MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE ENCHANTED ISLES,
BY OLIVE HARPER.
You will find it interesting.

The Evening Gazette.

WE WANT YOU
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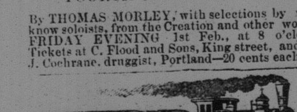
VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 227. ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH,
Y. P. A.

THE REV. L. G. MACNEILL will lecture in the school room of said church, on
THURSDAY, January 31st,
—UPON—
Othello and its Author.
CHAIR TAKEN AT 8 P. M.
SILVER COLLECTION.

MISSION CHURCH
St. John Baptist, Portland.
FOURTH ORGAN RECITAL,
By THOMAS MORLEY, with selections by well know soloists, from the Creation and other works, FRIDAY EVENING 1st Feb., at 8 o'clock. Tickets at C. Flood and Sons, King street, and S. J. Cochrane, druggist, Portland—20 cents each.



Intercolonial Railway.
MONTREAL
WINTER CARNIVAL!
4th to 9th February.

FOR the above, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at all through booking stations to Montreal on 1st and 4th February, good for return up to and including morning of 17th February. Rates from undermentioned stations as follows: St. John, $17.95; Sussex, $17.30; Moncton, $16.37; Sackville, $17.16; Amherst, $17.36; Newcastle, $14,03; Chatham, $14.51; Bathurst, $13.12; Campbellton, $12.06.
Sleeping Car accommodation can be secured in advance on application to GEO. PHILPS 97 Prince William street, St. John
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.
23rd January, 1889.

SPENCER'S
Standard Dancing Academy.
New classes will open on Thursday, Dec 27th, for beginners.
Afternoon, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses at 3 o'clock.
Evening for Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 o'clock.
Those wishing to join, will make application at the academy for terms, which are very low.
All the popular dances taught in a term of 20 lessons. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Don't miss the first lesson.
Private Lessons given in Waltzing and Fancy Dances day or evening. ASSEMBLY EACH WEEK.
Mr. Fred. L. Scribner pianist.
A. L. SPENCER, Teacher.
ACADEMY, Domville Building, King Street.

WANTED.
WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Good recomendation required. Apply to Mrs. Everett, 160 Duke St., Cor Sydney.

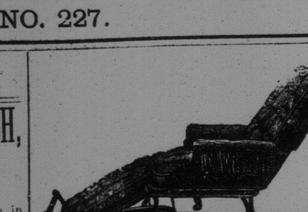
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
CUSTOM Tailors, Dress Makers, Barbers, Liquor Dealers, and others whose business requires similar premises, are respectfully requested to view the handsome brick building on Canterbury street adjoining the W. C. T. U. restaurant, which is so arranged that the rooms above the elegant shop on the ground floor, can be utilized either for dwelling purposes or may be occupied for daily work by the employes. Price low or rent moderate. Apply to J. H. Kinnear or C. A. Stockton, Real Estate Agent.

COAL!
IN STOCK,
OLD MINE SYDNEY,
VICTORIA COAL from Sydney.
SCOTCH (ELL), SPRING HILL, PICTOU and AUTHRACITE COALS of best description, in all sizes.
Prices Low.
VICTORIA COAL now due.
R. P. & W. F. STARR,
49 Smythe St., 74 Prince Wm. St.

R. & F. S. FINLEY,
DEALERS IN
Crushed Corn and Oats, Buckwheat Meal, Flour, Oats, Feed, Corn Meal, Oat Meal and General Groceries.
No. 12 and 16 SIDNEY STREET.

BEST EVER MADE.
This somewhat boastful language refers to our specialties in
AMERICAN RUBBER SHOES,
because the Boston Rubber Company, which makes them, asserts that they are made of Pure Rubber and therefore the best ever made. TRY THEM.
Special cash reduction on American overshoes, owing to unfavorable season.
ESTEY ALLWOOD & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. St.

REAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE.
MRS. McCONNELL,
No. 15 King Street.
While extending thanks to her many customers for very liberal patronage during past year, desires to inform the public generally that she has decided on a FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
15,000 pairs BOOTS SHOES and RUBBERS.
These goods must be worked off in the next three months and customers may depend that this is a GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE.
Now is the time to supply your families with their Spring Goods when you can get from Mrs. McConnell so much value for so little money.
Remember the Place, 15 King Street.



ADJUSTABLE CHAIR AND BEDSTEAD COMBINED
30 Changes of Position.
Easy Chair, Lounge, Bed stead, Crib, &C.
Mantel Beds and Bed Leunges
Iron Bedsteads and Cribs.
Woven Wire Mattresses and all kinds of First Class Bedding.
HUTCHINGS & Co.
101 to 107 Germain Street.

HUNTER, HAMILTON & MCKAY, 97 King St.
For The Next 3 Days.
All Knitted Wool Goods, All Feather and Fur Goods, All Winter Gloves, Canadian Under-clothing and White Blankets will be half price.
If there should be such a thing as not needing them this season they're good for next; but winter is not over yet!

THE CHARTER OAK IS THE BEST.
WHY?

Because it has the heaviest Castings and the largest flues, hence will outwear any other Stove made and will draw where many others fail.
While these features are well worthy of consideration by all who think of purchasing a new Stove, we would direct special attention to the
WIRE GAUZE DOOR
An the advantages to be derived from its use. These are so manifold that it is impossible for us to explain them in the limited space of our column.
To those who may call it will afford us pleasure to explain its desirability. To those who cannot we shall be glad to supply circulars explaining fully the principles, and the savings made by its use.
The largest foundry in the United States is engaged in turning out Charter Oaks at the rate of 400 daily, and with this enormous output are barely able to supply the extraordinary demand. This proves more than anything else can do its great advantages, and the appreciation of the public for a good thing.
The Wire Gauze oven door is unquestionably the greatest invention of modern times in connection with the Stove trade.
EMERSON & FISHER,
75 and 79 Prince Wm. St.

NEW NOVELS.
A CROWN OF SHAME,
By Florence Marryatt.
Canadian Edition.
PRICE 30C.
J. & A. McMILLAN,
Saint John, N. B.
Sent post paid on receipt of price.

Encourage Home Manufacture.
Maritime Varnish and White Lead Works.
JAS. ROBERTSON,
Manufacturer of all Kinds of Varnishes and Japans, White Lead, Colored and Liquid Paints and Putty.
Factory, Corner of Charlotte and Sheffield Sts.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets. - - - St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.

FURS, FURS,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS.
BOAS in Lynx, Bear, Goat Coney &c.,
COLLARS in Seal, Beaver, Bear, Lynx, &c.,
CAPES in Beaver, Seal, Black Martin, Bear &c.,
CAPS, in Otter, Beaver, Seal, Persian Lamb, &c.,
GLOVES in Seal, Otter, Beaver, Dyed Otter, &c.
SEAL and ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MENS FUR COATS, ASTRACHAN, COON, &c., FUR LINED COATS and LININGS, ADJUSTABLE COLLARS and CUFFS, all kinds.
A very large stock and fair prices.
D. MAGEE'S SONS,
7 & 9 Market Square.

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

PRINCE RUDOLPH.

His Death was Due to Apoplexy.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary is dead. The prince on Monday went on a shooting excursion to Meyerling, accompanied by several guests. The prince felt somewhat indisposed yesterday and excused himself from attending a family dinner party. When the shooting guests assembled this morning they were overcome by the news that the Crown Prince of Austria had died from apoplexy. Large crowds traversed the main streets and assembled in groups discussing the event. When the bourse learned the news a paralysis of business ensued; members rushed to the streets and besieged the telegraph offices. The bourse was immediately closed until Friday. The Reichsrath also adjourned amid great excitement. The court theatres and all private theatres and places of amusement gave no performance tonight.

BERLIN, January 30.—The Emperor William is agitated by the news of the death of the Austrian Crown Prince. He drove to the residence of the Austrian ambassador and remained half an hour. When the news was communicated to the reichstag it caused an informal suspension of the sitting. The deceased was a friend of the liberals, in sympathy with the Hohenzollern family, especially with the late Emperor Frederick, a promoter and protector of art and science, and an author of no mean ability. The concert at the Imperial palace to-night was postponed.

FRON OCEAN TO OCEAA.

Kind Greetings that were Flashed Across the Continent. The Tyre of the Pacific Speaks to the Liverpool of the Atlantic.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line was signalized by the receipt of the following message from the Pacific this morning, by the GAZETTE:

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 30.

To Daily Telegraph, Globe, Sun, and Gazette:

The World congratulates its bretheren of the press in St. John on the completion of an unbroken telegraph line from the Tyre of the Pacific to the Liverpool of the Atlantic seaboard. Long may the union so auspiciously inaugurated continue unbroken.

To this the Gazette made the following response.

St. John N.B. Jan. 31st.

To the World, Vancouver B.C.

The Gazette cordially reciprocates the good wishes of the World and trusts that the Tyre of the Pacific may rival in glory its Mediterranean prototype.

THE BIG STRIKE.

Cars Started on all the Lines this Morning.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—At nine o'clock this morning everything was reported quiet along the line of the strike. The first of 23rd street line cars started at 7.15. There were four policemen on the car. It is intended to run all cars this morning on this road if possible. The Sixth avenue road started their cars at 8.24; there were six policemen on the car. The company will run forty cars during the day. Inspector Williams with 134 men and four sergeants and four roundsmen were in charge of the depot. Fourth avenue road begun its days work at 8,30. The Third avenue line is running as usual.

THE BIG STRIKES.

Cars Running as Usual on Most of the Lines.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31st.—There have been several minor disturbances to-day, which were quickly controlled by the police, cars having been run on most all the lines, and the officers assert they are able to fill the strikers places with new men if they are unmolested.

A Big Burglary.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The country house of Ramslade, near Windsor, of Henry White, secretary of the American Legation was entered by burglars last night and jewelry valued at $35,000 stolen. The burglars made their escape.

O'Brien in Jail.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—William O'Brien, M. P., was to-day lodged in Clonmel jail, to undergo a sentence of four month's imprisonment, for offenses under Crimes Act.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Indications.—Snow, warmer, southerly winds veering to westerly, becoming brisk to high on the coast.

Custom Receipts.

The custom receipts of the month of January 1888, show an increase of $30,-624.92.

The comparative statement is as follows:

JANUARY.

	1888.	1889.
Customs.	$38,929.02	$68,854.59
Copyright.	12.04	11.75
Sick Mariner's Fund.	159.82	258.46
Petroleum Inspection.	232.05	768.05
Export Duty.		65.00
	$39,332.93	$69,957.85
		39,332.93
Increase		$30,624.92

Sickness in the Centennial School.

Some time ago it was hinted that there was diphtheria in the Centennial school. A GAZETTE reporter at once called on Dr. John Berrymen who was the attending physician and enquired into the case. This was ten days ago. Dr. Berryman then told the reporter that a little girl, the daughter of Frederick Dorman, the janitor of the building, had a very mild attack of diphtheria but had recovered.

When asked if there was not danger of the disease spreading from the apartments of the janitor, Dr. Berryman said the apartment in which the child was kept was isolated from the building and the greatest care had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The room was ventilated from out of doors and a sheet saturated with carbolic acid was hung in front of the door of the apartment. Besides, added the doctor, diphtheria is not like scarlet fever; the only real danger of the infection spreading is from personal contact and no one but the child's mother is admitted to the room You can rest assured that there is not the slightest danger, and the fact I have communicated to Mr. March.

To-day THE GAZETTE learned that the report that there had been a case of diphtheria in the Centernial school building had got abroad, and that the attendance of at least two schools in the building suffered in consequence.

A GAZETTE reporter called on Mr. March and that gentleman said that they had been informed that one of Mr. Dorman's children was prostrated by diphtheria. As soon as he heard this report he waited on Dr. John Berryman who he learned was attending the child and the doctor informed him that the child had been suffering from a very mild attack of diphtheria but that she had recovered and all danger of infection had passed. The case, he explained, had been kept isolated, and the greatest care had been taken to prevent the disease spreading. He wrote out a certificate to the effect and as the child had recovered and the matter was allowed to rest. This was on January 2, and therefore all danger may now be considered at an end.

Late Local News.

NO FIRE ALARNS.

There has not been a single alarm of fire so far this month, in the city of St. John, an almost unprecedented thing at this season of the year.

WATER EXTENSION.

There will be a meeting of the general committee at the city court room, Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to consider the water extension.

HARBOR IMPROVMENT PLANS.

The plans connected with the report of Henry F. Perley, C. E. have been mounted, and are at the Board of Taads rooms for inspection.

CITY OE MONTCELLO.

His Worship Mayor Thorne this morning received a picture of the City of Monticello which he has had framed and placed on exhibition in J. & A. McMillan's window.

CHICKEN THIEVES.

Last night a couple of young men attempted to enter the premises of Robert Irvine, I. C. R. yard master. They were scared away, however, before they succeeded in taking anything. It is believed that these are the young men who have been making nightly raids on the henneries of the people in that locality. Chicken thieving is becoming a popular pastime in Portland.

Inland Revenue Receipts.

The Inland revenue receipts, St. John Division, January 1889, compared with January 1888 show an increase of $1,-514.46.

	1888.	1889.
Spirits	$9,187.66	$8,938.21
Malt	1,282.28	1,418.40
Tobacco	7,970.40	8,821.30
Manufacturers in bond	79.34	103.13
Licenses	10.00	10.00
Cigars	327.60	715.20
Petrolem inspection		317.80
Other Receipts	52.25	400.00
Total,	$18,909.48	$20,423.94
Increase		$1,514.46

Telegraphic Flashes.

An explosion of a vessel containing alcohol and carbolic acid occurred at Kempville village, to-day, which may result in the death of W. Bottom, agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Bottom was picked up in an insensible conditon with his face horribly burned and mutilated. One ear was torn off and his hands and arms were badly burned.

Colter is elected for Haldimand by 39 majority.

Lord Stanley and his party of nine will arrive at Montreal on Monday to take part in the carnival festivities.

Wm. M. Hepburn, a prominent boot & shoe dealer of Guelph has skipped to the States. His stock will only pay a small dividend to his large stock of creditors in Montreal and Toronto.

General Middleton has asked the deputy adjutants general of various military districts to send in a list of battalions in which unserviceable weapons are being used in order that the new Snider rifles may be issued from the stores.

F. T. Newbery, agent and promoter of the new line of steamers which runs between Charlottetown, Halifax and Boston has arrived at Toronto for the purpose of laying before the railway authorites the advantages of the route for the summer tourists going from Ontario to the maritime provinces via Boston.

At the Toronto assizes, yesterday, Henry Wilton was convicted of indecent assault on the five-year-old child named Rhoda Gadd, and Justice Rose sentenced him to two years in the central prison with 50 lashes to be delivered in two instalments at his going out and coming in.

None of the tied up lines in New York attempted to run cars after dark last night. Late in the evening a party of strikers dumped an empty truck on the tracks of the Third avenue line at 46th street. The police attacked the crowd and the heads of the strikers were terribly battered. Nearly every store window between 46th and 47th streets was smashed by sticks and stones thrown at the officers by the mob. The police finally dispersed the crowd, but no arrests were made.

Prof. W. R. Henderson has removed to No 12 Dock street, where he will conduct his business of shaving and hair cutting on his own account and will be found at all hours. Prof. Henderson is an artist of merit.

NAPOLEON & CO ARRESTED

$250.000 BAIL EACH DEMANDED FROM IVES AND STAYNER.

Millions Talked of Like Peanuts in This Railroad Wrecking Case—The C., H. and D. Wants 2,500,000 Back as a Sample—The Prisoners at the Sinclair House.

[New York Sun Jan. 28.]

Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, as counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, presented to Judge Morgan J. O'Brien in the Supreme Court Chambers, on Thursday last one of the most startling chapters in the history of railroad litigation. It was the story of the manner in which that powerful corporation was brought to the brink of ruin, told with a thoroughness never before attempted. The immediate result was the arrest of the young Napoleon II. and his partner, and they must find $250,000 bail each to get free.

The papers were the complaint and affidavits of Julius Dexter, now President of the road; Christopher C. Waite, its Vice-President; Frederick H. Short, its Treasurer and Secretary, and John Tully of this city, Secretary of the Mineral Range Railroad Company. The suit is brought on behalf of the road to recover from George H. Stayner and Henry S. Ives, formerly President and Vice-President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, $2,553,328.98, as damages occasioned to the railroad company by reason of the wrongful and fraudulent acts of Ives and Stayner while acting as its officers and directors. Even this enormous sum by no means represents the whole of the damage which they are charged with having done the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company as the complaint expressly states that many matters growing out of their transactions are still in litigation, and no claim is made in this suit growing out of them.

The complaint sets forth in detail the various wrongful acts with which Ives and Stayner are charged. It is alleged that they began busines under the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co, with Thomas C. Doremus (who is not joined as a party in this action because not an officer of the company). in February, 1886. At the annual election on June 15, 1886, Ives and Stayner held stock enough to control the result, and they were elected directors; and on the same day Stayner was chosen President and Ives Vice-President. They made a clerk of the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., E. Wilson Woodruff, Secretary and Treasurer; and the absolute control of the road passed into their hands.

The road was then prosperous, paying 9 per cent. dividends to its stockholders, and had a surplus fund of more than $2,000,-000. This fund, it is charged, Ives and Stayner at once began to deplete. Their first step was to take advantage of their alleged business as bankers, and have a resolution passed by the Executive Committee, composed of Ives, Stayner and two other directors against the opposition of one of these latter, by which Henry S. Ives & Co., were made deposi-aries of the funds of the company, and its Treasurer, the firm's clerk, was directed to place at once upon deposit with the firm $250,000 in money. The meeting was held at Cincinnati at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Aug. 12, 1886. Ives was present, but Stayner was in New York. Yet the connection between the two seems to have been pretty close, for Mr. Short, the Treasurer of the company who had been displaced and made Assistant Treasurer, in order to make way for Woodruff, swears that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he received a telegram from Stayner in New York ordering him to forward the $250,000 at once, which he did that same afternoon.

Ives & Co., it is alleged, went on taking the money of the Cincinatti, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company on deposit until almost the very day of their failure in 1887, the last payment, one of $10,-000, being made to them on Aug 2, 1887, and their insolvency being finally announced on Aug. 11. The whole amount which they thus took on deposit from the railroad company amounting to $765,-000 and more.

In addition to this, in February, 1887, they procured $2,000,000 of the bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company to be issued, and these they sold to Henry Villard for $2,011,342, 50, which, as is now charged, they also paid into the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., and treated as a deposit of money with that firm made by the railroad company. This the company claims, was done without a particle of authority. So far as these items of deposits are concerned, the claim made in the present suit is to recover a balance of $827,125,40.

The facts detailed in the affidavit of Mr. Short show that from August, 1886, when the deposits began, until August, 1887, when Ives & Co. finally collapsed, Ives and Stayner watched the bank account of the company with fatherly solicitude. They seem to have been constantly urging Short, the Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati who had charge of the funds, to remit the company's earnings to the firm in New York. In fact, on more than one occasion Short seems to have been sternly rebuked by Stayner as the President of the company for his tendency to keep the money of the corporation in his own treasury. This will serve as a specimen of several, and so those at all familar with corporate management it will appear keenly ludicrous. Short states that on December 15, 1886, Stayner

The chief and crowning act in the transactions of Ives and Stayner with respect to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company related to its preferred stock amounting to $10,000,000, which the stock-holders authorized to be issued for the purpose of redeeming stocks and bonds of this and other companies which this corporation had previously issued or guaranteed; and the complaint charges that the whole of this enormous amount Ives and Stayner took to themselves, beginning in September, 1886, and ending in July, 1887, and for all of these securities, President Dexter swears, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company never received a single dollar of value. The stocks and bonds which were to have been redeemed from the proceeds of the new preferred stock never were redeemed, because there were never any proceeds. As in the case of the man who was killed by the kick of a mule, there were "no remains."

On Aug. 11, 1886, they failed, and made an assignment to William N. Cromwell. They then owned about $21,-000,000; their assets were securities of nominal value and less than $1,000 in money. On this day they had been deposed from office in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, and it was fortunate enough, to seize and cancel preferred stock certificates amounting to $5,000,000 or more. The rest of the preferred stock, amounting to four million eight hundred and odd thousand dollars, Ives & Co. had parted with and put in circulation, and the papers in the present suit state that the company has ever since been diligently endeavoring to recover it back. About $2,000,000 has been so recovered back, but two millions seven hundred and odd thousand dollars of the stock still remains outstanding, and is the subject of legal controversies.

The suit now brought is to recover $2,553,328.97, and the single charge against Ives and Stayner is that they acquired control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company for the express purpose of taking its revenue as securities and using them for their own purposes and with the preconceived intent to cheat and defraud the company.

DR. TUMBLETY'S MISFORTUNE.

He Says He Is Not "Jack the Ripper," but a Very Much Abused Gentleman.

[New York Sun.]

Dr. Francis Tumblety, who was suspected by the English authorities of being identical with "Jack the Ripper," the Whitechapel murderer, and who was shadowed by English detectives to this country and for several weeks after his arrival here, is about to publish a book, the purpose of which will be to counteract the stigma that has been cast upon his name by its unfortunate association with that of the woman killer.

Dr. Tumblety has collected a number of letters written to him when he was practicing in this country as a specialist in nervous diseases by such men as Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Williams & Guion and others. These letters all speak very highly of Dr. Tumblety as a gentleman and a pyhsician.

The Doctor has also recently received letters from A. T. Halliday, son of the late assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Graeme M. Hammond, M. D., E. P. Miller A. L. Ashman, Dr. C. T. Ryan, Alfred Wynkoop, M. D., and J. C. Hughes, all of this city. All of these writers are well known, and express condolence with Dr. Tumblety in his misfortune.

The following letter is a sample of many:

MY DEAR DR. TUMBLETY—When I heard of the outrageous insult to which you had been submitted, I said to myself, "Who is safe?" Having known you intimately for many years, I wish now and here to express for you my hearty respect and esteem as well as confidence in your character, which, during my acquaintance, has always been that of a high minded, noble gentleman.

Yours truly,
M. L. HOLBROOK.

The doctor is a tall, strong man of florid complexion, and dark, piercing eyes. His abundance of hair is dyed black, as is also his most peculiar beard. Perhaps nobody ever wore such a funny looking beard as Dr. Tumblety's. A short, black, bristly moustache covers his upper lip, and an equally short, bristly crop of hair extends on either side of his mouth to just below the centre of his chin. The front of his chin is shaven between these coverging lines of hair, giving the clear space something of the shape of a heart. It looks peculiar, but there's nothing sanguinary about him—not a thing.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Rates of Exchange—To-day

	Buying.	Selling.
London, 60 day	9½	10½ p. cent.
Do., sight	9¾	10 p. cent
New York	¼ dis	½ prem.
Boston	¼ dis	½ prem.
Montreal	¼ dis	¼ prem.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 31.

	Yest'day Closing.	Today's Opening.	Highest.	1.30 p. m	Yest'day Sale
Chi. Bur & Quin	109¾	....	....	....	1200
N Y Central	109	109½	109½	109½	400
Cen Pacific					
Canada Southern	51¼	....	....	....	800
Deleware & Hudson	138	138	138	137¾	3908
D & Lack	140¾	141	141	140¾	15000
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	3100
Consol. Gas					
Hocking Valley					
N J Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	500
K & T	....	16	13	13	
Lake Shore	102¾	102¾	103	102¾	2200
Lou and Nash.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	1500
Mis. Pacific	72	72½	72½	72	9300
N Y & New England	46½	45½	46½	46½	21090
Nothern Pacific					
Northern Pacific pref	60¼	60¾	60¾	60¾	1400
Chi. & Nor.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4100
Omaha	32	32	32	32	100
Oregon Trans	30¾	30¾	31½	31½	200
Pacific Mail	36	36½	37	37	
Ph. & Reading	48½	48½	48½	48½	12000
Richmond Term	23½	24½	25½	25	4400
St Paul	65¾	65½	65¾	65¾	2600
Texas Pacific	20½	20¼	20½	20½	200
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	64¼	64	5000
Western Union	85½	85¾	85½	85½	8100
Wabash	....	....	....	....	
Wabash pref					
Norfolk & W pref	52	....	....	....	
R. F. pref					
Cotton Oil Tts	51½	51½	51½	51½	
Top & St Fe	49½	49¾	50¾	50	
Rock Island	98½	98½	98½	98½	
Maine Central	85½	85½	86½	86	
West Ends	....	....	....	....	
Eastern					

Chicago Markets.

	Yesday Close	To-day Open	Highest	1.30 Close
Wheat-May	98¾	98¾	98¾	98
June	95½	96	96	95
July	89¾	90	90	88¾
Corn—Feb	35¼	35¾	35¾	35¾
May	36¾	36¾	37	37
June	36¾			
Mar	35½	35¾	35¾	35¾
Pork—May	12 12	12 10	12 10	12 05
Feb	11 75	....	....	....
Petroleum	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾

U S Government C., Bonds, 4 p cent, 127¾ @ 128¼

London Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 31,

Consols 98 13-16 for money and 99 for March account.

United States Fours	
Do. do. Fours and a half	111½
Atlantic and Great Western firsts	
Do. do do seconds	
Illinois Central	118
Erie	29¼
do. Seconds	
Mexican ordinary	41½
St Paul Common	
New York Central	
Reading	
Canada Pacific	52¾
Mexican Central firsts	
Pennsylvania	
Spanish Fours	
Bar Silver	

Money 1½ @ 2 p r cent.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 31.—Cotton steady with a fair demand. American middlings 5¼ pence; sales 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 10,000 bales; receipts 9,000 bales; American 4,500 bales. Futures steady.

FIRST EDITION.

PARLIAMENT.

IT IS OPENED AT 3 O'CLOCK TODAY.

The Speech from the Throne—New Measures Promised by the Government.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 31.—Today at 3 o'clock His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to Parliament House, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Chamber of the Senate, His excellency was pleased to open the third session of the sixth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate—gentlemen of the House of Commons—in addressing the Parliament of Canada for the first time—in fulfilment of the important trust which has been committed to me as one of her Majesty's representatives--I desire to express the satisfaction with which I resort to your advice and assistance. I am conscious of the honor which attends my association with your labors, for the welfare of the Dominion, and it will be my earnest endeavor to cooperate with you to the utmost of my power, in all that may promote the prosperity of the people of this country—the developement of her material resource, and the maintenance of the constitutionalities which unite her provinces. It is to be regretted that the treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the president of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen with reference to "The fisheries" has not been sanctioned by the United States Senate, in whom the power of ratification is vested, and that our legislation of last year on the subject is therefore in a great measure inoperative. It now only remains for Canada to continue to maintain her rights as prescribed by the convention of 1818, until some satisfactory readjustment is arranged by treaty between the two nations.

A measure will again be submitted to you to amend the acts respecting the electoral franchise, for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation.

It is expedient in the interests of commerce to assimilate, and in some particulars to amend the laws which now obtain in the several provinces of the Dominion relating to bills of exchange cheques, and promissory notes, and a bill with this object will be laid before you.

A bill will also be provided for making uniform throughout the dominion the laws relating to bills of lading.

During the recess, my government has carefully considered the subject of ocean steam service, and for the establishment in concert with her majesty's government, of a line of fast steamers between British Columbia and China and Japan. Your attention will also be invited to the best mode of developing our trade, and securing direct communication by steam with Australia, the West Indies and South America.

A bill will be submitted for your consideration for the prevention of certain offences in connection with municipal councils, and to give greater facilities for making inquiries as to such matters. Several measures will also be presented to you for improving the law of procedure in criminal cases; among these will be a bill to permit the release on probation of persons convicted of first offences. A bill authorizing regulations to be made for the practice in cases partaking of the nature of criminal proceedings, and a bill to make the speedy trials act applicable throughout Canada.

Bills relating to the inspection of timber and lumber, for the improvement of the postal system and for increasing the efficiency of the northwest mounted police will also be submitted for your consideration. The royal commissioners on Labor having concluded their enquiries, I hope to be able to lay before you at an early day their report with the important evidence collected by them in various parts of Canada.

Gentleman of the house of Commons. The accounts for the past year and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. These estimates have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate. Gentlemen of the house of Commons. I now commend these several subjects and the others which may be brought before you to your earnest consideration and I trust that the result of your deliberations may come under the divine blessing, and tend to promote the well being and prosperity of Canada.

Cable Briefs.

The Queen and Prince of Wales have sent condolences to Vienna.

A thousand Clyde fireman and sailors struck for an increase of three shillings per week, which the Allan company has conceded.

Samoan advices say the Germans have declared war against Mataafa, and that probably all Samoans will join him against the Germans.

The French Senate has passed a bill empowering the government to prolong the term of office of the next tribunals in Egypt for a period of five years.

The bill for re-establishing the scrutin d' arrondissement system of election will be announced immediately upon the opening of the French chamber of deputies to-day.

M. Floquet, in receiving the bureau of the extreme left, yesterday, said he had considered the advisibility of resigning but had abandoned the idea, deciding to face the intrigues and attacks of his opponents. He would ask the chamber for a vote of confidence.

MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. BOWES. Editor and Publisher

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered at any house in the cities of St. John and Portland for a month for thirty-five cents. The subscription may be paid at the office, or to any news agent who sells the GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JAN. 31. 1889

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMMNT.

The speech from the throne embodying the proposals of the government for new legislation this session, which we publish elsewhere, will we believe be found entirely satisfactory to all reasonable people in Canada, for there are some who would not be satisfied with anything. The principal measure passed is one for the improvement and simplification of the franchise act, a subject of great importance reaching as it does to the very roots of our constitutional system. The wording of the reference to the rejection by the Senate, of the fisheries treaty shows clearly enough, that the modus vivendi, by which licenses were granted to American fishermen, will no longer be in force, and that Canada will revert immediately to a strict construction of the treaty of 1818, until some more satisfactory readjustment of affairs is had.

The people of this city will be interested in the promise of subsidies for the improvement of the Atlantic Ocean service and will, we have no doubt, support the action of the Board of Trade in asking that St. John be the terminal port for these vessels after they have called at Halifax to land the mails.

It would be manifestly absurd, in any new arrangement of this service for the winter months to, permit a foreign port, such as Portland or Baltimore, to be the terminal ocean port, and to reap the greater part of the benefits derived from the subsidy. St. John can always provide a cargo for the mail steamers and we are confident that our claims will not be neglected by the government. The promise of direct steam communication between Canadian ports and the West Indies and South America will also be received with favor here, and it is to be hoped that it may result in an extension of the trade of St. John in that direction.

The other measures promised by the government are of a practical character, and we need not particularize them farther than to express the hope, that the measure for the improvement of the postal system, may include a reduction of the rate of postage on letters. Although the Session is expected by some to be a short one, the consideration of so many government measures of importance, in addition to a large number of private bills, will necessarily take much time and, we hardly think that a prorogation before Easter can be expected. But as the government meet the House with an undiminished majority, and with increased prestige, they will, no doubt, do all in their power to hasten the progress of legislation, and make the session as short as is consistent, with the proper performance of the business of the country.

THE GLOBE AS A PUBLIC ENEMY.

The other evening we exposed the dense and shameful ignorance of the editor of the Globe, who, out of pure spite and mere hatred of St. John, the other day wrote the following paragraph, and published it in his editorial columns:—

The new move of the Canadian Pacific to reach the sea by bridging the Niagara river in the vicinity of Lewiston is a very important one. It will give that railway its shortest Atlantic communication, and will practically result in passing the whole trade of the Canadian Northwest done over that road into New York.

The Globe in publishing this paragraph attempted to make the people of St. John believe that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company desired to carry the trade of the Canadian North west to New York, thus cutting off all its other eastern connections. In commenting on this we showed that for the Canadian Pacific people to do this would make it necessary for them to go about 400 miles further to reach tide water at New York, than to reach Montreal, and that they would have to abandon their own lines and use those of other corporations in a foreign country, except for the 250 miles of railway between Detroit and Niagara Falls. To emphasize this point and to make it clear to all our business men, who are vitally interested in seeing St. John get a fair share of the ocean trade of Canada we give the following detail, of the distances from Winnipeg to New York and also from Winnipeg to Montreal and St. John:—

	Miles.
Winnipeg to St. Paul	454
St. Paul to Chicago	410
Chicago to Detroit	285
Detroit to New York	672
Total Winnipeg to New York	1,821
Winnipeg to Montreal by C. P. R.	1,423
Montreal to St. John	450
Total	1,873

The reader will perceive from the above, that the Canadian Pacific company gain 398 miles in distance by going to Montreal with the trade of the Canadian North-West in preference to New York, and are able to make use of their own lines the whole way; whereas by the New York route they would have to use the lines of the St. Paul and Manitoba, Chicago and North Western, Michigan Central and New York Central, or West Shore. The distance from Winnipeg to St. John, according to the above statement is only 52 miles more than the distance to New York, assuming that 450 miles is the exact distance from St. John to Montreal, by the Short Line. Every mile of this 1873 miles from Winnipeg to St. John is over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and no man but the editor of the Globe is insane enough to suppose, that this company would build a Short Line from Montreal to St. John, and then abandon it in favor of a line to New York. It is unnecessary to remark on the further consideration that St. John is 500 miles nearer to Liverpool than New York is, and is besides a much cheaper port.

THE QUESTION OF UNION.

There is much to praise and very little to condemn in the report of the commission on Union submitted to the councils of Portland and St. John yesterday. The report shows that the commissioners have made a painstaking inquiry into the matter under consideration, and while it contains little information for those who understand our civic machinery, the general public will find light thrown on many hitherto dark places. The comparative statements of indebtedness and revenue of the three communities it is proposed to unite, show conclusively the magnificent financial standing of St. John city, and while Portland does not make so good a showing, in some particulars, as might be desired, it is a matter of congratulation that a great improvement has taken place within the past twelve months.

The scheme advanced by the Commission in its present shape is not, however, likely to receive the warm support of either of the councils or of the citizens of St. John and Portland. It is perhaps too much to expect that any three gentlemen could frame a report that would be at once acceptable to all, where the interests are as diversified as those between Portland, Carleton and St. John.

For instance, the main policy of the Common Council of St. John for years has been to reduce the debt of the city and its annual expenditure. One of the chief objects sought by the amalgamation of the two cities, was the consolidation of offices so that expenses might be saved. Instead of doing this the union commissioners suggest in their scheme an increase rather than a reduction of offices. This, if no other reason, will render it unpalatable to many of the voters on the east side of the harbor, which under the new scheme as at present will have to bear the greater burden.

There is no question whatever that the proposal to have three principal departments with permanent chairmen is a good one, but the present suggestion seems unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive. The work could be done quite as effectively by two departments if the harbor and ferries were placed in the public works department, where in reality they belong.

Everyone will coincide with the commission in the proposal to consolidate the public and civil courts and to dispense with the services of Aldermen on the bench of the latter court. In nine cases out of ten aldermen are not of the slightest service to the presiding judge in determining the rights of suitors, their only mission being the collection of fees which are part of their perquisites.

The suggestion of one treasury department is a good one. This is a long talked of reform the common council having more than once passed in its favor. At present the city of St. John has three treasuries the chamberlain's office, and the water commisoners office on the east side, and the tax-receiver and land agent's office on the west side. In Portland there is one treasury. The amalgamation of the two cities into one would therefor dispense with two of the four treasuries. It would not materially reduce the amount of work, but it certainly would render the work easier and more under the control of the Council. And whether union becomes an accomplished fact or not, the proposed reform in the treasury and judiciary departments should be carried out.

The greatest fault will likely be found with the apportionment of representation. Taking, as a basis, the last census, the population of St. John (East) was over 21,000, and of St. John (West) about 5,000. Portland in 1801, had in the neighbourhood of 16,000. The rate of increase in the three places has been about the same since 1881, so that the proportions would not be materially altered. THE GAZETTE is aware that Portland claims a much larger percentage of gain than St. John, but the contention does not seem well founded. The commission propose to give St. John East twelve representatives and Portland and Carleton fourteen. Thus, with a population equal to both places, and three times as much assessable property, St. John East is given a minority of the representatives. It has been suggested in the common council to reapportion the city so as equalize the number of votes in each of the nine electoral districts. Instead of accepting the present ward boundaries, the commission should have suggested the formation of thirteen electoral districts, each one of which should have the right to elect a representative, the remaining thirteen aldermen to be selected from the whole city. This however, may be too radical a step for the commission to suggest, but it is nevertheless the the fairest and indeed the only equitable method of settling the question of representation.

The pooling of the revenues of the three communities is likely to meet with strong opposition from some persons. The east side of the city, besides the revenue derived from direct taxation, has a large income from its market, harbor, fisheries and lands in St. John and Lancaster. The west side has a revenue from land, fisheries, and the harbor. These revenues are now mortgaged for specific purposes, and, while they are at the present time of very little real value as assets to the taxpayers, the time is not far distant when they will be most valuable. Portland, on the other hand, has no revenue amounting to anything outside of assessment. The suggestion therefore to pool the revenues, and for the united City to pledge the expenditure of $120,000, half in Carleton and the other half principally in Portland is scarcely equitable. Exactly how the difficulty is to be met we leave for the present in the hands of the two Councils. The Commission have evidently given up in despair the arranging of a basis satisfactory all around.

And now a word in conclusion. St. John wants union, Portland wants union, and Carleton wants union, also. The Legislature of New Brunswick is desirous of seeing all three places more firmly cemented together than they are at present. Thirty days are allowed for the full and free discussion of the question. It is assumed that the Commission is desirous of bringing about union, and its members will be prepared to give due consideration to suggestions emanating from the two Councils. The GAZETTE believes that the placing of the harbor in commission would greatly facilitate the uniting of the three localities and render all interests more susceptible of fusion. Union is possible without the harbor commission, but much more easy of solution after the control of the harbor is parted with than at present.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Jimmy McShane, who was fined and disqualified for corrupt practices in the Laprairie election, has been granted a right to appeal from the decision of the Court, and will take his seat as member of the Quebec Legislature for Montreal centre, until his case is disposed of on appeal. This may be quite legal, but it is nevertheless an indecent act; for McShane, at present, stands in the position of a convicted criminal, and is not morally competent to legislate for Quebec, or to associate with decent people.

The Haldimand election will probably give a great deal of comfort to the Liberals, although the majority of 39 is not a very decisive one, for the changing of 20 votes would have given a majority to the government candidate. The Telegraph says that like changes in about fifteen counties would suffice to overthrow the government, but what if the changes should be the other way? For instance, the Liberals can hardly hope to carry St. John, either city or county, at the next general election, and so three seats will be lost to them here.

The troubles of the Germans in Samoa appear to have reached an acute stage, and the islanders, instead of being divided as formerly, it is thought will now all take part against them. As the Samoans number about 325,000 persons, and are not likely to lack for arms and ammunition so long as the Americans sympathize with them, the business which the Germans have undertaken may prove to be a very costly one. The crews of the three German warships in Samoan waters would not furnish 500 men available for service on shore, so that the Germans will not be able to accomplish much until reinforced.

The death of the Crown Prince of Austria, was due to apoplexy, a remarkable disease for so young a man to die of. Should his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, now in her sixth year, survive her grandfather, the Emperor, the days of the Empress Maria Theresa, will be recalled, and some of the incidents of her reign may be repeated. Her marriage with Duke Francis, of Tuscany, threw the succession to the Austrian throne into the house of Lorraine, and perhaps the reign of Elizabeth, and her marriage may transfer it to some other European royal house; but she will have plenty of cousins to chose a husband from, for the descendants of Francis the First, the grandfather of the present Emperor, are very numerous.

Few people of Canada realize the importance of the export trade in cottons which has sprung up between this country and China. About 12,000 bales have already been sent abroad, and the trade is likely to increase, so that all the cotton mills of Canada, will hereafter be able to run on full time. The goods made here for the Chinese market are known as "shirtings," but instead of being 8½ lbs. for 37½ yards, which is the standard make in England for the Chinese market, they weigh about 10 to 12 lbs., being from 3 to 3½ yards to the pound. They are shipped per the Canadian Pacific railway and steamers to Shanghai at lower rates than American manufacturers can obtain, consequently Canadian manufacturers reap an additional advantage. The goods have met with great approval in the new market and are in good demand.

HERE AND THERE.

A number of men and girls, who had replaced strikers at Higgins' carpet factory, New York, were attacked on leaving the works by a crowd of men and women, and severly handled, some of the girls having most of their clothing torn off, and the men being hurt by bricks and other missiles. Several arrests were made.

E. P. Chamberlain of New York, who held ticket No. 73 on the steamer City of New York on Jan. 15, left an open letter in which he stated his determination to commit suicide, in which he bid his family and friends goodby.e The letter has been forwarded to the family. There is no doubt Chamberlain carried out his determination.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, long a social leader in Washington, and author of a book of official etiquette and one of the many Washington novels, writes strongly in favor of earlier hours for evening entertainments and shorter lucheons and dinners. Hard-working society people may well indorse her plea.

There is a school in Philadelphia, near the plant of the Baldwin Locomative Works, which was some time ago established by officers connected with the works for the purpose of aiding their youthful apprentices to gain a good education. The school is supplied with tools and a practical mechanical education is gained. Some of the boys graduate and are good drsughtsmen, while others are first-class subjects likely to shine in the world as good mechanics with more experience. The establishment of the schools is a very worthy project, and has among its scholars the sons of many well-known families.

Parties are now shipping lumber from the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Greenville to Boston by rail, passing around through Canada. Elias Milliken, Esq., the well known lumberman who operates in that section says that this means very much for Bangor. He is sure that when the Penobscot opens all this lumber will be shipped by water from Bangor as the cheapest way in which it can be done. The amount of lumber which the building of the Canadian Pacific through Maine makes marketable is practically unlimited and Mr. Milliken believes that Bangor will attend to the shipping of every stick of it. And still people think that the owning of the Bangor & Piscataquis is of no advantage to the city.

A dispatch from Santa, Fe, N. M., today says the most notorious libel bill that has ever been introduced in any legislature has passed both houses of the Assembly. The Governor is hard at work preparing a lengthy veto, which will be trsnsmitted to the council tomorrow. It will accomplish nothing, however, as it will be passed over his head. Mr. Catron champions the measure, and, as he is the most unpopular man in New Mexico with the press, at whose hands he has been frequently roasted, it is presumed the bill is to protect himself. It makes it a libel for a person to read aloud from a newspaper anything derogatory to another, punishable by a heavy fine and imprisonment. This is only one of the many outrageous provisions defiled in this act. It is the principal topic in this state at present, and meets with general condemnation.

Emma J. Murphy, a Quebec bride of three days, has taken up her residence with the ladies of the General Hospital pending the decision of a suit instituted for annulling the marriage. The decaration filed in the case sets forth that both J. A. Flanagan, grocer and herself have always professed the Roman Catholic religion and belong to that church; that on the 2nd of January a pretended marriage between them was performed by Rev. T. Love minister of the Protestant religion; that such marriage is illegal and in contravention of the laws of the country; that it was not celebrated openly, and no banns were published; that the marriage license under which the ceremony was performed is illegal as no such document can issue for the marriage of persons not professing the Protestant religion; that the pretended marriage occurred on the second and she left Mr. Flanagan's domicile on the fifth of January.

The Buckeye for Rheumatism.

I always carry a buckeye. It may seem rather superstitious, and it may even be superstitious, but, if it is, I know a great many people who are superstitious, and among them a number of the most successful merchants on 'Change. There was a time when I did not believe in buckeyes, but a number of years ago I had the rheumatism, and could obtain no relief whatever. Some one advised me to carry a buckeye. I did so, and I have not had the rheumatism since. It may not have been the buckeye, and, again, it may have. I think it was. I carried that buckeye for about ten years, until it had been reduced in size fully two-thirds and was hard as a rock. Then I changed it, but I have one now which is as hard and smooth as marble, and which never changes. I carry it as a curiosity now, but with it I generally have half a dozen others, more or less fresh. The changes through which the buckeye goes are rather interesting, and seem to me to be proof of the fact that they absorb the ills of the body and prevent their spreading or being felt. After they are carried for a time they become soft and spongy, and then, gradually reducing in size, they become hard as ebony, and after a while you would take them almost for ebony.—Col. C. O. Dutcher in Globe-Democrat.

How Inexperienced Hunters Are Lost.

Inexperienced hunters should never, when it can be avoided, go out alone into a wooded section they are not familiar with, as in case of fogs or snow storms they are quite likely to become lost or bewildered. I have known several such cases where men, losing their bearings, have wandered about for days in a state of confusion and uncertainty, upon the verge of lunacy. They do not reason upon their situation, but invariably exhaust themselves by running ahead at their utmost speed without the least regard to directions, and often follow their own tracks around in a circle, with the idea that they are in a beaten trail.

During one of my earliest expeditions over the plains, a German gentleman with the party became lost while hunting, and was absent for about ten days before he rejoined us; and during all this time he was wandering about between the Canadian River and the plain wagon road we had made, which at no point were over two miles apart. Yet he did not remember seeing either the road or river at any time during his long absence.—Outing.

Easily Accounted For.

Lady (in physician's office)—Doctor, I wish to consult you about my husband. I fear that his mind is affected.

Physician—In what way have you noticed anything singular about him?

Lady—Chiefly in regard to the passage of time. He dates his letters a month ahead; last week, in a driving snow storm, he wanted to have the fly screens put up, and only yesterday he came down stairs in an alpaca coat and Mackinaw hat, as if it were a day in July.

Physician—H'm, that's very strange. What is your husband's profession?

Lady—He is editor of a monthly magazine.—New York Sun.

A Mistaken Impression.

A lady once visited the Hon. James Bridge, the famous Augusta lawyer who acquired a large fortune and was a power in his day and generation, and asked him to subscribe to a certain charity. A liberal donation, she told him, would redound to his honor. "I must disagree with you, madam," said Bridge. "My experience has taught me that in this world people are respected more for what they have than for what they have given away."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

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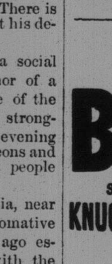

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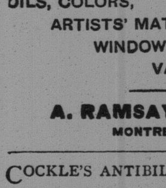

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COCKLE'S PILLS—Free from Mercury.

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COCKLE'S PILLS—In use eighty-six years.

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Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, *and firmly set.*"—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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One Carload Barley, Split Peas and Whole Peas.
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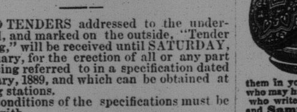

Intercolonial, Eastern Extension and Windsor Branch Railways.

TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Fencing," will be received until SATURDAY, 16th February, for the erection of all or any part of the fencing referred to in a specification dated 18th January, 1889, and which can be obtained at all booking stations.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 19th Jan. 1889.

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Immense Stock of
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At a great reduction.
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Clothing made to order in the latest and best styles.
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City Market Clothing Hall,
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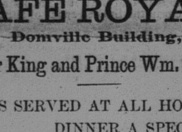
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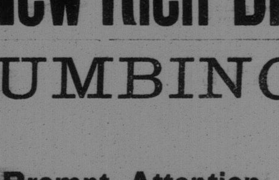

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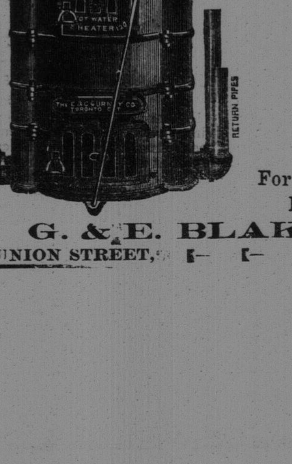

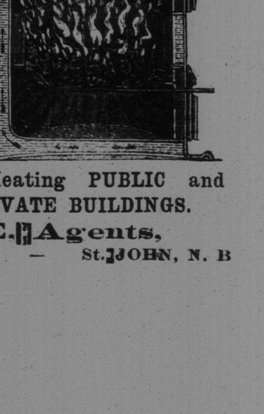

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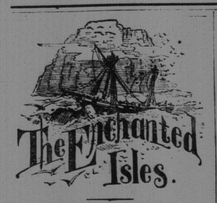

The Enchanted Isles.

BY OLIVE HARPER.

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[CONTINUED.]

"Well, Max, we will go together."

They then began to examine the paper closely and saw that it was a sort of map, which showed several narrow passages leading in different directions. One passage was marked in such a way as to give a straight or nearly straight line, which had an opening at both ends, and the other passages which branched out of this appeared only for a short distance, showing that either they had not been explored or that they led to nowhere in particular.

They read in Spanish of old style and phraseology what translated would be as follows:

Map or chart of the submarine passage, leading to the large island in view from here to the eastward, and which we have called Carolus Isle. This passage was discovered by Don Cabanes di Salitillo, one of us and a brave man, who traversed it alone in the month of Mary, under the auspices of the Blessed Virgin herself, in 1601. On the 25th day he set out, and on the 25th day he returned, after which many of us have made the passage with him, which is chiefly useful to us as a means of escape if we should ever be attacked. The outlet is at Martini's grave.

"This is very interesting," said George, "and I suppose was left here for the benefit of other parts of the pirate band that might come while the others were absent. This hollow statuette was doubtless their postoffice. Let's get ready to start in the morning."

"Well, George, I'll go if you do, but somehow I feel kind o' skeery."

"Oh, nothing can hurt us. It is likely that the hollow was an outlet for steam or vapor when these islands were in the process of formation, though I don't exactly see how. I remember seeing a book at home that had pictures, and which told how the world was formed and all about volcanoes, and I think this must have been one great big one, sure, that left all these burnt rocks and barren places the sailors told us of."

"Well, we'll go and see; but hold on, where is the opening of this place? Does the paper say?"

"No," answered George, after studying a long while and in a disappointed tone. "I call that too bad!" said he again.

"Perhaps it's better so," said Maxwell, somewhat relieved.

"I'll find the place if there is one," declared George defiantly, and he shut his lips tightly, and from that hour he began to search everywhere for the opening which led to this passage. He risked his neck a dozen times, but to no avail, and his lack of success vexed him beyond measure.

Maxwell was divided between two sentiments, one of them being a sailor's superstitious fear of caverns of any description, and particularly one which went down so deep as it would have to to reach the other island, for the island they were on seemed to rise out of unfathomable depths of sea, without shore or beach, and in consequence they would naturally have to go down to an interminable depth, and he didn't like it. The other sentiment was a fatherly love for George and a keen distress at his disappointment.

Several days passed on, and they were no nearer the solution of the mystery than before, when one day they were both wandering about the desolate, clinker bound island, and they stopped at the little stream of water which by the blessing of God bubbled up in this otherwise forsaken place. They drank and then sat down to bathe their feet in the cool water, when Maxwell happened to raise his eyes, and only a few feet from where they sat, in a little depression, he saw a peculiar looking pile of stones which somehow made him think of a grave. They had evidently been chosen out and fitted as closely together as possible, and their arrangement was clearly the work of human hands.

Maxwell looked at them in silence and hesitated about mentioning the discovery, but after awhile he drew on his boots, which were very much after the fashion of those one sees on the stage when pirates are represented, having wide and loose legs, though one would naturally think that all that loose leather would have been a hindrance in a good, sharp fight.

Maxwell then sauntered slowly along and upwards in that direction, and just behind this pile of stones and broken vitreous rock and lava stood two or three prickly, thorny bushes, such as grew here in the clefts along the tiny stream, and as he approached he saw that they had partially hidden an opening in the rocks, and he was convinced that here was the entrance to that mysterious passage. He did not exactly want to tell, and he did not exactly like to deceive George; and then he thought it was more than likely George would discover it himself some day, so he might as well tell him now. So he called:

"George, come over here! What do you make out'n that ar pile o' stones? Do you s'pose that might be a grave?"

"It won't be hard work to find out," said George, already down on his knees by one end of the pile of stone, and it was not long before he had exposed a skeleton's feet. He turned away from it in horror for a few seconds and then reverently replaced the stones, after which he said:

"Max, the cave ought to be somewhere about—that is, if that is Martini's grave, and I guess we'd better look."

"I found a hole hereabouts, but I didn't go into it. Here it is."

George wanted to go right in, but Maxwell persuaded him to wait until they could prepare lights and food and arms in case of danger, and pointed out to him that the man who had gone through there before had been four days away. So at last George curbed his impatience, and they returned to their cave, where they prepared a number of lights made of the hollow bulbs of the sea kelp, filled with turtle oil and with grass fiber wicks.

They also took a leather water bottle each which would hold about four quarts, and each filled a bag with boiled rice and boiled as well as smoked and dried fish and turtle meat and some turtle eggs. They had in their store some 500 pounds of dried and salted turtle meat, besides quantities of fish.

They each dressed warmly and armed themselves with cutlass and large sharp knives, without which a sailor feels himself helpless indeed, and with a small compass, a sharp hatchet, some cord and a telescope they set out upon their voyage of discovery, taking the parchment map along.

George noted the different branches and numbered them in order that he might not be deceived and get lost in some lateral branch of this unknown passage.

They pushed the thorny bushes aside and entered the opening, which was not more than six feet wide by about ten feet high, and as they stood hesitating and trying to accustom their eyes to the darkness which their lights seemed to only make visible, they noticed that there was air enough rushing outward to cause their lights to flicker and waver almost enough to blow them out.

This would be a great misfortune, as they had no matches or means of obtaining a light unless they returned to their cave for one, where they had arranged their fire to last as long as possible, but they had hoped to keep one or the other of their kelp lamps alight.

They walked on a little way and examined the way opening out before them as well as they could, but the two feeble lights they held had made the blackness seem more intense, and at last Maxwell said:

"George, this here draft of air is a-goin' to blow out our lights, and then we'll be in a fine fix without no fire, 'cos I know ef that fire o' ourn won't last over two days, and I think the prudentest thing we can do is to go back and rig a lamp there 'et'll last a week, in case we can't get back before, without 'plenishing, and we must fix some shades for our lights, fur it wouldn't be pleasant to be down in the bowels of the airth amongst all their corkscrewing passages in such a black dark as this 'ere. What do you say?"

"I s'pose we had, though I don't see why we didn't think of it before. I hate to go back once I've started on a thing, but we can start this afternoon just as well, because we don't need daylight anyhow."

They returned to the cave, where Max placed a long wick into a large jar of turtle oil and shaded it so that nothing could blow it out, and they hunted among the old stuff which had lain so long in these caverns and they found three lanterns. Two of them were broken, but they managed from the glass of all three to make two good ones. These had been made to burn candles in, but the two castaways had no candles, and it was with great difficulty they could fix a sort of net to the bottoms of the lanterns which would sustain their seaweed lamps, and then, as another measure of safety for lamps and themselves, they suspended these lanterns around their necks, leaving their hands free, which force them to use the means of saving their lives before the dawning of another day.

CHAPTER VII.

The old sailor and the courageous boy started again into the dark passage, and, picking their steps with caution, advanced, and soon they could see quite well by the aid of their two lanterns, which gave a better light, owing to the tin reflectors which they had polished brightly with ashes and an old rag, and after a quarter of an hour they began to feel a little more comfortable. They knew that they were going downward, though the descent was so gradual that they did not suffer from its steepness, but the air was not stifling nor impure, which was a matter of surprise to them, though they argued that it must be on account of the openings at the further end, though they wondered at so strong a draught coming so far through so small an opening.

The passage did not grow much larger as they advanced, nor did the rocks and scoria change their character for a long distance, though, after they had walked until their lamps burned out their oil once, they noticed that the sides of the passage were more vitreous, and in several places there appeared to be spots made entirely of smooth, black glass.

The walking was not dangerous, though very difficult, particularly for Maxwell, and several times they sat down to rest, always surrounded by impenetrable blackness. After filling their lamps three times, which burned about two hours each time, they calculated that they had been descending about six hours steadily into the very center of the earth, and they began to wonder how much further they would have to go. They were hungry, and sat down to rest and eat and drink, and then they rose and went on, down again, a still more sharp incline, though the foothold was better, owing to ashes and scoria which were mingled with the obsidian, which had been slippery, and difficult to keep from sliding on. Perhaps they descended a half an hour this way, when Maxwell said:

"George, I think we've got to a leveler spot, don't you?"

"Yes, and I wouldn't be surprised if this led straight on. Now we must look out for the branches. If we reach one on the left hand first we will know how to count."

"Yes, s'posin' always that you didn't get the map end for end."

"Hold on, Max, till I look at the map again. I never thought of that."

By the aid of their lights they examined the faded parchment and had the satisfaction of finding that the points of it, and consequently the map, depended upon it, and therefore they saw that they were right so far. They went on more confidently, and found that the floor was very nearly level, and was cindery and in some places covered with fine ashes. George picked up a handful and put them in one of his pockets to examine when they should have reached daylight again. The roof of his passage was perhaps ten feet high, and as far as they could tell it looked as if it had been a chimney along which had passed a great heat, and they knew it must have been an outlet for some volcanic volcano. They walked along with more freedom, always looking out for the lateral openings, but did not see any, until suddenly Max, who walked always with a stout cane, cried out:

"Look out! Stop!" and this brought George to a halt before the opening of a pit so profound that there was no means of measuring its depth. The light from Maxwell's lantern had fallen in such a way as to show him the danger they were in. They stopped and looked at each other with white faces, and George picked up a piece of stone and threw it into the black pit. It struck and bounded down, down until it seemed to their strained ears it would never reach bottom, when it splashed into water.

"If this is the sort of thing we've got to expect, I think we'd better go back, George," said Maxwell.

"We will take better care next time," said George. "I never expected anything of that sort. I was looking for openings."

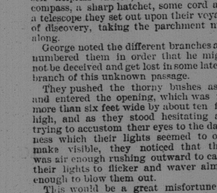
"I don't know what that was if it wasn't an opening," said Maxwell.

"Well, if you are determined, we will go ahead, but my intention hereafter is to examine every darned step before I take it."

"We have gone out of the direct line, Max. See here, this is that No. 1, and we blundered almost into it. We will be more careful," said George, who could not help shuddering at the dreadful pit beyond, where they had so nearly fallen, and if they had gone down into that dreadful place no help was possible. They would have been dead before reaching the bottom.

Now they looked carefully in every direction and soon had passed several of the other lateral branches, which they found by examining the bottom and sides could never have been main passages, as there were no line ashes at the bottom of any of them, whereas the one where they were had several inches in thickness under foot.

How far they walked or how much time they took neither knew, though Maxwell judged from the lamps that they had been about nine or ten hours under ground or under water, when they came to a place where it was quite light. There was no device, no outlet of any description, nor could there be said to be light from any one spot, yet there was a diffused light all about them, as if, which was probably the case, the upper part at least of the passage they were traveling was of a sort of flinty volcanic glass, which allowed a few vertical rays of the sun to penetrate. There was nothing striking to notice along the roof, bottom or sides of the cavern, but it permitted them to walk a little faster, though by this time they were so tired that they could hardly have run had their lives depended upon it. The air was pure, though damp, and this was a great help to them. They sat down to rest and trim their lamps anew, and to eat and drink, wondering how long it might be before they could reach the end of this seemingly eternal road.



A pit so profound that they was no means of measuring its depth.

Refreshed they arose and continued and soon found that the path began to mount again, which appeared to them a sign that they were approaching the other island, and soon it grew so steep that they mounted it with great difficulty, though Maxwell found it less fatiguing than the descent or level ground had been, on account of his lame leg.

A few hours' steady climb, which had taken them again into complete darkness, brought them to the surface of the earth again, and they walked forth into the blinding sunshine, on the side of a cliff facing toward the south and several hundred feet above the sea level.

Below them was a sloping hillside, which met the sea, and it was, like all these islands, a mass of black desolation, arid and burning hot in the sunshine.

The two weary travelers went back into the mouth of the cave, which at this place was something like a hundred feet wide and tapering to a tunnel like shape in the back, which showed how the wind blew in there forever through the long passage. They saw by the sun that it was almost sunset, so they decided they had been almost twenty-four hours making that passage, and they decided to sleep now until morning, keeping watch and watch so that their lamps might not go out, and then begin their exploration of this island early. They slept well, and when the first rays of light shone over the ocean they were on the alert to begin their voyage of discovery.

George climbed to the highest peak and surveyed the island as well as he could, but there was no sign of life nor habitation, though he had heard the sailors on the ship tell of a lawless band of men who inhabited one of this group, and also of one man so dreadful and fiendish that he was hardly regarded as human.

This creature they said had been a malefactor and had escaped from justice in an open boat, and probably owing to the proverb that "the devil helps his own" he had reached this island alive. Years after a ship had stopped for water and found him there, and he told them of a place where they could get a supply, and then when they came there he told them he destroyed their boat and killed them all one by one as they returned. It was said that often ships would come there hoping to find water, and he would delude them with false hopes, kill the men or disable the boats or mislead the captains by telling them of movements of the currents which would cause their destruction, and when he saw the ship floating off on one of the treacherous, smooth and mysterious currents he would laugh and mock them as long as they could hear his voice.

Report said that he had obtained from one ship some seeds and potatoes, and had gathered drift and ashes and sand, and mingling them in a hollow in the island had made something like an acre of ground, which had produced thrifty vegetables, and after awhile the wretched man traded them off on ships for firearms and ammunition, and thus provided with arms, he slaughtered and murdered every one who came near him.

Other accounts told of another outlaw who had managed to reach another one of these islands with a small colony of men as vile and ferocious as himself, and here he established himself as king, and for a bodyguard he raised packs of bloodhounds. They subsisted on the stores they brought and the turtles. They used to spread out blankets at night, with a stone placed in the center, which caused the heavy deer to gather and drip down into vessels below, and so obtained their scanty supply of water.

All these piratical persons had long passed away, but still George and Maxwell remembered the stories and felt that it would be well to be cautious, they did not know what island they were on, nor who might inhabit it. Perhaps some of their own crew might be found here, living alone and deserted, and so they talked over all they had ever heard, and took all the precautions they could.

They at last took their way around the great cliff and soon found that there was no habitation on the center with high mountains of rock and scoria all around, though this depression was as barren and desolate as the island where they lived. The island was larger than their own, but as far as they could discover had no water and absolutely no vegetation, and they concluded after having been inhabited, and after a long search they were about returning to the cave to recommence their journey towards what have reached daylight again. The roof of his passage was perhaps ten feet high, and as we have said they could tell it looked as had been a chimney along which had passed a great heat, and they knew it must have been an outlet for some volcanic volcano. They walked along with more freedom, always looking out for the lateral openings, but did not see any, until suddenly Max, who walked always with a stout cane, cried out:

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Read The Evening Gazette.

HE WAS AT WATERLOO.

THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF GEN. DONALD M'LEOD.

He Was a Leader in the Canadian Insurrection of the Thirties, and Was Pursued Without Success by Gen. Scott—A Charmed Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Died in this city, at the advanced age of 100 years and 6 months, Gen. Donald McLeod, who some time ago was a very remarkable man. Remarkable not only for his great age, but for the almost incredible adventures through which he had passed. It is seldom that men who meet with the largest share of hardship and adventure live to great age, but Gen. McLeod was an exception in this respect. I was well acquainted with this remarkable man, and often conversed with him in regard to his early life. Some of these reminiscences which have never been published cannot fail to be of general interest.

Gen. McLeod was, as would be judged by his name, a Scotchman. He was born at Middle Rosse, near Aberdeen, and received a liberal education at Aberdeen university. His home was but a few miles from that of Lord Byron's family and the latter was often seen by young McLeod until he grew to manhood.

At the time of the war of 1812 between this country and Great Britain the general was more than 30 years old and a soldier in the regular British army. He fought with bravery at Lundy's Lane and several other battles of that notable struggle, and at its close was transported with the other British troops to the continent of Europe, and immediately engaged with Wellington in the masterly campaigns which crushed the power of the first Napoleon. He was actively engaged as captain of light hussars in all the battles preliminary to Waterloo, and took a brave part in that memorable contest.

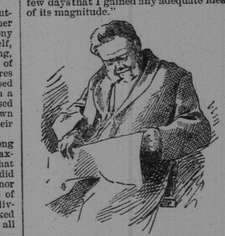
"Have you any vivid memories of these great battles?" I asked.

"Very vivid, indeed," he answered, "but the common soldier cannot judge much of what is going on. His vision is very limited. He is only taken up with the work before him, and has no time to reflect upon or contemplate the grand proportions of the conflict. So far as I can now remember, there was nothing peculiar in my part in the battle of Waterloo. It was the same old story of generalship of that power, one stationed on the "Poor House Flats," at the head of Avenue D; a second at Corlear's Hook; a third at the foot of Canal street in the North river; and the fourth at the foot of West Twenty-third street. By ingenious appliances they arranged for the conservation of energy during the periods of slack tides and for regulating the operations of the machinery to uniformity at all times. Then, for the utilization of the light, they proposed to erect four towers, each 250 or 300 feet high, constructed of skeleton iron work like the tower now standing at Hallett's Point. One was to be placed in Tompkins square; a second, in or near Madison square; a third, in St. John's park, and the fourth somewhere near the city hall. The angles of radiation of each light were carefully calculated, and the heights of the several towers regulated accordingly, so as to give the widest possible diffusion to the lights, the practical effectiveness of which was to be still further enhanced by a system of superimposed reflectors.

This plan was a bold one, and the boys had worked it out in all its details, with the thoughtful care of able engineers, and so good was it that its principal features are now practically employed in the lighting of an English city. The inauguration of the plant would have been expensive, each tower, it was computed, costing about $200,000, but still George demonstrated that the subsequent cost of operation would not exceed $50,000 per annum for the entire service.

The proposition, accompanied by an admirable set of illustrative drawings, ample explanatory matter and closely detailed calculation of cost, was presented to the board of aldermen in 1859. The livery stable keepers, gin sellers and ward heelers in that august body received no communication with shouts of laughter. The idea of lighting a city by electricity seemed intensely funny to them. "Fire water them, you mean," suggested one. "Damfino," replied another. They prayed at science, and laid the communication on the table. Business there was none, and it was thought it would be strange if there were not, coming as it did from three boys; but those boys were far ahead, in scientific knowledge, of the fellows who sat down upon them, and even had they offered nothing more than the germ of such a splendid idea, that germ was worthy of much more generous consideration than it received. The fact deserves to go into history that municipal lighting was first proposed for the city of New York, and that in the other fact that it was proposed by representative American boys, whose being ahead of their fellows was shown by very strange after all, since they were ahead of all the rest of the world.

JAMES H. CONNELLY.



GEN. M'LEOD.

A few years subsequent to the war with Napoleon, Gen. McLeod emigrated with his family to Canada, and at length brought up at the town of Perth, where he became editor and proprietor of the principal paper there. The despotic treatment of his fellow Scotchmen by the British officials in Canada called forth a just condemnation from his pen; and when at length the revolution of 1837-38 came, he was, by natural selection, made one of the most trusted leaders. As the rebellion grew in magnitude, he was given a major general's commission, and took part in the thickest of the fray. When the struggle became hopeless and the patriots were executed daily with great barbarity on every hand, he fled to the United States, and here immediately became the special object of search by the United States authorities. Gen. Scott, who had been his friend, was ordered to arrest him for violation of the neutrality laws; and our hero being fearful that, if he were captured, he would be delivered up to his merciless adversaries across the lakes, took every precaution to secrete himself. But Gen. Scott was not easily to be baffled; he hunted his man up and down the entire length of the frontier twice; and the second time, in Detroit, entirely won the day, and being assured that he would neither be delivered over to the British authorities nor severely punished here, Gen. McLeod gave himself up, and he was soon after released from custody. The history of this remarkable chase is as fascinating as a romance. The redoubtable Scotch general seemed to lead a charmed life.

At one place where it was thought he had stopped with a known sympathizer with the patriot cause, the Americans made a thorough search of the house. When they came to the second floor, the owner of the house showed them every apartment, and permitted them to search thoroughly until they came to the last one. "Here," said he, "is my old mother's room. It will probably not be worth your while to spend much time in searching it." And throwing open the door he showed the old lady in cap and gown, with her back to the door, busily engaged in knitting. The officers did not wish to search the room, and the general, who was thus disguised, was passed. This incident happened in what is now called the Franklin house in this city. At another time our hero rode in the boot of a stage coach for more than twenty miles with Gen. Scott, who was hunting him, in the body of the coach. It is unnecessary to add, perhaps, that the driver was a patriot sympathizer.

On still another occasion, when the pursuers of the general were close upon him, he overtook a negro who was making slow progress along the road with a large mule. The general was driving a fine team. A bargain was immediately struck and exchange made, on the condition that they should exchange overcoats and hats also, and that the negro should drive on at his best as the team could travel. The general's pursuers came up to the mule teamster; but seeing the carefully described cap of the general in the distance, they paid all attention to it; and when they came up to it, after a severe chase of several miles, and discovered the complexion of their prisoner, their chagrin was to be better imagined than described. They were baffled, and, returning in vain, sought for the driver of the mule.

Immediately upon the general's leaving Prescott a mob of Tories broke open his printing office and threw the type into the river, and burned the press. His faithful wife, with her four children, was left behind in a perfect horror of suspense. She did not know what she should do for daily sustenance, but, worse than all, she feared that harm had happened to her husband. At length, when he was released by the United States authorities, he sent for her to come to Cleveland, and here, in very destitute circumstances, he proceeded with the work of writing the only account which has ever been given of the causes which led to the bloody revolt. This little volume being put upon the market, sold with some readiness, and he was relieved from distress by the proceeds.

GEORGE A. ROBERTSON.

Hasty Marriages in England.

Sir John Lubbock's bank holiday act is not so conductive to unmixed good, according to a London clergyman, who says that since it became a law hasty marriages have largely increased, and who tells with horror of a scene in the east end recently where the marriage service was read over forty persons at once, at a charge of sevenpence halfpenny each.

Read The Evening Gazette.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

How Three Enthusiastic Boys Worked at It Thirty Years Ago.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The companies controlling the myriad of electric wires in our streets are still battling against having them put under ground, and as fast as one of their obstructive barriers is knocked away set up another. Their latest professed objection is that the buried pipes of the Steam Heating company leak steam and keep the ground about them so hot and damp that a subway system in it cannot be successfully operated. It will not be at all surprising if they eventually claim like disastrous influences from the contiguity of Calvinists and Baptists living near their lines. Surely they will if by so doing they can work delay in the burying of their wires.

Reverting to this matter recalls some interesting facts that have been lost sight of for a quarter of a century, but that are worthy of resurrection and retention in remembrance. New York was the first city in the world that it was proposed should be lighted by electricity, and the proposition was made by three brainy boys, then students in the New York college, neither of them 19 years old at the time. One of those boys, the leading spirit in the scheme, was Edward Hoffmeyer Boyer, now principal of Grammar School No. 9; another holds a prominent editorial position on the most widely circulated newspaper in New York, and the third is, as he has been for years, an official in the weighers' department of the New York custom house. The three lads were enthusiastic students of electricity and conducted most of their experiments together. One day Boyer suggested to his fellows the magnificent idea of devising a practicable plan for economically lighting New York by electricity. The incandescent light was not yet dreamed of, but they knew that the decomposition of carbon by the electric current would produce an intense light—such as everybody knows now when the "arc" light. They recognized before them the problems how to provide the current economically and how to distribute the light effectively, and on these they worked with purposeful patience for a couple of years. At length their scheme was perfected. The power they proposed to employ was the slow but certain and tremendous one of the rising and falling of the tide. They planned to have four enormous floats geared for the generating of that power, one stationed on the "Poor House Flats," at the head of Avenue D; a second at Corlear's Hook; a third at the foot of Canal street in the North river; and the fourth at the foot of West Twenty-third street. By ingenious appliances they arranged for the conservation of energy during the periods of slack tides and for regulating the operations of the machinery to uniformity at all times. Then, for the utilization of the light, they proposed to erect four towers, each 250 or 300 feet high, constructed of skeleton iron work like the tower now standing at Hallett's Point. One was to be placed in Tompkins square; a second, in or near Madison square; a third, in St. John's park, and the fourth somewhere near the city hall. The angles of radiation of each light were carefully calculated, and the heights of the several towers regulated accordingly, so as to give the widest possible diffusion to the lights, the practical effectiveness of which was to be still further enhanced by a system of superimposed reflectors.

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JAMES H. CONNELLY

Trade Per Head in Europe.

A Swiss financial journal publishes some interesting statistics relative to the trade of the different countries of Europe. From this account it appears Holland does the largest amount of trade per head of population. The extent of the Dutch Holland's commercial operations during the year totals up to 1,012 francs. After Holland, though at a very great distance, comes Switzerland with 510 francs per head of population. England is third in the list, with 421 francs, while France and Germany average about 100.—New York Telegram.

Tried and Proved.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial a good medicine. To my own case and others of the family." Lauratta Wing, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.

In preparing anonymous contributions for the newspapers always be sure to write only on neither side of the paper.

Constipation.

is nearly always induced by neglecting to keep the bowels regular, and is also a frequent sequal to dyspepsia or indigestion. Regulate the stomach and bowels by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which is certain to promptly relieve and ultimately cure the worst cases of constipation.

Fogg says that some of the people on the theatrical stage remind him of his liver, because they don't act worth a cent.

All scalp and skin diseases, dandruff falling of the hair, gray or faded hair may be cured by using that nature's true remedy, Hall's Hair Renewer.

It doesn't amount to anything, of course, but it's rather singular that a keen retort is usually made of blunt words.

A Terrible Ten Years.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the tortures of liver complaint for ten years. Four bottles of B. B. B. entirely cured her, making her like a new woman again, after other medicines had failed to relieve her.

What an awful destruction there would be if some man should happen to kick a hen as hard as he usually kicks at her.

A Severe Attack.

Miss Bella Elliot, of Pontypool, Ont., writes—"My brother and I were both taken ill with a severe attack of diarrhoea, having tried other remedies, we tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which gave immediate relief.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

American women are growing in muscular ability. Here is one recently reported to have run off with one of the canons of the church.

A Good Neighbor.

"Late last fall I was laid up in bed three days with a very severe attack of diarrhoea and vomiting. Nothing benefited me until my neighbor, Mrs. Dunning, recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and brought me a half bottle, which she had in her house. In three hours the vomiting was stopped, and I was able to sit up by night. I would not now think of using any other medicine." Columbus Hopkins, Hamilton, Ont.

An Indian schoolmaster has been driven out of the country for cruelty to pupils In other words, he has been shipped as a whaler.

Eminent physicians everywhere recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the most reliable remedy that can be had for colds, coughs, and all pulmonary disorders. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac; it is the best publication of the kind, and full of information.

A physician says that more wrinkles are from laughing than from worrying. Young women should remember this when they see a man's hat blow off and go whirling down the street.

What enhances the beauty of fine features more than a clear skin? Even plain features are made attractive by a good complexion. To secure this, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal. Price $1. Six bottles $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Cold weather ought to produce good feeling—everybody being then hand in glove, so to speak.

A Plain Statement.

All poisonous waste, and worn on matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. B. cleanses, opens and regulates these natural outlets for the removal of disease.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

STEAMERS.

International Steamship Co., Winter Arrangement.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK —FOR— BOSTON

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec. 17th, and until further notice, Steamer CLEOPATRA will leave Saint John every MONDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local for EASTPORT, and thence to BOSTON, direct; and the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK will leave St. John every THURSDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local), for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning, the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK will leave Boston every Monday morning for St. John, via Portland and Eastport; and the CLEOPATRA will leave Boston every Thursday morning for St. John, Calling at Eastport only.

H. W. CHISHOLM Agent.

NOTICE.

The New Brunswick Coffin and Casket Factory, 157 and 159 Brussels St.,

keeps a large stock of Coffins and Caskets on hand to select from, also, I have lately added Children's Enameled White Caskets finely finished.

Price List on application.

W. WASSON.

P. S.—Sole manufacturer of the

Double Washboard.

We have been running extra time to supply the demand for this article.

W. W.

Contract for Making Up Uniforms for Letter Carriers.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, Ont., "Printing and Supply Branch," and marked "Tender for Making Up Uniforms for Letter Carriers" at Halifax, St. John, N. B.; Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ont.; Winnipeg, and Victoria, B. C., will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1889, for Making up Letter Carriers' Uniforms to personal measurements of the Carriers requiring the same, and with material, certain of which will be furnished by the Department, according to the form of ten cut, at the above mentioned cities and elsewhere, as may from time to time be required by the Postmaster-General.

Information as to the estimated number of garments required to be made per annum at each of the cities herein named can be obtained from the Postmasters of the respective cities, and at the Post Office Department, Ottawa; and samples of the different articles of uniform to be made up are to be seen at the offices of the Postmasters of the cities named, and at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, at any of which information, if required, may be obtained.

The contract to continue in force for a term of four years, provided, and that the same be executed, as to prompt completion of the work, the quality of the material used, and the nature of the workmanship performed, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General.

The tender to state the price demanded for performing the work in the manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted the Contract shall duly execute, by the person or persons tender g for the price demanded, undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor or Contractors in the sum mentioned in the form of tender, for the faithful carrying out of the Contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above mentioned and at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, 24th January, 1889.

Separate Sealed Tenders will also be received from any one individual or firm for the SUPPLY of the whole of the Uniforms required for the Letter Carriers of the Dominion, upon the same terms and conditions as for the "Making up of Letter Carriers' Uniforms" above set forth.

In the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In the matter of the "Expropriation Act," and in the matter of those certain parcels or tracts of land hereinafter described.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been lodged in the office of the Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1888, a notice to the Registrar by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, stating his readiness to pay over to the persons entitled thereto, the sum of Twenty-four and fifty dollars, which, in his opinion, is sufficient compensation for the lands or property appropriated for the purposes of the erection of a beacon light at Dipper Harbor, in the County of St. John, New Brunswick, more fully described as follows, that is to say:

A lot and right of way situate in the parish of Musquash, in the County of St. John, N. B., and bounded as follows: to wit: Commencing at a point on the northwest side line of a grant on the eastern side of Dipper Harbor, made in the year 1836 to Hugh Campbell, and distant on said line from high water mark, 30 feet; thence south, twenty-nine degrees east, 100 feet; thence south, two degrees and thirty minutes east, 425 ft; thence south, twenty-three degrees west, 305 feet; thence south, sixty-six degrees west, 155 feet; thence south, fifty-four degrees west, 285 feet, or to the southerly boundary line crossing Campbell's Island, on a course of north sixty-five degrees west, and distant at right angles therefrom 160 feet from the extreme southerly point of said Island at high water mark; thence on said line north, sixty-five degrees west, 100 feet, to high water mark; thence, following the line of high water mark, generally, round the point of said Island, and northeasterly to the eastern end of the line crossing Campbell's Island, as aforesaid; thence on said line north, sixty-five degrees west, 12 feet; thence north, fifty-four degrees east, 385 feet, to the north corner of the Fish House; thence north, sixty-six degrees east, 158 feet, to a point near Daniel Campbell's well; thence north twenty-three degrees east, 305 feet; thence north twenty-five degrees and thirty minutes west, 440 feet, to the northwestern side line of the grant to Hugh Campbell, aforesaid, and thence on side line south, forty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west, 12 feet, or to the place of beginning, having a road of uniform width throughout from the present highway to the lighthouse of fifteen feet, and containing two roods and eighteen perches, more or less.

That Her Majesty Queen Victoria has acquired title to the land and premises aforesaid, described, under chapter "Thirty-nine of the Revised

MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL MATTERS.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

MASONIC ENGAGEMENTS.

January, 1889.

Meetings will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Germain street, during the month of January, at 8 o'clock in the evening, as follows:

Tuesday, 1st—St. John's Lodge, No. 2.
Thursday, 3rd—New Brunswick Royal Arch Chapter.
Friday, 4th—Albion Lodge, No. 1.
Tuesday, 8th—Hibernia Lodge, No. 3.
Wednesday, 9th—Encampment of St. John, K. T.
Thursday, 10th—New Brunswick Lodge, No. 22.
Monday: 14th—St. John Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Special Convocation.
Wednesday, 16th—Carleton Royal Arch Chapter.
Thursday, 17th—Union Lodge of Portland, No. 18.

STORM COMING.

Storm signal No. 3 was ordered up at noon today, indicating a heavy gale at first from a south easterly direction.

HE WILL KEEP HIS EYE OPEN.

Lately a good deal of coal has been taken from the I. C. R. sheds by certain persons living around that vicinity. A day watchman has been appointed to guard the sheds.

NO COASTING ALLOWED.

The festive small boy and the hand sled are meeting with very little encouragement now-a-days. Yesterday several policemen made numerous captures and the police station is adorned with the spoil.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON.

At noon yesterday a barn attached to Hugh Hamilton's house, corner of Brunswick and Smythe streets, was discovered on fire and thoroughly gutted. The firemen by a great effort saved Mr. Hamilton's house, which with Henry Lowell's house was in great danger.

CONCERT IN PORTLAND.

The members of Miss May L. Roberts elocution class will give a recital in aid of the organ fund, in the Portland Baptist Church to-night. The varied and pleasing exercises of the class will be interspersed with songs and duets by the Misses Duncan, Mrs. Salmon, Miss McInnis, Mr. Austin and others.

IN THE POST OFFICE CORRIDOR.

Mr. Willis is probably not aware that the Arabs that infest the post office corridor persist in insulting ladies and children who are obliged to visit the place, when they can do so without attracting the attention of the officials. There is just one way to abate this nuisance, and that should be adopted at once.

SHODDYNAGGIAN.

The largest boot ever made is on exhibition at the American Rubber store, Charlotte street this afternoon. Its length from toe to heel is about 30 inches, length of leg about five feet, weight in the vicinity of 100 pounds. When the party for whom it was built arrives in the city he will take lodgings in the Lansdowne rink, which he will enter on all fours.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

For some time past a report has been in circulation in Portland to the effect that Officer Laskey charged a woman one dollar for carrying a message for her. This report having come to the ears of Chief of Police Rawlings he, last evening suspended the officer in question pending an investigation. The circumstances as alleged by Mrs. Huey (the woman in the case) and related by a Sun reporter are as follows:—A child belonging to Mrs Huey died and she asked officer Laskey to call on John Chamberlain, undertaker and request him to call at the house. The officer, Mrs. Huey alleges, conveyed her message and charged her one dollar for the same and afterwards wanted to charge her another dollar for notifying Rev. L. G. Stevens of the death.—Sun.

Mrs. Huey called at the Police Office this morning and denied the statement that Officer Laskey charged money for his services. She said that she persuaded the officer to take the money.

An investigation, however, will be held by the police committee.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The meeting held in Centenary church last evening was presided over by J. McA. Hutchings, who announced that the Sunday school Christmas offering was over $182.

Rev. Mr. Brewer presented the missionary report. The Methodist church of Canada has raised some $18,000 more than in the previous year and had gained some 10,000 members, a fair proportion of these upon mission fields. Of the $2189 contributed to missions last year by the St. John district, Centenary church gave $1136. Of this the Sabbath school gave $383 and the Woman's missionary society $195. The pastor hoped the present year would not be less successful.

Remarks followed by Rev. S. Evans and Rev. S. R. Dunn. Music was furnished by the choir during the evening. Rev. Dr. Pope, who offered the opening prayer, pronounced the benediction that closed the meeting.

A very successful missionary meeting was held last night in the Methodist church at Fairville. The attendance was quite good. The choir rendered some excellent music. Rev, Mr. Rice presided and the speeches of Revs. Charles Paisley, president of conference. T. J. Dienstadt, and Dr. Wilson were appropriate to the occasion. The meetings in this church are always of an interesting character, and the one of last night was no exception to the rule.

WEDDING IN FREDERICTON.

Yesterday was a gala day with the creme de la creme of Fredericton society, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Bessie Temple, youngest daughter of Mr. Temple, M. P. for York, and W. Forester, of the Bank of B. N. A. in that city. The ceremony was performed by his lordship the metropolitan, assisted by his lordship the Bishop Coadjutor Kingdon and sub-dean Rev. F. Alexander. When the bridal party entered, the church was filled. The bride wore a magnificent dress of white and silver brocade with train; skirt of Bengaline, trimmed with lace and orange blossoms, a veil of tulle, no jewelry, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. She looked charming in her beautiful bridal robes. The bridesmaids were the little Misses Hilyard, May and Edith, nieces of the bride, Miss Bell Dever of St. John, Miss Gardiner of Boston, and Miss Bessie Jack of Fredericton.

The bridegroom, who looked smilingly happy, had the support of Mr. A. J. Glazebrook, of the Bank of B. N. A., St. John. The bride was given in marriage by her father, the choir sang music suitable for the occasion, and as the party left the church, the organ, at the touch of Prof. Bristowe, pealed forth the wedding march.

After the ceremony a splendid collation was served at Mr. Temple's residence, Mr. and Mrs. Forester receiving many hearty congratulations. They left for their wedding tour be special train to connect with the Boston train at Fredericton Junction, the arrangements having been kindly made by Mr. Cram, on an extended wedding tour.

The bride's presents were numerous and costly, some of the finest of them coming from Mr. Forester's friends in England.

ST. JOHN AND PORTLAND.

Some Interesting Facts About the Two Cities.

The report of the Commissioners of Union, besides the scheme proposed, contains an exhaustive review of the finances of both cities, of which the following is a summary:

That the bounded debt of the city of St. John is much in excess of that of the city of Portland.

That the St. John assets are largely in excess of the debt, while Portland's assets barely cover her liabilities.

That the St. John debt (east side) was largely contracted for street, sewers and other public improvements which are nearly if not quite completed.

No increase but a large decrease has been made in the debt during the past five years.

That the continuation of public improvements in Portland must decrease its liabilities.

That the income from her general revenues and common lands of St. John are sufficient to meet the expenses of the city government, including contributions of public service) and to provide interest for the "old city debt."

That the Portland general revenues are sufficient to meet the interest on the city debt and a portion of the salaries of its officers.

That the sewerage and water commissioners for St. John (east) and Portland annually collect from the rate payers of both cities the sum sufficient to sustain the water supply and pay the interest on the debentures.

That a portion of the cost of water supply in St. John (west) is paid out of the revenues from the western common lands and fisheries, the balance being assessed upon the water consumers and the rate payers.

That the cost of all other public services in both cities including schools and sewerage, are provided for in the annual assessments.

That the rate of assessment in Portland is greater than in St. John (east), and the rate in St. John (east), exceeds that of St. John (west). The rate in St. John (west) is favorably affected by the right of the inhabitants to use a portion of the revenues from the western common lands for departmental purposes.

That a rate of assessment only one cent on $100 in excess of the assessment rate charged against the ratepayers of St. John (east) if charged against the combined properties and income of the two cities, would secure a sum equal to the combined taxes of both cities in 1888, such an assessment would be a reduction of eleven cents on $100 in Portland and an increase of twenty-seven cents on $100 in St. John (west).

That the increased rate of assessment in St. John (west) which would result from merging all city properties and incomes, entitles the west side to special consideration, which your commissioners suggest should take the form of large public improvements at the expense of the whole city.

That the public improvements continuously made in Portland for several years have led to the increase shown in the debt from year to year.

That no extensive expenditures have been made in St. John (west side) and therefore no increase has been made in the debt.

That much needed public improvements in St. John (west) would increase the debt bearing on that part of the city.

The scheme of union together with the report of the commissioners will be printed for information of the electorate.

Brevities.

None of the Students of Kings College, Windsor, are on the sick list.

Major Markham is shipping a cargo of blast furnace manganese to Carnegie Bros. & Co. of Pittsburg, Penn., for use in their steel furnaces.

Ald. Jordan and Mr. John P. Macintyre were appointed auditors of the water and sewerage commission accounts at the meeting of the city council, yesterday.

The funeral of the late Harvey Charles Brigstocke, which took place yesterday, was attended by a large concourse of sympathetic friends. The service in Trinity Church was conducted by the Rev. Canon Deveber and Rev. A. J. Gellmer.

One of the oldest citizens of St. John is removed by the death of Mr. John Wilkins, who died at his residence on Haymarket Square, yesterday afternoon, at the age of 86 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

The quarterly meeting of the W. C. T. U's. of St. John, Portland, Fairville and Carleton will be held in Union Hall, Portland, to-morrow at 3.30 p. m. A public meeting will be held in the evening.

Coming Events.

Ball at Government house, Fredericton, to-night.

Prof. Morley's organ recital, Mission church, to-morrow evening.

Miss May L. Roberts' class recital, Portland Baptist Church, this evening.

Adjourned meeting, Opera House Co., A. O. Skinner's, 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Annual meeting, St. John W. C. T. U., at Y. M. C. A., rooms, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Othello and its author, Rev, L. G. Macneill, St. Andrew's church school room, this evening.

A Locomotive on Legs is the subject of Rev. Mr. Dunn's lecture in the Centenary church, this evening.

St. John Building Society.

This morning the meeting of the St. John Building Society convened according to notice, and a special case was submitted and agreed to by parties interested, such case to be entered on motion paper and argued at the coming Hilary Term of the Supreme Court at Fredericton. The matter stands adjourned until after the Court en Banc has finished its business.

Imperial Federation.

A meeting of the St. John branch of the Imperial Federation League will be held at the office of G. Herbert Lee Esq., to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. A full meeting is desired as matters of importance will be considered, among others the propriety of securing Mr. Parkin to address a public meeting at an early day.

Personal.

O. Smith and wife, Kingston, Kent, Co., and Walter Pike, Calais, are at the Victoria.

Mr. Al. Reading, late of the "Sun" office, leaves to-night for Ashville, North Carolina for the benefit of his health.

Portland Police Court.

There was no business before the Portland Police Court this morning.

City Police Court.

One protectionist was let go.

If you wish a fine imported Havana cigar, three for a quarter mild or strong, call at Louis Green's, 59 King street; satisfaction guaranteed.

During the session of the Parnell commission yesterday, O'Keeffe, cashier of the Castle Island branch of the National Bank, deposed that Timothy Horan, treasurer of the league at Castle Island, had an account with them and passed checks there drawn by Kenny, member of parliament. Hanley, agent of an estate in Thurles, also testified. He was positive many farmers were forced to join the league because of terrorism, which, he said, injured trade everywhere.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

At the St. Andrews rink yesterday the Milligan medal was won by John Miller with 13 points. The next highest scores were made by A. L. Law, F. P. C. Gregory and A. Watson, each of whom scored 12.

* * *

The competition between the city and county of St. John vs. all comers was continued last evening at the Thistle Rink. S. W. Milligan's rink (native born) defeated that skipped by R. A. Courtenay 17 to 8, and George Morrison, jr., (native born) was beaten by James Kennedy, the score being 21 to 6.

* * *

The maritime bonspiel will begin at Halifax on Tuesday. The St. John curlers leave for Halifax on Monday next.

* * *

Duncan C. Ross offers to wrestle Dufur and Graham one hour each on the same evening and further agrees to throw each man five times or forfeit the match. Match to be for any part of $1000.

* * *

The St. Andrews club have chosen the following skips to compete for the Jones cup: Simeon Jones, A. O. Skinner, John White, G. F. Fisher, G. A. Kimball, H. V. Cooper, A. Finlay, J. T. Hartt, Geo. W. Jones, W. S. Barker, G. L. Slipp, A. Watson, M. L. Harrison, S. S. Deforest, J. W. Thomas, W. A. Stewart, W. C. Whittaker, F. O. Allison, J. B. Hegan, A. S. Hay, A. L. Law, H. A. McKeown, D. McClelland and A. C. Jardine.

The annual match between the St. Andrews and Thistle curling clubs of this city will take place on Saturday.

* * *

A six days swimming match was begun at Boston Monday last. At 9 o'clock Tuesday evening the second day's racing the swimming match closed witli Miss Beckwith still in the lead by a long distance, her score being 12 miles 12 laps, against 8 miles 39 laps scored by three opponents, the last of whom is Miss Dyaz.

* * *

Patsey Cardiff has signed articles to fight Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist of California, in April. The fight will be to finish with small gloves, at the rooms of the California Athletic Club, San Francisco. The winner will receive $2500, and the loser $500. Under the articles the men are prohibited from engaging in any previous fight without permission of the club. Cardiff has gone into active training. He says a finish fight is his forte, and he expects to win.

* * *

Yale is happy because Caldwell is going to stoke this year's University crew. Caldwell is regarded as one of the best stokers Yale ever had being cool, strong-headed and wiry. The rest of the crew have set in the Yale boat before, and will doubtless do great execution. Thompson, the coxwain of last year's boat will again steer the blues, and he intends to have his men in front all the time after the word.

Provincial Notes.

Richibucto has a gambling den where large sums are won and lost.

The society for the prevention of cruelty has started a branch at Springhill, N. S.

The house of David McCombe, East Port Medway, N. S., was, together with its contents totally consumed by fire on Saturday last.

It is thought that Captain Welling wife and daughter, of Amherst, were passengers on the ship Antoinette, wrecked on Nantucket shoals.

Arthur Campbell, of Mahone Bay, N. S. lost a gold watch over Humphrey's wharf, Halifax, the other day, while in the act of tying a boat to the wharf. The watch was worth $80.

A. W. Clark, general trader, of Welsford, N. B., has assigned to A. J. Babang, of Moncton. His liabilities are estimated at $5,000; assets about $3,000. There are some preferences.

Mr. P. J. Palmer of Dorchester is proceeding with the construction of a schooner to be of about 75 tons register, for the coasting trade. She is to be commanded by Capt. John A. Palmer.

The report that arrangements have been perfected for the establishment of a newspaper at Campbellton, under the management of Messrs. Bruce McDougall and Hazen McCarthy, lacks confirmation.

The Chelsea, Mass, Leader publishes a general write-up of that city, including a number of excellent illustrations. The latter were all drawn and prepared for the press by Mr. John Sturgis, formerly of Moncton.

A stage traveller from St. Martins says that it is supposed by some, that the mails are transported between that place and St. John at a speed of seven miles an hour, but he thinks seven hours a mile would be nearer correct.

Three American schooners, bound from Port Williams, lost about 17,000 feet lumber from deck on passage.

Bark Southern Belle, Durkee, at New York, 28th inst, from Turk's Island, reports had strong northerly gales; broke two topsail yards and lost and split sails.

Three American schooners, bound from Port Williams, lost about 17,000 feet lumber from deck on passage.

Bark Southern Belle, Durkee, at New York, 28th inst, from Turk's Island, reports had strong northerly gales; broke two topsail yards and lost and split sails.

Joseph McGill, of Shelburne, N. S., is building two large schooners, companion vessels to the C. H. Tupper, which was first in the government service, and more recently sold for use in the seal fisheries of the Pacific. The vessel will be launched about April 1st.

Sadie Davison, formerly of Sackville, who was reported as missing has been found in a south end boarding house in Halifax, where she had applied for protection, the proprietress having taken compassion on her. Her father was communicated with and she has gone home with him.

One of the boys writes to the Moncton Times: A new enterprise is contemplated at Kent Junction. The gum crop in this locality has assumed such formidable proportions that a rubber factory at that place is among the near probabilities, under the able supervision of C. B. Malcolm.

The municipal council of Northumberland having decided that the Scott Act is a failure on the Miramichi, and appointed a committee to circulate petitions for its repeal, the temperance, or prohibition organizations are determined to hold the fort if possible. The fight will, no doubt be a warm one.

At the last Methodist minsteral association meeting at Portage La Prairie, Man., Rev. W. W. Colpitts of Nepawa read a paper on Baptism, from a historical and scriptural standpoint. He was tendered a vote of thanks, coupled with a request for the publication of the paper. Rev. M. Colpitts is a New Brunswicker.

Last week Officer McDonald, of Amherst, arrested Clarence Steelman, a lad about 15 years of age, charged with breaking into W. P. Louther's house at Amherst Head, and stealing $40.00 in cash. He was up before Stipendiary Chapman on Monday for examination, but was sent back to jail to await further evidence.

There was quite a blaze at Charlottetown on Monday, the Cameron Block being considerably damaged by fire. The closet in the "Bijou" restaurant, and in which the fire started, contained, in addition to the clothing therein, about $40 in cash. The stock was insured for $300, but the loss is much greater. The stock in a number of stores was considerably damaged by water.

J. Harris & Co.'s Car Works.

Extensive improvements are being made in the car works of Messrs. James Harris & Co., which when completed will make their establishment one of the most notable in Canada. Their new erecting shop, which will be a combination of their mill and paint shop, will be 705 feet long, and 27 feet wide, with 17 feet posts. Their mill adjoining, is 226 feet long and 90 feet wide, and will contain all their machinery in present use with several new machines, some of which have already come to hand. Adjoining their mill is the new engine house containing a 150 horse power steam engine manufactured by themselves, and the boiler house adjacent, which is built of brick and is fire proof, is supplied with a boiler, also made by themselves, 19 feet long, 5 feet in diameter and containing 50 4 inch tubes. The mill is filled with new line shafting, much heavier and stronger than that formerly used. The stack is octagon in shape, 8 feet in diameter at the base, 6 feet at the top, 80 feet high, built on piles driven 16 feet into the ground and covered with a massive granite base. Their new dry kiln is 80 feet long by 28 feet wide. It is supplied with a Sturtevant blower and engine with heating radiator attached to the blower. It's drying capacity will be equal to 45,000 feet of the greenest lumber every four days. The lumber goes into one end of the building on trucks on which it leaves it at the other and is thus conveyed to the erection building, thus saving in handling and cartage several thousand dollars annually.

Aside from these buildings Messrs. Harris & Co., have recently erected a three story edifice, 80x45 feet, the basement of which is divided into two rooms, one used as a carpenters fitting shop and the other fitted with a machine capable of punching all kinds of car work. The first flat is used for pattern and dressing shops and the second as store rooms for castings and the third for storing patterns for car work. The building has in its centre an elevator of one ton capacity, and tramways lead from the structure to the erecting shop for the transmission back and forth of castings &c. In their machine shop they have an improved axle lathe with a capacity of 14 axles per day of ten hours, which does much better work than has hitherto been done by the ordinary lathe. In the basement there is a hydraulic wheel press which presses on or takes off 80 car wheels per day, also one wheel boring machine with a capacity of 24 wheels per day. The axle lathe, punching machine and wheel press were made by Geo. Bertram & Son, Dundas, Ont. Messrs Harris & Co's, car wheels are known all over the Dominion and their orders are oonstant and large. They use the best Salisbury charcoal pig iron, manufactured by Barnum Richardson, of which they have several hundred tons in stock. Of this iron they are now melting 22 tons per day.

County Court.

The jury in the case of Kane vs. the City of Portland yesterday afternoon returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $108.01. The court then adjourned sine die.

MACAULAY BROS. & Co.

61 and 63 King St.

THE FIRST IN THE MARKET.

The New Shower Proof Paramatta Circulars and Langtry Dolmans.

They are just what has been wanted for years.

Viz, a garment for Rain or Fog, and still as well adapted for travelling or dust cloak.

This want they fill in every respect:

Durable because the Seams are all Stitched;

WATERPROOF without any Appearance of Rubber;

Soft and Pliable, hang on the figure like all wool material.

ALL SIZES NOW IN STOCK.

Macaulay Bros. & Co.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE Jan. 22nd, 1889.

500 Bbls Golden Eagle,
375 " Daisy,
375 " Golden Star,
250 " Walzen,
250 " Purity,
125 " Vendome,
250 " Snowball,
100 " Manitoba,
150 " Minnehaha,
300 " Golden Lion,
200 " Corn Meal,
100 " Standard Oatmeal,
160 " Roller "
40 " Pot Barley.

W. F. HATHEWAY,

17 and 18 South Wharf.

BIRTHS.

GIROUARD—At Moncton, on the 26th Jan., the wife of E. Girouard, barrister, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—At North Brookfield, N. S., on the 19t Jan., the wife of Alfred Johnson, of a son.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON-SENTELL—At the residence of the bride's father, Vancouver, B. C., by the Rev. E. Robson, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Kenedy, John Johnston to Miss Lottie C., youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Sentell, formerly of Loch Lomond, St. John County.

GLENCROSS-CARRUTHERS — At the manse, Kingston, Kent Co., on Jan. 29th, by the Rev. William Hamilton, G. M. Glencross to Jessie Carruthers, both of Main River.

SAN PIERRE-FLYNN—At Shediac, on the 28th Jan., by the Rev. Father Maussy, Thomas San Pierre, of Cocagne, N. B., to Carsie Flynn, of St. John.

DIED.

WHEATON—In Carleton, on the 29th January, Margaret, wife of Ephraim Wheaton, in the 64th year of her age.

☞Funeral from her late residence, King street, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

WILKINS—At his residence, Haymarket Square, on January 30th, John Wilkins, Esq., in the 86th year of his age.

☞Funeral from his late residence, Haymarket Square, on Saturday, at 2.30 p. m.

TUFTS—At Long Beach, St. Martins, N. B., on the 7th January, Richard Tufts, aged 90 years, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their sad loss. His end was peace.

WILBUR—At East Kingston, New Hampshire on Dec. 28th, of consumption, Mr. Wesl ey A Wilbur, second son of John and Margaret Wilbur, of Lutes Mountain, Moncton, N. B., aged 30 years.

PARRY—At Dorchester, on Jan. 18th, at the residence of his father-in-law, E. C. Palmer, of consumption, S. J. Parry, a native of Charlestown, Mass., aged 22 years, leaving a widow and one child.

JOURNAL OF SHIPPING

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED.

Jan 31—Stmr Dunara, 1141, Dixon, from London via Halifax, S Schofield & Co, mdse.

Sch A P Emerson, 231, Day, from Gloucester, B C Elkin, bal.

Sch D W B, 120, McLean, from New York, D J Purdy, coal.

CLEARED.

Jan 30—Sch Irene, Cameron, for Boston.

Jan 31—Sch Valdare, 99, Farris, for New York.

Canadian Ports.

CLEARED.

At Halifax, 29th inst, bark Mary Hasbruck Ludwigs, for Boston.

British Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Penarth, 26th inst, ship Sardinian, LeBlanc from Liverpool; ship Larnica, Boyd, from Havre.

At Cardiff, 27th inst, ship Asiana, Gray, from Rouen; 28th, ship Arklow, Farmer, from London.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Caneinas, 22nd inst, brigt Trygve, O'Neill, from Havana.

At Gauntanamo, 16th inst, bark Oseway, Anderson, from Barbados for Del Breakwater.

At Havana, 22nd inst, sch Hattie Turner, Glass, from Calais; 24th, sch Lillian, Hamilton, from Port Williams.

At Montevideo, Dec 25th, barx Wm Gordon, McKellar, from Newport; Dec 28th, bark Claribel Murchison, from New York; Dec 30th, bark Vibilia, Beveridge, from Bridgewater.

At New York, 28th inst, ship Lydia, Perry, from Antwerp; bark Southern Belle, Durkee, from Turks Island; Nimbus, Smith, from Antwerp; Jas Martin, Fleming, from Havana; schr Genius, Crane, hence.

At Pascagoula, 24th inst, bark Mark Twain, Melvin, from Barbados.

At Portland, 22nd inst, bark Hecla, McDougall, from Algoa Bay.

At Sourabaya, Dec 22nd, bark Stratholm, from Philadelphia.

At Perth Amboy, 26th inst, ship Vandalia, Coonan, from New York.

CLEARED.

At Pascagoula, 19th inst, bark Maitland, for Buenos Ayres.

At Philadelphia, 28th inst, ship Cashier, Telfer, for Havre.

At New York, 28th inst, bork Dunveran, Steven, for Batavia.

SAILED.

From Fortress Monroe, 27th inst, barks Annie Burrill, from Rio Janeiro for Boston, and Maiden City, Humphrey, from Liverpool for this port.

From Hart Island, 26th inst, barks Noel Knowlton, for Buenos Ayres; Falmouth, Merriam, for Dublin; brigt Sarah Wallace, Holder, and schr Harvester, Whelpley, for this port.

From Boothbay, 26th inst, sch Frank & Willie, for New Haven.

From Matanzas, 25th inst, brigt Arbutus, Fritz, for Neuvitas.

From New York, 27th inst, barks Dunstaffnage, for Shanghai; Kedron, for Rouen and Havre, for Buenos Ayres; 28th, ship Constance, for Hong Kong.

From Ghent, 28th inst, ship Rhine, Macumber, for New York.

From Salem, 28th inst, schrs Sarah Hunter, and Annie W Akers, for this port.

From Havana, 23rd inst, sch Mildred J McLean, Munson, for South of Hatteras.

Spoken.

Bark Lillie Soullard, from Barbados, and ordered to Boston, Jan 28th, 20 miles S by E of the Highlands.

Memoranda.

Passed New London, 27th inst, schr Sarah Godfrey, Hogan, from New York for San Juae del Norte.

Passed up Del Breakwater, 28th inst, bark supposed Sodium, Manson, from Dieppe for Philadelphia.

Disasters, Etc.

Bark Christina, Bloys, at Lobos de Afuera for the United Kingdom or Continent, has been burned with a part of her cargo of guano.

Barbados, Jan 7—Schr Atwood, McCrae, from Port Williams, lost about 17,000 feet lumber from deck on passage.

Bark Southern Belle, Durkee, at New York, 28th inst, from Turk's Island, reports had strong northerly gales; broke two topsail yards and lost and split sails.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

STEAMERS.

Ulunda, at London, sailed Jan 22.
Capulet, from Hamburg, sailed Jan 13.
Neto, at Fleetwood, sailed Dec 18.

SHIPS.

Friedrich, in port at London, Nov 1st.
Henry, at Montevideo, in port Dec 26.

BARQUES.

Maiden City, from Fortress Monroe, Jan 21.
Ocean, from Londonderry, sld Dec 16th.
Graigallon, from London, sailed Dec 7.
Countess of Dufferin, from Belfast, sld Nov 1.
Ella Moore, from Belfast sailed Dec 1.
Active, from ——
Martin Luther, from Leith via Rio Janeiro, sailed Oct 23.
Havelock, from ——
Arklow, at Liverpool, sailed Dec 20th.
Rum, at Dublin, sailed Jan 13th.
Orontes, at Rio Janeiro, in port Dec 12
Alfhild, from ——
Veritas, from Cette via New York, sld Dec 22.

BRIGANTINES.

Myrtle, at Buenos Ayres, in port Nov 5.
Sarah Wallace, from New York, cld Jan 22.
Belle Star, at Dublin, in port Nov 11.

PUBLIC MEETING.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council a meeting of the aldermen representing wards in that part of the city of St. John on the eastern side of the harbor will be held on Monday, the fourth day of February next, at three of the clock in the afternoon at the city court room, in the Court House.

At this meeting an opportunity will be given to petitioners for and against the proposed extention of mains for water supply to Lake Lattimer, under act of last session and to the public interested, to be heard before this committee.

HENRY J. THORNE, Mayor.
Chairman of Committee.

Mayor's office.
30 January, 1889.

St. John and Digby and Annapolis

Stmr LANSDOWNE

WILL LEAVE WHARF, REED'S POINT, ST JOHN, EVERY

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

at seven o'clock, local time, and return same day.

Freight received at warehouse daily up to five p. m.

J. H. HARDING,
Agent Dept. Marine.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of the late Stephen Kent Foster will present the same, duly attested, to

GEO. E. FAIRWEATHER,
Executor.

Jan'y 30, 1889. 67 Prince William Street.

Steamboats and Wharf Properties

FOR SALE.

THE UNION LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY offers for sale, separately or en bloc, the following Steamboat property, comprising:

The splendid Side-wheel Steamer DAVID WESTON, 552 tons register, The "Queen" of the River St. John, and one of the very fastest and best equipped river steamers in Canada; cost over $40,000 to build.

The fine steamer ACADIA (Side-wheel), 291 tons register; well known as a staunch, fast steamer, and ranking as second only to the D. WESTON on River St. John.

The good steamer SOULANGES (Side-wheel), 200 tons register; an excellent Freight Boat, and comfortably fitted and furnished for Passengers also.

Included with these Steamers are a number of Skiff Boats at various points along the river, for passenger and mail service; also, certain other facilities coupled with charter rights, privileges and good will.

The subscriber is also authorized, on behalf of an estate, which must be closed, to offer for sale—

The Freehold Wharf Property in the city of Fredericton, N. B., commonly known as the Union Line Wharf, including the two large warehouses thereupon,

Also the Wharf and Block Property at Sand Point, Carleton, comprising Corporation lots Nos. 11 and 12, held under lease from the city of St. John at the annual rental of $12 each.

This latter property includes the slip, with blocks, wharf, dwelling house, carpenter shop and blacksmith shop.

This is the presentation of an unusual opportunity for securing an old established smooth-running business, and in view of the opening of the Short Line early in the coming season this river service may be expected to receive a large development, and is rare chance for persons possessing some capital.

The Steamer and Wharf Properties will be sold free from any debt or encumbrance. Arrangements may be made for having part of the purchase money remain on mortgage, and also for some of the present owners to retain their interest if desired.

These three steamers have been well maintained and kept up and are in good general order, the Boilers and Engines particularly so. Extensive repairs having been made to each of the Steamers last year a comparatively small outlay upon the hulls will place them in complete order for the next season's service.

If not disposed of by private sale prior to WEDNESDAY, 20th February prox., the above properties will on that day be offered for sale at public auction at Chubb's Corner, in the City of St. John, at 12 o'clock noon.

R. B. HUMPHREY.
47 Main street, Indiantown.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Bank of Montreal on behalf of themselves and all other Creditors of George McLEOD who shall contribute to the expense of this suit,

Plaintiffs.

and

GEORGE McLEOD AND GEORGE K. McLEOD.

Defendants.

Before His Honor the Judge in Equity, the 29th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1889.

TO GEORGE McLEOD and GEORGE K. McLEOD, the above named Defendants, their Attorneys Clerks, Servants and Agents: You and each of you are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded under the penalty of $4,000 to be levied on your lands, goods and chattels, and also of imprisonment; to desist henceforth, altogether and absolutely, from selling, transferring or in any way disposing of any of the lands, logs, lumber, goods, ships, or other property purported to be conveyed to said George K. McLeod, or to persons in trust for him, by said George McLeod in the month of March, A. D., 1887. Also for receiving, assigning or in any way disposing of the earnings of the ships "William Gordon," "Bessie Markham," "Dunvegan," "McLeod," and from collecting in or paying out, or distributing any of the moneys collected upon the accounts due the said George McLeod, and assigned to said George K. McLeod, or in any way disposing of the proceeds of the said property, until order shall be made to the contrary.

Given under my hand the 29th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1889.

A. L. PALMER,
J. S. C.

WELDON & McLEAN,
Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

Shad and Gaspereaux NETS.

JUST RECEIVED:

3 Cases Above Nets.

W. H. THORNE & CO.

Market Square.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year. 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Intercolonial, Eastern Extension and Windsor Branch Railways.

TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to Chief Superintendent I. C. R., Moncton, and marked on the outside "Tender for Timber, &c.," will be received until SATURDAY, 16th February, 1889, for all or any part of the timber or lumber referred to in a specification dated January 25th, 1889, and which can be obtained at all leading stations.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., Jan'y 28th, 1889.

ST. JOHN BOLT and NUT CO.

Manufacture mild STEEL RIVETS fully equal, if not superior, to the best Scotch Rivets.

P. O. Box 454.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE

—OF—

LINENS and COTTONS,

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON desire to inform the public that their Annual Spring Sale of LINENS and COTTONS will commence TODAY.

JANUARY 11th, and will continue ONE MONTH.

We are opening immense quantities of Linen Goods, such as

Damask D'Oyleys, Napkins, Table Cloths, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, TOWELS and TOWELLING.

Bleached and Cream Damask Tabling, Bleached Cloths, Fringed; Cream Cloths, Fringed; Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, White Cottons; Night Shirt Cottons; English Long Cloth.

QUILTS. QUILTS.

N. B.—Sheets, Napkins, Slips, Cloths and Towels "Hemmed Free of Charge."

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

THE LARGEST RUBBER BOOT IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured by the American Rubber Co., Boston, specially for us.

Can be seen on exhibition in Front of our Building.

This Boot was awarded First Prize at the Cincinatti Exhibition held recently.

☞Call and Inspect it.

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