

MR. MERCIER'S LAST ADIEU.

Lieut. Governor Chapleau's Farewell Visit to the Dying Man.

An Affecting Scene at the Meeting of the Two Rivals in the Sick Room—The Apostolic Benediction.

(Montreal Star, 25th Sept.)

"Mr. Mercier is still alive," is the inevitable answer to all enquiries brought about in this wise: Arthur Dandaneau, meeting Messrs. Lomer Gouin and Rudolphe Lemieux, intimated that the Lieut.-governor was anxious to call upon Mr. Mercier if the visit could be satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Mercier was informed of the desire of his old-time rival, and he stated at once that he would be greatly pleased to see Mr. Chapleau, and his honor walked to the bed and grasping the two hands of the dying man, each looked in the other's eyes for a few moments without a word being uttered. The scene was an impressive one. Mr. Chapleau broke the silence by stating, "My dear Mercier, I did not wish to pass through Montreal without calling to see you, to ask you not to give up courage; to hope on as long as life remains."

After some further conversation, the governor remarked that life was short, he realized that the ordeal was too trying for Mr. Mercier, and he would as I am calmly awaiting death. This son took up the sick man's hand to bid him good-bye, but Mr. Mercier remarked, "This farewell is too cold. Let me embrace you," and for a few moments the two apostles embraced each other, and both were weeping. This was the heartrending adieu of the two rivals. Mr. Mercier fell back upon his couch, and Mr. Chapleau walked slowly away. Mr. Mercier spoke calmly throughout, and the governor said: "My friend, we have had some violent encounters together and fate has willed it that we should have struck some severe blows. Injustices may have been committed in our relations to each other, but let me assure you that the most unjust of the two was not you."

A MEMORIAL OF SPURGEON.

It is in a New Hall of the Stockwell Orphanage.

(London Telegraph.) An enduring monument to the life-work of that famous preacher, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, has been provided at Stockwell Orphanage. It consists of a new and handsome hall and memorial. The memorial has been placed in the new hall, and measures nearly 17 feet wide by 12 feet high in the centre. It has been designed and

A BRAZILIAN BULLET.

That Pierced the Cabin of a St. John Vessel.

And Went Within Six Inches of an Officer in His Cabin.

An interesting memento of the late rebellion in Brazil has been handed to the Sun by Troop & Son, managing owners of the ship Tamar E. Marshall. It is a bullet from a machine gun that was fired from the government fort Nitheroy, at the rebel war-ship Kitrahan coming up the harbor.

Instead of reaching the target aimed at, the bullet entered the cabin of the Tamar E. Marshall, through twelve inches of wood, passed through two partitions of about two inches each, and embedded itself in the farther wall. In its passage it went within six inches of the body of the second officer, who was lying in his bunk at the time, about 4 o'clock in the morning. It passed through his berth, just under the bunk.

This was not the only narrow escape of those on board the Marshall. Once when they were lying at the pier a shell struck and exploded within 20 feet of the vessel's stern. The whistling of bullets through the rigging was a common sound, and the captain says he has no doubt many found lodgment in the hull.

A Sun reporter had a talk with Capt. Utley on Wednesday, and he describes the most interesting story of the state of affairs when the Marshall was at Rio. The war and the fever combined to make things interesting to all foreigners in port at that time.

DORCHESTER.

A Man's Cowardly Assault on Mrs. Aylesford Ellis, of Salisbury.

Dorchester, N.B., Sept. 27.—This evening about eight o'clock, Mrs. Aylesford Ellis, of Salisbury, who has been employed as a servant at the house of Hon. H. R. Emmerson for the last three months, started to go to the house of a friend on Woodlawn road, a short distance away, to spend the evening. After passing the house of a friend, she was attacked by a man unknown to her, who requested the pleasure of her company, to which she replied that she did not wish any person's company. He then attempted to force her to comply with his request. Here a scuffle took place and Mrs. Ellis was quite badly scratched about the face and hands, and lost her hat, brooch, and some other apparel. She finally got free from him and came back to the nearest house and gave the alarm. She describes the man as being about five feet six inches tall, with heavy moustache, wearing dark colored clothes and cap. Parties immediately went to the scene of the affair and found her clothing, etc., thrown over a fence a short distance away. It is difficult to say who the perpetrator of the act may be, as the description does not answer any person here very accurately, and no strangers have been seen in town today. The authorities have the matter in hand and will probably find some clue.

AMHERST.

Annie McKenzie Committed for Trial on a Charge of Murder.

Amherst, Sept. 27.—Annie McKenzie was this morning brought to Amherst and lodged in jail to await her trial on the serious charge of having at Springhill murdered her babe by cutting its throat on some date between the 13th and 18th inst. The preliminary examination was held yesterday at Springhill, before Stipendiary Penney, W. T. Pipes, G. C., appearing for the prosecution, and W. Foster for the defence. The evidence taken was very circumstantial.

WHY HE DIDN'T SUCCEED.

(From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph.) A labor agitator struck Possum Trot last week with the intention of organizing a laborers' union, but after two days' diligent search and inquiry he was unable to find or hear of anybody that was ever known to work, and he folded his tent and stole away. One man, who was playing checkers on a dry goods box, did, indeed, tell him that there had once been a faint rumor that some unknown person had seen Colonel Ike Fincher knock a fy-fop his nose, but it was such a palpable lie no one believed it.

NOT A BIT FRIGHTENED.

(From the Rogerville Tenn., Review.) Ethel—Oh, Tom; what a pity it is you are not rich! They say that some of those millionaires don't care to leave the house for days at a time, because they receive threatening letters saying that something dreadful will happen to them if they don't pay the writer certain sums of money. Tom Hardup—Pooh! Why, I get plenty of such letters.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Carrie—We are to give a grand reception on our birthday on the 10th of this month. You know it is an important anniversary. Clara—His ordination? Carrie—No; his conviction of heresy. No man's religion survives his morals.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

An Eye Witness Describes the China-Japan Engagement.

It will Take Two Months to Make Repairs to Chinese Fleet.

Reported Battles in Which the Japanese are Said to Have Been Repulsed.

London, Sept. 26.—A despatch from Shanghai says an eye-witness gives the following account of the naval battle: While 8 Chinese warships were lying at the entrance of the Yalu river, 12 Japanese vessels hove in sight. The Japanese ships advanced in single line, while the Chinese fleet assumed a V-shaped formation, with the flagship at the apex. In consequence, half the Chinese vessels were rendered useless. The Japanese in the passage opened fire on the Chinese ships, who replied to the best of their ability. After the battle had been in progress for a short time, the Chinese fleet altered its formation. The Japanese fleet kept steaming in a circle round the Chinese. Suddenly the Japanese withheld their fire, but after a quarter of an hour resumed. The Chinese Armstrong cruiser went out of line, contrary to orders, steaming alongside of one of the Japanese ships and sunk her. The Chinese cruiser was sunk shortly afterwards. About this time two Chinese warships, which had been on guard up the Yalu river, hearing the firing, joined the main fleet and took part in the battle. This increased the number of Chinese ships engaged to ten.

A short time afterward another Chinese ship was sunk and two others ran ashore, caught fire and were abandoned. After six hours fighting the Japanese fleet withdrew. The Chinese ships followed them, but were unable to overtake any. It is presumed that the Japanese ships retired because they were short of ammunition.

The damage to the Chin Yuen is chiefly in her woodwork, which is nearly all burned away. She also received about 200 shot holes in her sides, mostly from machine guns. None of the shots pierced her armour more than three inches.

The Chin Yuen had 120 shot holes in her sides and is generally in the same condition as the Chin Yuen. When the Ting Yuen, the Chin Yuen's sister-ship, arrived at Fort Arthur, she was three feet down by the head.

It will require two months to make the necessary repairs to the Chinese fleet. One Japanese ship was captured and the condition from constant use during the exhibition and there was a high wind. The grand parade of horses was a magnificent sight.

MAYOR OF ROME.

With His Wife He Lands in New York.

New York, Sept. 26.—Among the prominent arrivals of the steamship Mafeking was Prince Ruspoli, mayor of Rome. He was accompanied by his wife, Princess Ruspoli, nee Miss Josephine Mary Curtis of Boston. Prince Ruspoli declared that his object in coming to this country was to look after some property that he owned in New Jersey. He will remain for four months in the United States, during which time he will visit the principal cities. The prince and princess were driven directly from the White Star pier to the Waldorf hotel, where they will remain for three days, visiting Newport and returning to this city in a week or two.

Prince Ruspoli is now serving his second term as mayor of Rome, the full term of which office is four years. In addition to this distinction, he is a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies since 1890. He was captain in the Italian army in the war against Austria and the Vatican in 1848, 1858 and 1870. On the voyage over the princess became very ill, and she was attended by his secretary the Italian language without much success. The prince refused to discuss the relations of the Vatican and the quinal.

AMERICAN LADIES AS SPIES.

(London Society.) A very great number of American ladies are spies, and this fact explains the very magnificent toilettes of not a few relatively poor Yankee dames. Again, missionaries and their female belongings are frequently employed as spies—we do not mean missionaries to pagans, but Chardanis and Stigginases sent to Roman Catholic countries, or Turkey, or Russia, or India. Many of these terrible creatures hail from the land of the Stars and Stripes, and while Monsieur is holding forth in the mission hall—in Rome—and endeavoring to convert the Pope to be a Baptist, madame is at the opera covered with diamonds paid for by her spying. We could give chapter, and verse, and name, if we liked.

CASE DIRECTLY IN POINT.

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better than small ones?" "Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow—Life.

WOODSTOCK EXHIBITION.

The Best Ever Held—Display of Horses Very Fine.

Woodstock, Sept. 26.—The exhibition of the Woodstock and Wakefield Agricultural societies opened on the exhibition grounds here today, and though it was only participated in by three societies, it was the best ever held here, not excepting the Provincial exhibition held here some seven years ago. Some who attended the fair at Bangor a few weeks ago say that we

THE DANGER IN CANDY.

The real danger to be found in candy is that it is so pleasant to the taste, so "cunningly"—to use the word in its English meaning—compounded to please the nerves of taste, that there is a risk if a person who is fond of it be given all he or she cares for that no other "god" will be taken into account.

It is a fact that the candy habit is a very real danger to the health of the New York board of health, in a valuable article on the Candy-Eating Habit in the October Ladies' Home Journal. This must be watched out for. In time, if a person have continually the system in revolt; witness the fact that candy manufacturers and sellers allow their employees to eat all they will, and that after a week or two the girl who was fond of it is a mere shadow. This danger is the disturbance of the proper balance of food, of the necessary diversity in diet. There is one custom common enough among many people, which is so the more reprehensible, that is, giving candy to babies in arms. Babies do not need candy; it does them the greatest harm.

MAGNIFICENT GOLD MEDAL.

(Red Hook Journal, Red Hook, N. Y.) We have been shown a magnificent gold medal, and the notice concerning it, dated London, England, 13th July, 1894, signed by the general secretary of the society of science, letters and art, E. Albert Sturman, M. A., LL. D., etc., stating that "on July 19th the society decided to award to our townsman, General J. W. De Peyster, the gold medal for your scientific and literary attainments. This resolution was conferred last evening (17th July) and the medal will be engraved and sent to you." It was received in New York 9th August. It is of 22 carat gold, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, 1/8 inch thick; the obverse bearing the arms or seal and name of the society, and the reverse, General J. W. De Peyster, F. S. Sc., Honorary Fellow of the Society, 1894. No higher testimonial of merit could have been bestowed, and the fact it was awarded by a noted society of the literary and scientific world to an American augments the value.

TO DECORATE DOORS.

Artistic Methods by Which Their Plainness May Be Improved Upon. Doors make the home of a woman's life. Architects and builders of apartments seem to consider them the one essential to success, and we who must furnish the rooms are confronted with the problem of how to hide their ugliness from sight. They are ever present and are numerous. They inspire despair, but they can be conquered and they can be made to do effective work.

The removal of the door proper and the substitution of curtains is an old, familiar and excellent method of solving the problem when there is no need for the seclusion which the lock means. But when the door must be closed, yet its hideousness seems to spoil the room. Then ingenuity is required and real genius is necessary to succeed.

In a tiny flat that is sorely overburdened with exits, this entrance plan has been taken up and followed with great success. In one room a bookcase backs up against the door, in its original state as a background it was not to be tolerated. The transom was knocked down to a horizontal position. It and the door were draped with soft, dull toned silk, a few bits of bric-a-brac were placed upon the shelf and a fine painting of an interior was hung over the doorway and against the door.

In place of a horror it has become a unique bit of decoration and is considered quite a triumph by those who know. Another door leads from the bedroom into the next beyond. It is securely closed and locked. The transom is covered with a bit of purely decorative painting and a handsome triple mirror hangs against the main part of the door. But why do you start, but so far from becoming an objection has become a dignified element in the furnishing of the room.

In another artistic home palm leaves have been made to form a screen and effectively cover an objectionable door. In the door leads into the small library beyond, and is of necessity closed, as the space is needed and a second entrance all that is required. The palm leaves make a pleasing effect and a perfect background for the quaint high chair that stands against them.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWATNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its effect is so rapid that the powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWATNE'S OINTMENT. L. J. Swan, Boston, Mass., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Genius and originality are blood relations.

"Our government? well, it is, I believe, not unlike the government of

Canada.

It is a responsible government, the representatives of the lower house are elected every year. Then there is the upper house, which will correspond with the Canadian senate, and then there is the governor, acting as the queen's representative. He seldom vetoes a bill that passes both houses and he never does so unless backed up by the home government.

Sir James Hurd, that is the governor's name, did veto a bill that passed both houses just before I left, and his action was causing great excitement in political circles.

"There was to have been an election on the 24th of September," remarked Mr. Lyder, in answer to The Sun reporter's question, "was fully up to the average, but the crop to be harvested along in March will fall short, nearly one-half. To give you an idea: The average yield on the island is about 75,000 tons and there will be very little over 40,000 tons cut this year. This culture will of course have a tendency to make 'sugar' a little dearer. The shortage is due to a protracted drought.

The area of Barbados is 2141 miles. There is a population of over 180,000. As a consequence of this men received only 10 pence and women a little over 7 pence for a day's work. Here I have been told your laborers received \$3 and \$4 a day, which is some of our people were up here.

"Good-bye," exclaimed Mr. Lyder, extending his hand as the gong sounded. "I shall be in St. John again before long. I have a six months' ticket and I intend to see some of this country and at the same time enjoy myself." Mr. Lyder is accompanied by his wife.

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NEW BRUNSWICK WRITERS.

Contributions to Published Literature, by People of This Province.

In Poetry, Fiction, History, Travel, etc. — Books Concerning New Brunswick and Published in New Brunswick.

Spencer, Hiram Ladd, was born at Castleton, Vt., in 1829. For a time he was connected with the public school service. In 1857 he came to St. John and has since been employed almost continuously upon the press of this city. He is one of the oldest men in newspaper work in the city and his tall figure has been a familiar sight in "newspaper row" for nearly four decades.

Mr. Spencer was born a poet. His poetic nature comes to the surface in his appearance, in his expression and carriage; it comes to the surface in his prose, which has the delicate touches which only a poet can give.

His poems are all lyrical. The longer forms of poetry are suggestive of laboriousness. They are considered by some to be simply short poems knit together by verse. These links of verse are the mere result of mental effort.

His sonnets are his finest poems. They are tears for the departed, his heart-wailings over the loved and lost. A vague sorrow envelopes all his poems, but in the sonnets the sadness is pronounced.

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One of Mr. Spencer's best poems is "A Hundred Years Ago." This was written when he was a youth and was read at the commencement exercises of the village academy which he attended.

Stevens, James Gray, Q. C., was born at Edinburgh, Feb. 25, 1822. His father was Andrew Stevens, writer to the Signet and solicitor of the superior court of Scotland, and his mother was a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, of Auchinbreck, Argyleshire, a writer of note.

Stevens, Rev. L. G., A. M., B. D., rector of St. Luke's church, St. John, for several years. A Review of the First Half Century's History of St. Luke's Church, Portland, N. B. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1889.

Stewart, George, D. C. L., LL. D., D. Litt., F. R. G. S., F. R. S. C., is one of the best known of Canadian literary men and journalists abroad. He has established a reputation as a man of culture and letters and has done a considerable amount of work in the field of historical research, literary criticism and in other ranges of thought.

Stewart, Rev. Charles, D. D., of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B. Teaching of Christ. Lecture. 1879, pp. 58.

Staveland, Rev. A. McLeod, was born at Loughguile, Antrim, Ireland, and studied at the Belfast Academical Institution and at the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian church in 1841 and came to St. John where he labored for many years, being the first minister of that body stationed in St. John.

The Perpetuity of the Gospel. St. John, Barnes & Co., 1865. Sermons and Addresses. St. John, Barnes & Co., 1878.

The Blessed Dead, a sermon preached Oct. 6th, 1878, at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Cornwallis, N. S. With a Biographical Sketch of Rev. Wm. Somerville. New York and St. John.

A Word for the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Life and Times of John Knox. Redeeming the Time.

Stead, Geoffrey, B. A., C. E., of St. John. Notes on the Geography and Natural History of the Tobique. N. B. Nat. Hist. Soc. Bull., 1893.

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writing not for the masses but for literary men. His brethren of the pen have appreciated this, have spent many hours of delight with his writings and have deservedly honored him.

The Story of the Great Fire in St. John, N. B. Toronto, Belford Bros., 1877, pp. 292.

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Alcott, the Concord Mystery. Do., 1880. James DeMille. Souvenirs Personnels du Canada. Edited by the Count of Pemio-Real. Quebec, 1880.

The Beggar's Operation. Souvenirs Personnels du Canada. Edited by the Count of Pemio-Real. Quebec, 1880.

An Account of the Public Dinner to His Excellency the Count of Pemio-Real, Dec. 28, 1880. Quebec, 1881.

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Thoreau, the Hermit of Waldron. Do. 1882.

The Genius and Life Work of Longfellow. A paper read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, 7th March, 1883. Quebec, "Morning Chronicle," 1883, pp. 26.

Frontenac and His Times. [Contributed to Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," vol. III, 317-356. Boston, 1884.]

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The Present Condition of Historical Studies in Canada. Transactions of the American Historical Association, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

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Essays from Reviews. First series, Quebec, Dawson & Co., 1892, pp. 171.

Essays from Reviews. Second series, Quebec, do., 1893, pp. 159.

Stewart, Rev. W. J., Baptist clergyman, late of St. John.

The Pioneer Secretary of Modern Missions. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1890, pp. 28.

Stockton, A. A., D. C. L., Ph. D., LL. D., M. P. P., barrister-at-law, of St. John.

Rules of the Vice-Admiralty Court of New Brunswick. St. John, G. W. Day.

Berton's Reports of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick with copious notes. St. John, "Globe" office, 1882.

Vice-Admiralty Reports of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, with copious notes. (In press.)

Stratton, Barry, is a first cousin of Prof. Roberts and Bliss Carman. He was born and educated at Fredericton and is now engaged in farming in Hanwell Settlement, York county. He has done considerable work of a literary nature, his contributions having appeared in "The Canadian Illustrated News," "Rose-Belford's Magazine," "Forest and Stream," "The University Monthly" ("Iron"), "Wide Awake," "Family Herald" and other journals.

Many of his poems have the same combined grace and strength that characterizes the work of Roberts and Carman. The freshness and vigor of the north seems to thrill the lines of each member of this family of poets.

Lays of Love, and Miscellaneous Poems. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1884, cloth, pp. 80.

The Hunters Handbook. Boston, Lee Sheppard, 1885.

The Building of the Bridge. An Idyll of the River St. John. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1887. (Poems).

Sturdee, Major E. T., of the 62nd Battalion St. John Fusiliers.

Historical Records of the St. John Fusiliers, (Canadian militia). St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1888.

Swabey, Maurice. Voices from Abegveet; or, Home on the Wave. London, 1878.

Any one noticing any omissions in these lists of New Brunswick books would confer a favor by forwarding information of such to W. G. McFarlane.

HOW SOCIETY DETECTIVES WORK.

(London Tit-Bits.) It must have occurred to the many readers of this paper when they read the doings of society leaders—their balls, receptions and other festive functions at which great crowds of well-dressed men and women attend—that these gatherings offer ample facilities to daring thieves, of what is known as the "swell-mobman" class.

Nothing is apparently easier than for an appropriator of other people's property to find a good opportunity to do so. These gatherings offer ample facilities to daring thieves, of what is known as the "swell-mobman" class.

Once among the crush the pick-pocket is as secure as he is in a public crowd, and can ply his digits with impunity. In fact, long time this was the case, and numerous were the complaints to givers of receipts and like festivities of guests unaccountably losing valuables.

A remedy for this unpleasant order of things has been adopted, and detectives, disguised in gorgeous livery and with hair curled and plumed, are stationed at every society function.

It has been my lot to encounter some very queer happenings whilst thus engaged, some of which I propose here to relate. Whilst busy one evening attending to the wants of a number of guests, I noticed some rather furtive movements upon the part of a very handsome man, of military bearing, and dressed in an immaculate fitting suit of evening wear, with a magnificent stone in his showy shirt-front.

To say the least, he looked eminently unsuspectable. However, I kept my eye upon him, and saw him dislodge a fine diamond brooch from the cloak of a lady just retiring. It was done so quickly, and with such self-possession, that I was staggered, and for a moment hardly knew what to do.

Before he got to his overcoat I approached him and intimated that the host wished to speak a word or two with him ere he left. At first he murmured, and then, assuming a pleasant air of acquiescence, followed me. I led him into a small room retained for the purpose, shut the door, locked it, and then asked him to turn out his pockets. He went red with rage, swore most terribly, and quite forgot himself away. "I am sure you had the brooch upon you, and this proved to be the case. It did not take long to put him in charge of the police on duty outside, and the matter was months' hard labor. For my smartness I was rewarded by my employer with a present and many compliments.

On another occasion I was deputed, with another detective, to watch over a display of wedding presents—the property of my employer's daughter. Apparently my duties were to be accomplished without incident, although among the gifts were a diamond necklace, tiara and ear-drops valued at several thousand pounds. As events afterwards proved, a cutly-prepared plan had been laid by a gang of thieves to possess themselves of these stores. During a heavy influx of visitors an old gentleman stopped in front of the gems and gazed at them intently for a moment, then fixed his attention closely on an Oriental piece of carved ivory just by.

At this moment my view of the old gentleman was obscured by the very largest hat of a lady near him, who bent over to look at one of the presents. I had an inward conviction that all was not as it should be, and walked towards the jewels. They were apparently safe enough, and I thought I had been over-suspicious. Still, I did not feel quite satisfied, and my heart gave a jump—surely the lining must have faded very rapidly. It was only a few minutes before the lady and gentleman were moving towards the door. I hurriedly spoke to my fellow-detective, and made my way by the servants' stair to the hall. I was too late—they had gone in a private brougham. I cursed my dilatoriness, and rushed back to once more closely examine the jewels. They had been changed—the name of the maker was not on the substituted case, and yet they looked all right.

Of course, I at once informed my employer, who ordered me to bring the gems to him. When he saw that an exchange had been effected, he whistled, and then muttered, "By Jove, what a narrow squeak! You can put them back again," he continued, "they will do quite as well as the duplicates which have been stolen." The real diamonds were at that moment securely reposing in his safe. The thieves were never caught, and I have often had a chuckle at the spectacle their faces must have presented when they found that they had been done.

A society detective's work, however, is not without its unpleasantness, as the following incident proves. I had occasion to suspect a gentleman visitor one evening, and thought myself justified in asking him to "speak to the host." To my surprise, he assented without murmur. I showed him into a side room and secured the door. In response to my demand to turn out his pockets, he stormed and protested that he had never heard of such insulting proceedings before. My feelings may best be imagined when, on going over his card-case, I found that I had suspected a high legal official, whose name was warrantly enough for the correctness of his conduct. I felt as though I had in very truth lost my head, and I presented such a sorry spectacle that my unfortunate victim almost smiled, despite his annoyance, at my distress. He spoke to my employer, of course, and I was soundly rebuffed for my stupidity.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

When I was enabled shortly after, by an improvement in circumstances, to give up my distasteful work, I did so with a feeling of relief which is hardly expressible in words. No one of any delicacy who has not undergone similar experiences can appreciate the strain which such work involves, needing as it does much discretion and acuteness of vision, and with much that is uncomfortable to the man who makes mistakes.

THE PEARY RELIEF PARTY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Peary relief party and members of the expedition on board, docked this afternoon at the International Navigation Company's wharf in the lower portion of this city. Long before the vessel reached her moorings thousands of people had gathered on the wharves in the vicinity to welcome the little party of explorers.

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HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Green Grape Jam. Mash the grapes and squeeze the pulp out of the skins. Boil the pulp until it separates from the seed, then rub it through a colander, rejecting the seeds. Add a little water to the skins, and cook until they are quite tender. Then put the skins and pulp together, measure, and to each pint add a pound of sugar, and boil fifteen minutes.

Green Grape Jelly. Mash the grapes in the preserving kettle, put them over the fire, and cook thoroughly done. Strain through a jelly bag, and to each pint of juice allow one pound of sugar. Boil the juice rapidly for ten minutes, add the sugar, made hot in a pan in the oven, and boil rapidly three minutes more.

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LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY SUN.

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

ADVERTISING RATES: \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 3, 1894.

WATCH NEW YORK.

The New York state contest will be a political centre of attraction from now until the beginning of November. Under any circumstances the election of a governor of New York is an event of importance outside the state as well as in it, but it is especially interesting when, as this year, the people of New York are believed to be deciding the next presidential contest.

Whatever may be the outcome of this struggle it may be taken for granted that Mr. Hill will be a strong candidate for the presidency two years hence. Especially will he be considered a man of destiny if he carries New York in this republican year.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF CURRAN BRIDGE HISTORY.

The usual statement concerning the Curran bridge is that it cost over \$400,000, or for the substructure alone \$200,000, which substructure should have cost no more than \$200,000, plus the value of the plant and the expenses of the staff.

As has been stated, the substructure was estimated to represent a fair outlay of \$200,000, and perhaps some \$30,000 or \$40,000 additional for plant, staff, etc.

In the enthusiasm of yesterday and the joy over the acquisition of a vigorous and inspiring candidate with a great organization behind him, local party troubles were forgotten.

These two men were elected on the same ticket in 1882 for governor and lieutenant governor. They did not come directly and severely into conflict until nearly ten years later, though Mr. Cleveland's methods during his first presidency were not suited to Mr. Hill, and probably the president did not fancy Governor Hill's devices for gerrymandering the state.

When Mr. Hill retired from the governorship in 1891 he intended to be the presidential candidate in 1892. He got control of the machine in his state and captured the convention. The friends of Mr. Cleveland made vain

protest and weak resistance. They organized a sort of rival state convention and became known as the anti-snapshoppers. But the whole delegation from New York to the national convention cast their ballots for Hill. They could not convince the delegates of other states that Mr. Hill was the better man of the two, and the extraordinary thing happened that the convention nominated another New York man against the protest of the whole New York delegation.

Mr. Cleveland became president and Mr. Hill a senator, but they still did not agree. The president did not make appointments to please Tammany, while Mr. Hill and Tammany brought out in last year's elections a candidate for judge of appeals who was distasteful to Mr. Cleveland and to many honest men.

Mr. Cleveland took the stump against Mr. Hill and was indignant and became still more enraged when the president called one of these revolvers to the position of judge of the supreme court of the United States. Here was Senator Hill's opportunity. He was able to induce the senate, which was almost half republican, to reject the appointment.

Mr. Hill secured his rejection also. The course followed by the senator on the tariff question, and his reflections on the president during recent discourses are fresh in the memory of our readers. The honors in this struggle were apparently won by Mr. Hill.

And now Mr. Hill is in a position where he needs a united democracy. The friends of the president can renew the fight or they can make up the quarrel. But one can hardly imagine the rejected appointee to supreme court judgeships working side by side with the defeated candidate for the court of appeals, or the mugwumps joining with Tammany to elect Mr. Hill.

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counts and time books, he might have shown the court how much he could honestly claim. The fact that he has destroyed his papers is itself a suspicious circumstance. Taken with the direct proof of fraud in a great number of charges, there is no room for doubt that a swindle has been perpetrated. Under the circumstances, it was not possible for the court to make an exact adjudication of the claim. The judge therefore simply pitched it out altogether.

But the government claims that St. Louis is already overpaid. An action will be taken to recover some of the money which he has previously received. No doubt we shall now hear that Mr. St. Louis is an ill-used man. He will receive unlimited sympathy from opponents of the government.

Perhaps, like the late Owen E. Murphy and Mr. Robert McGreevy, he will develop into an energetic agitator. We shall be told that he has the fate of the government in his hands, and that he will presently give out some important party secrets.

We hope that he will tell all he knows. We expect that he will have ample inducement to do so if prosecution will furnish the motive.

A SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

Mr. Laurier's western tour has been a wonderful success so far. Everybody says the opposition leader is "just a beautiful speaker" and as pleasant a man to meet as can be found in a day's journey.

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Mr. Gladstone has astonished his friends and delighted some of his former opponents by writing a letter to the Bishop of Chester condemning the local option act. This measure has been advocated by the temperance party in Great Britain under the lead of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and is included in the official liberal programme. Mr. Gladstone says that he has long favored the principles of the Gothenburg system and is glad to see that Mr. Chamberlain has become an advocate of that method of regulating the liquor trade.

As Mr. Gladstone during his recent premiership was understood to have pledged himself to promote local option legislation, and as he has said nothing heretofore about the Gothenburg system, the British public is anxiously seeking to learn when he embraced his present views. Whatever may be their date, they are somewhat embarrassing to Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery.

Rev. W. O. Raymond is an indefatigable student of local history, and what is better, gives the public the benefit of his work. Besides his communications to the New Brunswick Historical Society, of which he is the president, he has within the past few months written several articles for the daily papers, a series of sketches of early schools for the Educational Review, and a number of papers on Charlotte county history for the St. Stephen Courier.

The last number of the Woodstock Dispatch contains the first of a series of papers by Mr. Raymond on the early history of Carleton county, which is the author's native place.

Mr. Samuel Macdonnell of Inverness was a candidate for a seat in the Nova Scotia assembly last February. For the purpose of improving his chances, and perhaps for other reasons, Mr. Fielding called him to the cabinet. In March the election took place and Mr. Macdonnell was defeated. Nevertheless he continued to hold office, and only resigned after remaining more than seven months in the government without a seat in either house.

When the announcement was made that a protectionist government had been defeated in Victoria, Australia, it was assumed too hastily that the colony had elected a house of free traders. It is now stated in a despatch that the house contains 14 free traders, 65 protectionists, and 29 members favoring an all round tariff of 25 per cent. But it is not worth while to claim this as a protectionist victory.

The probability is that other issues had more to do with the result than the question of protection.

By the Methodist quadrennial conference "the Methodist people are recommended to vote for those candidates only who are pledged to prohibition at earliest possible date." The ten commandments do not read "You are recommended not to steal, etc."—Moncton Transcript.

Perhaps the members of the conference did not think that in matters of conscience they had quite the same authority to command as the author of the ten commandments.

The Chicago Times has discovered that coercion and intimidation are likely to prevail when women obtain equal political privileges with men. In support of its theory the Times quotes from a speech of Marian Foster Washburne, who thus related her experience: "I began by trying to 'ouset' my nurse and cook and found they were both democrats, and it was only by threatening to discharge them that I induced them to promise to vote the republican ticket."

FREE TRADE FRUIT. Apropos of the extent to which British made goods are being supplanted in Britain itself by goods manufactured abroad, the following story is told: "A worthy old Scot and his wife purchased some goods in a shop in P. the other day. As they were turning to leave the old gentleman addressed the assistant thus: 'Do ye come from Germany?' 'Na' na, replied he, 'I was born in P.—and all my folks before me.' 'Weel,' replied the old one, as he edged out of the door, 'ye may be proud o' yourself, ma lad, for as far as I can see ye're the only home-made article in the whole shop.'"

CANNED GOODS. Partly owing to a short pack and partly to the combination of canners, canned vegetables open higher this year than last, with the feeling very strong. There are none of the new pack offered on this market yet, but jobbers' prices will open about as follows: Tomatoes, \$1.05 to 1.10 per doz.; corn and peas, 50c. to \$1. Canned salmon, which are also higher and very firm, are offered at \$1.30 to 1.35. The Ontario canning association announces that it will advance corn and tomatoes 2 1/2c. per doz. on Oct. 1st. Its agents are instructed to consider no offers that shade the price list.

Good service is generally silent. A pleased man is easily convinced. Morality never looks well on dress parade. From a grain of sand, barely visible to the naked eye, one thousand millions of quartz threads may be spun.

Originality is the ascendancy of the individual over the preconceived ideas of the masses.

THE FARM.

Clover Hay is Liable to Spontaneous Combustion.

A Novel and Simple Way to Preserve Apples.—Notes.

That clover hay does not heat and burn, destroying barns, stacks, and other property is an undisputed fact. Whether fire is caused by spontaneous combustion, mice and matches, or whatever the cause, the fact still remains. Many cases are on record, and many men believe spontaneous combustion of clover hay possible. Of the many cases that have come under my notice where fire has occurred it has burned from the inside of mow or stack, and the contents have been known to be very hot for some time previous to the final destruction, says C. H. Everett, president of Wisconsin's Dairyman's association. The trouble is usually discovered by the odor and extra heat. A case occurred in this country several years ago where a large mow of clover hay was known to be on fire several days before it finally broke out. Every effort was made to save the building—a fine, large barn. Chemicals were procured and openings made in hopes to extinguish the fire, but this proved dangerous, as the mow had burned to a shell, as the inside was a roaring furnace. Finally everything was moved from the barn and the aid of fire engines secured, but the building could not be saved.

I have been present where a large mow of clover hay was burning in the centre. It was discovered by the gradual settling of the hay, the odor, and the rising temperature. It was deemed advisable to cut out the centre in order to save the rest of the hay and other property. When the hay knife was forced into the stack and again withdrawn, flame followed, showing that the extent of the fire was greater than was supposed. In these two cases, as in many others I might cite, fire has been raging for several days where there would seem to be no possible chance for air to enter. But when air was finally admitted, destruction was quick. I have been told by many farmers that they have found charcoal in the centre of clover mows when feeding out the hay. I have never failed to make inquiry as to the supposed cause of fire, condition of hay when put up, etc. In every case it is called spontaneous combustion, and the hay has been secured in a partly cured and unfit condition. But never yet, to my knowledge, has fire occurred where perfectly green clover has been put into the barn or stack. I do not say this to convey the idea that it is safe or advisable to store green clover in the shape of hay, for it is not; there is a better way.

It is a well known fact that when corn is put into the silo after it has stood in the shock for some time the moisture has partially evaporated and the corn is partly cured, that it will not heat as readily as perfectly green corn, but it will get much hotter and retain the heat longer. This condition of things holds good with clover; very green clover may rot in the mow. I have seen it in such a condition. But when cured and put up in a stack, and there is more moisture. Partly cured hay will heat more, dry out the moisture, and may and does burn. I believe in spontaneous combustion of clover hay, but can give no satisfactory reason why fire will occur without air. The idea of mice and matches is a fallacious one; a mouse could not live in such a high temperature, and I have known hay to stay hot six weeks and then burn. If mice can get to the centre of hay stacks, why can not air also?

What our farmers desire to know is how to avoid this heating, for it must be remembered that heating of anything causes a loss of feeding value. It renders clover hay, also, more indigestible. When the mature pile heats and becomes fire-branded, the fertility is lost. My method of making clover hay does away with heating, and yet secures full feeding value. I have advocated this method for the last four or five years, and many of our farmers have adopted it with satisfactory results.

PRESERVING APPLES. A writer in the American Cultivator tells how he has preserved apples and kept them fresh and fair for eighteen to twenty months. He takes the apples ripe and fresh from the trees, at this season of the year, and covers them with dry, fine calico, to a depth of fourteen to eighteen inches. He has apples that have passed two winters thus preserved, and yet the fruit came out fresh and fair. How much longer the apples would keep under these circumstances he does not know. Possibly pears, eggs, and some other perishable articles, he thinks might be kept by this simple and inexpensive process much longer than by present methods.

NOTES. Proper moisture is more essential than fertilizers, for there is always some plant food left in the soil. Proper drainage and the supply of humus, by turning under copious vegetable crops, have much to do with reviving sluggish ground.

The immense instrument is really three in one—a solo organ, a great pedal organ in the south chancel and a swell pedal organ on the opposite side of the altar. All these are played by means of electricity from one keyboard of four manuals at the south side of the chancel. A crescendo pedal controls the entire chancel part of the organ, and all the stops can be brought out in succession, making it possible to play an entire service with the use of this pedal alone.

TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY. Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 25.—The ministry of Premier Patterson who resigned yesterday, handed in its resignation today. Mr. Patterson resigned after the recent elections which resulted in the annihilation of the free trade party. Geo. Turner, the leader of the opposition, although rejected at the recent election, has been charged to form a new ministry.

WEDDING BELLS.

(From the Daily Sun of Sept. 27th.)

At Centenary church at 7 o'clock yesterday morning Rev. Mr. Teasdale united in marriage William C. Jordan, of the Globe business staff, and Miss Maggie Henderson, daughter of Chas. Henderson. Despite the early hour, a large number of friends of the young couple were present. The bride has been a member of the choir, and her associates were present in force. As she entered the church with her father they sang The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Jordan held an informal reception in the parlor of the church, and many friends extended their congratulations. The bride wore a becoming travelling dress of brown piped with lawn-colored trimming, with hat to match, in which she looked very pretty. From the church the young couple drove to the American boat, and started on their honeymoon trip to Boston and New York. Many friends were down to see them off.

Rev. Mr. Eatough officiated at an early morning wedding at Trinity church yesterday. The bride was Miss E. E. Wilson, eldest daughter of Wm. Wilson of Mill street, and the groom James Patterson, of the tailoring business of D. & J. Patterson. The bridesmaid was a sister of the bride and the groomsmen were A. S. Patterson. Friends of the happy couple were present in large numbers, and many of them went from the church to the train to see Mr. and Mrs. Patterson off on their wedding journey. They will visit Boston and New York. The bride received some very handsome presents.

Thomas McCarthy, the well-known provision dealer on Charlotte street, was married at St. Peter's church yesterday morning to Miss Elizabeth Creary, daughter of the late Thomas Creary. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Fr. Donahue. John Crowley acted as groomsmen and Miss Martha Lynch was bridesmaid. The bride was attired in a very handsome travelling dress, and the happy couple, when the ceremony was over, took the train en route to New York, and for a fortnight's trip through the United States.

The Sun's Apohaqui correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: "At the residence of the bride's father, M. Fenwick, this afternoon, his eldest daughter, Lilian E., was united in marriage to Dr. G. C. Vanwart of Fredericton. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. W. Clark of St. John. The happy couple left on the Halifax express for Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other American cities, amid blowing of horns and firing of guns, after which they will take up their residence at Fredericton." Dr. Vanwart, who is a brother of Judge Vanwart, arrived in the city last evening with his bride, and will proceed to Boston this morning.

MUSICAL NOTES. The London Musical Times in discussing the question, "Is music played out?" maintains that the combinations of seven notes of a scale are inexhaustible, and affirms that a simple phrase of four notes may take upward of 4,000 forms, while a phrase of eight notes may take over 60,000 forms: "It is a very pretty argument and the calculation is probably correct, but it is none the less true that it is no easy matter to write a new tune that shall not sound like some other tune."

The London Court Journal says: "A New York paper has discovered a so-called 'new disease' among musicians. The complaint is characterized by inability to appreciate the capacity and accomplishments of their rivals, and a desire to criticize all work other than their own without conscience or honesty! This may be a new disease in the United States, but it is an old one in Europe. Neither is it an epidemic, for the sufferers never shake it off and its dominion is never interrupted." Caesar and Pompey are very much alike—especially Pompey.

The European musical pundits are quarrelling over the recent interpretation of the newly-discovered Greek notation. Several solutions have been given, and as they fail to agree with each other it may be inferred that the mystery has not yet been solved in a satisfactory manner. In other words the signs remain "all Greek" in more senses than one.

"Musical manufacturers" is what an English periodical calls music conservatories. "Wasn't it Artemus Ward who called vocal schools 'singing foundries'?"

St. Bartholomew's church, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York, now has the second largest organ in the United States, the one in the Auditorium, in Chicago, alone being larger. It has been fifteen months in constructing, under the personal supervision of Organist Richard Henry Warren, and has just been completed.

The immense instrument is really three in one—a solo organ, a great pedal organ in the south chancel and a swell pedal organ on the opposite side of the altar. All these are played by means of electricity from one keyboard of four manuals at the south side of the chancel. A crescendo pedal controls the entire chancel part of the organ, and all the stops can be brought out in succession, making it possible to play an entire service with the use of this pedal alone.

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ON THE MIRAMICHI.

The Governor and Mrs. Fraser Warmly Welcomed.

Leading People of Northumberland Turn Out to Receive His Honor.

The Address Presented—My Own Canadian Home by the School Children.

Chatham, Sept. 25.—His honor Lieutenant Governor Fraser, accompanied by Mrs. Fraser, left Fredericton this morning by the regular Canada Eastern train, and arrived at Chatham at 10 o'clock.

The Newcastle Field Battery, stationed near the Newcastle station, fired a salute of fifteen guns in his honor, accompanied by the gentlemen already named and Major Campbell, A. D. C., emerged from the train, the band of the 3rd battalion being present and the national anthem being played.

Hon. Speaker Burchill and Messrs. Robinson and O'Brien, M. P.'s, officials of the county and other prominent persons, including His Lordship Bishop Rogers, Senator Snowball and Judge Wilkinson, were present.

The children of the public schools were grouped in front of the court, and the procession passed through some of the principal streets, and his honor was greeted in many places. He passed along, quite a demonstration being made at Mrs. Fraser's house, where the most ardent cheering and waving of his honor's bowing his acknowledgments.

Masonic hall being reached, it was found that it was already crowded by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, representing all classes in the community. The stage was beautifully decorated, and many ladies and gentlemen were present upon it to receive his honor.

The music ending, Warden Smith, after a few introductory words, read and presented to his honor an address from the people of the county, which was as follows:

To His Honor the Honorable John James Fraser, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick: May I please your honor: Myself and a large number of the people of the county of Northumberland, who pride in the common name of the province, the Queen and the recognized institutions of their country, we welcome you to the Miramichi, as its lieutenant governor of the province, and we welcome you to the Miramichi, as its lieutenant governor of the province, and we welcome you to the Miramichi, as its lieutenant governor of the province.

Your observations amongst us will doubtless impress you with the fact that we have progressed materially as a county in many respects and kept pace with even more favored localities, and we are confident that it is possible for us by reason of natural or artificial disabilities to merit the reputation we are said to enjoy for readiness to extend "Miramichi hospitality" to those whom we desire to honor, and while we feel that the pleasant memories of your official visitations, will convince you that we most highly appreciate the honor your presence confers upon the people of your native country.

Then a large number of old friends greeted his honor and Mrs. Fraser, and some presentations were made,

and the public demonstration, which was one of the heartiest that ever took place on the Miramichi, closed.

His honor and Mrs. Fraser afterwards on an invitation proceeded to the school of the Sisters of the Convent of Notre Dame, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, directed by the Bishop and Rev. Father Dixon. Beautiful music and a welcome song were rendered and an address presented, to which his honor appropriately replied. This was a pretty form of an entertainment, and everybody thoroughly enjoyed it.

A public reception at Newcastle, followed by a yacht race and steamboat and yacht excursion on the river and aquatic display, takes place tomorrow, followed by a reception in honor of the governor and Mrs. Fraser, to be given by Hon. Surveyor General and Mrs. Tweedie at Chatham.

Chatham, Sept. 26.—At eleven o'clock today his honor and Mrs. Fraser held a reception at the Masonic hall, Newcastle. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

Soon after one o'clock the yacht race arranged for was brought on, although there was very little wind. The start was given by the Leary, in charge of Alex. Burr; Kilbride, John Sargent; Maud, Commodore J.C. Miller; Oriana, J. L. Stewart; Kitchoo, Dr. Pedolin.

After the race the steam squadron, having on board hundreds of ladies and gentlemen and towing the yachts, formed in order under the direction of Commodore J.C. Miller, and the steamers and sailing yachts were gallantly decorated and moved in line at distances of fifty fathoms apart. They proceeded from Newcastle to Chatham.

The following were the steamers composing the squadron in the order in which they sailed: St. Nicholas, owned by Hon. J. B. Snowball; Rustler, by Matthew Russell; St. Andrew, Hon. J. B. Snowball; Mascot, H. A. Mulrhead; Sarcellee, Hutchison; Mary Odell, A. & R. Loggie; Laura, Miller; Extract So.; Rover, A. & R. Loggie; Marion, Miller; Excelsior, Geo. S. V. Crocker; Twilight, John Betts; Grace, Jas. Robinson; Millerton, Geo. Currie. They formed a very imposing sight as they moved down past the town and the shipping, which were generally decorated with flags, the people on the wharves, men at the mills and on the vessels, cheering and every evidence being manifested of a spontaneous welcome to the most popular governor that has ever visited the Miramichi. His honor and party disembarked at Snowball's wharf and proceeded to the Adams' house, where they will be quartered during the remainder of their visit.

A very largely attended reception was given by Hon. Surveyor General and Mrs. Tweedie in honor of the governor and Mrs. Fraser tonight. The well known place presents a brilliant scene.

One barking dog sets the whole street barking. Clean steak knives with raw potato dipped in fine brick dust.



This is it. This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of clarified cotton seed oil and refined beef suet. You can see that

Coltene is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—as far superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip. It asks only a fair trial, and a fair trial will convince you of its value.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank company, Wellington and San Francisco, MONTREAL.

Advertisement for Coltene featuring an illustration of a man smoking a cigar and the text: 'I Always Smoke THE SOMETHING GOOD CIGAR. It is Really Equal to any Imported. Take my Advice and Insist on getting this 10 Cent Smoke for 5 CENTS.'

TEETH ON THE HIRE SYSTEM.

How Dentists in the Russian City of Nyeshin Make Money.

The Trials, Joys and Tribulations of a Silly Gentleman Named Bondaroff.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—Among the most civilized in all Russia, the city of Nyeshin is one of the most cultured in the entire government of Kieff. It possesses a philosophical faculty, with a large college attached, in which numbers of young men are trained for the position of grammar school teachers or university professors.

Some time ago a very enterprising dentist, named Wimpel, migrated to this flourishing city in the hope of succeeding by pulling out other people's teeth to procure enough for his own to bite. But it was very uphill work at first, and he felt discouraged by the result.

While Canso has become of more importance than formerly as a fishing headquarters, it is important also as the western terminus of several Atlantic cables belonging to two companies. Mr. Whitman claims that his town is in advance of all other American cities in enlightenment, as all the news of the world is distributed through the continent from Canso.

Among his other customers there was one gentleman named Bondaroff, who had seen better times, and now found it hard to make both ends meet. He was in debt to every one except the butcher and the baker, for, not possessing a tooth in his head, he could eat nothing tougher than gruel, soup, and arrowroot.

The teeth were a complete set of grinders on the hire system, and it was arranged that they should cost no more than \$2 00, the price to be paid in very small but regular instalments. The teeth were put on him by Bondaroff, who was a changed man. He looked ten years younger, and his health was rapidly improving, for he could eat more meat and bread and fruit in a single day than he could pay for in a month.

The billigents next met in the law court, where Wimpel appeared in order to obtain possession of the teeth, which, after all, were only on hire, and belonged to him, the rightful owner. He might, he said, have sent his man to fetch them at any time of the day, if he liked, just as if they were a piece of furniture. The written contract signed by Bondaroff invested him with this right.

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London, Sept. 12.—W. N. White & Co., of Covent Garden, have completed through A. J. Pilsford, of New York, Vaughan & Hastings, of Montreal; G. A. Armstrong, of Kingston, N.S.; T. L. White, of Kew, N.S.; and various Continental agents, accurate statistics in regard to the apple crop. In an interview today, Mr. White said that the bulk of the English crop would be marketed in the month of September. Already the scarcity of the crop is being felt, and apples are selling at higher prices than have prevailed in September for years.

HILL FOR GOVERNOR.

New York Democrats Insist on the Senator's Acceptance.

A Remarkable Scene at the State Gathering at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A scene such as no delegate at the state democratic convention which closed today ever witnessed, and which is without a parallel in the history of conventions, except perhaps that of 1876, when Seymour was nominated by acclamation, is being witnessed at Saratoga in the Casino rink today, when all previous mentioned candidates were forgotten, and the advent of David B. Hill's name caused a stampede in his favor.

Among last week's visitors in St. John was Mr. Whitman, one of the leading merchants of Canso. Mr. Whitman, who carries on a large trade in fish and fishermen's supplies, reports this a rather poor season for the fishermen. It is not the customary Canso, as it is in some other fishing places, for a few houses to fit out and supply the fishermen as advances against the season's catch.

When the county was reached, delegate Reynolds arose and amid intense silence said:—"The united delegation from Allegheny Co. desire to place in nomination for governor, David B. Hill, and only choice—David B. Hill."

Then occurred one of the wildest scenes imaginable. Delegates jumped upon the chairs, spectators crowded into the aisles, and there were thrown, canes with ribbons waved wildly and men yelled themselves hoarse in the cheer after cheer that almost rent the frail building in twain.

London, Sept. 12.—Shipments of cheese from the United States to the United Kingdom for the season has now reached the enormous total of 1,135,971 boxes. This is an increase of 149,288 boxes over last year, and something like the 500,000 boxes of last year's total shipment. The output this year will greatly exceed that of last year there is little doubt, even if the make from now on does not attain the point of reasonable expectations.

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POND'S EXTRACT. THIS IS THE GENUINE. Our trade-mark on Buff Wrapper around every bottle. THE WONDER OF HEALING. FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, HEMORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN.

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

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BLAME THE LUMBER KINGS.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—W. J. Littlejohn, of Chicago, in delivering the annual address before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, at the Grand Pacific Hotel today, declared that the recent forest fires have been started by lumber kings. They have taken that method, he said, of covering up their stealings and to them was directly due the death and destruction which followed.

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A FLYING MACHINE.

Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 26.—E. C. Stearns & Co., of this city, have completed a flying machine, built according to the ideas of Prof. O. F. Lewis, of Saratoga, who has already experimented enough with a rough model which he had made to prove that he can perfect the affair. The test is to be made at Saratoga.

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DAVITT'S THREAT.

Dublin, Sept. 26.—Michael Davitt, in a speech here tonight, declared that if Ireland were covered or tainted too far, he might send representatives to parliament to give left handed, or if necessary, direct aid to socialists and revolutionists.

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GILLETTS PURE POWDERED LIME.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Gillett's Pure Powdered Lime is the best for all purposes. It is made from the purest limestone and is of a fine, uniform quality. It is sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

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A SERMON ON SALVATION

THE STORY OF THE TAX COLLECTOR'S CONVERSION.

The Great Want of the Ideal Home is Not a New Carpet or Costlier Pictures - It is Jesus Christ - Riches Left to Children More Likely to be a Curse Than a Blessing.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 23.-Rev. Dr. Talmage who is now preparing to leave Australia for India, on his round the world tour, has selected as his subject for to-day's sermon through the press: "The Tax Collector's Conversion," the text being taken from Luke 19, 9. "This day is salvation come to this house."

Zacchaeus was a politician and a tax-gatherer. He had an honest calling, but the opportunity for stealing was so large, the temptation was too much for him. The Bible says he was a sinner—that is, in the public sense. How many fine men have been ruined by official position! It is an awful thing for any man to seek office for government unless his principles of integrity are deeply fixed. Many a man, upright in an insignificant position, has made shipwreck in a great one. As far as I know, the city of Jericho this Zacchaeus belonged to what might be called the ring. They had their own way, successfully avoiding exposure—by not being seen, by hiring somebody to break in and steal the vouchers. Notwithstanding his bad reputation, there were streaks of good about him, as there is about almost every man. Jesus is found in quartz, and sometimes in a very small percentage.

Jesus was coming to town. The people turned out on masses to Him. Here He comes the Lord of Glory—foot, dust-covered and road-worn, limping along the way, carrying the griefs and woes of the world. He looks to be a sixty years' old man, with a beard about thirty. Zacchaeus was a short man and could not see over the people's heads while standing on the ground; so he got into a sycamore tree that grew by the roadside. Jesus advanced amid the wild excitement of the surging crowd. The most honorable and popular men of the city are looking on, and trying to gain his attention. Jesus, instead of regarding them, looks up at the little man in the tree, and says, "Zacchaeus, come down. I am going home with thee today. Everbody was grieved to think that Christ would go home with so dishonorable a man."

I see Christ entering the front door of the house of Zacchaeus. The King of Heaven and earth sits down, and as He looks around on the place and the family, He pronounces the benediction of the text: "This day is salvation come to this house."

Zacchaeus had mounted the sycamore tree out of mere inquisitiveness. He wanted to see how the stranger looked—the color of His eyes, the length of His hair, and the height of His stature. "Come down, said Christ."

And so, many people, in this day get up into the tree of curiosity, or special interest, to see how the stranger looks. They ask a thousand queer questions about His divinity about God's sovereignty, and the general decrees. They speculate, and criticize, and have a hundred questions about the sycamore. But they must come down from that if they want to be saved. We cannot be saved as philosophers, but as little children. They came to him by way of Athens, but by way of Bethlehem. Why he preplexed about the way came into the world, when the great question is how we shall get sin out of our hearts? How many spend their time in criticism and religious speculation! They take the Rose of Sharon, or the Lily of the Valley, pull out the stamens, and examine the structure, "Is that the beautiful flower of religion that you are talking about?" No flower is beautiful after you have torn it all to pieces. The path to heaven is so plain that a fool need not make any mistake about it, and yet men stop and cavil. Suppose that, going towards the Pacific slope, I had resolved that I would stop until I could kill all the grizzlies and bears and the panthers on either side of the way. I would never have got to the Pacific coast. When I went out to hunt the grizzly bear, the grizzly bear would come to hunt me. Here is a bold road to Heaven. Men say they will not take a step on it until they can make game of all the theories that bark and howl at them from the thickets. They forget the fact that as they go out to hunt the theory, the theory comes out to hunt them, and so they perish. We must receive the kingdom of Heaven in simplicity, and the Kingdom of Heaven is the wisest men of this country—a governor of his own state, and afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives. Yet when God called him to be Christian, he went in, and sat down among some children who were applying for church-membership, and he said to his pastor, "Talk to me, just as you do to these children. I know nothing about it." There is no need of bothering ourselves about mysteries when there are so many things that are plain. Dr. Lindoy, my professor in the theological Seminary, taught me a lesson I have never forgotten. While putting a variety of questions to him that were perplexing, he turned upon me somewhat in sternness, but more in love, and said, "Mr. Talmage, you will have to let God know some things that you don't. We tear our hands on the spines of the exactness of feasting our eyes on its tropical bloom. A great company of people now sit swinging themselves on the sycamore tree, of their pride, and I cry to you, 'Zacchaeus, come down.' Come down out of your pride, out of your inquisitiveness, out of your speculation. You cannot ride into the gate of heaven with coach and four in position ahead, and lackey behind. Except ye become as little children, ye cannot enter the kingdom of God." God has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty.

Notice that this tax-gatherer accompanied his surrender to Christ with the restoration of property that did not belong to him. He says, "If I have taken anything by false accusation, I restore fourfold." That is, if I have taxed any man for ten thousand dollars when he had only five thousand dollars worth of property, and put in my pocket the tax for the last five thousand, I will restore to him fourfold. If I took from him ten dollars, I will give him forty dollars. If I took from him fifty dollars, I will give him one hundred and sixty dollars. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sent to Washington during the

past few years as "conscience money." I suppose that money was sent by men who wanted to be Christians, but found they could not until they made restitution. There is no need of one trying to come to Christ as long as we keep fraud about a dollar, or a farthing in our pocket. Suppose you have not money enough to pay your debts, and, for the sake of defrauding your creditors, you put your money in your wife's name. You might cry until the day of judgment for pardon, but you would not get it without first making restitution. In times of peace, assign property to your wife; but in time of perplexity, and for the sake of defrauding your creditors, you must first assign property to your wife before God, and you may as well stop praying until you make restitution. Or suppose one man loans another money on bond or mortgage, with the understanding that the mortgage can be quiet for several years, but as soon as the mortgage is given, commences foreclosure—the sheriff's men come and take the property; the property is struck down at half-price, and the mortgagee buys it. The mortgagee started to get the property at half price, and is a third of the way to the sheriff's man. Restitution, there is no mercy for him. Suppose you sell your goods by a sample, and then afterward send your customer an inferior quality of goods. You are not committed a fraud, and there is no mercy for you until you have made restitution. Suppose you sell a man a handkerchief for silk, telling him it is a real cotton, and he afterwards finds out that it is not cotton, but wool. You are not committed a fraud, and there is no mercy for you until you have made restitution. Suppose you sell a man a horse, saying he is sound, and he afterwards turns out to be spavined and balky. You are not committed a fraud, and there is no mercy for you until you have made restitution.

Exodus 22: "If a man shall steal an ox or a sheep, and kill it or sell it, he shall restore five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. If a thief be found breaking up, and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him. If the thief be not found, he shall be bound to make restitution; if he have nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft. If the thief be not found in his hand alive, whether it be an ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. If a man shall cause a field or a vineyard to be eaten, and shall feed in another man's field, of the best of his own field and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make restitution. If a man shall steal an ox or a sheep, and kill it or sell it, he shall restore five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. If a thief be found breaking up, and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him. If the thief be not found, he shall be bound to make restitution; if he have nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft. If the thief be not found in his hand alive, whether it be an ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. If a man shall cause a field or a vineyard to be eaten, and shall feed in another man's field, of the best of his own field and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make restitution."

You say, "I cannot make restitution. The parties whom I swindled are gone." Then I say, "Take the money up to the American Bible Society and consecrate it to God. Zacchaeus, you have disgraced his righteous gains, and it was his first step in the right direction. The way being clear, Christ walked into the house of Zacchaeus. He becomes a different man; his wife and children are changed; the children are different. Oh! it makes a great change in any house when Christ comes into it. How many beautiful homes are represented among the houses of the world, where there is music in the drawing-room; luxuries in the wardrobe; and a full supply in the pantry. Even if you were half-dead, there is only one thing that could make you, and that thrill you through and through, and that word is "home!" There are also houses of suffering represented, in which there is no music in the drawing-room, no luxuries in the wardrobe, no adornment—only one room, and a plain cot, or a bunk in a corner; yet it is the place where your heart is, and where you find the most natureingles with satisfaction when you think of it and call it home. Though the world may scoff at us, and pursue and deride us, and though we are about, at eventide, we sail into the harbor of home. Though there be no rest for us in the busy world, and we go trudging about, bearing a cross, and there is a refuge, and it hath an easy-chair in which we may sit, and a lounge where we may lie, and a serenity of peace in which we may repose, and that is home. The English soldiers, sitting on the walls around Sebastopol, one night heard a company of musicians playing "Home Sweet Home," and they all broke out in sobbing and weeping, so great was their homesickness. God pity the poor, miserable wretch who has no home.

Now, suppose Christ should come into your house, and that you and your mother would feel His presence. Religion almost always begins there. It is easier for women to become Christians than for men. They do not fight; they are gentle. If a woman tempted man originally away from holiness, now she tempts him back. She may not every day fuss about it, but somehow everybody in the house knows that the presence of Jesus who blessed little children, and in the wife and mother. She chides the children more gently. He face sometimes lights up with an unearthly glow. She goes into some unceremonial room for a little while, and the husband goes after her, nor asks her why she was there. He knows without asking that she has been praying. "The husband notices her face is brighter than on the day when years ago, they stood at the marriage altar, and he knows that Jesus has been putting upon her brow a wreath of sweet peace, and the orange-blossoms she puts the children to bed, not satisfied with the formal prayer that they once offered, but she fingers now and tells them of Jesus who blessed little children, and of the good place where they all hope to be at last. And then she kisses them good-night with something that the child feels to be a heavenly benediction—something that shall hold on to the boy after he has become a man forty or fifty years of age; for there is something in a good, loving, Christian mother's kiss that fifty years can not wipe off the cheek.

Now the husband is distressed and annoyed, and almost vexed. If she would only speak to him he would know her mind, but he does not like to say anything about it, but he knows that she has a hope that he has not, and a peace that he has not; he knows that dying as he now is, he cannot go to the same place. He cannot stand if any longer. Some Sunday night as they sit in church, side by side, the floods of his soul break forth. He wants to pray, but he does not know how. He hides his face lest some of his worldly friends see him; but God's Spirit ariseth him, melts him, overwhelms him. And they go home, and he says to his wife, "I have taken anything by false accusation, I restore fourfold." That is, if I have taxed any man for ten thousand dollars when he had only five thousand dollars worth of property, and put in my pocket the tax for the last five thousand, I will restore to him fourfold. If I took from him ten dollars, I will give him forty dollars. If I took from him fifty dollars, I will give him one hundred and sixty dollars. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sent to Washington during the

they do not sleep any for talking of all the years wasted, and of that Saviour who ceased not to call. Before morning they have laid their plans for a new life. Morning comes. Father and mother descend from the bedroom. The children do not know what is the matter. They never saw father with a Bible in his hand before. He says, "Come children, I want you all to sit-down while we read and pray." The children look at each other, and are almost disposed to laugh; but they see their parents are so earnest. It is a short chapter that the father reads. He is a good reader at other times, but now he does not get on much. He sees so much to linger on. His voice trembles. Every word is so strangely new to him. They kneel—that is, the father and mother do; but the children come down one by one. They do not know that they must kneel. The sentences are broken. The phrases are a little ungrammatical. The prayer begins abruptly, and ends abruptly, but as far as they understand what they mean, it is about this: "O Saviour! help us! We do not know how to pray. Teach us. We cannot live and prosper, until we have been living. We start to-day for heaven. Help us to take these children along with us. Forgive us for all the past. Strengthen our faith. Until we have seen Jesus in us, and where the little babe that we lost. Amen!" It ended very abruptly; but the angels came out and stood on either side of the father, and all the children and angels have been living. We start to-day for heaven. Help us to take these children along with us. Forgive us for all the past. Strengthen our faith. Until we have seen Jesus in us, and where the little babe that we lost. Amen!" It ended very abruptly; but the angels came out and stood on either side of the father, and all the children and angels have been living. We start to-day for heaven. Help us to take these children along with us. 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OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Inspector O'Leary of the 4th division police leaves for Liverpool Saturday, to escort De-la-Fayette to Canada.

Mr. Miall, commissioner of the inland revenue, returned from Winnipeg today, where he has been to attend the western board of grain examiners. He says the Manitoba crop this year is the finest which has ever been grown in the province.

A meeting of the leading dairymen of Ontario and Quebec was held here tonight. The best means of tracing Canadian butter in the English market was discussed, and a deputation appointed to interview the government on the subject.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Prof. Saunders, director of the experimental farm, has applied the tuberculin test to the cattle on the branch farm at Agassiz, E. C. Field, and showed a reactionary tendency and were promptly destroyed.

It is currently reported that Dr. Selwyn, director of the geological survey, will be granted superannuation from the 1st of January next. Color is given to this report from the fact that the doctor has already disposed of a portion of his household effects, and leaves for England next week on a three months' leave of absence.

The cable report that he premier is going to England shortly seems to have no foundation in fact. Ottawa, Sept. 27.—McNamee & Mann of Montreal have signed a contract for the dredging and deepening of the Lachine canal.

Under the contract they must do the work in such a manner that navigation will not be interfered with. No right has been conferred upon them of unwatering the canal, as reported.

No better indication of the quality of this year's Manitoba wheat crop could be obtained than from the information received at the inland revenue department today. It is that of 1,314 cars of wheat inspected at Fort William up to the 22nd inst., 4,123 cars of No. 1 hard and 74 No. 2. This represents nearly a million bushels, coming from all parts of Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. Haggart returned from St. Marie today. He says the gates will be in position in about a week or ten days and the machinery in about a month. The formal opening is being delayed, but boats will pass through this fall.

Six tenders have been received at the department of railways and canals for the work of deepening the Lake St. Louis ship canal to give a depth of 14 feet of water. The Weddell-DeCloude Co. of Trenton are the lowest tenders.

Thursday, November 22nd, has been proclaimed Thanksgiving day. Deputy Minister of Marine Smith will sail for England on October 28th, to take part in the deliberations of the royal commission on the manning of British ships. The sittings will be resumed on October 29th.

John S. Hall, provincial treasurer of Quebec, was here to see the premier and Mr. Foster today. It is reported the object of his visit had reference to Mr. Hall's resignation from the provincial cabinet, but in official circles it is stated he was here to arrange the payments on account of the settlement of the provincial and dominion accounts.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The department of agriculture has been notified by the executive committee on awards for the World's Fair that a further delay is likely to take place in the delivery of medals and diplomas awarded to the exhibitors at Chicago.

It appears that the requisite permit for the diplomas was to be obtained in January next. The United States authorities have delayed in ordering it and as war has broken out between China and Japan considerable time must elapse before the parchment can be granted. Meanwhile, the exhibitors to the World's Fair will have to whistle for their diplomas.

Mr. Robinette, counsel for McWhitney, had a conference with Sir John Thompson in regard to the whole case today. Mr. Robinette first argued for a commutation. The chief grounds on which he asked for such were extreme doubt with respect to the case, and the absence of all motive on the part of the prisoner. The counsel also referred to the new evidence that of Irwin and other witnesses, whose affidavits he had already put in and also as to the question of Policeman Cross being mistaken as to his seeing the prisoner at the time of the murder.

Mr. Robinette also referred to the fact that no robbery had been shown. The counsel then took up the question of a respite, providing that no commutation was granted. The last respite had been granted with a view of having Walker tried now as the crown had decided not to try Walker until the spring of the year. McWhitney should be respited until the trial took place. The ends of justice would not be interfered with by giving this respite. In conclusion, Mr. Robinette touched upon public opinion in the county of Peel, which was favorable to the prisoner. Sir John Thompson complimented Mr. Robinette for the able manner in which he had handled the case. He said that the representations made by him would be considered and that a case would be laid before the cabinet for a decision at once. The cabinet met this afternoon and decided to recommend the governor to commute the sentence to penal servitude for life.

The Ottawa exhibition closed today, after a run of \$3,000 ahead of last year. Beautiful weather has prevailed the whole week.

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—Hon. John S. Hall appears to be tired of political life, as the hon. treasurer has again expressed his desire to retire from the cabinet. Up to the present time his resignation has not been accepted, but Premier Tullon has just informed your correspondent that the matter would be settled tomorrow.

Le Grand-Que., Sept. 25.—The following are the results of the field battery competition, which was concluded at the camp this morning: There are four prizes. The first was won by the Voltas of Toronto, second, Ottawa third, and Hamilton fourth. The prizes are \$50, \$40, \$30 and \$20.

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PROVINCIAL.

A Large Bequest to the Fredericton Cathedral.

And a Still Larger One to the Bishop of Dublin.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

(Continued from page 5.)

CHARLOTTE CO. Grand Manan, Sept. 22.—On the morning of the 18th inst. Julia Nagle of Chelsea, Mass., cook at the Marble Ridge house, North Head, was found dead in her bed. Her death was caused by apoplexy. She was buried at North Head on the 19th inst. by Rev. W. S. Covert, B. A.

Newton Brothers have taken their vessel, the Freddie A. Higgins of Eastport, Me., to St. Andrews to enter her and take a new register for her, converting her into a British bottom. She was formerly owned in Boston.

On the 19th inst. a fine lot of about a hundred herring were taken out of the Whale Cove weir at Two Islands.

Pollock fishing is reported fair. Last week hake fishing was fair at Nosed Head. Herring are still somewhat scarce and it is feared the herring catch of this season will be somewhat similar to the mackerel catch, not a large one.

Arthur Covert, youngest son of Rev. W. S. Covert, is going to attend the Collegiate school at Rothesay soon.

The strawberry blite recently found by some of our amateur botanists proves to be rather a rare plant in New Brunswick, mostly found in the northern part of Carleton county.

Roy L. Carson, who had his foot badly injured some time ago, is about recovering.

Miss Minnie E. Fraser of Woodward's Cove is teaching school at Two Islands. Miss Fraser is a daughter of Capt. Henry E. Fraser.

Mrs. J. W. Wooster of Seal Cove is ill. It is reported Capt. James Brayley of White Head is looking for an chance to go into business on the mainland.

Mr. Augustus Osborne of Waltham, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lemuel Benson, at Seal Cove.

F. M. Gordon of Seal Cove has invented a folding harness horse, which is a very handy and useful piece of apparatus for the curing of herring. A herring horse is used to hold the sticks strung full of herring while drying, and before hanging up in the smoke house to smoke or cure.

Peter P. Russell, postmaster at Seal Cove, has a relic of revolutionary days in the shape of an old Flint-lock horse pistol, which is over a hundred years old and was brought from New York by his great grandfather, who was a U. E. Loyalist, when the old gentlemen settled on the St. John river near Fredericton.

St. Andrews, Sept. 25.—Since the opening of the Algonquin for the season of 1894 over one thousand guests have been recorded on the register. Most of the time the house was filled to its utmost capacity and a large number, for lack of room, had to be denied admittance. Next season, with the completion of the addition to the building now decided upon, accommodation for a very large number of guests will be provided. The new part will consist of an extension of the western end of the present structures in which will be situated a dining room, 44x24 feet, with seating capacity for 300 persons. The present dining room will be made into three rooms, a carving and serving room, a ladies' reading room and a dining room for the nurses and maids of the guests. The rooms now occupied as gents' smoking and writing rooms will be thrown into one. The glass doors at the north end of the present main hall will be closed, together with the door leading into the gents' washroom, which will make the hall space a pleasant lounging place. The walls on the ground story of the new wing will be of stone and those of the second story of brick.

On the second floor and immediately underneath the dining hall will be a large room 1,400 square feet, and a floor space, to be devoted to purposes of amusement for concerts, lectures or amateur theatricals, for which a stage will be built, and can be used for a variety of purposes. There will be a room for the developing of photos taken by amateur or professional photographers, guests of the house. On the ground or basement flat will be situated a room for the storage of bicycles and baby carriages, and in each flat sixteen rooms for the accommodation of the house servants. In the flats over the dining hall there will be fifty-two guest chambers, most of them "en-suite," with bath rooms, etc. For the security of the guests and to provide a ready way of escape in the event of fire—escapes easy of access will be erected outside the building. The new part, which has been designed by Henry W. Nourse, architect of Boston, and who is at present here, will harmonize with the present structure. The whole when completed will present an imposing as well as an ornamental appearance. Messrs. Stevenson and McKenzie of St. Stephen, contractors for the work, and who so satisfactorily carried out their contract in the building of the Algonquin, hold the contract for the new work, and will probably commence operations sometime during the coming month. They were recently in town in consultation with architect Nourse. The proposed addition built and with Albert Millar in charge, next season will doubtless bring a larger number of guests than ever before came, who will find ample accommodation in the enlarged structure. With the golf links, spacious tennis and croquet grounds, a cricket crease, a ball and concert room, photography developing room, billiard hall, etc., etc., the facilities for yachting, bathing and driving, together with a total exemption from that distressing malady, hay fever, all combine to make St. And-

rews the mecca of all in search of health and relaxation.

S. J. King of St. John, post office inspector, was in town Monday afternoon.

Dr. N. G. D. Parker and William Snodgrass, merchant, in response to the prayer of a largely signed requisition of the ratepayers of the town and parish of St. Andrews, have consented to act as councillors. They filed the necessary papers today with the town clerk, and as no other candidates were nominated their election followed by acclamation.

The drouth still continues in this vicinity. The rains of last week, although quite heavy, had little effect on the wells and brooks, the parched ground sucking it all in. The water in all streams dependent upon the rainfall is very low, and wells and springs in many places are nearly dry, so that farmers experience considerable difficulty in getting water for their stock. The water in the reservoirs is also getting very low and rain is sorely needed.

Geo. C. Allen, druggist, has been spending the past few days in St. John and up river districts. He is recuperating after a lengthened illness of a rather feverish kind which left him in a typical weak condition.

The watering cart, which was badly damaged in the fire of Monday last, has been repaired and was again in service today, greatly to the delight of citizens, who have been almost smothered in dust during the past few days.

The ceilings of the post office building, which were badly damaged by a fire from the sink in the caretaker's residence some time ago, are being repaired.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was organized at Buctouche yesterday, with a good membership. Some eight or nine Monctonians went up to participate in the ceremony, including A. Y. Clarke, H. C. Hamilton, J. C. Stewart, A. Irving and others.

Forest fires are raging in this vicinity. Today fire surrounded the electoral railway station at Palnes Junction and the buildings were threatened, as well as a number of cars on the sidings. An auxiliary train was sent out from Moncton to save the cars. So far no damage to property is reported.

A man named Lanagan, an employe of the St. Lawrence Lumber company at Bathurst, was a passenger on the express from Quebec this morning. He met with a serious accident at Campbellton. It is supposed that in getting off a first class car he slipped under the wheels, which passed over him, cutting off his right foot above the ankle and one toe off the left foot.

Petersville, Sept. 27.—John Martin, on old and highly respected resident, died at his home on Monday of paralysis. He leaves one son and a daughter, both exactly what happened yesterday, according to cable reports, the Chinese soldiers would be demoralized and fall to scouring the country in every direction, committing outrages. In that event, according to the advice, the slender thread which sustains the obedience of the masses to the viceroys would be snapped and pandemonium would reign supreme.

The great treaty port of Tien Tsin is believed to be specially threatened in such case. One prophetic statement in the mail advises us as follows: "In proportion to the disasters of war that will surely overtake China will the influence of the viceroys wane and should the defeat of the Chinese be a crushing one, he will be absolutely incapable to maintain order. Li Hung Chang has been a severe disciplinarian, and with reverses, the masses will turn upon him with the pent up hatred of years."

As these defeats are coming to pass, and as the prophecy has also been verified, as to Li's degradation, it will be a matter of serious interest to know how far their commander of this prediction shall be justified by the events of the future.

Yokohama, Sept. 23.—The public is in favor of continuing the war against China, and is urging a desperate attack upon Peking.

GETTING OUT OF SIGHT. Great Areas of Earth in Kansas Cave In.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 21.—Land is caving in toward the centre of the earth in the vicinity of the junction of Harvey, Butler and Marion counties in this state. Great excitement prevails among the people, and many of them are getting away. The state officials have been summoned to investigate the disturbances of the earth. There was no shock felt until the earth caved in, nor did it bear any resemblance to an earthquake. Near Whitewater, on the farm of Thomas Essington, an area 40 by 90 feet sunk to a depth of 28 feet, and when a man was laid down into the hole his weight alone sank it nearly three feet more. This occurred yesterday, and about the same moment an area of 75 feet square sunk at Plum Grove, a depth of thirty-five feet. This was on the farm of Sid Jones, the sliding-in carrying in a threshing machine and separator with it. Water poured into the latter hole from underground till it is filled nearly to the top, but the hole at Whitewater is still dry, though it is supposed that the caved-in earth is resting upon a vast body of water. Both places are some seven or eight miles apart.

At Ahnelly, some miles from Whitewater, there were several small cave-ins, ranging in depth from six to forty feet. Not long since a man was digging a well in the vicinity of Plum Grove, and when he had reached a depth of twenty-six feet the drill shot into an apparent vacuum and could not be recovered. All the cave-ins, great and small, extend in a crooked, stream-like course a distance of about twenty-four miles.

Even the thunder growls at the weather clerk. A waiting game is one which two can seldom play. An idle man hurts any cause.

Only the vulgar are overpolite.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Moncton sent large contingents to the Charlottetown and Halifax exhibitions. The majority of the visitors returned home yesterday and report having had grand weather and plenty of sight seeing.

Manager Evans of the St. Martins and Upham, Central and Buctouche and Moncton railways, came to Moncton on Friday on business connected with the latter road. He went to Buctouche on a special and returned to Hampton on Saturday. Work on the Buctouche bridge is progressing quite favorably, but will be some time before it is again in condition for regular traffic.

The drouth still continues in this vicinity. The rains of last week, although quite heavy, had little effect on the wells and brooks, the parched ground sucking it all in. The water in all streams dependent upon the rainfall is very low, and wells and springs in many places are nearly dry, so that farmers experience considerable difficulty in getting water for their stock. The water in the reservoirs is also getting very low and rain is sorely needed.

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GETTING OUT OF SIGHT. Great Areas of Earth in Kansas Cave In.

conducted by Rev. Thomas Pierce. The remains were interred in Goslin's burial ground at Smith's Creek.

Sussex, Sept. 23.—The long talked of sports came off on the evening of the 22nd at the Upper Corner yesterday under the auspices of the Sussex fire brigade and hose company, and was one of the most pleasing and successful events which have been witnessed here for many years. The large programme which had been carefully prepared was successfully carried out in the most satisfactory manner. The day was very fine and the intending spectators were in great numbers. The tug of war team take the affair badly, it being well known that they were very much the heavier, while the light weights are correspondingly blessed.

W. B. McKay & Co., Huestis & White, and John S. Trites were considerably startled this morning when they found the front doors of their store had been forced open and the drawers of the counters had been ransacked. It is evident the perpetrators of these acts were after money or small articles of value, as up to time of writing nothing of the kind was excepting small sums of money is missing. Chisels taken from Mr. Halsey's carriage shop were used in forcing open the doors. While tramps have been entering our buildings, there are those who are unwilling to believe the breaking into these stores was the work of the tramps.

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ATTACK ON PEKIN.

The Japanese in favor of Continuing the War Against China.

A Report That the Emperor is Dissatisfied with the Course of Events.

Mail Advices Show that Matters Have Turned Out as Predicted.

London, Sept. 23.—Advices from Shanghai say the emperor is dissatisfied with the course events are taking and that affairs are gradually working toward a coup d'etat. The Chinese warship Kwang-Chia is reported to have been lost while running from the fight off the mouth of the Yalu river.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Mail advices received here from China from sources specially entitled to credit, of a date early in August, are almost prophetic of what has already occurred there since that day, and if the predictions for the future hold good, Secretary Herbert's action in largely reinforcing the United States warships in Chinese waters will be found to have been a very wise move. The advices described the measures which have been adopted by the Chinese to block the navigation of their rivers, and the resulting effect upon commerce. For one thing, in the Ningpoo district the Sessastus rock buoy, the Seanyu spirit buoy and the Nemisis rock, Blonde rock and Tiger's Tail beacon, have been temporarily removed. Lights have also been removed and obstructions placed at the mouth of the river Peiko. Although the discontinuance of the lights, the presence at night of a floating boom and the laying of torpedoes, are obvious hindrances to the coming and going of vessels, nevertheless, with the exception of the Chinese line, shipping is being carried on as usual, and there are no indications that the merchant service are withholding their cargoes. Trade to ensue, however, is being adversely affected, as cipher telegrams are no longer accepted, although they can be sent from Shanghai.

Feeling of timidity as to the safety of business ventures with Tien Ts'in is naturally pervading the business world. The Chinese themselves will not block the port, but the Japanese are likely to do so at any time. An effort was made to secure immunity from the capture of Japanese and Chinese vessels plying respectively between their own ports and in common to neutral points, but the consent of the Japanese had not, at the date of advice, been received.

There was, however, a very great menace to the trade from another quarter. It was this that led to the appeals of foreign merchants to their home governments for the presence of war ships in the treaty ports of China. It was generally expected by them that should the Chinese be defeated on their own soil, exactly what happened yesterday, according to cable reports, the Chinese soldiers would be demoralized and fall to scouring the country in every direction, committing outrages. In that event, according to the advice, the slender thread which sustains the obedience of the masses to the viceroys would be snapped and pandemonium would reign supreme.

The great treaty port of Tien Ts'in is believed to be specially threatened in such case. One prophetic statement in the mail advises us as follows: "In proportion to the disasters of war that will surely overtake China will the influence of the viceroys wane and should the defeat of the Chinese be a crushing one, he will be absolutely incapable to maintain order. Li Hung Chang has been a severe disciplinarian, and with reverses, the masses will turn upon him with the pent up hatred of years."

As these defeats are coming to pass, and as the prophecy has also been verified, as to Li's degradation, it will be a matter of serious interest to know how far their commander of this prediction shall be justified by the events of the future.

Yokohama, Sept. 23.—The public is in favor of continuing the war against China, and is urging a desperate attack upon Peking.

GETTING OUT OF SIGHT. Great Areas of Earth in Kansas Cave In.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 21.—Land is caving in toward the centre of the earth in the vicinity of the junction of Harvey, Butler and Marion counties in this state. Great excitement prevails among the people, and many of them are getting away. The state officials have been summoned to investigate the disturbances of the earth. There was no shock felt until the earth caved in, nor did it bear any resemblance to an earthquake. Near Whitewater, on the farm of Thomas Essington, an area 40 by 90 feet sunk to a depth of 28 feet, and when a man was laid down into the hole his weight alone sank it nearly three feet more. This occurred yesterday, and about the same moment an area of 75 feet square sunk at Plum Grove, a depth of thirty-five feet. This was on the farm of Sid Jones, the sliding-in carrying in a threshing machine and separator with it. Water poured into the latter hole from underground till it is filled nearly to the top, but the hole at Whitewater is still dry, though it is supposed that the caved-in earth is resting upon a vast body of water. Both places are some seven or eight miles apart.

At Ahnelly, some miles from Whitewater, there were several small cave-ins, ranging in depth from six to forty feet. Not long since a man was digging a well in the vicinity of Plum Grove, and when he had reached a depth of twenty-six feet the drill shot into an apparent vacuum and could not be recovered. All the cave-ins, great and small, extend in a crooked, stream-like course a distance of about twenty-four miles.

Even the thunder growls at the weather clerk. A waiting game is one which two can seldom play. An idle man hurts any cause.

Only the vulgar are overpolite.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Moncton sent large contingents to the Charlottetown and Halifax exhibitions. The majority of the visitors returned home yesterday and report having had grand weather and plenty of sight seeing.

Manager Evans of the St. Martins and Upham, Central and Buctouche and Moncton railways, came to Moncton on Friday on business connected with the latter road. He went to Buctouche on a special and returned to Hampton on Saturday. Work on the Buctouche bridge is progressing quite favorably, but will be some time before it is again in condition for regular traffic.

The drouth still continues in this vicinity. The rains of last week, although quite heavy, had little effect on the wells and brooks, the parched ground sucking it all in. The water in all streams dependent upon the rainfall is very low, and wells and springs in many places are nearly dry, so that farmers experience considerable difficulty in getting water for their stock. The water in the reservoirs is also getting very low and rain is sorely needed.

Geo. C. Allen, druggist, has been spending the past few days in St. John and up river districts. He is recuperating after a lengthened illness of a rather feverish kind which left him in a typical weak condition.

The watering cart, which was badly damaged in the fire of Monday last, has been repaired and was again in service today, greatly to the delight of citizens, who have been almost smothered in dust during the past few days.

The ceilings of the post office building, which were badly damaged by a fire from the sink in the caretaker's residence some time ago, are being repaired.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was organized at Buctouche yesterday, with a good membership. Some eight or nine Monctonians went up to participate in the ceremony, including A. Y. Clarke, H. C. Hamilton, J. C. Stewart, A. Irving and others.

Forest fires are raging in this vicinity. Today fire surrounded the electoral railway station at Palnes Junction and the buildings were threatened, as well as a number of cars on the sidings. An auxiliary train was sent out from Moncton to save the cars. So far no damage to property is reported.

A man named Lanagan, an employe of the St. Lawrence Lumber company at Bathurst, was a passenger on the express from Quebec this morning. He met with a serious accident at Campbellton. It is supposed that in getting off a first class car he slipped under the wheels, which passed over him, cutting off his right foot above the ankle and one toe off the left foot.

Petersville, Sept. 27.—John Martin, on old and highly respected resident, died at his home on Monday of paralysis. He leaves one son and a daughter, both exactly what happened yesterday, according to cable reports, the Chinese soldiers would be demoralized and fall to scouring the country in every direction, committing outrages. In that event, according to the advice, the slender thread which sustains the obedience of the masses to the viceroys would be snapped and pandemonium would reign supreme.

The great treaty port of Tien Tsin is believed to be specially threatened in such case. One prophetic statement in the mail advises us as follows: "In proportion to the disasters of war that will surely overtake China will the influence of the viceroys wane and should the defeat of the Chinese be a crushing one, he will be absolutely incapable to maintain order. Li Hung Chang has been a severe disciplinarian, and with reverses, the masses will turn upon him with the pent up hatred of years."

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Even the thunder growls at the weather clerk. A waiting game is one which two can seldom play. An idle man hurts any cause.

WORRY

that's what kills a man.

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC

Is a certain invigorator for the victim of worry, overstrain of mind or body, or EXCESSES of any nature. It restores Nervous Energy, relieves Brain Fatigue, aids Digestion, restores lost Appetite, promotes sound, refreshing Sleep, and is a perfect Blood and Flesh Builder.

It Wears the Brain. Weakens the Nerves. Impairs the Digestive Organs.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

Grand Review and Sham Fight at Halifax.

Death of the Rev. Mr. McCully of Truro.

TRURO, N. S., Sept. 25.—The annual convention of the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian church of Eastern Canada was held here in a series of interesting meetings through three days of last week.

Rev. Samuel McCully of Truro, rector of the Presbyterian church, and brother of William McCully, postmaster of Truro, died this morning. He was 72 years of age.

The recent rains and warm weather have been favorable for the growth of pastures and aftermath, and there is a prospect of better fall grazing than was looked for a short time ago.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., Sept. 20.—Deacon Havelock Atkinson, Mr. Miner, pastor, and Miss Lewis, attended the 33rd annual meeting of the teachers' association at River Hebert.

Southampton, Sept. 20.—Deacon Havelock Atkinson, Mr. Miner, pastor, and Miss Lewis, attended the 33rd annual meeting of the teachers' association at River Hebert.

Benjamin Teed of Wallace, whose health was undermined by severe attacks of grippe some four years ago, died on Monday. Rev. Mr. McKee was called on Saturday to Apple River to attend the funeral of his old friend, Michael Atkinson.

Misses Janie Atkinson and Maggie MacAloney have entered the teachers' profession, and are located in Chignecto Mines and Springhill respectively.

Threshers are on the road, and reports are that the grain will be short this fall, owing to the dry summer. Movement is on foot to start a creamery here. Southampton lies centrally between Leamington, Mapleton, Southbrook, Athol, Canaan, Westbrook and Halfway river.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The grand review and sham fight, the chief attraction of the exhibition, was witnessed by ten thousand people. When the general and admiral arrived the troops marched past and were reviewed.

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to a truck. He burst a blood vessel and died within ten minutes. He leaves a wife and six children.

What Japan will Do in Case China is Beaten.

Russia will Maintain a Neutral Position Unless Korea is Annexed.

The Protest of Great Britain Brings About the Release of a Steamer.

TOMATOES TO ENGLAND.

A Toronto Man Thinks a Good Trade Might Be Built Up.

London, Sept. 30.—A despatch from Shanghai states that owing to the protest of Great Britain the Taung Li Yamen has ordered the release of the British steamer recently seized by a Chinese war ship on suspicion that she was carrying contraband material of war.

Shanghai, Sept. 30.—It is reported the Emperor's father-in-law is taking 5,000 picked Manchus to Korea where he has been appointed hagar corps, numbering 20,000 men, is expected to arrive at Peking shortly.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Job, Brown and Green Cartridge Cases, Caps and Primers, Cardboard, Black Edge, Pink Edge and Felt Wads.

HAZARD'S BLACK GUNPOWDER.

Indian Rifle, Sea Shooting, Trap, Duck Shooting and Electric Brands.

SCHULTZE'S SMOKELESS POWDER.

Chilled Shot, Common Shot, Clay Pigeons, Keystone Traps, Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

We have a large and varied assortment which we shall be glad to show and quote prices.

W. H. THORNE & CO., MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

THE STATE OF TRADE. THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

A Marked Improvement Over the Past Month in Retail Trade.

Leading Centres of Canada Tell of an Improvement in Trade.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Weekly Review of Trade says: Special inquiry has been made this week at all commercial centres regarding the state of the retail trade.

The state of the retail trade. The main facts disclosed are, first, a marked improvement within the past month, and a considerable excess over the business done a year ago, particularly in the necessities of life.

But second, it appears that the volume of trade at present, is on the whole, considerably less than in a normal year, at most points, and in the more important trades is apparently about 20 per cent smaller than in September, 1892.

The Atlantic exports for the week and since August have been a third smaller than last year, but the fall price has been 1.70 cents.

Cotton on the spot is lower at 6.44 than at any other time since 1893, and quotations than did not mean what they do now, while the nearest option had been quoted at 6.04 cents, which is below all previous records.

Even at the close the fall for the week is one quarter. An estimate of 9,600,000 bales minimum this year being gained, general acceptance.

When at home the colonel is Toronto's police magistrate. His opinions about police organizations and methods are very decided.

Said he: "I hear you are holding an investigation here. I don't think satisfactory results can be obtained if the evidence is taken by representatives elected by the people. In Toronto the appointments to the force are regulated by a board composed of the mayor, the police magistrate and a county court judge. This board also deals with all complaints and its authority is supreme."

It is encouraging that the speculation in corn has broken and the prices had fallen 5 cents, less gloomy estimates than those of the department being gained, general acceptance.

It is now supposed that the yield is not far from 1,600,000,000.

Speculation in pork has also broken, and the price has fallen 75 cents, while last year it was 1.70 cents.

The iron industry shows a shrinkage of demand, and the prices quoted today are but little above the lowest this year.

The boot and shoe manufacture continues to lead others in comparative activity, and shipments from Boston for the month have been 338,697 cases, against 222,623 last year, and 328,196 in 1892.

Textile manufactures feel the shrinkage of the demand due to replenishment of stock and there is less doing in cotton and woolen goods at first hands.

The fall trade in woolens is prolonged the more because it has been light through the season, but in selling goods there is little new business.

Sales of wool for the month have been 18,352,250 lbs., against 14,422,125 last year, and 13,080,000 in 1892.

The failures are few and small. For three weeks the liabilities amount to \$5,278,585, of which \$2,372,112 were of manufacturing and \$2,906,473 of trading concerns. The failures during the week have been 228 in the United States, against 324 last year, and 55 in Canada against 33 last year.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: "Trade reports from the leading centres in the Dominion of Canada total of trade improvements."

Jobs at Toronto report business equal to expectations, particularly in dry goods and hardware.

At Halifax trade is fairly active, and the recent influx of visitors has stimulated trade in retail lines.

At Montreal the prices of tea, woolens and hardware are firmer and strong. Business is fairly active among the shoe and leather merchants, but collections are unsatisfactory. On the whole the prospects are better than two weeks ago.

The bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax, aggregate \$18,672,900, fractionally larger than last week, and five per cent larger than in the same week last year.

The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick each report more failures during the past year than in nine months of 1893, together with increased liabilities. The total business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada, and from Newfoundland are 1,422, or 99 more than in nine months of last year. The total liabilities are \$13,329,000, \$217,000 more than last year.

HOME FROM EUROPE. Col. Denison of Toronto Gives His Views on Imperial Federation and a Preferential Tariff.

Col. E. T. Denison of Toronto was at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the other day. He arrived with Mrs. Denison from the R. M. S. Vancouver, after a three months' stay in Europe. The gallant colonel, looking the picture of health, expressed himself delighted to reach home again.

"My visit abroad," he said to a Star reporter, "was undertaken, primarily, with the object of seeking a rest. Dur-

SCROFULA

Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott's Emulsion, Baltimore. All Druggists, etc. &c.

CANADIAN CADET HONORED.

Kingston Graduates Become Teachers in England.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 26.—A great honor has recently been conferred upon three graduates of the Royal Military College. Lieut. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R. E., son of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Capt. St. Dulhus Skinner and Capt. H. E. Wise, son of the late superintendent of the Rideau canal, have been appointed teachers in the staff college for the officers of the English army, situated near Sandhurst. Capt. Wise was A. D. C. to Lord Lansdowne, viceroy of India.

QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are a nuisance and we think it behooves publishers to examine into the merits of many articles purged up in their columns. We do not deny that many meritorious remedies are properly to be classed under this heading. Take the hundreds and thousands relieved from severe suffering by the use of Polson's Nervine; would it not be unreasonable to expect them to know that a fact that Polson's Nervine is pleasant and certain remedy in the worst neuralgia. It cannot fail, for it goes right to the bottom of pain, penetrates to the nerves, soothes them into quietness, and affords prompt and permanent relief.

ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

When our present colonial secretary was viceroy of India he was exceedingly anxious to introduce English institutions among the natives, though he did not go so far as the late Lord Roberts, who spent the money that was wanted for the tanks and roads of his presidency on giving the natives the blessing of primary education. Lord Ripon was extravagantly pleased when a friend pointed out three Hindu temples which were built by the cantonment of a British regiment. The juvenile cricketers had a discarded cricket ball, but a bullet of wood did duty for a bat and a water chattle for a wicket. Everything was done in due form. The naked little blackamoor who was bowling called out "Pis-a-y!" and his very first ball knocked the chattle over. Then the little black long-stop cried "Hout!" But the little black batsman said "Damm!" and Lord Ripon walked away, a sadder man, mourning on the spread of English institutions.

WESTPORT, N. S.

Capt. G. C. Haley of the sch. Jessie B. says: "That for the last four years he had been a great sufferer from rheumatism in his knee, which at times swelled up and became very painful. He tried many remedies without success until he obtained some of Dr. Manning's German Remedy, which gave him almost instant relief. He also says: 'I have used it for indigestion, flatulence, cold in the stomach, cramps, neuralgia, and in fact for almost every kind of pain or ache. I would not be without it, he adds, at any price.' Dr. Manning's German Remedy is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N. B., and is for sale by all druggists and dealers.

WHAT K. C. B. STANDS FOR.

(Cincinnati Tribune.) Hungry Higgins—This here paper says that Sir Joseph Porterhouse, K. C. B., is a stopper at the Waldorf. What do K. C. B. mean?

Why Watkins—Keely-cured Divilsher, of course. I wouldn't be ignorant as you are fer thout'n.

IMPERIAL Cream Tartar BAKING POWDER PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious. E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 3, 1894.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.) LET THE PEOPLE REGISTER.

In two weeks from now the preliminary lists of dominion electors will be made. After that no names can be added except in the revisor's court.

Every man who is over twenty-one years of age and lives in this country should be a voter. There is hardly one who cannot qualify under some clause of the act.

The liberal conservative party in St. John has engaged an agent to attend to the application of those who are liable to be omitted by the revisor.

It is not known when the next election will take place, but when it does it will be run on the list now under preparation.

General Booth probably exercises a wider and more complete personal control than any other religious leader of his time.

When Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends contended that the Behring Sea award gave Canada a victory with no gain in it, they were advised to wait a year and watch for results.

The Sun's Point Lepreux correspondent telegraphed Sunday night as follows: Robert Fulton arrived this morning at ten o'clock and took charge of Samuel Hutton's remains, picked up off Dipper Harbor yesterday afternoon.

The presbytery of Miramichi met at Campbellton Sept 25th, at 10 a. m. There were present Revs. A. F. Carr, moderator; Neil McKay, clerk; Alken, Thompson, Nicholson, Fisher, Miller, Greenless, Kinnear, J. D. Murray, F. W. Murray, Fowler, and J. Mackenzie, Melbyrne and Jamieson.

It is dimly shadowed forth in the despatches that the scene of war between China and Japan is no longer Korea. The Japanese are in occupation of the strong positions in Korea and are carrying the war into the enemy's country.

Final action re the placing of Escomiac list of arguments was deferred till another meeting of the presbytery. F. W. Murray was authorized to moderate at Wolford as soon as congregation is ready. Bill for catechetical services at Upper Belledune was referred to home mission committee.

tary opinion is divided as to whether the Japanese will turn aside and attempt the capture of this stronghold, or push right on to Peking.

One thing so far apparent is that China is not making anywhere an effective resistance. The fleet which is supposed to be about as strong as the navy of Japan, has done nothing to prevent the transport of troops from Japan to Korea.

On land, the emperor of China is getting together mighty armies as to numbers. Probably the Chinese forces on the border of Korea and the neighborhood of Manchuria outnumber the Japanese army two or three to one.

The policy of degrading the vicroy and other officers may be justified, but it is not calculated to impress one with the brightness of the Chinese prospects. If Li Hung Chang, who has always been victorious hitherto, and who is regarded as the most capable public man in the empire, is too weak to deal with the situation, who is able for it?

John L. Sullivan, prize fighter and actor, is a man of better education than has been generally supposed. Though like many men in pursuit of culture he has given special attention to athletics, he has not neglected other scholarships.

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Another matter of business was taken up but could not be issued till next meeting of presbytery. The next regular meeting is to be held at Barbury, in Dec. in St. Luke's hall. Members of presbytery were most hospitably entertained at Canaan, thanks to both pastor and congregation.

FOUL MURDER

A Jealous Man's Cold-Blooded Deed.

Gulford Crawford Kills J. H. Branton, an Englishman, With an Axe.

A Son the Only Witness to the Father's Brutal Act.

Fairville, Where the Parties Reside, in a State of Excitement.

Committed to Jail as a Result of the Coroner's Inquest on a Charge of Murder.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

The village of Fairville was thrown into a wild state of excitement yesterday morning when it became known that a dastardly murder had been committed at what is known as "Faddy's Flats," within a stone's throw of the C. P. R. depot.

The victim was John Henry Branton, a young Englishman who had spent two summers at Fairville, working in Mooney's brickyard. He was murdered by Gulford Crawford, a laboring man in whose family he boarded.

There can be no doubt that Crawford committed the awful crime in a fit of jealousy. He has for some time past been suspicious of Branton, claiming that the young man and Mrs. Crawford had become too intimate. Crawford told several people of his suspicions, but they laughed at him, assuring him that there was no grounds for his fears.

On Thursday night he (Crawford) had for several days acted strangely. On Thursday night he (according to the family) raved like a wild man. A neighbor, Wm. Hines, was called in, but when he entered the house Crawford was as quiet as any one could have desired to see him.

The first witness was Dr. Doherty, a medical practitioner, of Fairville. He said: I was called upon at about 10 o'clock by a small boy, whose name I do not know, to go and see a man who had been struck with an axe. I started out, but on the way I was told the man was dead.

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Gray visited Crawford's house to see of the man really was insane, but he talked so rationally that the doctor came away satisfied of his sanity. On Sunday Crawford did not act at all out of the way. Chas. Arbo had tea with the family. He says he could see that his brother-in-law was cross. He was more surly than ever.

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was planning the murder of the young Englishman, in fact all hands entered freely into the conversation.

Branton and Hartley Crawford, the son of the murderer, slept in the same bed down stairs. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Gulford Crawford got up, descended to the room in which they slept and lighted the lamp which was used by the young man.

Dr. James H. Gray of Fairville said: Some when near six o'clock I was notified that a man had been injured at Crawford's. When I arrived I saw the deceased in bed. He had a bruise on his left cheek and a cut under the left eye, as if made by some blunt instrument, and a cut over the eye and another cut on the temple. He was bleeding profusely from the nose. The injuries were sufficient to cause death.

Robert Crilly said: I reside in the parish of Lancaster and knew the deceased for about four months past. At about a quarter to 6 o'clock this morning I was awakened by Hartley Crawford, who said his father had killed Branton. I came down and saw Branton, who asked what was wrong. I told him he had been struck with an axe. He died in about an hour.

Wm. Shannon testified: I was awakened between five and six o'clock by some hollering. I got up and looked out of the window and heard some one call father and heard some one say, "You've murdered him." I put on my clothes and came down. Hartley met me at the door and at his request I went for Officer Hennessey and Dr. Gray. When I came back I saw the deceased. I spoke to him, but he made no answer. He was alive when I went to work at seven o'clock.

Wm. Hines, who was called into Crawford's house twice on account of Crawford's strange actions, says he saw Branton just before he died. The dying man knew him, but he did not hear him say anything. Branton was very restless, rising up in bed several times. On Thursday night Hines was called into Crawford's house, Miss Crawford saying her father was crazy. He examined of his head, but did not act like an insane man while Hines was in the house.

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To Foreman Allingham—The only reason I know my father had for killing Branton was that he was jealous of my mother and him being too intimate. I judge that from remarks he made to all of us.

To a juror—It was last Sunday week when he made the remark about braining anyone who came near him. I sent for Dr. Gray then and he came to see him. My mother, as far as I know, had no more than a friendly regard for Branton. He boarded with us for the past three months.

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jealous of his intentions to my wife." "I never had any tap on my head," repeated the prisoner, "not since I had the grip water before last."

The reporter again asked the man if he had no recollection of the dreadful affair, and received this answer: "I don't remember anything about it. I don't remember the policeman arresting me."

Crawford was brought over to jail about four o'clock. Charles Arbo told a Sun reporter the following story: I am Crawford's brother-in-law. We married sisters. At 2 o'clock this afternoon I saw him in the lock up and asked him if he realized what he had done. He said, "Yes, Charlie, I do." I asked him why he did it and his reply was, "My head is numb. I don't know what I did it for." I asked him if he knew he was liable to be hung, and he said, "Yes, he knew that the policeman was with him and we parted. He seemed to be perfectly sane. I had tea with him on Sunday night and was at his house till 4.30 o'clock. He was all right in the head Monday, but became very cross. There's a good deal to come out yet. I have heard him talk in a manner that will make it look bad for him. This has been a family secret all along. He has made threats. He was jealous; he told me that himself. He said he suspected Branton of being intimate with his wife. He said this on Monday. He said he knew nothing, but he was suspicious. As a matter of fact, there was no ground for his suspicions. Mrs. Crawford was a pure woman. I know that. Branton did not know of Crawford's suspicions. Last Monday he called me to one side and said, "I've got things down pretty fine." I asked him what he meant and he said he suspected Branton of being too intimate with his wife. He asked what would be the end of it all and his reply was, "I expect it's going to end in bloodshed. I don't know anything else." I told him he must be out of his mind to talk that way. He said, "Perhaps that is true. I may have been reading too many novels." Then he wound up with the statement that the proof of the pudding was in the chewing of the bag. He said he did not know all. He spoke to me subsequently in the same line. When Mrs. Crawford asked her husband if he had talked to me in this way he said no. He denied all of it, and said he had been fooling me. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford had been married 22 years and had three children, a son and two daughters. Crawford was not a drinking man. He sometimes drank a glass, but that was the extent of his drinking.

The people of Fairville refuse to believe that Crawford is insane. They say he is shaming, and indeed it looks as if they were right. It has been seen that Dr. Gray said in his evidence that he was doubtful as to his condition. To a Sun reporter last night the doctor said: "I think possibly he is insane, but I have some doubt about it." The doctor told of his visits to the house. He did not at any time do anything far out of the way, although the family remarked that he was not himself. He tried to climb up a wall and that he threatened to brain any person who went up stairs. He always talked intelligently and satisfactorily to me. On Saturday I visited to ascertain what his condition was, and I was convinced of his sanity. I heard of some family trouble. I was informed that Mrs. Crawford left home for a day but that she and her husband became reconciled. After that they said Crawford acted in a strange manner. I have known Crawford from boyhood. He is a quiet, inoffensive man. Mrs. Crawford seems to be a nice woman. I don't believe the story of her intimacy with Branton.

The reporter saw Mrs. Crawford, but she could not be induced to talk. She was almost prostrated with grief and sat sobbing on her son's shoulder. Nothing could induce her to reply to the reporter's questions. Hartley Crawford said he had told everything he knew to the coroner's jury. He mentioned the grock he was sure it was a dream. He could see his father beating Branton. When he woke up there was his father, axe in hand, slaying his companion. Three blows were given, but he only saw one.

Did you ever hear your father make any threats? asked the reporter. "No," was young Crawford's reply. "I never did." Robert Crilly said the murdered man recognized him when he entered the room where he lay. Branton asked who did it, and when told that it was Crawford he simply shook his head. He told Crilly that he was dying and sat up in bed, but fell back again. Crilly said he was wrong, that the doctor said he would live. "No," said Branton, "I'm dying, I'm choking now." The poor fellow shook hands with Crilly and said, "Good bye, Bob."

Wm. Hines, who was called into Crawford's house twice on account of Crawford's strange actions, says he saw Branton just before he died. The dying man knew him, but he did not hear him say anything. Branton was very restless, rising up in bed several times. On Thursday night Hines was called into Crawford's house, Miss Crawford saying her father was crazy. He examined of his head, but did not act like an insane man while Hines was in the house.

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Mooney brick yard to Pennis... The... Geo. Car... so he w... He was... Pennysly... This wa... America... have y... old job... him. A... number... gard to... well of... give off... welcome... large m... His b... Camero... the best... A coffin... ransome... fected f... man had... is who v... Office... it would... the deat... for this... man and... be inter... counte... Mrs. G... went to... where t... mother... Grand... inst. the... church s... web par... the se... arrived... inst. Sh... drew, as... ter as a... North H... George... Grace h... Miss E... has been... also ref... Mrs. G... died at... Mrs. G... liberty... country... who fir... ley, Yor... this is... years in... a very... much h... England... the eigh... A sh... was ca... Point w... The w... regularly... island. H... Head p... on the... The e... is now... people... honing... ton, Ca... Ingalls... POND... of bleed... hemorrh... the gen... The fl... can... Noth... equal o... Withe... HEALING... used 40... and al... or Cur... or Intern... Burnings... Relief... It Cur... Contract... We can... It Cur... Sores, I... Head... and Sor... and Sor... It Cur... Eruption... Sores... Sold by... WIT... D... 5... CH... AND... SUN... CHIL... BE... To be... ambition... been... present... continue... for cir... KER... St. Jo...



A ROYAL WELCOME.

General Booth and Staff Reach the City on Saturday Night.

Mayor Robertson and Rev. George Bruce Deliver Addresses of Welcome.

Three Meetings Held Sunday with the General in Attendance.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

The general of the Salvation army, is not as old as many persons may imagine, and, no doubt, several years of active work lie before him.

Like all truly great men he possessed a kind, loving Christian mother. The general's early career was one of struggling with difficulties and dauntlessly facing the obstacles which lay in the unknown path before him.

At fifteen years of age young Booth was converted and joined the Methodist church. In 1849 Wm. Booth moved to London and began preaching.

The Rev. Wm. Booth was a successful preacher and many were converted through his instrumentality. In 1861, Booth resigned from the ministry.

The work is established in thirty-eight countries; there are over 11,000 officers, nearly 5,000 corps. Thirteen million religious meetings are annual.

COLONEL LAWLEY. A. D. C. to the general, is of North-folk parentage. He has conquered the disadvantages of poor education, risen to eminence in the service and worked his way into the confidence of his great leader.

THE WORK IN ST. JOHN. The army was organized in this city on April 18th, 1885, by Staff-Capt. Young, in the old bowling alley on Sidney street.

There are six corps in the city now and about 600 workers. There are 20 salaried officers. The army owns property in St. John valued at \$14,900. The average weekly attendance for the past year was 3,900.

GENERAL BOOTH. The visit of General Booth to St. John will mark an important epoch in the history of the city here.

GENERAL BOOTH. The head of the Salvation army is a man of his appearance. In height he is rather above the medium, and for a man of his years is remarkably straight and carries himself as erect as many men at

and his presence in St. John will no doubt be productive of the greatest good.

The City of Monticello got in to her wharf a few minutes after six o'clock on Saturday evening.

Within an enclosure on Market square an improvised platform had been erected and during the time the general was at dinner.

THE PUBLIC RECEPTION.

To be tendered him at seven o'clock. Long before that hour the people began to assemble on the square and eagerly pressed forward to the railing.

At 7:15 the barouche arrived containing General Booth, Commandant Booth, Staff-Capt. Malan, the general's private secretary, and Joseph Bullock.

Commandant Booth acted as chairman. After singing and prayer by Col. Lawley and Staff-Capt. Malan, the Rev. Geo. Bruce, of St. David's church, was introduced, who spoke on behalf of the city churches.

REV. MR. BRUCE.

said he had come to see and to hear, and in his capacity of a private citizen only to extend to the head of the Salvation army that warm welcome which he felt in his heart.

MAYOR ROBERTSON.

was introduced. His worship said when he was asked by a captain of the army whether he would speak at the reception to be tendered to General Booth, he replied unhesitatingly "yes."

What care I if they come beating a drum and shaking a tambourine? What care I if they cannot speak their language? I will make them my love; I will make them my wife; I will rescue them from death.

Twenty-nine years ago I stood alone in the great centre of London and I saw six hundred and thousands going down the road to ruin.

General Booth should be proud of the fact that he had never heard a member of the Salvation army in St. John either by thought, word or deed, cast a reflection against the evangelist which even the old and established churches in England could not reach.

COMMANDANT BOOTH.

took the liberty to remark just here that there was not a city in the world that contained a larger number of army men and women than St. John in proportion to its population and no where could be found a better type of soldier—of a more blood and fire order.

The head of the Salvation army is a man of his appearance. In height he is rather above the medium, and for a man of his years is remarkably straight and carries himself as erect as many men at

but to those who need you most. Ask yourself what are you living for? what are you spending your lifetime for? Look at the Christ who died for the world; who, when His eyes were closed, looked down at you.

There were between two and three thousand persons at the meeting held Sunday afternoon. General Booth spoke of the power of Salvation, and during his address remarked quite casually that it was even sufficient to save reporters.

SUNDAY MORNING'S MEETING.

The first Salvation army meeting was held in St. Andrew's rink Sunday morning. There were several hundred persons present, including officers and soldiers.

A little girl about eight years of age was taken to the police station Friday by some persons who found her crying on the street.

HETHERINGTON'S CASE.

The preliminary examination of Thos. Palmerston Hetherington, charged by Eva Bostwick with bigamy and adultery, was to have been begun Friday before Police Magistrate Ritchie.

LOCH LOMOND ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday evening an entertainment and pie social was held at Loch Lomond in the school taught by Miss May Waters, district No. 7.

KEEP THYSELF PURE.

The striking motto of the White Ribboners relates to the realm of morals, but of no less importance is it that the motto be applied to the physical system.

NOW THE DOMINION ATLANTIC.

The Windsor & Annapolis Takes Possession of the Yarmouth Railway.

A CONVENT SCANDAL.

Naples, Sept. 30.—A serious scandal affecting a convent here, is giving rise to much comment. The lady superior and several other persons have been arrested.

LORD HADDON DEAD.

London, Sept. 30.—Lord Haddon, eldest son of the Marquis of Granby, is dead. His death resulted from the effects of a surgical operation.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

home until, like a flash of lightning God in his anger changed her into a pillar of salt. What an awful awakening she would have in hell. She did not intend to go there. Nobody did. He had often thought what a glorious awakening would be when the music of heaven smote the ears.

THE NORTH END FIRE.

The examination of Louis Komensky, charged with setting fire to the Crawford building on Main street, was commenced Saturday morning at the police court. The information was made by Boris Myers, Komensky's former partner in the Crawford building.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

Government of China Endorses the Treaty Made with the United States.

FOUND GUILTY.

Fangle (newspaper in hand)—I see the Boston women are to try club life. Cumso—Most married women have already tried club life and found it guilty.

Nothing itches like an empty palm unless it be an overfull one.

Robert Johnson No Bay

New York

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NEW YORK'S LATEST.

A Free Shave for all Park Row Wanderers.

Robert John Durham's School for Barbers—No Bay Rum in His Lathering Joint.

New York, Sept. 23.—There is a new shave in town, which is not quite like that which Mark Twain had one time when his choice of weapons lay between an oyster knife and a section of scythe, nor yet quite like that which you saw in the early days of Adonis, when they slapped on the lather with a whitewash brush.

This new shave is one which faintly suggests both of these famous catches as catch-can engagements. In reality they were the shadow. This is the substance. This strictly original shave is to be had, free of charge, in a roomy workshop in the second floor at No. 178 Park row, where Robert John Durham, after running the gamut of human employment on this continent, from the swamps of Florida to that land described as having "nine months of winter and three months of cold weather," has established a school for barbers.

The plan is simple. Durham said to the young men who are anxious to learn a trade: "I'll make you a barber in two months for \$25, or if you are not a barber then and are still alive I'll keep you until you are. I've opened a lathering joint right here in a section where men never get shaved, because if they had the price of a shave they'd have the price of a drink, too, and the drink is odds on to win."

"I'll furnish the material. You shave 'em. Here's my bank book from the Citizens' to prove I'm on the level. And the plan is actually working overtime. Circulars were distributed telling of the free shaves at No. 178, but that was of no avail. The bench warmers in City Hall park and the ushorns generally simply said, "Free shave nothin'."

DRUMMING UP BUSINESS. In his desperation, President Durham shot down into a saloon under the new university and fairly dragged a whiskered specimen up stairs. He led him gently to one of the ten barbers' chairs and with a strike his gait with a reckless disregard for their victims, the unshaven fought hard for the first places in the line.

There are no mirrors in the place and they don't use any bay rum. Water is the only application after the ordeal is over, and, after looking about for a mirror, each new and shining creature passed a grimy hand over his face and broadly, and shot down into the street.

It was busy work at noon yesterday when four razors were flashing and there were still fifty men in line and more coming. The razor men were not to cry "next!" The moment one man left the chair another slouched forward to take his place. Each fresh victim wore a look of uncertainty, as if he was wondering if this thing, but all were in dire need of rasors and no one faltered.

NO TIME WASTED. The moment a man fell into a chair he shut his eyes and set his teeth. Swish! He was lathered. Not on the whisker patch alone, but on the forehead, in the eyes and in the ears. He placed his feet firmly against the wall then, and none too soon, for with a noise like a saw cutting dry walnut the weapon fell upon him, and he knew that he would be shaved, or horribly mangled, or both.

Sometimes the operator reaped upward and sometimes downward, but there was no good "hine" on him, for he executed lightning flank movements, which seemed to threaten the victim's ears.

There were good features about it—the shave—for it was quickly over, and although there was a scar or two in some cases, the hemorrhage was never serious, and the patch of countenance shone like a sea of glass, and upon the surface there wasn't a suspicion of beard to be seen.

It is an open secret that men who had become too well known about the "row" secured a complete disguise for nothing by getting in line at the barber's school and undergoing the ordeal by razor.

Men lost full beards there in a second, and long hair that had outlived the summer was as grass before the mower. And all day long not a "customer" kicked. Indeed, some with whom I talked told me that their clean faces would greatly assist them in securing work.

But Durham, whose "game" this is, what of him? Not to know Durham is not to appreciate the work of his reapers and the new face they are putting on Park row generally.

DURHAM, MAN OF MANY TRADES. The rough road that led Durham to Park row carried him at a gallop through these callings: Longshoreman, pioneer, ditcher, farmer, hobo, real estate man, logger, builder, oysterman, waiter, bartender, prospector, board house keeper, gangway man, miner, exhibitor, private coachman and purveyor of substitutes during the war.

He is only forty-nine years old, and has been a hard man in some of those years and not a man to be trifled with in any of them. But he looks you in the eye, Durham does, and if he told you he owned the Equitable building you would be apt to believe him.

He estimates that five hundred men have been shaved in his shop since it was opened, and as the students increase in number he says he will shave hundreds hourly, and, indeed, it looks just like that.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN DONALD.

The Sydney, N. S. W., Herald of Aug. 18th says: The bustment of the remains of Capt. Geo. Donald, of the Parramatta Steamers company, whose death from the effects of an overdose of medicine we have recorded, took place at two o'clock yesterday in the Presbyterian cemetery at Rookwood.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Food that has little color itself and food that absorbs odors easily should be placed at the bottom of the refrigerator. All foods with a strong odor should be kept on the top shelves. Sour milk or cream should not be kept in the refrigerator. Salad dressings, tartar sauce and celery should be covered closely or they will flavor everything that is shut up with them. Pine apples, strawberries and raspberries should not be shut into a common chest with milk or cream. In the refrigerators where there is a circulation of dry air butter, milk, cream and other delicate foods may be kept in the lower part of the refrigerator and the fruits, vegetables, etc., with stronger flavors and odors may be kept on the top shelves. If arranged in this way there will be little danger that one kind of food will absorb the flavor or odor of another.

A salt poultice, moistened with vinegar is one of the best things in the world to relieve pain from the sting of a bee or wasp. A paste of common earth and water is good also. Molluscs rubbed on grass stains on white dresses or undergarments will take out the stains when the clothing is washed.

Hot milk is one of the very best stimulants for a person weak from hunger or long fasting. A very nice way to use up cold roast beef and pork or veal is to soak thick slices in wheat vinegar overnight, then dip in egg and grated bread crumbs, and fry a little brown. This is a very nice way to use up cold roast beef and pork or veal is to soak thick slices in wheat vinegar overnight, then dip in egg and grated bread crumbs, and fry a little brown.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY UNDERMANNED.

(New York Evening Post.) The one great lesson of the British naval manoeuvres which have just been concluded appears to be that the navy is undermined to a serious degree on this point all the correspondents were agreed. Although nothing like the number of ships have been commissioned which would be required in the case of a real war, it was impossible to find proper crews for them. The naval reserve, according to the London Daily Chronicle, was drawn upon as it was never drawn before, and yet ships were mobilized without two-thirds of their complement, and in some cases scarcely half of the proper complement of officers, "acting subalternants—that is to say, midshipmen—being put to keep watch and generally do the duties that ought to fall upon lieutenants." The Daily Chronicle makes a demand for a short service system. It proposes that lads entered at from fourteen to fifteen years should be divided into the navy and after from ten to twelve years' service go into the mercantile marine, with a small annual sum as a retainer.

THE HOME IN DANGER.

(New York Weekly.) Statesman—My dear madam, your arguments in support of woman suffrage are all very well so far as they go, but you leave out the problem the most important factor of all—the home, madam, the home—the unit of American civilization. Mrs. Strongminded—in what way, pray?

"Would not giving the ballot to women transform every home into a centre of political contention and animosity?" "Nonsense! Of course not. The husband would vote as his wife tells him, or lie about it, just as he does now."

ANTIQUITY OF THE GRANTS.

One day old John Grant of Grants-ton got his grandson to read the Bible to him. The boy was not a very good reader, and when he came to a verse in Genesis, "There were giants in those days," he read it, "There wasn't in those days." The old man said, "Bide a wee, Johnnie, and rax me down a stick, till I gaw orange to Sandy Cammel (Campbell) and ask him where he stands now. He says the Cammels are first mentioned in the book of Job, and that that patient had some thousands of 'em"; but ye may be sure there were a gude ween Grants, or they wadna be mentioned at a'."

ONE EXCEPTION.

Teacher—Give an example of the truth of the motto: "United we stand, divided we fall." Johnny—I can't think of any, ma'am. I don't believe it's true, anyhow. "What? Do you know of any case in which it is not true?" "Yes'm! A step-ladder."

OF MORE INTEREST.

Contributor—I have here an article on, What Poets Have Said of the Moon." Editor—That would interest no one; but if you can give me an authentic account of what the moon has said about the poets during the past few thousand years, I would willingly pay you double rates for it.

Dyspepsia causes Dizziness, Headache, Constipation, Variable Appetite, Rising and Souring of Food, Palpitation of Heart, Distress after Eating, Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia if faithfully used according to directions.

No man is worse for knowing the worst of himself. Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from it, 99 times in 100.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Attractions at the Chief London and New York Theatres.

Mary Hampton to Appear in Boston in Sowing the Wind.

Plays and Players More or Less Known in St. John.

H. Price Webber reports business good on P. E. Island. James A. Donnelly is still with the Wilbur Opera Co. Charles A. Aunt is booked to appear at the Opera house before Christmas.

A Chicago telegram of Sept. 23 to the New York Mirror says: "A Baggage Check opened at Havin's theatre today to the largest house of the season, and hundreds were turned away. The performance was a pronounced success." If this be true, Chicago is really pleased in the farce-comedy line.

Lillian Russell has made a decided hit in London. So say Clement, Scott and other critics of the big dailies.

The Grand Opera Co., now rehearsing in Halifax, will open their season there next Monday night with Boccaccio. Miss Fairbairn will introduce the famous hunting song, Miss Fanny Murray will sing, and Miss Fanny Murray will appear as Boccaccio, and Miss Edith Mason, the popular prima donna, as Boccaccio's sweetheart.

Mary Hampton, who alternates with Viola Allen in the leading roles in the Empire stock company, has made her debut in Sowing the Wind, on the Pacific coast, and has made a pronounced success. Charles Frohman is organizing a company to play Hampton in the leading role, to appear in the piece for a run in Boston.

The new opera house at Woodstock, Conn., is two-story structure with a frontage of 84 feet and depth of 126 feet. The architecture is Romanesque in style. The materials are terra cotta, brick and stone. The auditorium will seat 1,500 people, parquette, 500; balcony, 450; galleries, 250. The lessee of the theatre is Fred C. Whitney, and the local manager C. A. Fyne.

E. A. Barnet, author of 142, Tabasco and Prince Pro Tem, three burlesques just now on the high tide of success, is at work upon a new piece, Uplide, which the Cadets, the amateur company, will produce during the week of March 18, at the Tremont theatre, Boston. George Lowell Tracy, the well-known musician, will have charge of the music. Mr. Tracy is the composer of "Swing Out, O'Connell," which Thomas G. Seabrooke has made such a hit in Tabasco.

Herrmann, the Great, acknowledges that he has imitators, but says he has no rivals. His latest masterpiece is a swing suspended on the stage and after swinging to and fro several times vanishes suddenly into thin air.

Elmore Francis (Mrs. Thos. E. Shea) made her first bow to a Belfast, Me., audience Sept. 17th, as Emille de Lesparre in The Corsican Brothers. According to the Mirror correspondent "she was very well received."

Nellie Ganthony captured Montreal last week, and Robt. Grau feels confident he has an attraction in this theatre. The London entertainer that will levy stiff tribute on New York.

Here is a brief, eventful theatrical history: On Saturday, July 7, El Buen Retiro, was opened at Madrid with a ball performance; on Monday it was closed by order of the police, as unsafe; on Tuesday a fireworks performance was announced and forbidden; on Wednesday it was announced for Friday, but on Thursday it was postponed; on Friday the work of demolition began.

In the case of Edward E. Rice, Boston theatrical manager, against Camille D'Arville, comic opera singer, for alleged breach of contract, Judge Holmes, in the Boston superior court on Saturday, denied the application of Rice for a permanent injunction against Mme. D'Arville to prevent her making other engagements.

Following are the attractions in New York this week: Casino, The Little Trooper; Standard, The New Boy; Empire, The Bauble Shop; Garden, 1492; Fifth Avenue, Humpty Dumpty; Palace, New Blood; Bijou, Lem Kattles; Lyceum, The Way to Win a Woman; Academy, Shenandoah; Star, Crane in Falstaff; Abbey's, The Devil's Deputy; Daly's, A Gaiety Girl; Herald Square, Arms and the Man; Broadway, Dr. Syntax; 14th Street, The Irish Artist; St. James Hall, Minstrels; Grand Opera House, The Black Crook; Koster & Bial's, Vaudeville and Living Pictures; Tony Pastor's, Vaudeville.

Of Miss Hope Booth's appearance in London, Clement Scott, the critic of the Daily Telegraph, thus speaks: "The least said the better about Little Miss Cant at the Royalty. She was treated last night with the respect of awe and astonished silence. In good truth, we are not educated up to the young lady in the briefest petticoats who seeks diamonds and bracelets and pendants all over the stage, who hears a mysterious American nigger chorus singing Way Down the Swanee River under the ancestral oaks in an old English park, and who treats her English guests at a fancy ball to the lilting refrain of the Bowery! The Bowery! A new and original variety comedy, as acted, danced, and sung last night is not as yet appreciated at its proper value by poor play-out old England. The entertainment was so appalling that it deprived all present even of the relief of laughter. The audience sat in stony silence and stared blankly at one another, whilst ghostly bouquets were handed over the footlights, and the harassed conductor tried to remind the dancers and singers that there were such gifts in existence as tune and time."

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

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers everywhere will realize the interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

DR. G. C. OSOON, Lowell, Mass.

DR. J. F. KINCHOLDS, Conway, Ark.

DR. H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres., The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

four acts, with three scenes, and without the usual "horse play" generally noticed in similar class plays. The fun is fast and furious, out not overdone, and each role is in the hands of actors and actresses fully competent to play same.

Theatrical Tidings, edited by Frederick E. McKay, late of the Mirror, and published at 1180 Broadway, N. Y., will be welcomed by all dramatic editors as long as it continues its present method of giving the latest news in a crisp, condensed form and "without prejudice."

Georgia Cavan will probably star next season under Daniel Frohman's management.

John H. Bunney's Mike in Roland Reed's new play, The Politician, comes in for good words from the Detroit critics. John's brogue is always rich.

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The German Lodges in Wisconsin will not Withdraw from the Order.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 23.—Since the recent mass meeting of the members of the Knights of Pythias held in this city, at which action was taken upon the matter of the German ritual, the various German lodges in the state have held separate meetings and have endorsed the action of the general council. The German members deplore the circulation of the report that they contemplated withdrawing from the order. Such action, they say, was never thought of in Wisconsin. The only thing they did was to denounce the language used by Supreme Chancellor Blackwell. The idea of seceding was never considered.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS.

The International Convention Next Year to be Held in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.—John Willis Baer, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, announced tonight that the international convention of 1896 would be held in this city, next July, instead of in San Francisco. It has been understood for two years that the convention will be held in the latter city, but the long delay of the western railroad managers to announce a decision regarding special rates has compelled the officers to send out notifications that the convention cannot go to the Pacific coast. The Boston convention is expected to be larger than the one at Cleveland, and it is expected to bring from 25,000 to 30,000 delegates together from the United States and Canada.

A BIG INCREASE.

Perth, Western Australia, Sept. 23.—Sir John Forrest, the premier and treasurer, in a speech before the legislature today gave a glowing account of the position of Western Australia. He said that the revenues during the year of 1893 had increased 30 per cent., while the expenses had increased only four per cent. The population during the past four years had made a remarkable increase, amounting to 64 per cent.

FRANCES WILLARD WELCOME.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Willard Hall, in the Woman's Temple, was crowded to overflowing today by the W. C. T. U. members, who assembled to welcome Miss Frances Willard from her trip abroad. The occasion was the unveiling of the Chautauque fountain presented to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Chautauque county, New York, to commemorate the birth of the union. Addresses were made by Miss Willard and other women prominent in the organization.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA!

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast a superior and delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is just what is needed for those articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal foe by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets of Green's.

Labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO. LTD., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. 1193

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CURBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. It is a medicine for consumption.

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