadian companies are more or less affected. Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—Samuel Wilson, the tramp journalist who passed through Winnipeg a few days ago, returned to Brandon Thursday and reported that he had been held up by footpads west of the town and compelled, at the point of a revolver, to hand over his fire arms, his satchel,

bundle of clothes. The Presbyterian synod of Manitoba and the Northwest in session here today passed a resolution endorsing the provincial government's action in refusing to re-establish Catholic separate schools.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 18.-The criminal assizes of Manitoba concluded Saturday. Geo. Earle, a well known citizen of Winnipeg, convicted of attempted rape, was sentenced to two years penitentiary.

Chadwick, a former resident of Cobourg, Ont., convicted of outraging a little girl, was sentenced to four years

and ten lashes. A. Nanton, of the financial firm of Osler, Hammond, and Nanton, of Torento and Winnipeg, was married yesterday to Ethel Clark, sister of Hutchy Clarke, the well known opera hasso. Mr. and Mrs. Nanton left for Europe after the ceremony and will Winnipeg, Nov. 19.-Jas. Smith, who

suicided at the Leland hotel here Sunday by sending a bullet into his brain, turns out to be an Englishman of good family. He had been expecting large remittances from England, but receiving only five pounds was so disappointed that he took his life. Mrs. Stoppellben, wife of a Winnipeg printer, fell through a trap door

at the Cabinet hotel Saturday and died Sunday in the general hospital. Henry Armstrong, farmer, of Nee-pawa, fell into a vat of boiling water at the Neepawa brewery yesterday and is so frightfully scalded there is no hope of his recovery.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and party will arrive here Wednesday. Wednesday afternoon Lady Aberdeen will address a meeting of Winnipeg women: Thursday morning his excellency will participate in a curling match with the Winnipeg curlers. Their excellencies will leave Winnipeg by reguthrough to Montreal.

WHEN S IS NOW STREET

make an extended tour on the con- the schedule of Canadian cattle. The and crew of 12 men, all told, and The Winnipeg masons propose erecting a Masonic temple now that they have been burned out of their quar-

Representatives of the Manitoba and Northwest curlers met here last night and organized with Walter F. Payne, of Winnipeg, as president. It was decided to hold a big benspiel the first week in February and to invite the curlers of the eastern provinces to participate. James Smith, of Baie St. Paul, a

cide at Leland Hotel here this afterncon, sending a bullet into his brain. He: registered at the hotel yesterday and beyond the fact that he has been drinking no reason can be given for his suicide. All Saints church was slightly dam-

aged by fire just before morning service today.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 13.—A rancher named Jas. McRorie was murdered on the North Ann road, Aug. 4th last. His cabin was entered while he was asleep and his head almost hacked off with an axe. Aleck, an Indian, was arrested charged with the crime. At the assize court today a verdict of manslaughter was rendered and Aleck was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment

New Westminster, B.C., Nov. 14.-At the court of assizes today, Sidney Lobb, accused of murdering his wife in June last at Nanaimo, was acquitted. The evidence for prosecution was circumstantial. The defence produced several witnesses of unquestionable respectability, who testified that the deceased lady had spoken to them of suicide on account of her husband's dissipated habits. The judges' charge was considered impartial, and if anything favored the prisoner. The jury was out thirty minutes.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 15.-The steamer Barbara Boscowitz returned from the morth today bringing the news of the horrible death of the fiveyear-old daugher of Mr. and Mrs. Williscroft, Skena river. The party were at Fort Simpson waiting for the steamer and the little girl and her brother were playing in a room when a loaded gun fell from the wall and exploded ,the charge blowing off the top of the girl's head. Mr. and Mrs. Williscroft were en route to California

to spend the winter with relatives. Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 17.-At the Westminster assizes today Louis Victor, a Cheam Indian, was found guilty of the murder of Peter, an Indian policeman, three months ago. Judge Bole asked him when the jury brought in a verdict, if he had anything to in another. All except Peter arrived at Cheam, but he was missing Search was instituted and his body was found a few days after on a bar in the Fraser river. The wounds on the head showed that he had been murdered by some blunt instrument. Victor was arrested and an Indian woman testified that Victor had attacked Peter and killed him with a canoe pole and afterwards robbed him of his coat. The prisoner was a nephew of the murdered man. Judge injured, but not seriously. It is almost impossible at this time to make any accurate statement of the fire losses, but the following rough estimate will convey some idea of the content of the blazer.

The wounds of the murdered by some blunt instrument. Victor was arrested and an Indian woman testified that Victor had atnephew of the murdered man. Judge Bole also pronounced the following sentences today: Adams for aggravated assault on an old Indian, two years in the penitentiary; Jones, for attempted escape from jail, two years; Grace Irving, for stabbing her

lover, E. P. Turner, with intent to kill, nine months. OHEREC.

Montreal, Nov. 14.-Hon. Clarke Wallace arrived here tonight from the maritime provinces. The controller said the lower provinces are a revelation to him and that they will strongly support Sir John Thompson. Montreal, Nov. 15.—The Anglicans

are rejoicing today over the good news from England. Henry Ogden Andrews, formerly barrister of Montreal but who died in Leamington, Warwickshire, has bequeathed \$150,000 to the Episcopal bishop of Montreal to be used in charities as his lordship sees fit. The bishop will give \$50,000 to the Church of England Home for Women on Guy street, while the balance will go to found the Andrews Home for old men. The property has already been purchased for \$35,000 in

Belmont Park. Mcntreal, Nov. 16.-John Jas. Arnton. the well-known auctioneer and real estate agent, who was buried today, is said to have left an estate of \$400. 000 to be divided among four sons and

one daughter. Quebec, Nov. 19.—The legislature will open tomorrow, but it is not surposed Premier Taillon will give explanations re the new loan until the debate on the address is finished. Advices from Bonaventure county state that Arseneault, whom Mercier defeated in 1892, will carry the constituency easily enough.

ENGLISH. London, Nov. 13.—Sir John Thompson, prime minister of Canada, who is at present in France, will remain there until the end of the month. During that time he will make his headquarters in Paris.

William Smith, deputy minister of marine in Canada, in his letter to the Times today, hesides other statements, denies the assertion of the New York Journal of Commerce, quoted by the Allans, to the effect that he had said that James L. Huddart's scheme for a twenty knot service on the St. Lawrence route is impossible. Mr. Smith here. leaves the financial aspect of the scheme to Mr. Huddart, who is still Ubes, Aug. 31, for Halifax, (not brig awaiting the publication of the report of the Earl of Jersey to the British Port Madoc), is the vessel before regovernment in reference to the intercolonial conference held in Ottawa in June last.

London, Nov. 13.—In its financial article this morning the Times announces the failure of Novelli & Co., merchants, of 4 East Cheapside, this city. The suspension, the Times adds, is due to the firm's engaging in the fumber business in Canada.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—The Star cable

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deputations consulted with the Canadian high commissioner as to further steps be taken for the removal of that embargo.

The judicial committee of the privy council today gave judgment in favor of the Quebec Central railway in its suit against Hon. Joseph Robertson, the ex-chairman, thus reversing the judgment of the Quebec court of Queen's bench, and affirming the judgment of the superior court.

UNITED STATES.

suburb of Winnipeg, committed sui-Washington, Nov. 14.—Secretary Carlisle today approved the regulations under section 9 of the new tariff act. This section provides that articles may be manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials or of materials subject to international revenue and intended for exportation, provided the same is done in a bonded warehouse and under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

Washington, Nov. 14.-Virgie C. Mc-Dermott, the four year old daughter of F. G. McDermott, of this city, was bitten by a dog nine weeks ago, and today died with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The dog, a black mongrel cur, bit the girl twice in the face, bit a neighbor's dog and disappeared. Sunday morning the child was seized with convulsions which closed the glands of her throat, and refused water. The dog which was bitten shows symptoms of rabies.

New York, Nov. 15.-In the action of Mary Manning for a separation from the millionaire banker, John S. Manning, Justice Barrett, of the supreme court, has given her \$500 counsel fees, and \$300 a month alimony. Farmington, Me., Nov. 17.—The jury in the Ouilette murder case brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter at midnight after being out zight

MARINE MATTERS.

Ship Marathen, at San Francisco, has been ordered to Portland, Oregon, to load wheat for Channel f. o.

Telegrams reached Quebec on Monday announcing the loss of the British schooner Maria, at Caribou Island, during Saturday's snowstorm. Three men lost their lives.

Ship Kensington, Capt. Milne, at New York Nov. 11 from Pisagua, reports: Nov. 2, noon, lat. 31.57, lom. 70.17, passed the dismasted and abandoned British schooner St. John (before reported), both masts gone, under jury rig.

(before reported), both masts gone, under jury rig.

Sch. Marie Delphine, ashore near Digby, was sold on Tuesday for \$215. The cargo brought \$225.

Bark John Gill has been opened and reclassed at East Boston. She has been caulked and sheathed above the metal line.

Sch. Marie, from Labrador for Quebec, has been wrecked at Trinity Bay: three men drowned.
Sch. Kezia, Capt. Landry, from New York
Sch. Kezia, Capt. Landry, from New York

her by Cape North. A portwarden will hold a survey, and she will likely discharge and repair.

Bark Annie Stafford will in future be managed by Wm. Thomson & Co.
Ship Beethoven, Capt. Thomasen, at Londonderry Nov 11th from St. John, lost part of deckload.

Sch. Demozelle, Capt. Tower, from Moncton for New York, has arrived at Boothbay with loss of part of deckload.

Ship Charles, now at Dublin, has been fixed to load deals here for W. C. England or E. C. Ireland, the rate being private.

Str. Horace, from Quebec, which arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, lost part of deckload on the passage.

Bark Angola, Capt. Lockhart, from St. John, which arrived at Bristol Nov. 8, had bad weather early in October, and was hove to for two days. Her cargo shifted and she listed heavily.

Ship Abbie S. Hart, Capt. Henry, from Iloilo via Batavia for Delaware Breakwater, before reported put into Cape Town Oct. 20 damaged, is badly strained in her waterways and will require caulking. It is feared her cargo is damaged.

Sch. Evolution, Capt. Holder, arrived at New York on Nov. 13th from Manzanilla via New York on Nov. 13th from Manzanilla via New York on Nov. 13th from Manzanilla via New York on heavy easterly gales and high seas, during which broke rudder pintals, lost foretopmast, with all rigging attached, and carried away outer jib. Put into Newport News for repairs to rudder, etc. (as before reported).

The Sun's Parrsboro correspondent writes:

reported).
The Sun's Parrsboro correspondent writes: Sch. Herald, Capt. Merriam, wood laden for Boston, while coming into the harbor on Saturday night came into collision with the sch. Coryl, coal loaded for Wolfeville, which was anchored in the stream. There was no one aboard of the Coryl at the time, and it being each tide, she took the bottom. Next tide. ebb tide, she took the bottom. Next tide she filled and sank, and when the captain and owner put in an appearance next morning nothing could be seen but the mastheads. She was raised on Monday and repaired, and

proceeded.

Str. Assaye, from Barry, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th. Capt. Jas. Knox of this city is econd officer of the steamer, which is Bark Emell, Capt. Johansen, from Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 20, for the Mersey, has also not since been heard

Bark Henrietta, Capt. Aslaksen, from Hubbard's Cove, before reported ashore at Southport, is afloat and will probably be towed to Preston. Schr. Grace Carter, from St. John's, Nfld., for Boston, put into Halifax on the 14th for repairs, having lost some spars and had bulwarks stove in and lecks strained. Ship Narwhal, Capt. Weston, from

Liverpool, Nov. 7, for Pensacola, was sighted in lat. 49 N., long. 8 W., making for Falmouth. The Narwhal had lest her main and Mizzenmasts. Bark Barbadien, Capt. Bulmer, arrived on Thursday night from Barbados. She is a fine composite vessel and is owned by Geo. F. Baird, M.P., B. G. Taylor, and Capt. Balmer. She will be caulked and metalled

Bark Finn, Capt. Juel, from St

Finn (Nor), Bie, from Halifax for ported by cable from London, Oct. 31as having been abandoned in lat. 43 N., lon. 52 W. The latter vessel arrived at Port Madoc, Nov. 14, all right. Bark Kate F. Troop, Capt. Smith. at New York, Nov. 15, from Singapore. reports: Nov. 7, lat. 33 22, long. 70 40. sighted a vessel flying signals of distress; bore down and found her to be the Italian tark Torquate, Capt. Trapani, from Genoa for New York, in a lar train Thursday, their private car says: London, Nov. 17.—Today Sir sinking condition; launched a boat, being attached, and will go straight Charles Tupper received several depusinking condition; launched a boat, tations from Scotland in reference to ning at the time, took off the captain

brought them to this port. Barktn. Potomac, loaded with fish.

which went ashore at Douglastown. Quebec, has been taken off by one of the tugs of the R. & O. N. company, and is now moored at the wharf there, She is making considerable water. Capt. Anderson, who was up there representing the Nova Scotia marine, has returned to Halifax and will probably send a diver up to examine her bottom. If she is in a position to go she will be towed to Mulgrave to be repaired. The vessel is almost new and is a fine vessel.

Sch Demozelle, from Moncton for New York, arrived at Boothbay on the 16th with loss of part of her deckload.
Sch. Harry W. Lewis, Capt. Hunter, which arrived at Hopewell Cape the other day from New York, made the run down in 66 hours, the hest time on record. arrived at Hopewell Cape the other day from New York, made the run down in 66 hours, the best time on record.

A Newport, R.I., despatch of the 15th said: Work has so far progressed in lightering the sch. George E. Dale, ashore on Dutch Island, as to give assurance of her being floated at high water tomorrow. She has been badly strained. It is proposed to take her to Providence to dispose of her cargo, and then she will go on the dry dock.

Sch. Grace Carter, from St. Johns, N.F., for Boston, which put into Halifax on the 14th badly damaged, lost mainboom and foregaff, besides sustaining deck damages; vessel labored so heavily that she is leaking badly and must undergo extensive repairs before proceeding.

Ship I. F. Chapman, Capt. Thomson, at New York Nov. 15 from San Francisco, reports: Nov. 10, lat. 31.36, lon. 70.11, passed derelict sch. St. John (before reported) drifting with nothing standing but stump of mizzenmast and jury foremast; jibboom intact; the houses looked as if they had been on fire; she is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

she is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

The death is announced of Capt. Freeman W. Marshall, a well known Bear River, N.S., ship master. He sailed for years in the employ of the Messrs. D. Webber, and afterwards built and owned vessels of his own. He was 76 years of age.

Bark Idun, Capt. Stordahl, from Shediac, which arrived at Liverpool on the 16th, lost deckload and had rudder damaged on the passage. Ship Narwhal, Capt. Weston, from Liverpool for Pensacola, before reported spoken with loss of main and mizzen masts, has put back to Falmouth in tow. She also had boats and rails smashed and lost one of her

crew overboard. The schr. Geo. E. Bentley, Capt. Bentley, arrived on Monday from Halifax, making the run around in the quick time of 32 hours. She is a three masted schooner of 250 tons and is consigned to J. Willard Smith. She will load laths at Randolph & Baker's

mill for New York. A cable to Wm. Thomson & Co. states that the ship Wildwood, Capt. Smith, is anchored at Guiberon Bay, near St. Nazaire, France, dismasted It is presumed all her masts are carried away. The Wildwood, Captain Smith, sailed from Cardiff Nov. 6 for Rio Janeiro wth coal. She will tow to an English port for repairs. A Newport despatch of the 17th says: Sch. Geo. E. Dale, before reported, came off the end of Dutch Is-

land this morning and was towed here this afternoon. More of her cargo was lightered and a diver placed patches on her bottom, and she was then freed by a steam pump this morning. The remainder of her cargo will be taken out, and it is believed that she can be repaired so a to with her cargo.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, Nov. 19.—The produce market shows the following prices: Flour, fine and superior, \$2.40 to \$2.65; extras and seconds, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Minnesota bakers, clear and straight, \$2.60 to \$3.80; winter, clear and straight, \$2.85 to \$3.40; winter patent, \$3.30 to \$4; spring patent, \$3.60 to \$4.25. Corn-No. 2 yellow, old, 64c; new

steamer yellow, 59c to 60c; No. 1 grade, 56c to 58c. Oats-No. 1 clipped, 40c to 40 1-2c: No. 2, 39 1-2c to 40c; No. 2 white, 39 1-2c; No. 3 white, 38 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 35c to 35 1-2c.

Hay and straw-Hay, \$10 to \$15: very choice, \$15.60 to \$16; straw, \$12.50 to \$13.50; oat straw, \$8 to \$9; sack spring bran, to arrive, \$16.50 to \$16.75; sack winter, \$17.50 to \$17.75; middlings, \$17.75 to \$20; red dog flour, \$19.50; ground wheat, \$20; cotton seed meal, \$21.25 to arrive, and \$21.75 for spot. Beef-Choice to fancy steers, 9c to 9 1-2c; prime, 7 1-2c to 8; good, 6c to 6 1-2c; light, 6c; extra heavy hinds, 11 1-2 to 12 1-2; good, 10c to 11c; light, 6 1-2c to 9c; heavy fores, 5c to 6c;

light, 3 1-2e to 4c; backs, 5c to 8c; chueks, 3e to 6 1-2e; rounds, 6c to 8 1-2c; rumps, 8 1-2c to 15 1-2c; rumps and lions, 10c to 18c; short ribs, 8c to 14c; loins, 10c to 12c. Pork-There is a steady market on pork and lard, with little change in

values. Muttons and lambs-Spring lambs, 51-2 to 61-2c; choice eastern, 7c; choice to fancy lambs, 5to 6c; yearlings, 31-2 to 5c; muttons, 4 to 6c; choice to heavy Brightons, 41-2 to 61-2c; choice eastern veal, 9 to 101-2c; common to good, to 8c; Brightons and fancy, 9 to 11c. Poultry-Western turkeys, 12 to 14c; choice young and northern, 15 to 18c: fresh chickens, 13 to 17c; fancy, :7 to 20c; fresh fowls, 12 to 14c; geese, 9 to

10c; fancy, 11 to 12c. Butter-Best fresh creamery, small ots, 26 to 27c; western creamery, extra, 25 to 25 1-2c; first, 19 to 21c; imitation creamery, extra, 15 to 17c; northern dairy, 20 to 23c; northern creamery, 251-2 to 261-2c; eastern creamery, extra, 23 1-2 to 25 1-2c; these prices are for round lots.

Cheese-Northern full creams and wins, 11 to 11 1-2c; jobbing lots, 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c; fair to good, 9 to 10c; west-ern choice, 81-2 to 11c; fair to good, 7 to 8c; Liverpool is quoted at 51s. Eggs-Fancy nearby, 32 to 34c; east-

ern fresh, 25 to 26c; Michigan, 25 to 26c; western, 23 to 24c; refrigerator, 16 to 17c; southern, nominal, 16 to 20c. Apples Gravensteins, \$1.75 to 2.50; Hubbardstons, \$1,25 to 1.50; Kings, \$2 to 2.50; Maine Harveys, \$1.50 to 1.75; Pounds Sweets, \$1.75 to 2; Snows, \$1.25 to 2.50; No. 1 Baldwins and Greenings. \$1,50 to 1.75; No. 2, 75c. to \$1.25, nominally.

Potatoes-Houlton and Arosstook Hebrons, 58 to 60c.; New Hampshire, 53 to 55c.; Rose and White, 53 to 55c.; P. E. I. Hebrons, Rose and White, 55c.; Virginia Extra Sweets, \$1.25 to 1.50: fair to good, \$1; Jersey Doubleheads.

Vegetables Cabbage sell at \$4 to 7 per hundred, turnips 75c. to \$1.25 per bbl.; onions \$1.50 to 1.75 per bbl.; marrow squash at \$10 to 12, and hub-

bard at \$15 to 16 per ton. WEEKLY SUN, \$1 a year.

PROVINCIAL.

Capture of Horn, who Escaped From Dorchester.

The Season's Work of the Fredericton Boom Company.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

> (Continued from Page 5.) YORK CO.

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

Thos. Temple, M. P., W. Vanwart and Alex. Gibson went to Ottawa this

One of the most difficult surgical operations since its establishment was performed at the Victoria hospital this afternoon. Drs. McLearn and Bridges, assisted by Drs. Coulthard, Coburn and Crockett, 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. Coakley, St. Andrews; E. B. Reilly, Moncton; A. Geo. Blair, St. John; O. B. Stockford, St. John; Alten B. Wilmot, Belmont; Aaron Lawson, 'Andver, 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.

Fredericton, Nov. 16.—Henry Mullin and Joseph Fitzgerald, two privates of the R. R. 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 or \$30. 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 keping a house of ill fame and acknowledged the offence before Col. Marsh this morning, who imposed a fine of \$100.

Fredericton Boom Co. have rafted this nagan, John Grattan, Isaac Trenholm, season: Spruce, 98,011,697 feet; pine, 5,616,350 feet; cedar, 4,641,130, and 513 Richard, John C. Ross, J. D. Irving, tens of timber. But very little lumber is left behind this year and the river and streams are reported clearer

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 Fredericton 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. B. A. is to be organized here this week. The following common motions were made in the superme court Saturday morning, Judges Tuck, Barker,

and Vanwart being present: Queen v. Municipality Kings ex parte C. Weyman-Jordan, Q.C., moves for rule absolute to quash, rule ab-

Queen v. Ryan and Smith ex parte Geo. Price: The like on motion Gregery, Q.C. Chas. Newcombe, v. City of Monc-

ton-Mr. Simonds moves to rescind or vary order of Judge Tuck. Granted accordingly. Queen v. Dibblee ex parte Gibson-

Mr. Slipp moves to make absolute rule nisi to quash; rule absolute. Morrell Ex parte Justison-Mr. moves to make absolute order nisi for

certiorari; rule absolute. Ann Wheten v. Jas. Sterrach-Mr. Rainsford moves to rescind order enlarging time for filing notices and giving leave to enter. Refused. Doe dem Simonds v. Samuel Weir

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

Rule for judgment nisi against casual

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

Ex parte J. S. Clarke-Mr. Morrell moves for rule nisi for certiorari to bring up C. T. A. conviction; rule nisi with stay. Emmerson et al, trustees of Chas.

Norneault, an absconding debtor, v. Milton Dayton-Order of Judge Vanwart made rule of court on motion of Mr. Slipp, counsel for plaintiff. Ex parte Jas. Crawford-Mr. Slipp moves to make absolute order nisi for certioari. Rule absolute.

Fred. H. Hale, appellant, and Porter, respondent-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 costs; Palmer. Q.C., opposes. Rule discharged; court considers as to costs.

QUEENS CO.

The social on Wednesday evening at Norton station for the benefit of David | tate is valued at \$8,800, of which McFarlane, who recently lost a leg \$3,800 is real and \$5,000 personal.

on the Central railway, realized about James Price has a large crew of carpenters at work rushing forward a 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

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:

To 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 this 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 comunity 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, knowing also 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 generay manager has been known to testify ast o your nerve, prudence, knowledge, and ability. Being reminded of all this and also remembering that it was 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 soming 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 terminated. 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. McaKirn, D. V. Landry, M.D., E. J. L. LeBlanc, Richard Sutton, J.P., Vanant Bourque, J. A. Bourque, B. H. Foley, John O'-Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 18.—The Leary, Andrew Hanagan, J. W. Han-H. Hutchinson, H. Irving, R. M. Sutton, John P. Leger, F. A. Girouard, A. Irving, R. A. Irving, A. J. Jaillet, Frank B. Smith, Capt. Bliss Smith, Jos. Brean, Alex. Wry, Harlie Smith, A. Grattan, Wm. H. Irving, A. D. Cormier, I. W. Carter, Dr. C. O. LeBlanc, Rev. F. X. J. Michaud, M. McLaughlin, Francis Michaud, Jas. H. Powell, Thos. Bastrache, Albert Mc-Phadden, John Coughlin, jr., Thos. Gamble, John C. Walker, Frank Cormier, Edward Richard, Fred. Cor-

Chas. Carter, Clovis Chase, David McIntosh, J. J. LeBlanc, Jos. Deplacey, David Keswick, John Kileen, Neil 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

pleasing duties. WESTMORLAND CO.

hall where full justice was done to

an oyster supper and all the attendant

Dorchester, Nov. 16.-Three prison ers 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 for the use of the penitentiary. About three o'clock the prisoners got into a cart and were driving towards the penitentiary, when, without a moment's warning, these three men jumped from the cart and sped away at a fast rate. Up to mine o'clock tonight their capture had not been reported.

John Doyle ,a native of P. E. Island, was arrested here today on the charge of stealing a case of Royal !lend whiskey from Geo. M. Fairweather last evening. Doyle has been around here some three or four days. 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 ysterday, 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 disappared. 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. 16.-A tannery is among the industries likely to be started in the near future in Moncton. W. Colpitts, of Havelock, was in town

vesterday 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 bouquests 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 folowing. Letters testamentary have been granted in the estate of W. G. Chappel Fawcett, of Sackville. The es-

The Moncton football team will not play any more matches this season. One game remained to be played with Fredericton, but as neither team are a very large three story building to "in it" for the championship, it has been decided on account of the distance and expense of meeting, to declare the game off. Honors are easy between Fredericton and Moncton. just above Norton station on the north

The only vessels now in port are the schr. F. & E. Givan, which completes loading today with hemlock bark, and an apple schooner. There are some onion box shooks 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. Fen-Smith, has disappeared with all the firm's available cash. Some notes were coming due and Albert Smith, who had been attenting to the finances, left the store about dinner time, as his partner was supposed to take up 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 that Albert had bought a ticket for Boston and is now probably across the line. It is supposed he carried off something like six hundred dollars and as the firm's business was not extensive, the loss is quite a serious one for the remain-

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

The trial of John Doyle, charged with stealing a case of whiskey from Geo. M. Fairweather, was begun this morning before Justice Tait. Thos. Sherran and one or two other witnesses were called to prove the delivery of the whiskey to the complainant's residence. W. A. Breau, night operator at the I. C. R. station, testified having seen the prisoner at the station the night of the 15th with a bottle of whiskey the same brand as that stolen. The crown officer had other business to attend to this afterneon and the trial was postponed until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Chas. E. Knapp appears for the crown and the prisoner is undefended. It is very likely Doyle will be sent up to stand trial at the next sitting of the county court which opens here on the 27th

Those convicts who have escaped since July and been recaptured will also figure in the reports of criminal matters at the next court. KINGS CO.

Sussex, Nov. 17.-Miss Annie Keltie's party, given at the Exchange hotel last evening, was very largely attended by the young folk of the place and proved a pleasing event. Games were indulged in by some, while others danced merrily to the excellent music furnished by Samuel Chapman. The wee sma' hour was reached before the party broke up and left for their homes.

Dr. J. W. Burnett, whose skill in removing dangerous and painful tumors has become widespread, very successfully removed a very bad one from the hollow of the foot of a Mrs. Baskin of Goose Creek a few days

is at present apparent to the many. At the conclusion of the hearing of the Havelock assault case yesterday, Joseph Church, one of the defendants in the case, and against whom the charge had been withdrawn, caused a writ for damages to be served upon Brown, the informant in the case. The end will not be reached for some time to come.

Copies of the first issue of the Kings County News, issued at Hampton, of which Clarence Spooner is editor and proprietor, reached here this afternoon, and its appearance seemed to give the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Spooner's old friends in Sussex wish him success in his venture.

GAINED FORTY FIVE POUNDS.

The Experience of a Sufferer from Stomach and Liver Troubles.

Mr. Geo. F. Pine is a well known resi-

dent of Richibucto, N.B., who suffered so much from stomach and liver troubles that it was feared that recovery was not possible. Respecting the condit on he was in and his present excellent health, Mr. Pine writes as follows :- "I have been a sufferen for four or five years with what the doctors said was stomach and liver troubles. During nearly all that time I was taking doctors' medicine, but so far as I can see without the slightest benefit. I suffered greatly and was so much debilitated that my weight was reduced from 133 pounds to 93. I was very much discouraged and felt as though there was no hope for me, when one day I read of a case similar to mine cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I determined to give the Pink Pills a trial, and I can honestly say that they worked wonders in my case. My trouble is now all gone and that Pink Pills have entirely restored my health is proven by the fact that I now weigh 130 pounds, a gain of 45 pounds since I began taking them. I believe Pink Pills to be the most valuable medicine in existence and shall always recommend them to ailing friends." the blood is impure or the liver inactive no remedy will so speedily correct these irregularities as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They positively cure when other medicines fail. Do not be persuaded to try anything else, and see that every box you buy bears the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper. Sold by dealers everywhere.

D. M'COSH DEAD.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16.-Dr. Mc-Cosh died at 10 o'clock this evening.

CHURCH CONGRESS.

Opening of the First Day's Session in Boston.

Gathering of Representatives of the Episcopal Churches in Music Hall.

Right Rev. William Lawrence's Address of

Welcome to the Delegates.

Boston, Nov. 13.—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 presided, and in opening the meeting 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 is a holy experiment. 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 crisis had passed. The second congress was held in Philadelphia, and the third was held in Boston, at which the church felt assured that it had passed the experimental stage and 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 evry sympathetic atmosman, it strikes me, is to broaden and the Sunday newspaper. not narrow subjects touching upon Christian religion. May there be a full discussion of the various subjects. The church must keep broad her lines of thought. Phillips Brooks has given presided. to this generation the type of the American churchman.'

At the close of his welcome address the church's duty in the matter of ted unusual interest. While opinions secular activity was announced as the topic of the evening's discussion. The first speaker was Rev. Joseph Hutchison of Providence, R. I., who spoke or the value of the aid of the church in secular activity, and the great possibilities before it in this line. There are two principles occupying the mind of the church. 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 teach the wage earner to be true to himself. As God moved among His people in the old days so is He even so now through the church.

Rev. C. F. Canedy, of New Rochelle, N.Y., followed with a speech considering how successful secular methods should be employed for the furtherance of church work. He said in part : "Perforce the church's attitude must be very different toward the other almost countless departments and methods of human endeavor to be classed, for convenience of analysis, as secular. Here the church's duty ought to be equally evident. These latter activities have for their objects the protection for the physical, mental, and moral uplifting of men. That the noblest of these agencies today are the outcome of centuries of Christian teaching and living, cannot be successfully denied. What, then, shall be the rule for the church in the face of such expressions of human ingenuity and learning and zeal, all directed towards noble ends. Manifestly there must be investigation and hearing and approbation and brotherly help. Every educational, social, and civic effort that makes for righteousness deserves hearty co-operation.

Rev. W. D. Maxon, of Pittsburg, Penn., said: "This church is not high or low, nor broad, but zeal. What is its duty? The church devises her missions not for man, but for Christ, Nothing can stand in the stead of the church. The church today is no longer satisfied with relieving distress, but seeks to discover the cause. The church must be in touch with man's bcdy and soul. The wage worker does not love the church any too well. and it is the church's business to find out why and improve matters. The church should act against gambling in our public sports. There is a need or secular activity in our country towns and cities. It is the duty of the church to understand the people and to talk in a speech that may be understood. She will fulfil her mission only by the results of study and

observation. Rev. L. S. Osborn of Newark, N. J., spoke in a humorous vein and claimed that too many clubs and organizations in the church injured rather than benefitted church work. He thought that the church should not dabble in politics, as no church that has done so has come out with credit. "I have not," said he, "found out that the workingman wanted to be treated as an imbecile, but that he has always wanted fair play. The same gospel that brings the capitalist also brings the workingman. Let the church preach as did our great saint, by popular preaching, and she will soon find a willing world bound to her chariot wheels."

Mass., was then introduced and spoke at some length. The meeting closed with a general discussion. The speeches were interspersed by music, rendered by the choir boys from the various churches. Boston, Nov. 14.-The Sunday Newspaper was the topic which engaged the attention of a large attendance at the session of the Episcopal Church congress at Music hall this evening. The subject was admirably discusse

pro and con. Bishop Lawrence presi-

ded and fine music was rendered by

Rev. W. B. Hale of Middletown,

a combined boy choir, representing the various churches of the city. Rev. Robert A. Holland, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., said in substance that Sunday newspapers were as diverse as their number and no word that characterized one would exactly describe another. In a masterly manner he showed how the newspaper of the present day was a searchlight, thrown into every hiding place. Its condemnation turns crowns to death caps. Many a rich scamp fears it who does not fear

ever awake? For myself, I must hold Sunday to be in truth to its name, a day of the sun, and that observance of it to be of the holiest, which is most sunny, most alive with light. The Sunday newspaper without detaining the few who seek the highest heaven, saves millions of poor souls from listless stupor or ignorant pastimes, by drawing their interest in the world's daily life to an ampler reading than

their work day's permit. It is their

one book, their sole library, their mu-

seum and their art gallery. The remarks of Rev. C. George Currie, D.D., of Baltimore, Md., who followed were of rather a diverse nature to the newspaper. He said: "The Sunday paper occupies us exclusively with other day's interests. It throws open the stores for us and puts us in the midst of the markets and takes us frequently in, column after column, through scenes of horror and sin. By the time we have finished it has soaked the imagination through and through with the selfishness of the

human struggle, if not with the filth of human wickedness. It is hard to see how people can justify the immediate prefacing of their prayers and the holy communion by partaking sacramentally an hour before of the world, the flesh and the Sunday press; it is deep profound tory of American ship building. compassion for the weary burden beartaining hope and courage is thus selfishly taken from them."

Rev. H. P. Nichols of Mineapolis. Minn., championed the cause of the Sunday newspapers in an able man-

Rev. W. Kirkus, D. D., of Jersey City, N. J., was the closing speaker, and in a humorous manner criticized phere. The ambition of every churca- the speakers who had spoken against Boston, Nov. 15.—This evening's ses-

sion of the Episcopal church congress, held at Music Hall, was largely attended. As usual Bishop Lawrence The topic for the evening was: "How to relieve the poor without

pauperizing them," was one that creadiffered in some respects, the main point-how best to secure a favorable result, was uppermost in view. The writers for the evening were Cutting, of New York city; Rev.

Joseph Reynolds, of Mott Haven, N.Y.; and Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D.D., of New York city Robert Treat Payne said: "The brutal severity of early English stat- exceed in length and tonnage both the utes failed; pauperism prospering in spite of the laws against it. Alms of the great trans-Atlantic liners. Her are not the whole of charity. Charity must do four things-relieve worthy length between perpendiculars, 535

paupers. charity is in the personal relations of bulkhead abaft of stem, 33 feet. Afpersonal service by the well-to-do, to ter the vessel has been towed those in need and friendly visiting. the dock the putting in of her engines In my judgment, no lesson begins to will begin. These are of a quadruple compare in its far-reaching import- expansion type and are expected to deance, in this superb movement of our | velop not less than 20,000 horse-power. times to elevate the condition of the Each of the two engines will have 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. In the 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 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 cpium 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. 16.-The Star cable says :- London, Nov. 16 .- 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 sheese; 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 CLAUDINE DEAD.

London, Nov. 18.—Princess Claudine of Teck, sister of the Duke of Teck, and aunt of the Duchess of York, died suddenly today at Grantz, Australia The Duke of Teck has gone to Gratz the civil laws. Shall the world's conto attend the funeral. Princess sciousness sleep then, or be more than | Claudine was born Feb. 11th, 1836.

A BIG STEAMSHIP.

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

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

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12.-On the placid waters of the Deleware tonight. the good ship St. Louis, the first modern trans-Atlantic liner ever built in this country, floats peacefully. American she is from stem to keel; built by an American firm upon the order of an American syndicate of capitalists; constructed of American materials; shaped by American workmen; christened by the first and foremost of American women, baptised with American champagne, launched in the heart of the most ixtense of American cities, upon the bosom of one of the most famous of American streams, there seems but little to wish for in the way of Americanism, in the make up of this noble specimen of marine architecture. The launch was a perfect success and without a hitch the great steel hulk glided down the greased ways in the bosom of the devil, through the columns of the Sun- Deleware today, thus making a secday press. It is not bigotry or nar- ond period in what may prove to be row-mindedness that objects to the the beginning of an epoch in the his-

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

The St. Louis is the first modern merchant marine structure of anything approaching her dimensions built in the United States. She will be the pioneer in what promises to become in time a spirited contest between the present English built ocean grey-hounds and those which will be turned out from American ship yards. When completed she will take her place among the vessels owned by the International Navigation Company, which includes the Paris, and New Robert Treat Payne and Rev. George York. The St. Paul, a sister ship to F. Nelson, of New York city. The the St. Louis, is in process of conappointed speakers were R. Fulton struction in the yards of the Cramp company. The work of constructing the St. Louis was begun July 27, 1893, More than 6,000 tons of steel have already been worked into the mammoth steamer which, when completed, will New York and Paris, and equal that length over all is 554 feet 2 inches; need promptly, fittingly and tenderly; feet 8 inches; extreme breadth, 63 feet; prevent unwise alms to the unworthy; depth moulded, 42 feet; number of make sure that no children grow up decks, five; depth water bottom, four feet: number of principal water tight The glory of this new movement of compartments, 17; distance of collision four cylinders of 36, 50, 71, and 100 inches diameter. The piston stroke will be about 60 inches. The steam to keep the big engines going will be supplied by a battery of six double ended boilers each 20 feet long and 15 feet 7 1-2 inches in diameter.

The steam pressure is expected to be about 200 lbs. to the square inch. The engines of the new ship when completed will be the largest of the quadruple expansion type in the world. The crank shafts connecting the rods and steering gear will be made of the finest ingot steel. In order to come up to the builders' contract with the owners, these engines will have to send the St. Louis through the waan income of £7,000,000 sterling and ter at ther ate of at least 20 knots an hour under ordinary seagoing condiions. The steering apparatus will be of the screw gear type, with Williamson's steam and hand steering engine. The hull is of mild steel of the best quality. The arrangements of bulkheads and water tight compartments is such as to make it practically impossible to sink the vessel. If in a collision the bulkheads are damaged. three of the compartments might be completely flooded and yet the ship remain perfectly seaworthy. The same arrangement practically insures the ship against fire as it would be comparatively easy to confine a blaze to any one compartment.

ABLE TO BE FOUND.

"The bloomer," argued the oldfashioned person, "tends to deprive woman of the protection of those intangible bulwarks which are her greatest defence." The fin de siecle creature was quite

prepared to agree with f e conten-

"I found that out," she said, "the

very first time I wore mine on the street.' "Were you insulted?" "No; I had my pocket picked."-De-

troit Tribune.



s, or any injuriant

which is Said to he y Respect.

ov. 12.—On the eleware tonight, s, the first moer ever built in acefully. Amm to keel: built upon the order icate of capita-American mamerican workfirst and foremen, baptised agne, launched ixtense of Ambosom of one s of American icanism, in the le specimen of The launch was without a hitch lided down the bosom of the making a secnay prove to be

poch in the hisn building ng the meited r of four hunat lunch in the building firm. president of the ech, welcoming t the conclusion riscomb, of the gation Co., who er, proposed the nt of the United ink with cheers: esponding. he first modern tructure of anyner dimensions ates. She will nat promises to ited contest be-

glish built ocean which will be ican ship yards. will take her els owned by the ation Company, Paris, and New a sister ship to process of conof the Cramp of constructing gun July 27, 1893. f steel have alo the mammoth completed, will onnage both the and equal that ntic liners. Her feet 2 inches; endiculars, 535 breadth, 63 feet: feet: number of ter bottom, four cipal water tight tance of collision em. 33 feet. Afen towed back to of her engines re of a quadruple e expected to de-0,000 horse-power. gines will have 0, 71, and 100 inhe piston stroke hes. The steam nes going will be

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FOUND.

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reature was quite with f e contenshe said, "the ore mine on the

ket picked."-De-

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. His sudden exit was subsequently explained by the fact that he took with him between \$500 and \$1,000 belonging to his people. Telegrams were sent to St. John and Boston to arrest the runaway should he arrive in either of those cities. The police will not give

Thomas McAlpine, ex-deputy sheriff of Halifax, and who is now a bailiff, has been sentenced to three months for fraud. The proceedings were instituted by the governor of Acadia

Halifax, Nov. 18.-John Hughes, Reuben Hadley and Thomas Spanks were drowned off Fox Island, Guysboro, on Friday while mackerel fishing. It is supposed they overloaded their boat with fish and the 'uoys

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. The arrest was made on the authority of a cable gram from the English police charging Coward with the larceny of £1,200 in cash. The police at Movile, Iroland, had searched the steamer but failed to find their man. Coward says the trouble is owing to a "misunderstanding." He is an Englishman, has been in Texas and returned to England to bring out his wife to settle in British Columbia. He is 28 years old and calls himself a "gentleman farmer." He will be held for the arrival of English police officers.

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, N. S., Nov. 15.-The great liberal-conservative demonstration at Annapolis this evening exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its formulators. The hall was dressed in its prettiest. In front was a large picture of John B. Mills, and the motto, "Welcome to John Thompson's Bairns." Other mottos were, "Nova Sectia gives Canada her premier": Annapolis extends a Canadian greeting to our own Sir Hibbert and Quebec's Ouimet," and others were around the hall. Deputy Speaker Bergeron, Hcn. J. A. Ouimet, Sir Hibbert Tupper, and John B. Mills. M.P. were the speakers. The order was grand and the speakers appeared at their best.

Truro, Nov. 8.—The members of the dominion government and party now visiting this province were given a rousing reception last evening at a public meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. hall. Speeches were delivered by the president of Colchester county Liberal Conservative association, Dr. McKay, who presided as chairman; W. D. Dimmock, M. P. P. for Colchester county; Hon. N. C. Wallace, comptroller of customs; Hon. J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works; Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, M. P. P., speaker of Quebec legislature, and Sir C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries. f marine and fisheries.

The large audience filled the hall to the

doors and some thirty leading and repre-sentative men of the town and county occusentative men of the town and county occupied seats on the platform.

The speakers took up the time from 8 o'clock to 12 discussing the questions of the day, and sustained their reputations. They were warmly applauded. None of the statements were questioned, neither was there an unfriendly interruption. The tone of the speeches and feeling of the meeting, as manifested, were strong, confident and enthusiastic. The ministers left for Halifax this morning.

County court is in session here this week. One interesting case is being tried, which grew out of a horse trade, that has been a matter of worriment since last June for the plaintiff, perhaps for the defendant, and is seeking settlement in a law suit.

AMHERST. Amherst, Nov. 13.—Phillipo Terriero and Rapphael Gaultiere, two of the Italians in custody here on commitment for trial for shooting the man Crawford at Springhill, were today on application of H. J. Logan liberated by Judge Morse on bail to appear before the next supreme sitting. The other Italian, Santo Gaultieri, will probably be liberated in a day or two. Crawford is recovering and is able to

Amherst, Nov. 14.-Today Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hillson celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Hillson who is well known as having for a number of years occupied the position of building inspector for the I. C. R., is a son of the late spector for the I. C. H., is a son of the late John Hillson, builder and contractor. Twenty-five years ago he was married at Sackville to a Miss Wheaton of that place. This evening the couple celebrated their silver wedding by having a dance, to which one hundred and fifty invitations had been issued, including persons in Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Hallifax, etc. The presents received were very elegant, some of the silverware being expressly engraved.
On Wednesday afternoon next, Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Forest. will be married to Arthur Lusby, both of Amherst.
On the 27th October, at St. Mary's, Pirton, England, by the Rev. G. Gainsford, M. A., vicar of St. Saviour's, Hitchin, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Bathurst, M. A., rector of Holwell, W. Taylor Lawson of London, eldest son of the late Rev. D. C. Lawson of New Brunswick, was married to Ellen (Nellie). second daughter of the Rev. R. Lindsay Loughborough, vicar of Pirton.

CABBAGF

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 hardboiled eggs, add half a cup of butter slightly warmed, mix with the cabbage, (this will be sufficient for two quarts) and add a teacup 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 dyspep-

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

pings. Moisten well with vinegar, scald and serve. Or pour off the water when partially done, add sweet milk and simmer gently until cooked; season with salt, pepper, butter, and,

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

For those who would like to learn how our neighbors across the sea serve the vegetable, I 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 well with roof. Chas. S. Segee, builder. 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.

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 simmering until softened, put in an onion stuck with cloves, and water enough to well cover the cabbage, and let it simmer steadily for an hour. Just before serving add a tablespoon of vinegar. Cabbage, Swiss method—A good hard drum-head is selected, and from this core end a cavity scooped out, which is filled with mince or sausage meat, tied over, and then the cabbage is placed whole in boiling water and allowed to boil as fast as possible for three-quarters of an hour or longer.

Cabbage, German method-Select a

It is often served with a brown gravy. Cabbage Soup.—For this the French and Swiss use the outer leaves of the ordinary cabbage, but in this country, where economy is not so strictly studied, doubtless the inside of the cabbage would not be considered extravagant. Cut the largest leaves up 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, a raw egg is put into the tureen and the

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

the fried cabbage. MOLLIE GRUB.

C. P. R. INSTRUCTION CAR.

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

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

FOR HEALTHY LUNGS. Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curalive powers of the pectoral remedies menti ned in the most perfect and palatable form. Price 50c. and \$1 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 his toric 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 NEW BUILDINGS

Erected in This City During the Past

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, 18 feet wide, one story. A. Dodge, builder.

Jas. C. Featherstone, dwelling, wood, St. Daivd'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 D. R. Jack, wood and coal house,

south side of Princess street, two stories, wood. T. L. Daley, builder. Gilbert Bent, wood house, north side of Leinster stret, 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 Duke street. Geo .Hope, builder. Jas. Kilbreth, dwelling, wood, south side Brittain street, 29 feet long, 10 feet wide, 25 feet high, flat roof. Sam-

uel Reed, builder. Michael Farrel, shops and show rooms, brick, west side Canterbury street. P. Mooney& Sons, builders. Daniel McDermott, barn, wood, north side Broad street. — Brown, builder. Walter Mumford, dwelling, wood north side of Paradise Row, 20 feet long, 13 feet wide, 25 feet high ,flat roof. Walter Mumford, builder.

Joseph McAfee, foundry, wood, south side Paradise Row, one story, flat roof. Joseph McAffee, builder. Jas. Clark, dwelling, wood, side Murray street, 15 feet long,12 feet wide, 25 feet high, two stories, flat roof. Alex. Scott, builder. Wm. McGinley, dwelling, wood,

south side Patrick street, two stories, flat roof. John Duffy, builder. Wm. Lawton, dwelling, wood, Pine street, two stories. Wm. Lawton, builder Daivd Brown, store, brick, west side Charlotte street. Jas. Myles, builder.

St. David's church, west side Sidney street, wood, one story, flat roof. Patrick Flynn, addition to dwelling, wood, south side Rockland road, two stories, flat roof. P. Flynn, builder. J. C. McGibbon, office iron, east side Charlotte street, one story.

Chas. Carey, dwelling, wood, south east corner Leinster street, 35 feet long, 32 feet wide, 30 feet high, two known in England as Bubble and stories, flat roof. Chas. Corey, build-F. F. Evans, dwelling, wood, west

side Harison street, 30 feet long, 11 feet wide, 25 feet high, two stories, flat roof. F. Biddescombe, builder. Harry Roberts, dwelling, wood, S. E. side Douglas road, 26 feet long, 19 feet wide, 30 feet high, two stories, flat roof. F. Biddescombe, builder . Andrew McNichol, dwelling, wood, south side King street east, 38 feet long, 12 feet wide, 23 feet high, two stories, flat roof. W. L. Prince, build-

Rev. Robt. Merritt, stores, brick, corner Market Square and Prince William street, five stories. Bowman & Lelelacheur, builders. David Corkery, dwelling, wood, north

side, Paradise Row, flat roof; Laskey, builder. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, stores, brick, north side market, square, five stories, flat roof, Mooney

& Duffy, builders. Wm. Thompson, dwelling and shop, wood, north side Duke street, one story, flat roof, Wm. Thompson, builder.

Jas. Harvey, kichen, etc., wood, south side Paradise Row, two stories. Jas. Harvey, builder. W. H. Thorne, office, brick, south side Prince William street, two stories, Causey & Maxwell, builders. Michael Duroc, dwelling, wood, N. E.

corner Main and Elgin sreets, 35 feet long, 13 feet wide, 39 feet high, three stories, flat roof. Laskey, builder. John Elmore, kichen, wood, east side Sidney street, three stories. John Duffy, builder. Benj. Titus, dwelling, wood, east side

Strait Shore road, two stories. Benj. Titus, builder. Moses Sprague, wood house, wood, west side Sheriff street, two stories, flat roof. Moses Sprague, builder.

H. H. McLean, dwelling, wood, south side Horsfield street. J. W. Morrison, builder. John Harding, shops and dwelling, wood, north side Paridise Row, 35 feet

long, 16 feet wide, two stories, flat roof. Jas. Mullin, builder. A. M. Johnston, tool house, wood, east side Carmarthen street, one story, flat roof. A. M. Johnston, builder. Henry E. McGowan, paint shop, wood, north side Princess street, two

stories, flat roof. Ed. Bates, dwelling, wood, south side Duke street, 50 feet long, 36 feet wide, 28 feet high, two stories, flat rcof. Ed. Bates, builder.

Joseph Henderson, dwellings, wood, corner Duke and Carmarthen streets, 15 feet long, 11 feet wide, 30 feet high, twos tories, flat roof. J. Henderson, builder.

Daniel Harrington, dwelling, wood, west side Adelaide street, 25 feet long, 15 feet wide, 28 feet high, two stories, flat roof. Daniel Harrington, builder. Frank Melliday, dwelling and workshop, wood, west side Sidney street, two stories, flat roof. Frank Melliday, builder Joseph McAfee, foundry warshouse,

stories, flat roof. Joseph McAfee, builder. Church Messiah, corner Chipman street and Hazen avenue, brick. John Sime, builder.

wood south side Paradise row, two

John McKilvey, blacksmith shop, brick, corner Peter's wharf and Water street. John McKilvery, builder. Mrs. Bartlett, kitchen, wood, east side Erin street, two stories, flat roof. Peter Ryan, builder.

R. P. & W. F. Starr, cover for weighing scales, wood, flat roof. A. Christie & Co., builders.

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

Union street, two stories, flat roof. John McCoy, builder. Felix Mulligan, wagonsheds, wood, northwest side Erin street, one story, self builder. International S. S. Co., warehouse

and offices, wood, Reed's Point wharf, two stories, flat roof. J. W. Longley, Robert Barbour, dwellings, wood, Pagan Place, 14 feet long, 10 feet wide, 12 high, one story, flat roof. L.

L. Cassidy, builder. Mrs. Wetsell, dwellings, wood and orick, west side Carmarthen street, 30 feet long, 16 feet wide, 31 feet high, two stories, flat roof. Thos. and Geo. Dunlap, dwelling, wood, north side City road, 41 feet

long, 14 feet wide, 25 feet high, two

stories, flat roof. Thos. Lynch, build-Peter Ryan, shop and dwelling, northwest side Brussels street. Peter Ryan, builder. - Davis, dwelling, wood, Pagan Place, 12 feet long, 10 feet high, one story, flat roof. L. L. Cassidy, builder. Jas. F. Robertson, carriage shed,

side Germain street. W. L. Prince, Chas. E. Clarke, wood shed, wood, north side City road, one story, self,

brick and iron, Peel and Carleton

streets, one story. Beatty, builder.

W. L.Prince, dwellings, brick, east

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

walking along, chatting about this, that and the other. "We walked along 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 right in front of the big brick building. I looked up and saw that it was labeled 'Police Headquarters.'

the first thing you know we were

"What's this?" I asked "It's the police station," she re-"What are you stopping here for?" asked again,

"Oh!" she said, kind of careless like, 'my brother is captain in there and unless you give me that diamond pin 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 an ass, 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 spider," whose peculiarity consists in producing a whistling noise by the simple operation of drawing its foreleg across its jaw, seems at the moment to be outdone. Sir William Macgregor, the administrator of British New Guinea, is now in the field with another 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 flerce. The natives declare that whenever a man gos near one it rushes at him, uttering sounds which they describe as resembling a whistle. "Shortly before I was at the government station." writes Sir William Macgregor, "one of these reptiles attacked the government agent, but was killed before it did any harm. A little while before a boy of 14 years was in the bush near the station when one of these snakes rushed at him with the peculiar whistling sound. The boy thought the noise emanated from some cockatoos in a tree, and began to look for them. He did not discover his mistake until he received a bite from the reptile, from which he died in a little while in great agony."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

According to the Boston correspondent of the Halifax Mail, W. S. Harkins and Manager H. B. Clarke have 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 went to the races and left 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 DICESTED.

-FOR SALE BY-

JARDINE & CO.

87 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. A SCALY ERUPTION UNENDURABLE ITCHING Suffered Three by B. B. B. THREE RUNNING SORES PHYSICIANS FAILED BUT B.B.B. CURED

MRS. W. BENNETT,

MT. ALLISON NEWS. Sackville, Nov. 12.—Last evening the University Y. M. C. A. held its annual public meeting in the Methodist church. W. B. Jost, '95, presided. J. E. Peters, '96, gave an address, and C. Seeley, '97, the secretary, presented the repert. 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 maritime 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. Lillebridge. Miss B. Wilson, of Charlotte Co., 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. The new parlor is not yet fully in order. Some of the drapery has not yet arrived, but the carpet is down, the curtains are up, and chairs are in position so that it can be used. The young ladies who are university students have a literary society of their own, the Alpha Deta, but they also attend the meetings of the Eurhetorian on Saturday evenings. An innovation is promised for the next meeting, when two young ladies will take their position with

two young men in the debate. The Fredericton students arrived on Wednesday evening and stayed till Friday morning. They played a good game of football, but the frozen snow was so deep on the field that both teams played at a great disadvantage. The home team has made a good record, to organize and play six matches within about a month and to win five out of six. It is not yet a foregone conclusion who will get the trophy. Dr. Carman is in the province attending to some administrative business. He will lecture in Beethoven hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Ethel Smith, daughter of Dr. A. D. Smith, is still in a very critical Dr. Inch spent Sunday here with his son-in-law, Prof. Hunton.

BECAUSE ---(Hamilton Spectator.)

The Vigilant was beaten because she sailed in British waters. The Yale athletes were beaten by their Oxford opponents because the competitions took place on English ground. And now it turns out that the Philadelphia cricketers were defeated by Lord Hawke's English team because the Philadelphia grounds were not in a condition to enable the home team to do their best work. It is now quite clear that it is impossible to defeat the Yankees on their merits.

Canton, China, exports 12:000,000 fans

THE CROWN OF THE YEAR

In sapphire, emerald, amthyst, Sparkles the sea by the morning kissed; And the mists from the far-off valleys lie-Gleaming like pearl in the tender sky; Soft shapes of cloud that melt and drift, With tents of epal that glow and shift.

For the strong wind blows from the warm southwest
And ruffles the snow on the white gull's breast—
Fills all the sails till the boats careen;
Low over the crested waves they lean,
Driven to leeward, dashed with spray,

Ah, happy morning of autumn sweet, Yet ripe and rich with the summer's heat! By the ruined wall on the rocky height, In shadow I gaze at the changing light, Splendor of color that clothes thee round, Huge orb of the earth, to its utmost bound. Near me each humble flower and weed-The dock's rich umber, gone to seed, The hawkbit's gold, the bayberry's spice,

one late wild rose beyond all price The painted rose haws, how they glow!

And who thy quaintest charm shall tell, Thou little scarlet pimpernel? The jewelled sea and the deeps of theair, All heaven and earth are good and fair; Ferns at my feet and the mullein's spike, And the soaring gull I love alike; With the sehooner's grace as she leans to the

The soul within me is satisfied. In the mellow, golden autumn days, When the world is zoned in their purple When the world is zoned in haze,
A spirit of beauty walks abroad

A spirit of beauty walks abroau
That fills the heart with the peace of God;
The spring and summer may bless and cheer.
But autumn brings us the crown o' 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. Girouard, M. P., of Two Mountains. Addresses of welcome were delivered in English and French by the students, to which the visitors briefly replied. Today the boys are enjoying a special holiday, in honor of the distinguished visitors. Mr. G. left today for Digby, where he will meet Messrs. Ouimet 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 as St. Patrick's Academy was organized on Wednesday evening, with the following as officers: F. Richard, president; W. Barry, vice-president; J. Hayes, secretary; A. Doyle, treasurer; and Messrs. Whelan, Rive, Maxwell and Hannigan as councillors. The members intend to hold an entertainment at an early date.

College Bridge is receiving some much needed repairs under the supervision of Bridge Inspector Hains.

AMERICAN ENGLISH.

(Scribner's Magazine.) Lord Percy—Yaas; the English that is spoken head in America is something quite unintelligible to me, don't you know.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

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

THE END OF THE ENQUIRY.

At present it is an unnecessary question whether Mr. A. C. Smith made charges in the house concerning the Suspension bridge repairs. If he made a charge at all it was that the province had paid \$2.50 per day for labor on the bridge while many of the men employed there had received only \$2. If this is called a charge it has been amply sustained not only by sworn testimony but by the admission of the paymasters themselves. The testimony produced would justify Mr. Smith or any other man in making other very serious and very definite charges in connection with this busi-

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

seved \$2.50 per day, but it seems that nearly all at the beginning and a great majority all through the work got only \$2. At an early stage of the investigation Mr. Retallick undertook to furnish a list of the \$2 men. He submitted such a list, but almost immediately afterward two or three whose names were not on the list swore that they only got \$2. Later Mr. Stockton took the weekly pay sheets and endeavored to discover by cross-examination how much more was received by the contractors to pay the alleged labor bills than was paid to the men. This was a slow process and the commissioner concluded to give Messrs. Retallick and Stackhouse access to their pay sheets, so that they might prepare and furnish a statement of their gains as labor brokers. The statement was, however, never furnished. After the admissions no attempt was made to find all the men who were paid \$2. It remains uncertain how many there were in excess of the 16 who were admitted to have been paid no more than \$2 any part of the time, and a few others who got a raise in the last place. He went to Mr. Gilbert Pugspart of the work. But fifty cents the agents \$8 per day extra. The work went on over 110 days. The superintendents have, we believe, charged wages for 125 days.

It is not certain how many men re-

Very early in the enquiry doubts arose as to whether all the men whose names were in the returns were actually employed, or whether those who did work were engaged as many days as were charged. Names of men were there who could not be found in the neighborhood, who are not mentioned in the directory, whose residence neither of the foremen could give. It is fair to say that some of these men have been located. Some cases the superintendents explain by stating that they made a mistake in the initials, or in one case in the whole name. Some have not been explained at all. The superintendents took no receipts. Their pay sheets are not signed by the men. The time book kept by Mr. Stackhouse, which, if it existed, could be referred to support or contradict the return, has disappeared. Mr. Stackhouse cannot find it, and says that he probably destroyed it. One man who was returned as having been paid \$2.50 a day for 28 days, \$70 in all, swears that he either worked 171-4 or 171-2 days, but no more than the last number and that he only received \$2 per day, or at most \$35, just one half the amount charged to him. There appears to be written testimony in the penmanship

THE WEEKLY SIIN, \$1.00 a Year.

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

> So much for labor. There is less conflict of testimony as to most of the white lead, which cost 71-2 cents per city at 51-4 to 53-4, that oil which cost 68 to 75 cents could have been had for 55 cents, and turpentine for which the government paid 90 cents was quoted at the same time in St. John at 55 cents. These goods were bought from Mr. Allan, who was then a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Ryan seems to have arranged the transaction himself on the recommendation of local politicians and without making enquiries as to the price of the articles elsewhere. The amount of Mr. Allan's bill for paints, oils, etc., for the bridge was \$590. The transaction with Mr. Pullen en-

abled that gentleman to furnish for \$15 per week painters to whom he paid \$9 and \$10 a week. For his foreman, to night whom he pays \$10 a week, he charged \$18. Among the workmen whom he supplied at \$2.50 a day was at least one apprentice. Mr. Pullen supplied tools and plant and visited the bridge once a day. Work was done by contract after he submitted a written tender to a local politician, now the was paid too much, as seems to be the case, the blame rests upon the department. No other painters were asked to tender, so that Mr. Pullen had matters all his own way. But it is not shown that he did not carry out his hargain. His hill was \$912 so that the cost of paint and painting was over \$1.500. It should be remembered that Mr. Ryan supposed when he made the bargain with Mr. Pullen that the latter had quoted to him the price which he was paying his emploves. Mr. Ryan was mistaken, to the extent of over fifty per cent.

The remarkable hard pine transac-

tion was investigated at great length,

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

the statement of Mr. Haley as to the

of Mr. Retallick himself that some him that he might charge more for men were returned by him to Captain his pine in order that his bills might Porter as employed on the David Wes- be uniform with other contractors'.

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

ALBERT CO.

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

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

L. R. Moore, secretary to school trustees, placed an order last week with Ross & McPherson, Sussex, for thirty-one desks and seats for use in Smith and Wright, of Memel, are

sawing planking for re-covering the Chapman Creek bridge at Riverside. NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

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

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

Patrick Hogan's to celebrate the anniversary of their marriage. A large number of guests, over fifty couples were present, among the number being the Hon. Michael Adams. M.P. John Robinson, Miss Quigley, of Newcastle: Mr. and Mrs. McColm, and Mr. and Miss Hare, of Whitneyville. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were the recipients of some handsome pieces of silver. The large number of presents given showed the esteem in which the genial and kind hearted fishery overseer is held

Frederick Whitney has bought a fine horse from John Menzies. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hutchison are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a little son. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Jordan are also rejoicing over the arrival of a little boy.

THE DEATH ROLL. The death occurred at Carleton Tuesday, 13th inst., of Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Henry Richards, in the eightieth year r age. The deceased leaves three daugh-viz.: Mrs. David McLellan, Mrs. C. C. vria and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens. Mr. ards, husband of the deceased, was one of the best known men on the west side in day, and was for many years foreman or Harris Allan. The announcement of the death of Mrs. Thomas Henderson of this city will be heard with sorrow by friends in many places, as she was a lady greatly beloved in a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances. She was a daughter of the late Andrew Weldon chester, of whose family Miss Weldon or Dorchester, of whose family Miss Weldon of St. John is now the only survivor. Other sisters were Mrs. Palmer, first wife of Judge Palmer, and Mrs. Upham. Two brothers. Charles and James, are also dead, one having died abroad. Mrs. Henderson was a niece of the late Judge Weldon. She leaves two sons, M. G. B. Henderson, barrister of this city and Charles who also resides in this city, and Charles, who also resides in St. John. Her daughters are Mrs. Smith, wife of W. G. Smith; Mrs. H. A. Holland of St. John schools. Mrs. Henderson was a ember of Centenary church The death occurred at Meadowlands, Cambridge, Queens Co., on Sunday of Mrs. Scovil. widow of the late Samuel J. Scovil, aged seventy years. Do ceased, who was well and favorably known in this city, was the only sister of T. B. Robinson. The funeral will take place Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The many friends of Walter C. Fairweather, son of George E. Fairwea ther, will regret to hear of his death which occurred Saturday evening after an illness of several months. He was twenty-nine years of age and was one of St. John's most popular and promising sons. At last evening's service in St. John's (stone) church Rev. J. de Soyres made a touching refer-

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

ence to the life of deceased, and call-

ing on the young men of the congre-

gation to follow in his footsteps and

ead as exemplary a life.

THE U. S WARSHIPS.

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

Naval Constructions Not Entirely Satisfactory to Experienced Commanders.

New York, Nov. 15 .- The second general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engieers, met this morning in the rooms of the American Society of mechanical engineers. President Clement A Griscoll read his annual report. A number of interesting and in structive papers were read upon sub jects of national interest. One of

them was entitled, "Some suggestions naval construction of the past ter years," by Richard W. Mead, rear admiral, U. S. N. After insisting upor "The necessity of a policy for the general conduct and defence of the nation in the event of a controversy or collision with some strong maritime nower." Admiral Mead criticized the present navy as follows: "But while the naval construction of the past decade is in the main satisfactory it is not, I think, entirely satisfactory to the majority of experienced commanders. The vessels that seem to be the least satisfactory to the practical men of our profession are the Columbia and Minneapolis and the Detroit class: the Cincinnati class. also, in a less degree except for coast defence. And they are unsatisfactory for these reasons :- "The smaller vessels canot cruise in time of war except in home waters; and as to the larger ones, such as the Columbia it is feared that vessels like the Majestic and the Teutonic, for instance, may laugh at the three screw racers. which run over the ocean like greyhounds year in and year out. Moreover, as to the question of fighting. I doubt very much the superiority of the Columbia over the American liner New York, the latter suitably armed as she would be in the service of the government, while, as to coal capacity, the New York or Paris, of the American line, are by far the superiors of the Minneapolis and Columbia, and already many thinking men believe

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

that the third screw is nothing more

than a very expensive experiment,

which we will not be in a hurry to

Admiral Mead then outlined his ideal fleet. It was in the main agreed upon by the naval men, he said, that an efficient fleet for modern warfare should be composed of (1) armored ships for coast defence, including (A) armored ships for harbor defences and (B) armored cruisers, the battery and torpedo outfit being of the heaviest and most effective character possible. and all the vessels built to ram when necessary; (2) of great speed and handiness; (3) torpedo vessels of at least three classes; (4) cruisers of very great speed under steam and with a large capacity for coal and stores: (5) cruisers of modern speed under steam; (6) gun boats of light draft, composite build and limited rig for canvass, with fair speed under steam, "The pressing necessity of the hour," and (7) store ships, harbor training ships, practice vessels, receiving ships. despatch vessels, bomb vessels, and tugs, both seagoing and harbor tugs. The next paper of importance was by George W. Dickie, naval architect

to ship building and owning in this country. Other papers were read as follows 'Present status of face hardened armor," by W. T. Sampson, captain and chief of ordnance, U. S. army; "Cellulose, its application to war ships," by Mon. E. Cheneau, of Philadelphia: "The United States triple screw cruisers. Columbia and Minneapolis," by George W. Melville, engineer-in-chief of the United States

of San Francisco, on "Some obstacles

SPORTING MATTERS.

navy. The meeting will be con-

tinued tomorrow.

THE RING.

Fitzsimmons Knocks Out Con Riorand. Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 16-Robert Fitssimmons knocked out Con Riordan, his sparring partner, tonight at Jacob's theatre, which was crowded to witness the performance of his vaudeville show. The blow was a right hander and caught Riordan squarely on the chin. He did not fall to the floor from the force of the blow, but sank slwly until he was measured his length on the stage.

The accident occurred at 10.30 o'clock and two physicians were working over Riordan with appliances of electricity for two hours and a half before he was restored to consciousness. Tt. was stated by Manager Glori that Riordan had been drinking. Immediately after the Riordan incident Jos. Dunfee, a local sparrer, put on the gloves for a two round set-to with Fitz, and in the second round Dunfee landed a right hand swing on Fitz's jaw, which resulted in a knockdown, the first Fitz declared he was ever

given. Con. Riordan's Death. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The funeral of "Con" Riordan, who died early Saturday morning after having been knocked out by Bob Fitzsimmons on Friday night at the Grand opera house in this city, was held today at the undertaking rooms of James & Son. It was attended by the members of the Fitzsimmons variety company and a large number of sporting men. The services were conducted by Rev. A. S. Durston, secretary of the local Young Men's Christian association. The pall-bearers were Bob Fitzsimmons, Joe Dunfee, "Yank" Sullivan, Whittle, Edward Forrest and Captain Gleori, manager of the Fitz-

simmons company. At the conclusion

Safe, Soothing, Satisfying

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

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

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

of the services the body was taken to the vault at Oakwood. Lawver Emanuel Friend of Friend & House of New York, arrived in town this morning to look after Fitzsimmons' interests in this case. He told a reporter that in his opinion it would take expert testimony to get at the exact cause of Riordan's death. He felt sure that Fitzsimmons would be indicted and tried for manslaughter, but would be acquitted. An inquest will he held Thursday

FOOTBALL

Dalhousie Again the Champions. Halifax, Nov. 17.-Dalhousie has again defeated the Wanderers' football team, this time by a score of 8 to 0. They accordingly hold the trophy for another year. Saturday's game was witnessed by three thousand people. From the beginning the advantage was with the collegians, and only on two or three occasions was the ball in Dalhousie's territory. It was a battle of forwards, and Dalhousie's eight men had to shove against nine Wanderers in a scrummage. They found it very hard work, but inch by inch the collegians drove their opponents back and made two tries. One of them was converted into a goal by Pickering. The college men after the match which makes them champions for the second season, marched through the streets in a triumphant

Champions of Canada. Toronto, Nov. 18.-The football championship of Canada was decided this afternoon, and the Ottawa college team is now possessor of the proud title. In Queen's university they met | difficult, and it was painful to hear foemen worthy of their steel, and it her. Next her lesg became swollen was only after a most stubborn fight and puffed and she could only walk a that the college boys came off the victors. The day was a most propitious on her legs, arms, neck and ankles. one for the great match. The weather | They finally came to be about as large was beautiful and the field was in as eggs-about three inches in diamsplendid condition.

LACROSSE. Montreal, Nov. 18.—The intermediate lacrosse championship was won here these on her body. yesterday by the Quebec team, which "For weeks and defeated the Ottawas four to two. The ground was in a very bad state, and good play was out of the question.

KATE FIELD HONORED.

The Fr nch Government Makes Her an Officer of Public Instruction.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 19.-Kate Field's Washington will have the following in its next edition: "There is a great nation across the Atlantic. that, not content with rewarding her own citizens for contributing to the greatness of their motherland, is so catholic in spirit as to open her arms to all who strive for the advancement | the great things it had done after the of the race. That they speak other languages and live at the end of the earth, makes no difference. The watch words of la belle France, are: "Liberty, Fraternity, Equity." brotherhood of men makes all humanity kin and so it has come to pass that the editor of this review is the recipient of a distinction Legation De France, aux Etats

Unis. Washington, D.C., December 2. Dear Miss Field-Mr. Patenotre this day sent a letter to you at the Shoreham, in which he informs you that the French government has made you an officer of public instruction. This is the highest distinction the Fotm of public instruction can bestow for service rendered for literature and art. The brevet is enclosed in the letter, but the minister wishes to hand you the decoration in person upon your return. Nobody takes greater delight than I in the bestowal to you of this well deserved honor. Please accept my most heartfelt congratula-

Sincerely and respectfully yours, JULES BOEUFVE. Chancellor of the French Legation. Washington City, Nov. 17, 1894. To His Excellency, the Ambassado

tions.

of France : Sir-The honor conferred upon me as editor of a National review by the government of France through you, who so ably represent the great Republic of Europe, is the more delightful for being unexpected. I will not affect modesty, preferring to emulate the example of that eminent diplomatist and lawyer, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, who after listening to his own praises at a banquet in New York, replied that he "had just made up his mind it was far more pleasant to receive plaudits than to have the merit to deserve them."

Accept my heart's assurance that I am profoundly grateful to your government for decorating me with the palms of the academy, the possession of which will be a constant inspira-

tion. Perhaps the longing to be so, helps make the soul immortal, sings Lowell. Perhaps the longing to deserve this great recognition will help make me worthy of it. That the union between your country and mine may be as close as that which unites you, dear sir, to one of America's fairest daughters, is the fond prayer of Yours truly and gratefully,

KATE FIELD.

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

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

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When a son, grown to manhood, leaves the paternal roof to take up life's fight for himself, both mother and father keenly feel the loss. Perhaps the father carries himself in a matter-of-course way, slaps the young fellow on the shoulder and wishes him luck, but the mother sheds many a tear all to herself. She bore him nursed him, pulled him through his illness, and lugged him about on her tireless left arm. He is her "baby" still and as he goes he takes a big piece of her heart with him.

But she mourns the girls even more. when they abandon her. That is why a wedding in the old home, a daughter being the bride, is proverbially as sad as a funeral. Yet, in one way or another, the young people go, God help us! and leave father and mother alone with their grey hairs and their memories.

A father who came near losing a beloved daughter with disease speaks of it thus: "Our Anna," he says. "had an attack of influenza in October, 1889. Her food did not nourish her. and in spite of all we could do she wasted away till she was thin and wan and weak. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy-she was always cold, notwithstanding extra flannels and clothing. A little later she became so emaciated that it did not seem as though she had any life left in her. She lost all her bright spirits and was listless and helpless. At this time she was about sixteen years of

age. "Then her breathing got hard and few yards. Abscesses began to form eter. Nearly a pint of matter came away from some of them. At length the poor child had twenty-four of

"For weeks and weeks she lay on ie couch, sinking gradually, until she looked like death. Wife and I felt like having to give her up. During eighteen months it took my wife over an hour, night and morning, to dress these terrible and painful abscesses. At first we had a doctor from Faringdon, but she got no better from his treatment. He recommended us to get her into a hospital, but we did to let her go. We next tried a doctor at Stanford. He attended her twelve months, but she got worse and worse. What more to do we did not know. It seemed as though she was surely

doomed to die. Yet help came when we had stopped looking for it. "In December, 1891, we heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and medical men had failed. We got the medicine from Messrs. Ballard and Co., chemists, Faringdon, and she commenced taking it. In a few weeks we noticed a great improvement in her general health. Her food digested and strigthened her, and in two months

we could see the abscesses dying away and soon they were all gone. "She is now as strong as ever she was, and is the picture of health. My wife and I, also everyone in the village, look upon the cure as miraculous. That Mother Seigel saved Anna's life we are fully persuaded. You are at liberty to publish this statement. I will gladly answer all inquiries. Yours truly (Signed), Isaac King, innkeeper, Horn Inn, Charney, Berks, November 25th, 1892."

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

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching.

If allowed to continue tumors form, which
often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. orten bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and pleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases emoves the tumors. At druggists or by mail or 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelfor 50 cents. Dr. Swayne phia; Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, whole sale agents.

1218



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The test of our teaching is the success of our graduates. They are a host, and we are proud of them.

As you will only attend a Business College once, a mistake in making a selection may be a serious matter.

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S. KERR & SON,

S. KERR & SON

Odd Fellows' Hall.

men hom Mrs for a g follo sons Ern God

fying kidney troubles. amps and pains.

generation. mily physician.

ry bottle. ists. Pamphlet free.

Sole Proprietors.

ND GIRLS. wn to manhood. roof to take up self, both mother eel the loss. Perries himself in a. y, slaps the young er and wishes him ner sheds many a She bore him, him through his

vith him. e girls even more her. That is why d home a daughis proverbially as et, in one way or people go, God father and mother ey hairs and their

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He is her "baby"

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near losing a bedisease speaks of ' he says, "had ienza in October. not nourish her. we could do she the was thin and hands and feet my-she was alanding extra flan-A little later she d that it did not had any life left er bright spirits helpless. At this

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TCHING PILES! intense itching and worse by scratching. tumors form, which becoming very sore. stops the itching and n, and in most cases n, and in most t druggists or by mail tyne & Son, Philadel-

ESTº 1867. COLLEGE

is the result of over selecting and reject-t any new feature of the false and worthnd a Business College king a selection may

KERR & SON, St. John, N.B.

CITY NEWS. tention of Sir Wm. VanHorne, James Ross, H. H. McLean and Lieut. Col. Tucker to form a gas company under The Chief Events of the the local law relating to incorporation of companies by letters patent. The city council should have opportunity Week in St. John. 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 Together With Country Items

from Correspondents and

arrears of subscriptions to him.

W. A. O. Morsen writes to the Char-

lottetown Examiner to say that the

statement in McKillop's Commercial

and Legal' Record that George W.

Morrow, of Souris, had assigned to

A carload of mackerel arrived here

from Mulgrave on Saturday for ship-

best fish seen here this sason. They

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 French Village, Kings Co., Samuel

Tabor has killed a pig six months and

two days old which weighed 287 lbs.

one of the same litter which weighed

A colored man who hails from Am-

He loafs about the market, and seems

that comes or is brought in. He has

The "St. Stephen Edge Tool Co." has

at St. Stephen. It will be remember

ed that this business has been con-

ducted for several years by the E.

Broad & Sons Co., Ltd. The axes,

hatchets, picks, etc., made by this

which the new company will doubt-

On Saturday evening a telephone

wire which had fallen across the trol-

ley 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 fol-

lowed in the factory was easily ex-

tinguished. The telephone wire Itslf

was burned in two, and the two ends

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; euhritis 1;

heart failure, 1; consumption, 1; car-

cinoma, 1; congestion of lungs, 1;

chronic phthisis, 1; pulmonary abscess,

Mr. Byrne of Norton has purchased

a portable saw mill from Leonard

Charles Burrill, of Weymouth, N.S.,

arrived in St. John on Saturday from

Thomasville, Georgia, with the re-

mains 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

Centenary church will soon possess

following are the names of the per-

sons at present connected with it

Ernest Smith, Harry Irvin, Harry

Godsoe, Arthur Bowman, Ernest Bow-

man, Fred. Letteney. Miss G. Allison.

organist. Several other young men

connected with the church are expect-

ed to join in a few days. This or-

chestra has just been organized.

a good orchestra of her own.

1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1-18.

horse power.

for the winter.

dropped to the ground.

company have an excellent reputation

is after big game.

less sustain.

liam Smith of Smithtown. Next!

large number of ladie

were re-iced by Jones Bros.

ward bound.

Golden Grove.

him is untrue.

in jail.

IPAL S MESTAS YOU SE

system is established.

George Branscombe, jr .of Waterborough, Queens county, died on board Exchanges the schooner Jessie Murdoch on Oct. 19th. Deceased was a young unmarried man, nephew of the late G. M. When ordering the address of your Branscombe, of the above named place WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to and brother of F. S. Branscombe, of Boston, Mass. He was steward of the which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish above named vessel, and was taken sick on the night of the 15th ult., while on the passage from New York Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to to the above named place.

ensure prompt compliance with your Dr. George A. Hetherington, who rereturned last week from Kansas City, says the St. John street cars are To Subscribers in Northumberland Co superior to any he saw in the west, or in any part of New England. Robert Foster, of St. John, while John E. Austin will call on you working on a house at Lingley Place, shortly - please be ready to pay a day or two go, fell from the staging to the ground, a distance of 25 or 30

feetne He was severely injured about the spine, one of his shoulders, and R. LeBert Tweedie has been apone arm were also badly bruised. pointed judge of probates in Kings county, pro hac vice, in reference to The death is announced this mornthe estate of Elkanak Morton, deing of Mrs. Thomas Johnson at her home on Orange street. Mrs. Johnson was the widow of Thos. Johnson, There is quite a stream of returning who was very well known to all of

exodians at present. Quite a large the older citizens. She was an active woman, and who, in spite of her adparty of P. E. Islanders went through on the C. P. R. on Thursday homevanced 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 The body of Mrs. Mary Furlon, of funeral will take place on Sunday Coldbrook, who died a few days ago at Brockton, Mass, was brought to afternoon. this city on Saturday and interred at

A quiet wedding was celebrated Wednesday morning at St. John's (Stone) church by the Rev. John de Soyres, rector, the principals geing M. U. LeNoir, barrister, of Halifax, and Miss Cornelia W. Sharp, daughter of be conducted there in future. He 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 ment to Philadelphia. They are the 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. N. D. Downey of Nauwigewauk had A. Fowler, A. W. Macrae and F. Fitz-

253 lbs. These pigs were bred by Wil-Daniel was probated Thursday after- are withheld out of respect for their deceased leaves all her men who had been attending a party household effects and leasehold proand were out quite late took a novel perty to trustees, to pay the income method of getting home. Most of arising therefrom to her husband dur them lived along the line of the street | ing his life, and on his death all the railway and they had a special car property is to be sold and the procall and take them home. This is a | ceeds, after paying \$100 to each of the children of Barton Gandy, are to be scheme that is likely to prove popular. 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 exherst has created considerable fun ecutorsu nder the will. The estate is about town during the last few days. sworn at \$2,000.

willing to fight any one or anything The solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased memrejected with scorn offers to match bers of the City Cornet band was celehim against the Cyclone or Diggs. He brated at the cathedral at 8.30 o'clock Thursday morning. Rev. T. Casey was the celebrant, with Rev. F. J. Murray and Rev. A. J. O'Neill, deacon and been started under new management 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 Hourihan, Wm. Mc-Laughlin, Thomas Madigan, Richard Madigan, Michael Madigan, William J. Higins, 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 row, 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 Shenton. The choir of Centenary church sang the hymns Asleep in Jesus Blesed 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 her memory 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 & Sons through their agent in thismet a committee of the local governcity, Geo. Evans. It is one of the ment consisting of Hons. A. G. Blair, largest of the kind manufactured. Mr. H. R. Emmerson, Jas. Mitchell, and A. Byrne has several contracts on "and T. Dunn, Thursday, relative to the and expects to do a good business Restigouche Railway. A number of this winter. Mr. Evans is also sending E. L. Balcolm of Bridgetown, presented, contemplate building a Nova Scotia, a portable saw mill of 35 railway from Campbellton which will connect with the Bangor and Aroostook at some point not yet decided upcn. 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 1886 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 Hampsteod and lived there all his life. For a

A notice has been given of the in- long time he carried on business as a trader. He married in 1868 Miss Sheola A. 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

> Any person having a copy of the Daily Sun of June 6th of this year, will confer a favor by sending it to this 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 started some months ago from Austraia 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 became ill while crossing the Atlantic and never recovered although the best of medical skill was had. The deceased gentleman left a big fortune and his brother, Alex. McCurdy, will inherit several hundred thousand dollars under the will.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, Nov. 19 .- Rev. Mr. Suther land, 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 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 would be held with the Baptist denomination in their church on Church avenue on Thursday next at

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

We have a number of youths in Sussex whose mean and contemptible conduct seems to know no limits, and which bids fair to get them and their parents into serious trouble if continued. Last evening Rev. Mr. Sutherland had to call three youths to order before he could proceed with his sermon. A row after this service is also said to have taken place at the Salvation Army barracks by a number The will of the late Mrs. Arthur of these same youths, whose names parents

Mr. Talbot, a well known lumber merchant, was in Sussex today and rumor has it that he is negotiating for a certain house and lot of land, 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

ST. MARTINS Rev. Arthur A. Slipper 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 vic-St. Martins. The bishop of Fredericton vicited this parish for the purpose of instituting the new rector, the Rev. Arthur A. Slipper, and holding a confirmation. The church doors were opened about 6.45 and by 7 p. m. the sacred little edifice of Holy Trinity was packed to the doors, and several people were obliged to go away without gaining admittance. At 7.30 the clergy, viz., His Lordship the Bishop, the Rev. C. J. Hanford, rector of Upham, and the Rev. Arthur A. Slipper, the rector elect of Holy Trinity, St. Martins, entered the church from the vestry. The latter, kneeling at the altar step, was duly instituted by the bishop. Immediately afterwards the rector took his place at the prayer desk and The Litany of the Church (471, Hymns A. and M.) was sung. The Rev. S. J. Hanford then read the preface to the confirmation service and the bishop preached a very interesting and instructive sermon, taking as his text Acts ii.39. After the sermon and the singing of the Veni, Creator Spiritus the rector presented to the bishop 27 candidates, who received the apostolic rite of confirmation.

The rector of St. Martins is to be congratulated on a marked improvement in the attendance at Holy Trinity since his advent to the parish last Ju ly.

DORCHESTER.

Doyle Sent Up for Trial—The Escaped Penitentiary Prisoners About Sackville.

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

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 eatables and two butcher knives. They undoubtedly have an idea of defending themselves.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Star Almanoc 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 library. 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.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

ST STEPHEN.

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

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

St. Stephen, Nov. 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 min-

ister on the Scotch Ridge circuit, is neard 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 substructure of the new bridge, has about completed his work, which has been done in a manner reflecting much credit upon his ability. The iron for the superstructure is daily expected. Mr. McVey has lately become the owner of the fine homestead of 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 30,000,000 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 ahead this week 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 instant. 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 tney had in their casks. St. Stephen has heretofore enjoyed a good name among strangers for her hospitality. but unless the town authorities 'call down" this meddlesome 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 busines 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 over all, 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 in the iron wire the resistance is considerable. This produces heat, which is

communicated to the asbestos and then diffused 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 oad. They are built by the Jackson & Sharp company of Wilmington, Delaware, and are only second to the 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, ately foreman of construction for the St. John street railway.

The little schooner Sparmaker, Capt. Curry, of Canning, Nova Scotia, is at the public landing with five hundred barrels of apples, which R. W. Whitlock is disposing of under the hammer.

AN OLD CLERGYMAN GONE. Death of Rev. James Neales, With

One Exception the Oldest Church of England Clergyman in the Province.

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

The deceased was born in Kent county, England, in 1813. 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 Court 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 Right Reverend John Inglis of Nova Scotia. In 1845 he was ordained priest by the late Metropolitan of Canada at Campobello, where he was then stationed in charge of a church. Rev. Thos. McGhee, 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. From Richibucto he moved to Gagetown, Queens county, where he remained until age and infirmity ren- PURELY CANADIAN MANUFAC dered 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 stationed at Campobello. At Richibucto he mar-Kortright of the Royal navy. This to be imported. In the present inthe father of a large family of sons tured by the Nova Scotia Steel & clergymen of the Church of England 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 15½ Jas. B. Orchard, Cambridge, Narrows... 16 15 J. Gallagher, Fairville 15 14½

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.

in this diocese. They are, the late Rev. William Neales, who died in California, the late Rev. Henry Neales, who died in Boston; Rev. Thos. Neales, rector of Woodstock, and Rev. Schofield Neales, the rector of Andover. J. deVeber Neales of Moncton, and James Neales of Tobique, and Kortright Neales of California are sons of the deceased. There are two unmarried daughters living at home.

He was the oldest Church of England clergyman in the diocese, with the exception of the Rev. Geo. Schofield. The late Rev. Mr. Neales was a man of more than ordinary ability. He possessed a well cultivated mind and was a devoted minister of the church to which he belonged.

WINNING TRADE IN THE WEST.

About a year or more ago the Sun had an account of some important additions to the plant of the City tan, nery, Union street, owned by C. H. Peters. The new venture was in the line of manufacturing carriage tops, upholstering leather and patent and enamelled leather in whole hides. The new industry has proved a decided success. The firm are now putting in two new boilers from E. Leonard & Son for a further extension of this branch of their business. They have been able to turn out such an excellent class of goods as to make headway in the face of all opposition in from the road, as with these special lines and their ordinary leather tanning business they have now six months' solid work booked ahead It. speaks well for St. John enterprise that in the finest work of the tanner's art this firm can meet the western men in their own market and compete successfully in quality and

There has been some improvement in the leather business of late, with a better local trade and a better demand from England. This is welcome news, as this branch of industry has been depressed for a considerable time.

CANADA TO THE FRONT.

Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry Offered in Case it Was Needed.

(Special to the Sun.) Montreal, Nov. 19.—The Star cable says: London, Nov. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, who is at present in Scotland, in addressing a meeting a few days ago, said that when the anxiety was occasioned recently by the hurried assembly of the British cabinet council in London to consider the alarming condition of affairs in the east, the Canadian cabinet was also assembled and authorized Chief Justice Sir Samuel Strong, acting governor general, to send a cablegram to Lord Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, stating that the dominion of Canada was prepared to put the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry at the service of the British government and maintain that force in the common interest of the empire. This statement of Sir Charles evoked warmest ap-

WEDDING BELLS.

The residence of Nehemiah McDonald of Wickham, Queens county, was the scene of an interesting event on the evening of the 13th inst. It was the marriage of his eldest daughter, Mina, to Norman H. Worden of the same place. At 8 o'clock Rev. A. B. McDonald performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties. There was no bridesmaid or groomsman. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of cream silk and carried a beautiful bouquet of roses. After the ceremony an elaborate luncheon was served. The remainder of the evening and carried a beautiful bouquet of roses. After the ceremony an elaborate luncheon was served. The remainder of the evening was served. The remainder of the evening was spent very pleasantly.

The bride received many presents. From the groom, a beautiful set of furs; R. T. Worden, a piano lamp; L. S. Vanwart, silver fruit dish; Mr. Fowler, uncle of the bride, a French clock; Mr. and Mrs. F. Worden, set of china dishes; G. Worden, \$5. The happy couple came to the city by the steamer Star on Wednesday. As she was passing the wharf at Wickham, L. S. Vanwart had his flag raised and the party recived an honorable salute. Mr. and Mrs. Worden will reside on Princess street.

TURE.

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 ried Miss Kortright, daughter of Capt. in Canada, the plates formerly having lady died at Gagetown. Deceased was stance the plates have been manufacand daughters. Four of his sons were Forge company, and all the material

JAMES G. McNALLY

Is opening up New Goods almost every day for Fall and Christmas Trade.

Oak and Walnut Chamber Suites.
Centre Tables. Oak Bent Wood, etc.
Rattan Chairs, Hall Stands, Ladies' Desks.
Book Cases, Secretaries, Sideboards.
China Closets, Chiffoniers, and all kinds of common furniture.

Prices cut very low.

152 and 154 Queen street,
Fredericton, N.B.

NEW PARLOR SUITES.

Five new designs just brought out from our Upholstering Department, at prices which astonish our customers.

Handsome Carved Oak and Polished Wolnut Frames, New Group Suites, New Turkey Rug Suites.

Come in and see them.

JAMES G. McNALLY,

152 and 154 Queen street,

Fredericton.

FOR SALE

Five hundred acres of valuable Lumber Land, two miles from Welsford Station, well wooded with Spruce and Hemiock, and Black Birch: has not been lumbered on in 28 years. For particulars apply to GEORGE LYON,

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 the upper province market. F. L. Pe- the same, duly attested, to Elizabeth R.Cole, ters has returned from a western trip, of the parish of Johnston, within three in which he took orders for large quantities, one order being in the vicinity of \$10,000. He did so well that the firm were compelled to recall him the date hereof. And all persons who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment of the firm were compelled to recall him 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 W. H. SHARPE,

Havelock, Kings Co., N. B., Nov. 12, 1894 WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy. Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly, and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermeffects of Abuse or Excesses,

Mental Worry, excessive use Before and After. of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Askdruggistfor Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address,
The Wood Company,

Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N.E., druggists. Orders by mail prompting filled.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast ard supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles 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.

de simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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



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 or the Week.

New York, Nov. 16.-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 expected, is at least encourage ing. 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

Print 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,-681 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 barbed 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 Manufacturers of winter woolens have good orders for this time in the year, many still running mainly on such goods, but there is a general failure of supplemental orders for spring goods.

In Kersey cloakings there is prospects of a good season, and the retail trade in carpets has been encourag-But sales of wool are again smaller than last year.

Western wheat receipts in the two weeks of November have been 7.871,-671 bushels, against 12,166,830 last year, but Atlantic exports in two weeks have been only 1,029,355 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 to cattle. Corn receipts have been less than half of last years with exports insignificant. The cotton movement continues large, but sales were made at only 5.56 cents for two days here, and

at such prices profits are poor. The failures in the first week of November were rather larger than of late, labilities amounting to \$2,844,445, of which \$742,420 were of manufacturing and \$2,083,977 of trading concern. In five weeks ending November 1st, the liabilities in failures were \$11,127,-290, of which \$4.464.813 were of manufeturing and \$6,571,974 of trading con-

The failures of the past week have 270 in the United States against 323 last year, and 38 in Canada, against 36 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

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 vears 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, Colling-

wood. Below the Cove, on the Thames, Lon

Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. (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. Esquimalt, B. C.-H. M. S. Warspite

in the dry dock. Nepean Point-Ottawa from the Tower of the Parliament Buildings. Inglis Falls, from the Gorge, Owen

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

Navy Yard, Officers' Quarters and Welington Barracks, Halifax, N. .S 48th Highlanders, Toronto. Death of General Montgomery at

The Court House, Hamilton, Ontario. View on Round street, Littlebridge,

View of Carberry, Manitoba.

Alberta.

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 Ameri-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,

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.

the object being to instruct the mind

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 death. 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 most excruciating pains in the hips, 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 fact sometimes 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, I am again a sound man, entirely free from ache or pain. I have since recommended Pink Pills to a number of my friends with the most beneficial results, and I shall continue to recommend them to all who are in ill health." If you are suffer ing from rheumatism or sciatica give Pink Pill a fair trial and you will soon be released from pain as was Mr. Fletcher. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent by mail, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., of Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all substitutes and imitations.

BOUND FOR THE NORTHWEST. Two English Farmers Who Like the Count

ry-One Was Dying of Consumption. James Gilbert and John Lloyd left for Brandon; N. W. T., on Saturday night. Both gentlemen are from England. Mr. Gilbert gentlemen are from England. Mr. Gilbert owns a farm of 300 acres a few miles from Brandon. Mr. Lloyd was never before in America. Speaking with a Sun reporter Mr. Gilbert said he had been home on a vacation of about two months. He was then going back to his farm, where he and his friend would remain all winter. He had never spent a winter in Canada and he understood that the weather was very cold, but he thought it would be preferable to heavy fogs. They would provide themselves with furs, and, he continued, "we expect to spend a pretty jolly winter."

Mr. Lloyd said he was a little afraid of it. but he thought he could stand as much cold

but he thought he could 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 immensely. "I was thought to be dying with consumption," he said. "The doctor with consumption," he said. "The doctor told me I must have a change of climate. I came to Canada; my object was to remain in the country during the summer only, but when I got out there I was so favorably imwhen I got out there I was so lavorably impressed with everything that I took up 360 acres of land. I made improvements on it the first year and the past summer I did quite a stroke of farming. I have ten head of cattle, four horses, several hogs and some

"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, and I therefore, let them do about as they like. I have a driving horse and two of the finest dogs in the country."
"Oh, Canada is going to be a great country after a while," remarked Mr. Gilbert.
"It only wants a few more chaps like us

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. Mr. Geo. Tribe of Straffordville, Ont., a pretty village near the shores of Lake Erle, went through an experience lately that he will never forget. He tells it in his own words: For three years I suffered from skin dis-For three years I suffered from skin disease in its worst form. I tried Kennedy's Medical Discovery and the Cuticura remedies, and doctored one year with the best physicians in the land, but got no relief; they pronounced my disease a Scaly Eruption, but failed to remove it. It came out in red blotches and spread over my body; the skin became dry and formed hard, white scales; the itching was intolerable, but I am now completely cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. I can truly say that I owe

Blood Bitters. I can truly say that I owe my good health to B. B. B., and I advise all sufferers to use this splendid medicine. GEO. TRIBE, Straffordville, Ont. Cowper was all his days overshad owed by the gloom of insanity.

Deafness or dull hearing follows catarrh, colds, etc. Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures even cases in a few applications.

Berlin charity hospitals receive ar 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 was working in beanery in Boston." "Wuz fer awhile, till a hack driver came in and asked for exosseous codfish, and I concluded de language wuz a little too high for me nut altogether."

A single ovster in sesson produces about 1.000,000,000 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. 16.—The chairman of the American Patriotic association, G. Hagapyn, has sent the following letter, recived from an Armenian whose name is not given because it would jeopardize his life, to the Earl of Kimberly, the secretary of state for foreign affairs. The letter is accompanied by one from Hagapyn, in which he says: "I have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the details. They will be borne out by full official reports, which have been, or which will soon be, received from the British agents in Armenia. The events reported are the re-enactment of the Bulgarian atrocities, with all their details of fiendish cruelty on unarmed Christians and defenceless, innocent women and children, deliberately planned and ruthlessly executed under orders received from headquar-

ters at Constantinople."

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 and worked under their immediateiate supervision. The letter of the Armenian previously referred to is dated Bitlis, October 9, and commences by saying that the chief magnate appears to be a second Nero, and continues: "The so-called rebellion of the Armenians in 1892 was a gotten up affair for the repression of which the chief magnate got a decoration. This year the Kurds carried off Armenian oxen and the Armenians appealed for their restoration and were refused. A fight ensued. Two Kurds were killed and three were wounded. The Kurds immediately carried their dead before the governor, declaring that the Armenian soldiers had overrun the land, killing and plundering the

Hagapyn concludes with appealing

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. The pasha is said 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 regular soldiers, not even when the victims fell suppliant at their feet. Six to ten thousand persons met such a fate as even the darkest ages of darkened Africa hardly witnessed, for there women and tender babies might at least have had a chance of a life of slavery, while here womanhood and innocence were both a mockery.

In one place 300 or 400 women, after being forced + 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, falling at the commander's feet, but the wretch, after ordering their violation, directed his soldiers to dispatch them in a similar wav.

In another place some sixty young orides and the more attractive girls were crowded into a church, and after violation were slaughtered and human gore was seen flowing from the church

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 do with the culprits. But all to no purpose. All were called to another place, and the proposal was made to several of the more attractive women to change their faith, in which case their lives were to be spared. They said: Why should we deny Christ? We are no more than these, pointing to the mangled forms of their husbands and brothers,; kill us too; and they did so.

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 must be a God in heaven who will do right in all these matters or some of us would los faith.

One or more consuls have been or dered that way to investigate the matter. If the Christians instead of he Turks reported these things 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 cir

culated, 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 outlyng districts some of the Chris-

tians have signed. The circulars have not been offered to Protestants, and as yet the Protestants have not been thrust into chains or blackmailed very 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. 16.-The follow ing official account of the Armenian troubles was issued today: Some Armenian brigands provided with arms of foreign origin joined the insurgent Kurd tribe for the purpose of commit ting excesses. They burned and devastated several Mussulman villages As an instance of the ferocity of the Armenians it is reported that they ourned alive a Mussulman notable.

Children Cry for

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 they 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 beongings 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 marshall, with a detachment of Nizams and a field battery, massacred two thousand Armenians at Sas-

sun. The bodies of the dead were left unburied and their presence has 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 have confidence in Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign offices. The last apneal received says that the Armenians do not wish to see more 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 withdrew 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, fled from the soldiery and are now returning.

SHE CUTS HIM OFF.

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

New York, Nov. 15.-The will of Josephine Priton, who leaves \$3,100,000 and disregards her husband, was filed in the probate court today. Her husoand, William W. Priton, was provided for in a codicil which is entirely cut off by a later codicil, which eads: "Inasmuch as my husband, William W. Priton, has not acted in manner befitting a husband. I hereby revoke and declare null and void, all the provisions made in my will, and the codicils 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.

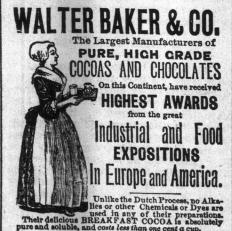
While walking on the beach at Broad Cove, C. B., one day this week, George Ross, son of A. C. Ross, of the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal company, picked up a curious looking mass of stuff, which emitted a very strong perfume. It proved to be a very valuable find, as it turned out to be ambergris (ambergrease). Ambergris is not very often bergrease). Ambergris is not very often found in northern waters, although a small quantity of it was found a few weeks ago on the southeastern shore of Cape Breton. It is a substance of the consistence of wax, and is generally found floating in the Indian ocean and other parts of the tropics. It has also been found as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale, which is believed in all cases to be its true origin. It is in color white, ash-gray, vellow, black and is in color white, ash-gray, yellow, black and often variegated like marble, and is highly valued as a perfumery. Mr. Ross' find 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 standpoints 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.



SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

An old woman was brought before the ma-gistrate of Manchester, England, recently on the charge of drunkenness for the one hundred and ninety-first time.

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., 8.-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 Summersile 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 attendance was not so large as usual. 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 Bedeque was received. He left Thursday evening for Edinburgh. A call has been extended by the congregation of St. Stephen.

tended by the congregation of St. Stephen church, St. Stephen, to the Rev. A. A. Mc-Kenzie of Brookfield, P. E. I. It is likely the reverend gentleman will accept. The congregations of West and Clyde rivers, P. E. I., have called the Rev. Jas. Hawley St. James, in the presbytery of St. John, 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

he bark. This storm did considerable damage west of Hamilton road, moving a new house six feet from its foundation and levelling trees and fences to the O'Leary road, half a mile fences to the O'Leary road, half a mile from the station. The new arn of Dauald McDonald was destroyed and two horses and four cows buried in the debris. With and four cows buried in the debris. With assistance the owner rescued the satirels, but it is doubtful if they will live, as they had five tons of hay and a quantity of straw hurled on top of them. Mr. McDonald's loss will be about \$500, as some of his crops and farm implements were partially destroyed. L. J. Shaw had his house badly twisted and moved about 18 inches. Considerable damage was done on the How-lan road, one barn was blown down, an-other unroofed and fences levelled to the

During the past week a large number of lambs have been shipped to the U. S. mar-ket, 1,151 going 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 by the Northumberland. 2,800 bushels were shipped by sch. to Boston by Messrs. D. Rogers & Sons, and 6,000 bushels to New York by R. S. Holman. In bushels to New York by R. 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. Lefurgey for the West Indies. The cargo, which is valued at over \$30,000, consists of which is valued at over sov, 1,100 tons coal, 25,000 bushels white valued 5,200 bushels black oats, 1,000 crates of posses, 60 crates vegetables, 40 horses, 275 ducks, 200 grades of posses, 200 grad tatoes, 60 crates vegetables, 40 horses, 275 sheep, 500 geese, 8 live pigs, 275 ducks, 200 turkeys, 175 fowls, 200 bushels barley, 300 head of cabbage, 50 cases lobsters, 55 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 beau-tiful Island. However, as he says, the work of our country.

dent we hasten to send news from this part of our country.

Victoria, or as it is known as a port, Crapaud, is a thrifty village or township, 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 by the government during the early part of summer. These are situated on the property of Charles L. Wright, who also attends to 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. whereas before the new lights were placed in position it was a most risky matter to attempt an entrance after nightfall.

Wesley Myers is the principal coal mer-

chant, 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. The postmistress of Victoria is always

genial and obliging, 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 re-sults, for the business done at the office is guite 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 compartments, and is taught by Mr. Carcompartments, and is taught by Mr. Carruthers, principal, North Bedeque, and Miss Tuplin, Margate. The former has not been long principal, 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 stoyes and heating by hot-air time-honored stoves, and heating by hot-air furnaces, to be supplied by the firm of Knight & Black of Amherst, N. S. The local tinsmith, Mr. Logan, fits and places them. (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

company of his town have gun operations. They have tracted with Messrs. Schurman, (& Co. for the eration of an electrical control of the cont tracted with Messrs. Schurman, Clarke & Co. for the eraction 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. week.

A very pleasant event took place at Kensington 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 Browness, youngest daughter of Jas. Bowness 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 Kensington branch of the W. C. T. U., of which the bride was an active member.

The dwelling house of Trail Reid, Miminigash, was burned to the ground about II 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 Lennon Island intend building a new church next spring. The building is Gothic in construction and will cost A painful accident happened to Wm. Morrison of North Tryon on Thursday. While working in his stable he slipped and fell, breaking both bones of his right leg just above the ankle.

above the ankle.

A very enjoyable social under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. in connection with the Presbyterian church was held last Tuesday. A programme consisting of music, readings and recitations was endered by different members of the congregation. A short address by Neil McLeod, ex-principal of the Summerside schools, on Eddification was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. All are expecting a rare treat from Rev. Dr. was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

All are expecting a rare treat from Rev. Dr.

Mucrae of St. John when he lectures next Justage of St. John when he lectures next luesday in the Presbyterian church on Wit, lumor and Scottish Humor. During the past week over 1,409 lambs and about 800 geese have been shipped to the U. S. markets, and several schooners load-

od with oats and potatees by some of our merchants for intermediate ports. The brig. Hattle Louise, owned by A. M. Wright & Co., is now loading with a general cargo for the West Indies. Bedeque, P. E. I., Nov. 13.-Another of those events so interesting to every community occurred at the residence of William Newsom of Searltown 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 Tryon ably supported the groom, and Miss Selina Newsom stood by her sister, the bride. The Rev. W. J. Kirby, Methodist minister, tied the nuptial knot. Mrs. Wiliam Crawford, of Middleton, aged 86, was interred in the Baptist cemetery, Bedeque, 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. Joseph Wright, son of William Wright, of Bedeque, has returned home from the States. Mrs. C. D. Thomson, of Moncton, is

visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Holland, of South Bedeque. Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, is announced to preach the annual missionary sermon in the Bedeque 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 grave. 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 tely, 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 means to pay the interest on the public debt, which is due at the end of December. Any change in officials at

the present moment 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: Whitewavites, 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 annovance 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. Polsen & Co., Kingston, proprietors. Use

no other. Society may adulate a fool, but it wishes he were dead all the same. It a waste of time, strength, and

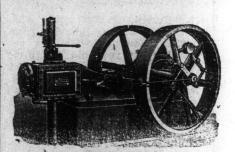
opportunity to hate. IT NEVER FAILS.

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 Lon-

The swell visiting card in China is an oblong 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.-Pond's Extract. Avoid base substitutes for the genuine.



Robb-Armstrong Engines

Simple and Compound. Economical. Large Bearings, Perfect Regulation,

All Parts Interchangeable. ROBB ENGINEERING, CO., LTD. AMHERST, N. S.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

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

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Selwyn Clark

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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 Eritish - 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 is not given to their schools that is things. I had to struggle to get on, given to the Dutch schools, although for no one there knew me. I was at they being largely miners are taxed sea for a time with my uncle, but I cannot say that I was a sailor. My chiefly farmers. The English, while 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. I 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 17 years ago I entered 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 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 powhistory of South Africa from the first European occupation to 1848, five large octavo volumnes, 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

I have also prepared for the press a volume of Kafir folk 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 in connection with the Story of the Nations Series. I also compiled for the government three large volumes of Basutcland records, and just completed before leaving South Africa umes of genealogical registers of old of mine, who devoted about eight 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

I have also published a volume of abstracts of early Cape archives. You must have seen many changes dence there?

Yes, a great many things happen in the course of 37 or 38 years. The iron horse was unknown when I landed. a checker board. Cape Colony had a parliament then, but not responsible government. Now there are two selfgoverning 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 1,527,234. Natal comprises an area of 20,461 square miles and its population in 1891 was esti-

mated at 544.000. Extending north from Cape Colony and Natal, said Mr. Theal, is Basutoland, governed by a resident comhikh 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 continued 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 mous advantage over us in the St.

Cape Colony and Natal, and are altory, 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 thec hief 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 a 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 irritation exists. In the Transvaal there is an extreme Dutch party with a large, moderate following on both sides, who get along very

Have the English there any well-

well together.

founded grievance? Yes, replied Mr. Theal, several grievances. The same measure of support more heavily than the Dutch, who are 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 two Volksraden or houses of representatives, but the districts are so laid out as to swamp the English, who are massed at the "Jerrymandering" 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 1843. 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 people 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 refused redress. An appeal to arms followed, prefaced by protracted religious metings, at which On the eastern side, between the Kei ers of invention, and that succeeding the people elected a triumvirate comwriters had accepted his statements posed of Paul Kruger, Peter Joubert without the slightest enquiry. I col- and M. Pretorious. The Boers were a European magistrate. In a case of ected material from the natives for brave men and on several occasions their side of the question. I went to the British sustained severe reverses. the original archives of the country, Peace followed the battle of Amajuba, and for 15 years spent all my spare in which the Boers took that hill, altime in making researches. From the though it was defended by 400 British, material thus obtained I published a 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 discoved 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, polposible for me to collect this material itically speaking. People flocked in 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 on my present trip three large vol- in matters affecting Basutoland, Bechuanaland and the British protectorate Cape families. The material for these he governs without the advice of his latest works were collected by a friend ministry as high commissioner for South Africa. Sir Cecil Rhodes, the years to copying every entry in the prime minister of Cape Colony, is alchurch books from 1652 to 1800. He so managing director of the diamond also examined a host of documents in mines, and has the greater portion of the records of the Cape Colony, but | these mines under his control. He is died before putting his material to- likewise managing director of the gether. A short time after his death British South Africa Chartered Co., which owns all the country from Mafeking to Tanganyika, an area three and a half times the size of Great Britain. In this company's tercopying, but I superintended all the ritory, continued Mr. Theal, there are work and saw it through the press. also gold mines not yet fully devel-The Colonial government, I am in oped because of the impossibility of honor bound to say, recognized my getting mining machinery to the patience and gave me the title of ground, but two railroads now being Colonial Historiographer, with an an- pushed forward will soon overcome nual pension. I almost forgot to say that difficulty. One from Cape Town is now completed as far as Mafeking, the most northerly town in British Bechuanaland. Another road is being in that land during your long resi- 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 Now railways cut up the country like a belt of country infested by the tsetse fly-an insect scarcely larger than the common house-fly, which it resembled in general shape, whose bite is fatal to all domestic animals. Tn 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 of South Africa must pass through either missioner under the direction of the Cape Colony or Natal. In 1892 the value of Cape Colony's imports was £9,500,000, including nearly £1,250,000 for transit beyond the customs union. The exports, including Transvaal gold, were nearly £12,250,000 in value. Cape Colony has a large free goods list, including books for the interior, agricultural machinery, lumber, etc. The colony requires a large revenue to keep up a great number of light houses along its stormy coast and to maintain the roads to the interior. Canada, said Mr. T., has an enor-

harbor at Cape Town alone. Are your railways all government

works? The government of Cape Colony owns most of the railways in the country. In December, 1892, there were 2,250 miles of government and 177 miles of private lines, exclusive of 17 1-2 miles of private tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Kimberley. The government lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems—the western from Cape Town; the midland, starting from Port Elizabeth, and the eastern system from East London. All three systems are now connected. The northern system, as before stated, extends the South African Republic. The capthe end of 1892 was about £19,500,000, at a cost of £8,580 per mile. How do the tolls compare with the

rates charged in Canada? Our freight rates are very low comparatively, but our passenger rates pay a dividend of 3 or 4 per cent. after cost of maintenance. The gross earnpenses £1,370,904. There were 4,771,635 passengers and 713,521 tons of goods carried that year. Are the passenger cars of the Eng-

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

the Pullmans. You have first and second class cars?

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

Is the color line clearly drawn? There is no color line as Canadians understand it. We don't object to the black man on account of his color, but because his dress and his habits are not those of a civilized man. The blacks don't want to ride first or second class save and except a few who have risen above the masses. The Kafirs, in fact all members of the great Banter family, would sooner sit on the floor than on a chair and eat there rather than at a table.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVES. While Cape Colony proper is under full responsible government rest the 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 subejct to European law. river and Natal, the natives are governed by native law, administered by court exercises jurisdiction and in civil cases an appeal lies to the chief magistrate of the district and two assessors, who judge according to native law. This covers all matters of inheritance, so that the native ideas and customs are not deserted. The natives are polygamists and their laws of inheritance differ widely from ours. We would like to bring them to conform to our views of the married state, but we cannot compel them to do so. Does the Kafir take kindly to civili-

zation? 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 very hard. His wife prefers to work in the garden alone, and she would feel that her husband degraded himself if he helped her in the garden, just as a European lady would feel were her husband to wash the dishes in the kitchen. The Kafir's wife prides herself on her garden work, and there is no more cheerful woman in the world. She works all day in the garden and as evenng draws on she collects her bundle of firewood on her head, straps her children on her back, goes home, kindles the fire, grin'ds the corn on a stone, singing as she works, making it into a ball and cooking it in the hot ashes. This food is terribly insipid to the European teste, but the Kafirs relish it. The husband tends the cattle, milks them and takes charge of the milk, his wife applying to him whenever she requires any. When the evening meal is eaten the men and women sit around separate fires, tell stories and pity the dowtrodden white women. The Kafirs are healthy 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 centact with civilization, but the Kafirs increase and multiply. Of late it has become the custom for the men to plow the land, as they find their wives can thereby raise better crops than when the ground is only roughly tickled 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 s 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 making them 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 clergymen, interpreters, clerks, telegraph operators, carpenters, blacksmiths wagon makers, printers, gardeners, etc. of preaching good sermons to European congregations. A considerable

Children Cry for

most surrounded by British terri- the place of our long roads. It cost there are mployed by the government. us £1,500,000 sterling to construct a Type setting is an art to which the planters could not get their labor per-Kafirs take readily and graduates of 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 legisla-

ture? None. Citizenship requires an educational as well as property qualification for European and native alike. own name, his occupation and his address.

Every white man in South Africa, said Mr. Theal, feels it is necessary if the country is ever to become great through the Orange Free State into that native and white must stand side by side in the march of progress, ital expended on government roads to 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 whites as regards ability to are higher. Our government roads legislate for and govern the country. It is the general belief that the frandefraying interest on construction and chise is now as low as is consistent with safety to the country, and that ings in 1892 were £2,248,980 and the ex- anarchy would result were the natives allowed a great voice in the affairs of the state.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NATURAL RE-SOURCES.

The resources of South Africa as a whole are great. From five to six exported every year from the Cape, and the quantity will largely increase as soon as the railroad reaches the gold regions and permits of the introduction of mining machinery and the opening up of new paying reefs. Then diamonds to the value of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 are sent out of the country every year. Their output could be much increased, but that would cause the price to fall below a profitable figure. In fact it was to prevent this very thing that Sir Cecil Rhodes brought garden nor teach a primary school. about an amalgamation of the diamond mines and curtailed the productions. Diamonds are worth 25 shillings per caret now. The four mines around Kimberley are in four puddles of volcanoes. Their depth is not known, as borings have been made to the depth of 1,000 feet in the blue earth without reaching non-diamond bearing soil. Outside of the limits of these puddles no diamonds can be found. The rough work at these mines is done by Kafirs, under white supervision.

Copper ore is exported to the value of £250,000 sterling, but no other metals or minerals to any extent. Coal is produced and is used by the railways in the interior, but it is not equal to Welsh coal, which is burned by the steamships and the railways that lie near the coast. Sheep's wool is exported to the value of £2,00,000 or £3,000,000, and Angora hair, ostrich feathers and hides, skins and horns to the value of about half a million pounds each.

You produce wine at the Cape? importance the judge of the circuit vines, destroyed the vineyards and ruined the industry. Insect life is what the people of sub-tropical countries have to dread. They can kill the lions and other beasts of prey, but the insects turn up on every hand. Much suffering to the owners of the vineyards was the result of this visitation. The phylloxera breed like magic. Let but a single one enter a vineyard and total destruction is inevitable. But a ccarse American vine was discovered capable of resisting this pest, and the minister of agriculture having ascertained by careful experiment that the native vines could be successfully grafted on it, the government came to the rescue and supplied the grape growers with this vine in quantity. The result will be the complete restoration of the vineyards and the revival of a profitable industry, in the shipment of wine and dried grapes (raisins) to England. The grapes of South Africa produce, weight for weight, more wine than any other in the world, but the wines are a little too strong for the Engish palate. Little wine is now exported.

Do you ship grain? There was a time when grain was quite an article of export, but since the discovery of the mines the home demand has become greater than the supply and wheat is now imported from Australia. The production of

2,894,482 bushels. You export hides; why not meats? The natives as well as the whites in South Africa are great meat consumers. A native will eat meat three times a day whenever he can get it. We have no cotton factories. Wollen factories were started with English skilled labor, but the operatives soon found they could do better at other things, and consequently the venture was not successful. You see there is no manufacturing class in South Africa.

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

NATAL'S PRODUCTS.

What are the chief natural products of Natal? The leading crop for export is sugar, which is also much used in Cape Colony. It is a very nice article. Coffee grew well, but it, too, has been mastered by an insect. Arrowroot is too low in the world's market today to pay That institution has turned out a good for cultivation, but the production of many men able to do something in the | tea is extending every year. The yield mechanical way, and from it have gone for the year ended June 30, 1892, was forth six or seven clergymen capable about 341,500 punds. Large quantities of maize, wheat, oats and other cereal and green crops are grown.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Lawrence water route, which takes number of the interpreters educated Despite the fact that there were half pleted on the morning of Oct. 25, and a million backs in the country the formed, so they sent to India and this institution print a Kafir news- brought in a lot of coolies, under a five culars from events in Manchuria are paper, also religious books, etc. One years' contract, with free passage home. In many cases the coolies, at the expiration of the contract, presequence is there are now from 40,000 to 50,000 of them in the country and they are spreading into the repubpublics and Cape Colony. They live the Hong Kong banks a loan of 10,on little, work for exceedingly low wages and thereby deprive Europeans The voter must be able to write his of a living. All light 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 have in the country. But more are constantly coming in from India. IMMIGRATION.

> How about in migration? 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 back and at the lonely farm house frighten the women into buying goods they do not want, so as to get rid of them. Another undesirable class are those Europeans, English included, not over blessed with brains or education, and without the physical strength or the inclination to do manual labor. The Italians as a whole turned out to be much better than we expected. Belgians and English navvies built our million pounds sterling of waw gold is early railroads, but that work is now done by the colonists with native black labor. In the face of the letters to the press and the unfounded complaints of the idle and brainless class before spoken of, I can truthfully say that no one ever heard of a good mechanic not doing well in South Africa, provided always that he is a scher man. But many of the fellows who come out should have remained in London. They simply cumber the earth. They can neither dig

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 Correcton 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 brutally by officers 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. When the prisoner, 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 wit-We did some years ago on a large ness gave the names of several pri- the usual clattering of dishes and scale, but the phylloxera attacked the scners who had been kept in solitary knives and forks. confinement, eight or nine days at a time, and he said that he knew of crazy by solitary confinement. He testified that he had seen a boy 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 oday. The first witness said that he spent four months in summer in light 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. witness stated furthermore that he knew 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 shot by an officer on July 9 last, wheat in Cape Colony in 1890-91 was 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 peaceably. The story of the shooting was told again by another prisoner, who said that Flaherty had no weapon in his hand, and was ordinarily quiet.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hong Kong Banks.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.-The steamer Peru arrived tonight bringing the following advices to the Associated Press: Yokohama, Oct. 30, 1894.-Yamas army left Japan October 18th The number of troops were estimated at a little more than 20,000. They filled nearly fifty transports, and 50 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 and toward a destination not yet positively known to the public in Japan. The fleet under Admiral Ito moved simultaneously upon the stations at Port Arthur and Talien Wan. The

ceived. crossing of the Yalu river was com- secution of this call.

was followed by a succession of skirwishes in which the Japanese lost seventy killed and wounded. Partiobtained with difficulty owing to the sensitiveness of the Japanese authorities to thec harges of disseminating ferred to remain in Natal, and the con- false reports which have been brought against them abroad.

Advices from Tien Tsin announce that the Chinese have received from 000,000 taels at 10 per cent. With this money, several ships of Chili's 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 altogether most undesirable people to of 1,000,000 taels, the repayment of which, with interest, is secured by the customs department.

The exodus of foreigners from Pekin continues. The British minister has premptorily 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 them safety. London, Nov. 15 .- A Tien Tsin despatch to the Times says that thousands of refugees who 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 saving General Nieh 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 apears that the Japanese were again repulsed, and the Chinese pursued them toward Fung Wang, which General Nieh 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 Motlem on the road to Pekin would make it appear that the two engagements may be identical.

Tien Tsin, Nov. 15.—Chinese reports received here from Port Arthur say that the Japanese have not yet captured Talien 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 RESTAU-RANT.

"Is this a lunatic asylum or the board of trade?" asked a stranger who had wandered into a quick-ser-

vice restaurant in Monroe street. No wonder he asked the question. It was a few minutes past the noon hour, and the every-day stampede of wild-eyed and hungry lynchers was at its worst. The tables and the long counter had filled up, and there was

What surprised the stranger was the conduct of the colored waiters. two or three prisoners being driven One was clapping his hands, and another snapping his fingers. Others were holding three fingers in the air. doubling their fists, and crossing their

arms These mysterious signs and signals were being given to the cooks at the back of the room, and were apparently understood. The stranger ordered roast beef rare, and the waiter immediately clapped his hands twice, and then made a motion with his right hand, as if he were trying to shake something off his fingers.

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

"You wan't roast beef rare ,didn't

"Well, that's what I ordered." "How about that fellow waving his arms ?"

"That's chicken giblets. We've got about twenty-five signs. It does 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

"But, Teddy, why didn't you say the Lord's Prayer when you were at grandma's?" Teddy—Well, what Teddy-Well, what was the use of asking for daily bread when I knew grandma would have cake all the time for me?"

CALLS TO CLERGYMEN.

At the meeting of the P. E. Island Presbytery last week, a call from the congregation of St. Stephen's church, St. Stephen, in the Presbytery of St. John, in favor of A. A. Mackenzie, of Brookfield, was laid on the table, and Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to cite peninsula to the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li 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 scene of operations is so remote that of Rev. James Hawley, of St. James, direct intelligence has not been re- in the Presbytery of St. John, was sustained as a regular gospel call, and General Yamagata's army has sig- was ordered to be transmitted to the nalized its advance into Manchuria Presbytery of St. John with all the by the seizure of the walled town of necessary papers. Rev. Dr. Macrae, Kewalen, or Chiu Lien. The attack of St. John, was appointed to act as was so feebly met that the encounter commissioner from the Presbytery to could hardly be called a battle. The the Presbytery of St. John in the pro-

Compound,

changeable.

RING, CO., LTD. ST, N. S.

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 lare said to be paying higher prices than can be got in St. John. The American poultry market is flat and profitless. Beef is a little easier. Butter is quiet, eggs are higher. Squash is scarce and higher, also celery. Carrots are firmer. Partridges have been in smaller supply

0 05	"	0 061/2
0 03		0 06
0 05		0 06
0 08		0 10
0 11	**	0 13
0 17		0 20
0 22		0 24
0 20		0 40
0 20	**	0 40
0 00	**	0 10
0 40		0 60
. 40		0 60
0 30		0 50
0 17	**	0 20
0 04	**	0 05
0 80		1 00
0 05	**	0 06
0 90	**	1 00
0 35	**	0 40
		0 06
	44	0 04
	44	0 40
0 40		0 50
0 00	46	0 75
0 70		0 80
1 25		1 40
1 50	**	2 00
0 50	**	0 75
0 50		0 75
0 10	**	0 11
1 50	44	2 00
0 50	**	1 00
5 00	**	6 00
0 30	"	0 35
	0 03 0 05 0 08 0 11 0 17 0 22 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 40 0 30 0 17 0 04 0 80 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05	0 03

	그 사람들이 하면 환경하게 있는데 기계에 가장 하면 있다면 하면 하면 하게 되었다. 기계 회사 생각이 되었다면 하다 했다.				
	Retail.				
	Beef, corned, per lb	0	06	**	0 10
	Beef Tongues, per lb	0	08	48	0 1
	Roast, per 10 (choice)	0	10	**	01
	Pork, per lb. (fresh)	0	10	66	01
	Pork, per lb (salt)	0	08	"	0 1
	Hams, per lb	0	13	**	0 1
	Shoulders, per lb	0	10	**	0 1
	Bacon, per lb	. 0	10	66	0 1
	Sausages, per lb	0		"	0 1
	Butter (in tubs), per lb	0			0 2
	Butter (roll)	0		46	0 2
	Butter (creamery)	0		16	0 3
	Eggs, per doz	Õ		"	0 2
	Henery, per doz				0 2
	Lard (in tubs)	0		"	0 14
	Mutton, per lb	0			0 0
	Spring lamb, per lb	0		**	0 08
	Potatoes, per bushel	0		**	0 80
	Cabbage, each	0			0.00
	Celery, per head	0			0 0
	Fowls, per pair	0		**	0 50
	Beets, per peck	0		86	0 18
	Carrots, per peck				0 18
	Parsnips, per peck	0		**	0 20
	Squash, per lb				0 03
	Turnips, per peck	.0		66	0 15
	Turkeys	0.		**	0 11
	Spring chickens	0		46	0 45
	Ducks	0		**	0 60
	Geese	0		**	0 60
	Apples, per peck	0		"	0 25
	Pumpkins, per lb	0		**	0 0
10	Black ducks, per pair				0 60
	Teal, per pair			**	0 40
10	Partridge			**	0 40
	- m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m				G 20

There is no change in quotations this week. Dry fish are easy, Bay herring very firm on small supply

or john mudiessie i	Marian	**	
Codfish, medium, dry	3 75	**	3 85
Codfish, per 100 lbs, large, dry	3 75	**	3 90
Codfish, small	3 00		3 25
Haddock	0 00	48	1 75
Poliock	1 70		1 75
	5 00		5 50
Bay herring, new	1 50	**	
Challenge, new		**	1 60
Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls. hf bbls	4 00	**	4 25
	2 40		2 50
Canso, per bbl	5 25	**	0 00
Quoddy River, No. 1, hf bbls.	3 25	**	0 00
" No. 2, ht bbls.	2 50		0 00
Grand Manan, med, scaled,			
per box	0 69	**	0 00
Lengthwise	0 00	44	0 98
Retail.			
Codfish, per Ib	0 00	**	0 03
Haddock, per Ib	0 00	**	0 03
Finnen Haddies, per lb	0 06		0 07
Prices ex Vesse	A STATE OF THE STA		
Cod (med), per qtl	3 75	"	0 00
Small	3 00	**	0 00
Large	3 75	"	0 00
Pollock (new), per atl	1 70	**	0 00
Hake (new), per gtl	1 20	44	0 00
Haddock (new), per qtl	1 60	**	0 00
Haddock, each	0 06	**	0 07
Cod, fresh	0 02		0 00
Bay Herring, hf bbl	1 25	**	1 35
Smoked Herring (medium)	0 07	66	0 00
Smoked Herring (lengthwise)	0 06	44	0 00
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		A TANKS OF STREET

GROCERIES.

The demand for molasses has been better during the last month and stocks have been reduced greatly. We now quote choice Barbados at 32 cents. 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. St. 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 hese 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.

Orffee.			
Java, per lb, Green	0 24	**	0 26
Jamaica, per lb	0 24		0 26
Matches, gross	0 29	**	0 30
Molasses.			
Barbados (new)	0 32		0 33
Porto Rico (choice, new)	0 35		0 43
P. R. (New York grade)	0 28		0 29
Antigua	0 27		0 28
Demerara	0 22	**	0 23
Rice	0 31/4	-	0 3%
Salt.	A		0 078
Liverpool, per sack ex store	0 58	**	0 60
Liverpool butter salt, per	* **		0 00
bag, factory filled	1 00	44	1 10
Spices.	2 00		1 10
Cream of tartar pure bhis	0 171/	**	0.101/
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls. Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 20	44	0 181/2
Nutmegs, per lb	0 60	**	0 25
Cassia, per lb., ground	0 18	**	0 90
Cloves, whole		**	0 20
Cloves, ground	0 15	**	0 20
Cincer ground	0 20		0 25
Ginger, ground	0 18		0 22
Pepper, ground	0 12		0 16
Bicarb soda, keg	2 30	**	2 38
Sal soda	0 01	**	0 011/2
Sugar.			
Granulated, per lb	0 041/4		0 04%
white Ex C	0 03%	"	0 04
Yellow, bright	0 03%	**	0 03%
Yellow	0 031/4		0 03%
Dark Yellow	0 03%		0 031/2
Barbados	0 931/2	**	0 03%
Faris lump, per box	0 06	**	0 61/4
Pulverized Sugar	0 06	**	0 061/4
Tea.			
Congou, per lb., common	0 15		0 16
Congou, per lb., finest	0 28	**	0 38
Congou, good	0 18	**	0 24
Souchong	0 25	**	0 45
Oolong	0 35	**	0 45
Tobacco.	V 00		0.20
Black, 12's, long leaf, per lb	0.49	**	0 44
Rlack 19's short stock	0 44		0 24

Black, Solace...... 0 47 " 0 48 Bright 0 45 " 0 59

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Flour is firm at the mills, with an advance of 20 to 30 cents a barrel from the lowest point. Prices here are up 10 to 20c. for all but Manitobas. Freights over the Grand Trunk and I. C. R. will advance 7 cents on Wednesday, which will add to the cost of flour laid down in this city. There is a great scarcity of corn meal in this market, neither of the city mills having stocks on hand and there being

	very little in the dealers market is firm.	1	han	ds.		T
	Manitoba Hard Wheat	4	00	**	4	10
	Can High Grade Fam	3	45	"	3	50
	Medium Patents	3	25			40
	Oatmeal, Standard		00			10
	Rolled Oatmeal		00	**		10
	Western Gray B W Meal	2	25	66	0	
3	Cornmeal	3	00		3	
	Granulated		50		3	
8	Middlings (on track)	19	00		19	
	Bran (on track)				18	
100	Cottonseed Meal, per ton				30	
-	DROTTTATONA					

Cottonseed	Meal,	per tor	1	0 00	" 3	0 00	
	PR	OVISIO	SMC	3.			
There is week.	no c	hange	in	this	list	this	,
Clear Pork P. E. I. M P. L. I. I	ess			17 00	" 1	0 00 7 50	

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 aples are lower. The range

	for choice winter appli	es	18	n	g	ner
	Quotations generally are	u	ncha	ang	ge	d.
	Raisins, Sultana	0	07	**	0	074
	California Fancy Clusters	2	50	66		75
	Malaga L. L	2	20			25
	Black Basket Malaga	3	25	"		CO
	California London Layers		00			10
	Valencias, new	0	041/2	**		043
	Valencia Layer, new	0	051/2	66		05%
	New French Prunes, per bx.		06	66		10
	Currants, per bbl, new	0	031/2			04
	Currants, cases, new	0	03%		0	04
	Evap Apples, new, per lb	0	081/2	"	0	09
	Lemons, Messina		00		5	50
	New Figs, per lb	0	13		0	16
	Clarified Cider, per gal	0	25	**	0	00
	Honey, per lb	0	00	66	0	20
	Grapes, per basket	0	45	44		75
	Grenobles, per lb	0	13		0	15
	Almonds	0	13	**	0	14
	Brazils	0	11	66	0	12
	Filberts	0	091/2	**	0	10
	Malaga Grapes	5	50	44	6	00
	Popping Corn, per lb	(71/2		0	00
	Pecans	0	12		0	13
	Peanuts, roasted		10	46	0	00
	Apples, new, per bbl	1	00		2	75
70	Sweet Potatoes, per bbl	3	50	**	3	75
		5	50	66	6	00
	Jamaica Oranges, per box			**		00
1	Quinces, per basket			66	1	00
	ODATA GERENO TEA	-	770	TO		

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. This list is without change thi week. Oats (Local), on track		Quinces, per basket	0	90	66	1	00
Week. Oats (Local), on track. 0 35 " 0 37 " (P.E.Island" 0 00 0 00 " (Ontario) 0 38 0 40 " small lots. 0 40 " 0 45 Beans (Canadlan) h p. 1 45 1 50 Beans (prime) 1 40 1 45 Split Peas. 3 65 3 85 Pot Barley 4 00 4 10 Round Peas. 3 65 3 75 Hay, on track. 10 00 " 10 00 " small lots. 11 00 " 12 00 Seed, Timothy, American. 3 10 * 3 25		GRAIN, SEEDS, H.	AY	, E	T	C.	
" (P.E.Island " 0 00 " 10 00			ch	ang	e		thi
Red Clover 0 11½ " 0 12	3	" (P.E.Island " (Ontario) " " small lots Beans (Canadian) h p. Beans (prime) Split Peas Pot Barley Round Peas Hay, on track. " small lots Seed, Timothy, American	0 0 0 1 1 3 4 3 10 11 3	00 38 40 45 40 65 00 65 00 00	44 44 44 44 44 44 44	0 0 0 1 1 3 4 3 10 12 8	00 40 45 50 45 85 10 75 00 25
		Red Clover	0	111/2	**	0	12

LUMBER AND LIME. There is nothing new to report. The lumber shipments to U.S. ports conseason. 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.		
	Birch Deals 10 00	**	0 00
	Birch Timber 6 00	**	6 60
	Spruce deals, B. Fundy Mls 8 75	66	0 00
	Spruce Deals, City Milis 0 00	44	9 00
	Shingles, No. 1, Extra 0 00	**	1 30
	Shingles, Second Clears 0 00	**	1 80
	Shingles, Cleara 0 00	66	2 25
	Shingles, Extras 0 00	86	2 60
	Aroostook P. B., shipping 0 00		14 00
	Common 12 00		13 00
	Spruce Boards 6 09		7 00
	Common Scantling (unst'l) 6 00		6 50
	Spruce, dimensions 11 00		14 00
	Pine Shippers 12 00		13 00
	Pine Clapboards, extra 35 00		40 00
	No. 1 0 00		30 00
	No. 2 0 00		20 00
	N. 3 11 00		12 00
	Laths, spruce 0 00		1 00
	" pine 1 00		1 00
	Palings, spruce 6 00		6 00
1	Lime (casks) 0 90		
i	" (barrel) 0 60	**	7 00
L			- 00

Quotations are without change from

are firm.	freights
Liverpool (intake measure). London	
Clyde	" 40 0
Cork Quay	" 0.00
New York laths	" 0 00 " 0 00 " 2 50
Barbados market (50c,x) nom 0 00 N Side Cuba (gld), n'm 0 00 New York piling 0 00	5 50 4 50 0 02
Boston, piling, nominal 0 013/2	" 0 017% " 0 00 " 0 00
OILS.	
There is no change in que this week.	otations

		, ar		0 00
	OILS.			
	There is no change in	qu	ota	tions
	this week.			
	American Water White (bbl			
	free)	17	**	0 18
100	Canadian Water White (bbl.			
	free)	151/2	**	0 161/4
	Canadian Prime White (bol.			
1	free) (12		0 12%
	Linseed oil (raw)	59		0 62
	Linseed oil (boiled)	62	**	0.65
	Turpentine	45	**	0 47
	Cod oil	28	**	0 30
		40		0 45
		58		0 43
		85		0 90
		061/4		0 07
		65		0 70
	COAL.	60		0 65
				1
	There has been no cha	nge	in	this
1	list for a considerable time			

Some our (scould lettied)	0 40	1 7	U 40	
Seal oil (pale)	0 58		0 43	
Olive oil (commercial)	0 85	46	0 90	
Castor oil (commercial) or the	0 0614			
Extra lard oil	0 65		0 70	
No. 1 lard oil	0 60		0 65	
COAL.	0 00		U 00	
				2
There has been no ch	lange	in	th	is
list for a considerable ti	me no	agt		
Old Mines Sydney, pr chald		**	6 00	
Victoria (Sydney) per chald.	4 75	**	5 25	
Spring Hill, Round, pr chald.	5 00		5 50	
Glace Bay	0 00	4.6	0 00	
English, per chald	0 00	**	0 00	1
Caledonia, per chald	4 75		5 25	
Acadia (Picton), ped chald	0 00		6 50	
Reserve Mines, per chald	4 75		5 25	
Joggins, per chald	5 00		5 25	
Fundry (Anthracite), p ton.	4 90		5 50	
Broken (Anthracite) p ton	4 60	16	4 75	
Esg (Anthracite), per ton	4 60		4 75	
Stove or nut "	4 75			
Stove or nut " "			5 00	
Onestitut	4 75		5 00	
IRON, NAILS,	ETC.			
		12-4		
There is no change in	this !	iist		
Refined, per 100 to or ordin-				
nary size	2 15	16	2 30	
extra				
Galvanized, 2c per ib. net				
Suip spikes	3 10		3 90	
Common, 100 to	2 05	**	2 20	100
Patent Metals, per fb	0 00		0 13	
Anchors, per ib	0 00		4 00	
Chain cables men th	0 00	**	4 00	
Chain cables, per ib	0 03		0 06	
Rigging chains, per lb Nails:	0 031/2		0 07	
Stool out 12 For			1 10	
Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d.				

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending November 20.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Arrived.

Coastwise—Schs Hattie, 37, Titus, from North Head; Fannie May, 19, Cheney, from do: T W L Greser, 30, Paul, from Beaver Harbor; Brisk, 20, Wadlin, from do; Lita, 28, Cheney, from North Head; Porpoise, 32, Ingersoll, from do; Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Fannie May, 19, Cheney, from North Head; Little Annie, 19, Guptill, and Ocean Queen, 21, Benson, from do; Mystery, 14, Andrews, from Back Bay.

Nov 14—Sch Victory, 124, Stiles, from Hillsboro to Boston—for harbor.

Sch Gladys. 148, Slocomb, from New, York Sch Gladys, 148, Slocomb, from New York. Sch Gladys, 148, Slocomb, from New York.
A W Adams, coal, etc.
Sch Bessie G, 68, Benjamin, from Parrsboro to Annapolis—in for harbor.
Coastwise—Schs Annie M Sproul, 70, Sproul, from fishing; Mary E Whorf, 77, Longmire, from do; Bald Eagle, 1, Terrance, from do; Annie, 22, Lewis, from Bridgetown; Maudie, 25, Milner, from Annapolis; E B Colwell, 18, Wagner, from fishing; Electric Light, 33, Poland, from Grand Manan; barge No 3, 431, McNamara, from Parrsboro; Susie Prescott. Poland, from Grand Manan; barge No 3, 431, McNamara, from Parrsboro; Susie Prescott. 99, Reid, from Harvey; Irene, 90, Edgett, from Joggins; Ida Peters, 31, Spurr, from Clementsport; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George; Beulah Benton, 56, Mithell, from Belleveau Cove; Florence, 15, Eldridge, from Margaretville; Rescue, 16, Burrell, from fishing; Forest Flower, 26, Graves, from Margaretville; HR Emmerson. 98, Christopher, fom River Hebert; J W Falt, 68, Fritz, from Margaretville.

Nov 15—Sch Georgie E, 88, Hatfield, from Lynn, J W McAlary, bal.
Sch Lillie Bell, 89, Erb, from Boston, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Fanny, 91, Leonard, from Rockland, Sch Fanny, 91, Leonard, from Rockland, A Likely, bal. Sch Sower, 124, Melanson, from New York. Scam sower, 124, Metalison, from 161A.
Scammell Bros, coal.
Coastwise—Schs Sovereign, 31, Post, from
Digby; Nina Blanche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport; Happy Return, 13, Campbell, from Musquash; Buda, 20, Cross, from Beaver Har-Nov 16—Str Cumberland, 1,188, Thompson. Nov 16—Str Cumberland, 1,188, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass. Bark Barbadian, 673, Balmer, from Barbadeo F Baird, bal. Sch Beulah, 80, Wasson, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal. Coastwise—Schs Widgeon, 10, Hadd, from fishing; A J, 45, Christopher, from River Hebert; Susie N, 38, Merriam, from Windsor; Comet, 10, Belding, from fishing. Nov 17—Coastwise—Schs Magic, 26, Thompson, from Westport; Florence Guest, 36, Robinson, from Annapolis; Satellite, 26, Lent from Westport.

18th—Sch Frances, 293, Brewster, from New York, R C Elkin, bal.

Nov 19—Sch Lizzie B, 81, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Union, 87, Fullerton, from Point Wolfe to Boston.

Sch Lizzie D, Smell, Letzgen, from Analog. ton.
Sch Lizzie D Small, Lawson, from Apple Sch Lizzie D Small, Lawson, from Apple River to New York. Sch Sabrina, 123, Barton, from Providence, N C Scott, scrap iron. Sch Eric, 124, Hall, from Philadelphia, Geo S Parker, coal. Sch Vera, 98, McLean, from Boston, J F. Watson, gen. Sch Vera, 98, McLean, from Boston, J. r. Watson, gen.
Sch S A Fownes, 123, McKeil, from Providence, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Emily I White, Anderson, from Sands River to Boston.
Sch Rettie, 96, Stevens, from Point Wolfe to Boston.
Sch Mary George, 98, Wilson, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Nellie King, DeLong, from Stonington,
R W Williams.
Sch Cora B, 98, Butler, from Boston, A W
Adams, salt.
Coastwise—Schs Risk, 68, Baird, from Londonderry; Seattle, 75, Woods, from Alma; Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from River Heb-ert; Greville, 57, Baird, from Londonderry; Annie Pearl, 30, McCarron, from River Hebert; Golden Light, 24, Cares, from Canning; Aurelia, 21, Scovil, from Grand Manan; Jes-sie, 72, Kenney, from Goose Creek; Alba, 81, sie, 72, Kenney, from Goose Creek; Alba, 81, McLeod, from River Hebert; Clarine, 96, Teare, from Alma; Ocean Bird, 44, Magranahan, from Margaretville; Marysville, 77, Moffatt, from River Hebert; Jessie D, 86, Rockwell, from do; Emma, 45, Bowden, from Parrsboro; Helena M, 55, Taylor, from do; A Anthony, 78, Ward, from Dorchester; Susie Pearl, 75, Gordon, from Quaco; Joliette, 66, Evans, from Apple River; Moselle, 117, Durant, from River Hebert; Sea Bird, 21, Slocomb, from Quaco; No 4, 439, Salter, from Parrsboro; Dispute, 13, Russell, from North Head; Lida Greta, 67, Ells, from Point Wolfe.

Coastwise—Sche Rebecca W, Black, for Quaco; Zoulan, Cronk, for Grand Manan; Gipsy, Rogers, for Sackville; Greta, Longmire, for Annapolis; T W L Greser, Paul, for Beaver Harbor. Nov 14—Barktn Culdoon, Knowlton, for Tralee.
Sch Frank L P, Steeves, for Boston.
Coastwise—Sch Maggie, Hines, for Mait-

Nov 15-Sch Eagle, Smith, for City Island Nov 15—Sch Eagle, Smith, for City Island fo.

Sch Annie Harper, Kingston, for Boston.

Sch Prudent, Dickson, for New York.

Sch Thistle, Hunter, for City Island fo.

Sch Miranda B, Nichols, for Rockland.

Coastwise—Schs Electric Light, Poland, for West Isles; Fleur de Lis, Thibedeau, for Beaver Harbor; Brisk, Wadlin, for do; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Nina Blanche, Crocker, for Freeport; Princess Louise Watt, for Grand Manan; barge No 4, Salter, for Parrsboro.

Nov 16—Coastwise—Schs Mystic Tie, Stinson, for St George; Fannie May, Cheney, and Elta, Cheney, for Grand Manan; Porpoise, Ingersoll, for do; Crusade, Gesner, for Bridgetown.

Nov 17—Sch Ayr, Brinton, for Boston.

Sch D W B, McLean, for Medford.

Coastwise—Schs Happy Return, Campbell, for Musquash; Little Annie, Guptill, for Grand Manan; Sovereign, Post, for Digby; Prescott, Bishop, for River Hebert; Irene, Edgett, for Harvey; Evelyn, McDonough, for Quaco; Hattie, Titus, for Grand Manan; Satellite, Lent, for Westport; Citizen, Woodworth, for Bear River; Bald Eagle, Terrio, for Weymouth.

Nov 19—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Sch Clifford C, Burnie, for Boston.

Sch Clifford C, Burnie, for Boston.
Sch Alice Maud, Haux, for Rockport.
Sch Progress, Colwell, for Thomaston.
Coastwise—Schs River Home, Mulligan, for Quaco; Jessie D, Rockwell, for River Hebert. Sailed. Nov 15—Bark Maiden City, for Cork.

Barktn Culdoon, for Tralee.

CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Sydney, Nov 13, brigt Carrick, Lindgren, from Coleraine.
At Halifax, Nov 12, schs Edward Blake.
Ross, from Falmouth via Rum Cay; W R
Huntley, Howard, from New York.
At Parrsboro, Nov 14, schs Levuka, King,
from Westport; Sarah F, Dexter, from do;
Navassa, Graham, from Yarmouth; J W Durant.
Durant. from do: A. C. Haley Boyd rant, Durant, from do; L C Haley, Boyd, rant, Durant, from do; D C Haley, Boyu, from do.

At Moncton, Nov 14, schs Amy D Cooke, from Parrsboro; Sarah Beach, Parker, from Kentville.

At Halifax, Nov 14, brigt Morning Light, Quinlen, from Boston for Sydney; sch Grace Carter, from St Johns, NF, for Boston—in for renaira for repairs.
At Sydney, Nov 14, brig Darpa, Hindon, At Sydney, Nov 14, brig Darpa, Hindon, from Portland.
At Windsor, Nov 7, schs Grecian Bend.
Layton, from Calais; 8th, Gypsum Prince, Pettis, from New York; 10th, Gypsum Queen, Pettis, from New York; 10th, Gypsum Queen, Bentley, from do.
At Hillsboro, Nov 13, sch Harry W Lewis, Hunter, from New York.
At Moncton, Nov 16, sch Waterside, Dixon, from New York.
At Shelburne, Nov 8, sch Alianya, Glass, from New York, and cld 10th for Lockenger.

At Halifax, Nov 10, brigt Britannia, Morrell, for Bridgewater.
At Halifax, Nov 12, sch Geo E Bentley, Bentley, for St John.
At Monston, Nov 13, sch Mary E, Wood. for Derchester.
At Parrsboro, Nov 14, schs Eva Stewart.
Moore, for Boston; Amy D, Cook, for Moncton; Flora E, Harrington, for Windsor; Bessie G, Benjamin, for Annapolis; Alice, Conlon, for do; L C Haley, Boyd, for Pubnico.
At Newcastle, Nov 14, Elvira, Seagnilia, for Cardiff.
At Windsor, Nov 8, sch Phoenix, for New York. York.
At Charlottetown, Nov 13, sch Alaska, Mc-Haffey, for Wallace.
At Halifax, Nov 15, sch E Merriam, MerAt Hillsboro, Nov 12, sch B C Borden, Pet-tis, for New York. At Halifax, Nov 16, schs Preference, Mit-chener, for Jamaica via Tusket; Howard L. Farow, for Boston. Sailed.

From Halifax, Nov 12, ship Adelana, Gillis, for New York; 10th, ss Taymouth Castle, for West Indies; Halifax City, for London.
From Halifax, Nov 13, brigt Britannia, for Bridgewater.
From Halifax, Nov 15, brigt Morning Light, for Sydney; schs San Blas, for Demerara; Turban, for Bermuda; Nyanza, for Jamaica.
From Sydney, Nov 15, barktn Hornet, McDonald, for St John.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. At Bristol, Nov 10, ship Karoo, Power, from Buenos Ayres.

At Belfast, Nov 9, bark Romanoff, Anderson, from Chatham, NB.

At Cardiff, Nov 13, bark Birnam Wood.

Smith, from Runcorn—to load for Rio Jan— At Fleetwood, Nov 12, barks Fri, Madsen, from Bay Verte; Innerwick, Waters, from Liscombe, NS. At Falmouth, Nov 11, bark Cosmo, Davies, At Falmouth, Nov 11, bark Cosmo, Davies, from Rosario.

At Belfast, Nov 12, ship Eclipse, Peterson, from St John.

At Hull, Nov 11, ship Larnica, Sinclair, from Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Nov 11, barks Maria Casabona, Pace, from Halifax; Norman, Burnley, from Newcastle, NB; Valona, McLean, from Richibucto; 12th, ship Theodore H Rand. Morris, from Hopewel, NB.

At Newport, Wales, Nov 14, bark G H McLarren, Grant, from St John.

At River Mersey, Nov 11, bark Valona, from Richibucto.

At Exmouth, Nov 11, bark Romance, Toye, from New York via Dartmouth. At Exmouth, Nov 11, bark Romance, Toye, from New York via Dartmouth.
At Sharpness, Nov 10, barks Impi, Bystrom, from Chatham, NB; Truro, Bache, from do.
At Southport, Nov 12, barks Tordensjold, Clausen, from Northport for Preston; Trossachs, Wilkins, from Musquodoboit, NS.
At Londonderry, Nov 11, ship Beethoven, Thomasen, from St John.
At Belfast, Nov 13, bark Corona, from Newcastle. At London, Nov 14, bark Queen of the East, Sorensen, from Tadousac.
At Port Madoc, Nov 14, brig Finn, Bie, from Halifax. At Irvine, Nov 13, bark Amazon, Berg, from Halifax. At Newport, Nov 16, ship Mabel Taylor, Hibbert, from St John. Hibbert, from St John.

At Barry, Nov 16, ship Munster, Graham, from St John via Penarth roads; 25 days.

At Barbados, Oct 28, bark Earneliffe, from Bahia, and sld Nov 1 for Cuba; 31st, sch F E Cox, from Bonaire; Nov 2, bark Douglass, Crosby, from Para.

At Liverpool, Nov 15, bark Idun, Stordahl, from Shediac. At Elverpool, Nov 15, bark Idun, Stordahl, from Shediac.

At Kingston, Ja, Nov 17, sch M L Bonnell, Ludlow, from Cape Breton.

At Liverpool, Nov 15, barks Palme, Ross, from Dalhousie, NB; Shakespeare, Jansen, from do; 16th, ship Trojan, Armstrong, from St John NB; bark Kalliope, Sivertsen, from Campbellton, N B; 16th, bark Foynland, Foyn, from Pugwash; 17th, bark Hermon, Monsen, from Bathurst, NB.

At Preston, Nov 14, barks Trossachs, Wilkins, from Musquodoboit, NS, via Sharpness; 15th, Aurorita, Halsky, from St John, NB; Fri, Madsen, from Bay Verte; Tordenskjoid, Clausen, from Northport, NS, via Southport; 16th, Henrietta, Aslaksen, from Hubbard's Cove.

Sailed.

From Liverpool, Nov 10, ship Vanduara, Purdy, for St John.
From Dublin, Nov 10, bark Adolph, for Miramichi.
From Preston, Nov 12, bark W W Mc-Laughlan, Wells, for Cardiff.
From Leith, Nov 13, bark William Gordon.
Bell, for Cape Town, CGH.
From Kingston, Ja, Nov 2, brig Hyaline, for Liverpool, NS.
From Queenstown, Nov 16, bark St Julien.
Beveridge, for Buenos Ayres via Leith.
From Nieuwe Waterweg, Nov 15, bark Veronica, Thurmott, for Cardiff.
From Gold Coast, Africa, Nov 17, bark Arbutus, Leary, for Boston.
From Hong Kong, Nov 16, ship Lilian L Robbins, for New York. for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS Arrived.

At Vineyard Haven, Nov 11, sch Eric, Hall, from Philadelphia for St John. At Bangor, Nov 13, sch John Stroup, from At Bangor, Nov 13 ,sch John Stroup, from Portsmouth.

At Böston, Nov 13, brigt Clio, from Demerara; 12th, schs V T H, Delap, from Bear River; Seraphine, Chute, from do.

At Havana, Nov 5, sch Doacona, from Canning; 7th, sch A E Valentine, Morris, from Mobile. At Colon, Oct 27, sch Howard, Payzant, from coast (and remained Nov 4); 28th, sch Florida, Brinkman, from Demerara (and remained Nov A) riorida, Brinkman, irom Demerara (and remained Nov 4).

At New York, Nov 12, bark Angara, Rodenheiser, from Demerara; s.a. Malo, Parker, from Turk's Island; 13th, bark Kate F Troop, from Turk's Island; 13th, bark Kate F Troop, Smith, from Singapore.
At Philadelphia, Nov 12, sch Tacoma, Harris, from Gonaives.
At Dutch Island Harbor, Nov 12, sch Garfield White, from St John for New York.
At Mobile, Nov 10, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Pernambuco.
At Buenos Ayres, Nov 5, sch Maoma, Cox, from Yarmouth. At Buenos Ayres, Nov 5, Sch Maoma, Cox, from Yarmouth.
At Fernandina, Nov 12, sch Bessie Parker.
Parker, from Ponce, PR.
At New York, Nov 11, bark Nicanor, Wolfe, from Turk's Island; sch Molega, Rose, from from Turk's Island; sch Molega, Rose, from Demerara.

At Pernambuco, Oct 3, brig Edward E Hutchings, from Rio Grande do Sul.

At Galveston, Nov 11, bark Kathleen, Davies, from Tereiera.

Boston, Nov 13—Ard, str Nessmore, from London; brig Clio, from Demerara; sch Stella Maud, from Fredericton.

Sld, Nov 13, strs Cambroman, for Liverpool; Boston, for Yarmouth, NS.

Baltimore, Nov 14—Ard, sch Lanie Cobb. from Moncton, NB.

Boston, Nov 14—Ard, sch Cygnet, from St John. Boston, Nov 14—Ard, sch Cygnet, from St John.

Cld. Nov 14, schs Frances A Rice, for Weymouth, NS; Vera, for St John; F Richards, for Meteghan and Barrington, NS; E Raymond, for Plympton, NS.

Sld. Nov 14, str Florida, for Charlottetown. PEI.

City Island, Nov 14—Ard, sch Gypsum Princess, from St John.

At Herring Cove, Me, Nov 13, sch Galatea, Stewart, from St John or New York.

At Pascagoula, Nov 13, sch Syanara, Hogan, from Matanzas.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov 11, ship Astracana, Jones, from Port Hadlock.

At Boothbay Harbor, Nov 14, sch Demozelle, Tower, from Moncton for New York; 15th, sch Swanhilda, Croscup, from St John for Boston. for Boston.

At Hamburg, Nov 12, brig Nelson, Rice, from Rio Grande do Sul.

At Para, Oct 19, bark Douglas, from Pernambuco, and sld 25th for Barbados.

At Portland, Nov 13, sch Mabel, Glover, from Westnort. from Westport.

At St Jacob, Nov 1, sch Clifford, from Halifax. At Mobile, Nov 13 ,sch Southern Queen, from New Orleans.
At New York, Nov 13, sch Evolution, Holder, from Manzanilla.

Boston, Nov 15—Ard, tug Springhill, from Portland; str Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; sch George M Warner, from Belleveau Cove.

NS.
Cld, Nov 15, str Michigan, for Liverpool;
sch Myrtle Purdy, for River Hebert, NS.
Sld, Nov 15, str Cumberland, for St John;
schs Lizzle B, for Nova Ccotia; F Richard,
for Meteghan, NS; Clar Rankin, for Bridgetown, NS.
Boothbay Harbor, Nov 15—Ard, schr Energy, from St John; brigt Harry Stewart,
from Hillsboro. ergy, from St John; brigt Harry Stewart, from Hillsboro.
City Island, Nov 15—Ard, bark St Paul. from Windsor, NS.
At Portland, Me, Nov 16, brigt L F Munson, McLean, from New oYrk; 14th, sch Rebecca W Huddell, Whelpley, from St John for Boston.
At Rockport, Nov 13, sch Annie Laura.
Marshall, from St John.
At Portsmouth, Nov 14, sch Speedwell, from St John for Boston.
At New oYrk, Nov 14, brigt Mersey Belle, Hemeon, from Demerara.

1 Bordeaux, Nov 12, bark Roxano, Roos, from Liscombe, NS.
At Cadiz, Nov 14, bark Salina, Salter, from Newport News. At Cadiz, Nov 14, bark Salina, Salter, from Newport News.
At Jonesport, Nov 12, sch S J Watts, Kent, from Two Rivers, NS, for New York.
At Montevideo, Nov 16, ship Howard D Troop, Corning, from Cardiff.
Boothbay Harbor, Nov 16—Ard, sch Galatea, from St John for New York.
City Island, Nov 16—Ard, schs Freddie A Higgins, from Grand Manan; Garfield White. from Apple River.
Portland, Me, Nov 16—Ard, brig L F Munson, McLean, from New York.
Cid, Nov 16, sch Lexington, Thompson, for Sand River, NS.

WEEK SON ST. JOHN A. C. MOUNTHER R. LOW

Sld, Nov 16, sch Lexington, for Sand River.
At Wellan, Nov 11, bark Ameer, Tisland,
from Philadelphia for Komsberg.
At Portland, Nov 15, sch Energy, Cock,
from St John for Boston.
At Rockport, Me, Nov 15, schc Essie C.
Colwell, and C J Colwell, Colwell, from St
John.

John.
At Portsmouth, Nov 17, sch Florida, Brown, from New York.

At Boothbay, Nov 14, schs A P Emmerson, from St John for Philadelphia; Demozelle, from Moncton, NB, for New York; Harry, from Hillsboro, NB, for do; 15th, returned, from Hillsboro, NB, 107 do; 18th, returned, brig Harry Stewart.

At New York, Nov 15, ship Byrnhilda, Mc-Kenzie, from Hakodate; barktn Albertina, Dill, from Rosario.

At Bahia, Nov 3, bark Ivy, Caron, from Rosario.

At Dutch Island Harbor, Nov 15, bark Robert Ewing, from Windsor, NS, for New York.
Portland, Me, Nov 18—Ard, brig Harry
Stewart from New Haven.
Havre, Nov 18—Ard, str LaBourgogne from

New York.

At Fall River, Nov 19, sch Ethel Granville, Howard, from St John.

At Rhyl, Nov 15, brig Loven, Roex, from Richibucto—not previously.

At Bari, Nov 10, sch Red Gauntlet, Davey, from Caraquet.

At Mobile, Nov 16, schs Bahama, Tooker, At Mobile, Nov 16, schs Bahama, Tooker, from —; Bartholdi, Berry, from Sagua.
At New York, Nov 17, bark Trinidad, Card, from Montevideo.
At Boston, Nov 17, str Micmac, Nichols, from Bristol and Swansea; schs Genevieve. Bentzel, from Mahone Bay; 18th, sch Laura B. Bonnell, from Crepaud; sch Speedwell, Glaspy, from St. John; 19th, sch Energy, Cook, from St John.
At Vineyard Haven, Nov 15, sch Viola, Forsyth, from St John for New Bedford.
At New Bedford, Nov 17, sch Viola, Forsyth, from St John NB.
At Dutch Island Harbor, Nov 15, barktn Robert Ewing, Irving, from Windsor for New York.

York.
At Helsingborg, Nov 14, bark Endora.
Dickson, from New York.
At Montevideo, Nov 16, bark Howard D
Troop, Stuart, from Barry. Cleared.

New York, Nov 15—Cld, sch Hunter, for Boothbay: Wandrain, for Shulee, NS.

At Baltimore, Nov 13, sch L T Whitmore.

Haley, for Boston.

At Boston, Nov 14, sch Gem, Cole, for Two Rivers.
At Philadelphia, Nov 13, sch Nellie Clark.
Gayton, for Portsmouth.
New York, Nov 16—Cla, schs Quetay, for
St John; Wentworth, for Windsor, NS.
At Norfolk, Nov 15, ship Jane Burrill, Robertson, for Rio Grande.
From Perth Amboy, Nov 15, sch Cora May,
for St John

for St John.

At New York, Nov 15, ship Naupactus, Weston, for Liverpool; 16th, bark Galatea, Harding, for Cape Town; 17th, schs Ravola, Demings, for Gonaives; Tay, Ferris, for Lords Cove, Deer Island; Fraulein, Crocker, for St John; Avalon, Wiliams, for Port Arthur; Gypsum Princess, Merriam, for Windsor. sor.
At Philadelphia, Nov 17, bark Annie Stafford, Perry, from Dieppe.
At Boston, Nov 16, schs Glenera, Adams,
for St John: A B Dyer for Canning: 17th,
Lyra, Wood, for St John; Seraphine, Chute,
for Bear River; Blanche Thorbourne, for
Shelburne and Lockport; brig Clyde, Strom,
for Bridgewater.

From Edgartown, Nov 10, sch Nellie King, for St John.
From New York, Nov 11, ship Canara, for From New York, Nov 11, ship Canara, for Dublin; bark Kestrel, for Santos.
From Newport, Nov 9, sch Evolution, Holder, from Manzanilia for New York.
From Salem, Nov 11, bark Robert Ewing, Irving, from Windsor, NS, for New York; schs Union, R Carson, and W H Waters.
From Pernambuco, Oct 6, ship Ruby, Robbins, for New York.
From Havana, Nov 8, sch Opal, for Yarmouth. From New York, Nov 11, schs Deerhill, for Maceic; Waterside, for Moncton; 13th, brigt J F Munson, for Portland.
From Norfolk, ..ov 11, str Antonia Zambrino, for Kingsport.
From Norfolk, Nov 11, str Antonia Zamfor New York. From Sagua, Nov 2, sch Bartholdi, Berry, From Providence, Nov 13, sch Sabrina, from Boston for St John. from Boston for St John.
From Cebu, Sept 24, bark Strathern, Fleming, for Delaware Breakwater.
From New York, Nov 13, schs L F Munson, from Port Liberty for Portland; Saxon, for St John.
From New York, Nov 15, schs Frances, for St John; Florida, for Portsmouth.
Boston, Nov 16—Sld, str Boston, for Yarmouth. From New London, Nov 15, sch Saxon, from New York for St John.

From Boston, Nov 15, schs Vera, for St John; Lizzie B, for Two Rivers; F Richard, for Meteghan; F A Rice, for Weymouth; E Raynard for Plymouth.

From Pensacola, Nov 13, bark Scammell Brothers, for Rio Janeiro.

From New York, Nov 17, schs Cora May for St John; Wentworth for Windsor.

From Salem, Nov 15, schs Allen A Mc-Intyre, Silver Wave, Nellie King and Ethel Granville for St John.

SPOKEN Bark Kelverdale, from St John for Cardiff.
Nov 8, lat 46.32, lon 46.58.
Ship Senator, Mahon, from Philadelphia
for Dunkirk, Nov 10, lat 40.12, lon 67.15.
Ship Earl Burgess, Coffill, from Port Blakely for Amsterdam, Oct 30, lat 8 N, lon
26 W. 26 W.
Bark Athlon, Sprague, from New York for Dieppe, Nov 10, lat 40.07, lon 67.35.
Bark Frederica, Purdy, from St John NB. for River Plate, Nov 5, lat 34.25 N, lon 59.33 W. Nov 11, lat 11, lon 48.02 N, lon 36.45 W, bark Kelverdale, from St John Oct 30 for Cardiff—wished to be reported all well.

BIRTHS.

MORTON—At Penobsquis, on Nov. 10th, the wife of E. Bliss Morton of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEMMONS-WATSON—At Northfield, S. Co., on Nov. 5th, by Rev. H. D. Worden, Elijah Demmons to Miss Ella Watson, both of Northfield, Sunbury Co. ARFIELD-FOSTER-On Nov. 16th at the KELLEY-DAILEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, Chelsea, Mass., on Nov. 14th, by the Rev. E. Rogers, Charles Irwin Kelley of Boston to Essie M. C. Dailey, formerly of this city. SPROUL-MILLER — At the church, Süssex, on November 14th, by Rev. J. S. Sutherland, B. A., Dr. Heber Sproul and Miss Bessie Miller, both of Newcastle. Northumberland county, N. B. WEBB-NORWOOD—On Nov. 15th, at the residence of J. L. Kerr, 181 Waterloo street, by Rev. J. W. Clarke, Albert T. Webb of New Jerusalem, Queens county, to M. Adelia Norwood of Hibernia, Queens

DEATHS.

BRANSCOMB—Suddenly, at Biddeford, Me., on Oct, 19th, on board schooner Jessie Mur-dock, George Branscomb, formerly of Wat-erborough, Queens Co., N. B. BELDING—In this city, on Nov. 15th, of convulsions, Elmer G., aged two years, second sch of Herbert W. and Matilda 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 79th year of her age. FAIRWEATHER—On November 17th, Walter Cardwell Fairweather, son of Geo. 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 Lermount, County Derry, Ireland, in the 85th 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. Henderson, and daughter of the late Andrew Weldon of Dorchester, N. B., in the 61st year of her age.

of Bright's disease, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Thomas Hutchings, 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 91 years and 6 months.

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

CREY 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 indescribing 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 De--:- cember in stock.

MAHER-On Friday, Occ. 16th, Catherine, wife of Henry Maher.

McKENZIE—In this city, on Nov 14th, Mag-gle, daughter of Duncan McKenzie, aged 18 years. years.

MONTGOMERY—At Grand Bay, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18th, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Wm. Montgomery, aged 29 years and 11 months, only son of Willam and Mary Montgomery. His end was peace.

RICHARDS—At Carleton, on Tuesday, Nov. 13th, Ann C., widow of the late Henry Richards, in her 80th year, leaving two sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. SCOVIL—At her residence, Meadowlands, Cambridge, Queens Co., N. B., on Sunday, Nov. 18th, Mary Eliza, widow of Samuel J. Scovil, aged 70 years. WHIPPLE—At Lancaster, on Nov. 16th, in the 26th year of her age, Ada May, beloved wife of Joseph B. Whipple, and third daughter of John and Jame Sleeth. WILEY—At Springfield, K. Co., Tuesday, Nov. 13, of consumption, Ellenor M., young-est daughter of Joseph and Eliza Wiley.

GRAND MANAN.

Grand Manan, Nov. 14.—The heavy 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. Ingalis, 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. Guptill. ir., has taken command of the sch. Ella and Jennie for the winter. She is loading

herrings for Boston. Capt. Irvin Ingalls will stay ashore and manage the vessel's business, buying fish and procuring cargos for her. Mrs. Mariner Leighton has been

visiting her parents and friends here. She has returned to her home in Pennamaquid, 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 the Free Christian Baptists have ever had

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 than they should have their petition granted. Herbert Daggett, son of Mark Dag-

gett, 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 Hartt returned to Woodstock on the 12th inst. He sold both his horses here.

Newton Brothers are shipping bloaters and herrings to Halifax. No business is being done at Dark Harbor at present. Mr. Newton is awaiting the advent of the frozen herring season. A hundred and twelve extra large and fine mackerel were taken out of th Trecartin weir at White Head on the 12th inst. No herring there. The herring season is about over for this

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.

