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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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HERIM ...



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1886.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER WE GET ALONG. The good wife hustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while.
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made and all he'd lost,
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit,
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get—
Everything's bound to be very dear;
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is kind of a debit and credit sum
I can't make balance by my rule,"

She turned her round from the baking bread, And she faced him with a cheerful laugh; "Why, husband, dear, one would think That the good, rich wheat was only chaff, And what if the wheat was only chaff,
As long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit,
Somehow or other we get along.

"Into some lives some rain must fall. Over all lands the storm must beat, But when the rain and storm are o'er, The after sunshine is twice as sweet. Through every strait we have found a road, In every grief we've found a song; We've had to bear and had to wait, But somehow or other we get along

"For thirty years we have loved each other, Stood by each other whatever befell, Six boys have called us father and mother, And all of them living and doing well. We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us loving, well and strong,
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said: "I'll do as you tell me, love;
I'll just count up on the other side.'
She lett him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet

A song that followed me many a year, Somehow or other we get along.

ALICE YOUNG'S TRIAL. BY AGNES POTTER MC'GEE.

Fair and fragile as a wild flower looks Alice Young, standing with her garden hat

Early an orphan, and brought up by distant relatives, she had known little of love or appreciation. It was no wonder that her heart went out to this grave, handsome man. even at their first meeting, and when he told her 'ye olden story' a few months later, and she had promised to be his wife, the world contained no happier maiden.

After a brief engagement they were married. He had brought his wife to this ideal

home directly from the wedding journey, and here the peaceful joy-crowned years sped away-broken by one great grief, Two years before our story opens, their little one, 'grown weary of life's journey scarce begup,' closed its wondering eyes, and with lilies clasped within its waxen palms, was laid to sleep where no loving lulaby

would ever again soothe its slumbers.

This blow nearly killed the fair young mother, but a year of travel restored her shattered health. Society was given up, and she seemed to live entirely in her husband's Their home, situated but a few miles from

the city, was a perfect dream of summer rest. It had been the centre of a joyous throng of guests before baby died, but since then they had lived alone,
Olive was the first guest they had entertained for any length of time; and now, after a stay of nearly two months, she was to leave

the next day but one.

When she came Alice was surprised to find her pretty school girl friend developed into a grand, imperious woman, whose beauty almost awed her, and she did not fail to note —with a strange pain at her heart—her hus-band's look of admiration when he was introduced to their guest. Robert Young was a musical enthusiast,

and this passion was the only thing that ever stirred him out of his usual cultured His admiration of Olive's wonderful voice pleased Alice at first, but when Olive sat night after night at the plane with Robert by her side, turning music, or joining his rich baritone voice with hers, while his wife was neglected and alone, that same strange pain would creep into her heart; and as day fter day passed away, and she saw her hus-

band more and more absorbed in their guest, it finally settled there, and all the joy and sunlight seemed to go out of her life.

Through it all no single rule of hospitality aspicions.
She fancied that Robert was growing cold

towards her, and all unconsciously her man-ner grew distant towards him-which caused him no little wonder. Thus matters went on from day to day until this last drive was planned. Alice thought her husband did not desire her with them, so pleaded a headache as an excuse for remaining at home.

a rose adorning Olive's luxurious hair. She remembers how handsome Robert looked as he handed it to her, and recalls (with a pang) the playful remark with which Olive accepted it. Sighing heavily she leaves the room and ascends the stairs, thinking of a chest of drawers in which lie folded dainty, fairy-like garments and some broken toys. These have been her solace in many a length where of lete and her silled. many a lonely hour of late, and she will look at them new, bathing them anew with her

On the stairway her skirts brush a bit! of paper, and mechanically she stoops and picks it up. In her own room she starts to throw the scrap into a waste basket, when some-thing strangely familiar in the writing caught her eye, and this is what she reads: 'And are you jealous of my duty? As well compare a gorgeous hot house rose to a drooping wayside daisy! I am longing for the time to come when I can call you mine, and in Italy, 'the land of sun and song,' we can be happy together. Yours devotedly, ROBERT. stunned and blinded she gropes her way to the bed and falls upon it. 'Oh, God!' she cries, 'I had not expected this; oh Robert, Robert! how could you do this wrong?'

Great tearless sobs shake her convulsively, as she buries her face in the pillows. At length she arises, and with a set, white face, in which stern, resolute lines have already appeared, adding years to the girlish features, and with a hand that does it where he must discover it upon entering the room. This done, she replaces her white gown with a sober travelling dress, takes her baby's ploture and a sunny outly of its hair from the drawer, and with silent tears wetting her cheek, places them in a satchel with some other things, ties the ribbons of her plainest bonnet beneath her

chin, and turns to leave the room. As she does so Robert's pictured face smiles down at her from its frame. She pauses irresolutely before it an instant, and, with all her soul, locks up into the eyes that sought to have her marriage divorced on the seem so full of loyalty and truth. Thus gazing, a softer expression comes into her pain-drawn features, to be quickly

Alice's farewell message, Hurriedly tearing the envelope open, he was amazed to read its contents. In the utmost bewilderment

thing has misjadged us.'
She did so, and sprang to her feet, white and trembling. 'How could she think such a thing of me!' she angrily exclaimed. Through it all no single rule of hospitality was broken, no complaint was made, but silently Alice bore her sufferings and growing appeared, and anxiety for her friend took its

'She cannot have gone far, and perhaps some of the servants can tell which way she went. She quickly summoned them, but none had seen their mistress leave the grounds. Robert and Olive hurrled to the station, and

She brushes the tears from her lashes and enters the house. She goes to the parlor, re-arranges a misplaced ornament, and gathers up the petals that have fallen from 'Would she live?' agonizingly he asked that concealed the cruel gash in her temple.

'Would she live?' agonizingly he asked
the question of the grave physician in attendance, and broke down utterly, when
he received no response. Olive tried to
soothe him as best she could, but the sight of her friend's face, so like unto death, com-pletely unnerved her, and she was led almost fainting from the room.

All through the night Alice lay in that

death-like trance; only the feeble, fluttering heart betraying that life still lingered.

All through the weary hours the physicians remained by her bedaide, and Robert paced allently to and fro.

With the first gray gleams of coming day, a faint color struggled into her wan face, and the doctors exchanged more hopeful glances. Robert saw this and quick to interpret their meaning, sent up a glad thanks-giving from his grateful heart. Days passed, in which hope and despair struggled in turn for mastery, and at last Alice awoke to consciousness, to flad Robert and Olive, pale and haggard with watching by her bedside. She looked around her in The words swim before her eyes, and stunned and blinded she gropes her way to the bed and falls upon it. 'Oh, God!' she cries, 'I had not expected this; oh Robert, Robert! how could you do this wrong?'

Contact to be a con

herest words, poured out an explanation.

Alice beckoned Olive to her and feebly craved her pardon, and Olive generously silenced the contrite words with kisses. It was months ere Alice recovered sufficiently to attend Olive's wedding, looking not tremble, she pens a few lines, and enclosing them with the fatal scrap in an kizs the bride—looking sogleriously beautiful envelope, addresses it to Robert, and places in her bridal robes—after the ceremony. Robert Young has never allowed anything to come between himself and wife-not even his beloved music—since he came so near losing her.—The Metropolitan.

Aylmer v. Aylmer. AN AMERICAN WOMAN DIVORCES A TITLED

In the case of Aylmer v. Aylmer, recently ground of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Sir Arthur Percy Fitzgerald Aylmer, Alice Young, standing with her garden hat in her hand, and the leaf shadows chasing each other over her golden hair, watching her husband drive away with their beautiful guest, Olive Duane. A bend in the road at the road of the road o softly carpeted stairs, and out of the house to the road hides them from view, and the tears that she has bravely held back well into her eyes.

Olive's visit is drawing to a close, and the months that she has sport with her solool girl friend has caused a strange unhappiness to grow in the young wife's bosom.

Robert, her husband, has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been an idollzed her of in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been so her her in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been so her her in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been so her in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been so her in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been so her in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been so her in Alloe's eyes the four years she has been so her seems to be pursuing the read of the polloeman at the crossing, and yet he does not hered the warning gesture of the polloeman at the crossing, and yet he was through the warning gesture of the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was through the warning gesture of the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was through the warning gesture of the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was through the warning gesture of the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was through the warning the polloeman at the crossing and yet he was through the warning the po

The first thing his eyes fell upon was Alloe's farewell message. Hurriedly tearing the envelope open, he was amazed to read its contents. In the utmost bewilderment he read the scrap over and over again, suspiciously like his own writing, yet words that he had never penned. What could it mean? And Alice, his dear little wife, had thought him guilty of such baseness, and had fied from him as from a leper.

His face burned and he shook as in an ague. Ss he stood there stunned and unable to fully comprehend the situation, Olive's full rich voices floated up to him:

'Oh my love. I loved you so.

My love I loved long years ago'
Soft, yet clear and distinct, each word came to him, burdened with an anguishnone but a woman, mistress of her art, could express.

As he listened, the picture of his wife's pathetic face rose up before him, and her strange coldness was explained. Fool that this question? Justice Butt: I think you had better answer the question. Lady Ayl, mer, on the question being repeated, said that she was divorced for deserting her hussand. It was his petition, but grose mistatements were made to the court when the count when the countries of many trivial things (to him) that must have caused her pain, done all unwittingly on his part.

He started as one arcused from a pleep, and hurried to the parlor. Handing Olive the latter he exclaimed:

'Miss Duane, what does this mean? Alloe is gone and I have found this in her room.'

She read the scrap first (crimsoning the while,) and in much confusion replied:

'This is a bit of a letter from the gentleman to whom I am engaged, He is now with an invalid cousin, and this is part of the reply to one of my letters, in which I teased him in regard to his devotion to her. In opening the envelope I tore the letter and must have dropped this piece. I did not thild have dropped this piece. I did not this has betrayed me,'

'Unfortunately it has done worse,' he sadly answers. 'Your Robert's writing bears a close resemblance to my own; read Alice's note and see how cruelly the poor hing has misjadged us.'

She idd so, and sprang to her feet, white and trembling, 'How could she think such' third first.'

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She idd so, and sprang to her feet, white and trembling. 'How could she think such' thire first.'

He started as one arcused from a pleep. The had better answer pathic establishment at Coombe, at Liverpool, and also at Kensington At the latter place she saw that Lady Aylmer had received a severe blow on the nose, which was "frightfully swoollen," and witness thought that she would be disfigured for life. Mr. Richards, on the conclusion of the petitioner's case, said that he was not in a position to call his client, who wished him to state that the violence only took place when he was intoxicated. Justice Butt said that that might be so, but a woman could not live with a man who got drunk and used violence of this sort. He granted a decree nisi for the dissolution of the marriage, with costs,

notil this last drive was planned. Alice thought her husband did not desire her with them, so pleaded a headache as an excuse for remaining at home.

The brawling brook that goes tumbling through their grounds, wanders on a few miles further, widening as it travels, to finally plunge down a rooky precipice, sending a cloud or foam high into the air, forming a spectacle famed far and near for its wild beauty. This has been reserved as the crowning treat of Olive's visit, leaving Alice alone to weep out the wretchedness that has come into her life.

Robert and Olive hurried to the station, and there bester success awaited them. They soon learned that she had boarded a train going to the city.

The next train bore them in the same direction; but arriving there, all trace of her was lost; none of the depot officials remembered seeing any one answering the description.

After hours of maddening suspense they found her lying white and still at the hose organs. They were closed on Sunday night. Throw these open to the poor, who know no softer seat than a kard board, to continue the cupy the cushioned pews. Let them hear the fine organs and grand music! These remarks that has come into her life.

Dr. Stone's Successor.

THE REV. G. O. TROOP APPOINTED RECTOR OF

The vestry of St. Martin's church of this city, by a unanimous vote, chose the Rev. George Osberne Troop of St. John, New Brunswick, as rector of their church, and His Lordship Bishop Bond has confirmed the appointment, The Rev. Mr. Troop has been for several years rector of the St. James church, St. John, N. B. He is a man of talent and energy, and one of the best preachers of the Church of England in the lower provinces. He began his ministry in St. John under unpropitious circumstances, but he was not long there when his church was filled to overflowing and he was able to make the improvements which the street make the improvements which the struc-ture required. Mr. Troop was at one time an assistant of the Rev. Dean Carmichael in Hamilton, and afterwards he was curate to the Rev. Dr. Hill of Halifax, whose daughter

rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown returned the fire. The Indians then ran down

H. L. Erwin, Brown's neighbor, came up, and the two men started down the coulee after the Ladians. Ecwin was herding nineteen horses, and while rounding these up, before going down the coulee, he was fired on from two sides. His own horse took fright and ran away with his gun and ammunition, leaving him afoot. Erwin had to make a desperate run for his life and managed to escape. ged to escape.

The Indians drove off Brown and then got

They escaped with all their plunder, crossing the Missouri, near Great Falls and travelling north. The raiding party are either Canadian Bloods or American Piegans.

English Cars.

Henry Ward Beecher, speaking of railroad travel in England, says:

The railroads themselves, their bridges, their stations, are incomparably better than ours, They seem as it built for eternity. But there it ends. The cars are short, so that they have but six wheels, two here, two there, and two beyond, and one is obviously, of necessity, always over a grinding iron wheel. Then they oscilate so that they almost always make one seasick, and always give a feeling of nausea. My test consists in conversation and reading, and I found that in the one I had to raise my voice, and in the other my eyes became tired, and it was impossible for me to read with any degree of comfort. Now here I do both with perfect case. My eyes are strong and I am well, but I could neither talk nor read in the English cars. American cars would be very much better. There are a few palace cars over there, but are not popular as yet, and there is but a faint beginning of hope of comfort for the engineers and strokers. For a long time they have been compelled to do their arducus work, exposed to the elements, and even now they have nothing but a glass frame over them, open in front affording a most imperfect protection against the moist, cold, chitly elimate, so unddle up like so many mummies. it ends. The cars are short, so that they have

Montreal.

CIGAR MEN WANT MORE PROTECTION. MONTREAL, Noy. 15 .- Hop. Messrs. Mackenzie Bowell and McLellan have met here according to arrangement, a deputation of the cigar manufacturers, cigar makers and cutlery men, who desired to have a change made in

men, who desired to have a change made in the tariff. It appears that the Canadian system cigars manufactures pay \$6 per thousand on all cigars manufactured from leaf, and on foreign cigars there is a customs duty of \$1.26 per pound, and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Under the system in the United States the cigar manufactured from foreign leaf, and on foreign cigars there is a customs duty of \$2.50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and in addition to this the inland revenue tax of \$3 per thousand is imposed. A second deputation waited on the ministers later this afternoon, representing the Kuights of Later on behalf of the cutters employed by sennedy Cutlery Company. St. Here ked that the industry be further y an increased duty, as at presen cutters are unable to compete we ad States and Europe. In faters promised to take the matte

in composed of three dele-akers' Union met Hon. Mr. on for the purpose of ob-of duty on foreign imported the were introduced by J. After hearing their stateof financo stated he had representations made, and to his colleagues for full

entist's Experiment.

read satory of a curious I hav experimen. lentist in Europe, upon an idiot, wherem is is gravely related that he took out such brains as he found, and substituted a curious chronometer-like mechanism, set in the idiot's skull. This mechanical contrivance worked so logically, and so unerringly guided the actions of its possessor, that he gained vast wealth, and a wonderful accendency over the minds of men and women the force of apparent mental power, but unmixed with any moral perception or contra, and became a most powerful and dangerous man. The secret was discovered by prying savart, who robbed the idiot of himeobanism ing aleep, when the latter relapsed to native idiocy. The story is an ingest to reason,—A. Sargent in Oceanism this.

Extraordinary Billiard Match.

LARGEST BREAK ON RECORD : 2,413. London, Nov. 6.—Yesterday, at the Royal

Aquarium, the match of 15,000 points up, "all in," between W. J. Peall and G. Collins, the latter receiving 5,000 points start, was resumed, the score standing : Collins. 10,174: Peal (in play), 10,044. When the adjournment took place on Thursday night Peall had made a place on Thursday night Peall had made a magnificent unfinished break of 2,002 thus beating his own previous records of 1,989 and 1,922. This extraordinary performance naturally aroused great interest in the bitliard world, and there was a crowded and thoroughly representative attendance in the saloon yesterday afternoon to witness the resumption of play. Peall, who on taking up his cue was warmly cheered, went on quietly with the spot-stroke, and was soon well set, potting the red ball time after time with marvellous and almost monotonous accuracy. Once or twice he got "off," but recovered his position by excellent all-round shots. Eventually he broke drown at a comparatively easy hazard, but not

time again got firm possession of the table, and when the hour of adjournment arrived at five o'clock, had made an unfinished break of 786. Peall increased this in he evening to 1,029, and when play ceased for the evening to 1,029, and when play ceased for the day he was again credited with an interrupted break of 172, which he will continue today at three o'clock. During the day Collins was responsible for contributions of 267, 106, 139, 151, 454, and 108, At present the scores are: Peall, 12,000; Collins, 11,478, It may be interesting to mention that Mr. Peall, whose performances have won such deserves admiration, is thirty-one years of age. He is only 5ft, in height, an obvious disadvantage at billiards, which he overcomes apparently

age at billiards, which he overcomes apparently by patient and persistent care. His professional career has been unspotted by even the breath of suspicion, and his success is regarded with satisfaction by all genuine admirers of the game of which he is so accomplished an exponent. It was not'ced that his father and mother, as well as his own son, were present to witness the completion of his great feat. During and after yesterday's play a desire was very generally expressed that an "all in" match on even terms should be arranged between Peall and Roberts, to take place at the Aquarium.

Queer Experience of an Illinois Muskrat.

(From the New Orleans States.) Frem the town of Geneseo comes an artistic little dairy item to the effect that a farmer left little dairy item to the effect that a farmer left a number of milk cans by the side of the road for a short time while he stepped over into an adjoining field to talk with a neighbor. A muskrat happened to see the cans and, pawing the lid off one of them, crawled in and proceeded to feast to its heart's content. After drinking the milk until its sides became inflated like a toy baloon, the muskrat discovered to its horror that it could not get out of the can and commenced frantically jumping and can and commenced frantically jumping and slashing its flat tail until the mlik was churned

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The town of Makow n Poland is burning. It is inhabited prinolpally by Jews.
Gen. Roberts intends to largely substitute police for military in Burmah.

The colliers of Wales have voluntarily submitted to a five per cent reduction in their wages in order to prevent a stoppage of

MONTREAL, Nov. 17 .- Fire broke out at the Montreal aqueduct, where seven cows, a number of poultry and other goods were burned. Loss about \$1,500; no insurance. WENDOVER, Oat., Nov. 17 .- The house, store and warehouse with their contents were burned, belonging to E. J. Standish, merchant, of this city. The loss is estimated at from \$2,500 to \$3,000; no insurance.

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE, PESTH, Nov. 17 .- In the course of the debate in the delegation yesterday, Count Zichy related a story to the effect that a year before Prince Alexander was dethroned it was arranged between Russia and Montenegro that Prince Karageorgevich, in consideration of his renounced by the second to the negro that Prince Karageorgevich, in consideration of his renouncing his pretensions to the throne of Montenegro, would have the Bulgarian throne, which was about to become vacant. Count Andrassy's expression of disapproval of the triple alliance was loudly applanded, as was also Count Appony's remarks that the government was only careful about seeing that forms were preserved intact, whi Russia was trying to obtain material successes. Count Andrassy complained that insufficient use was made of the German alliance. Austria, he said, did nothing, but expected Germany to said, did nothing, but expected Germany to do everything for her. Had Austria worked to protect her interests with vigor, Germany would have proved a good ally. Count Audrassy's remarks on the hurtful influence of Russia's entering the alliance excite a deal of discussion and revive a rumor cur-rent at the time of his resignation in Oct. 1879, after Prince Blamarck's visit to Vienna, to the effect that he wanted to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany on the lines proposed by Bigmarck, namely those incorporated in the treaty passed by the Reichstag and Reichsrath, but that he met with such opposition at court that he was obliged to retire and Bismarck then made advances to Russia forcing Andrassy's auccessors to renew the triple alliance. Count Andrassy's speech is taken as an indication of the policy he would pursue if he succeeded Count Kalusky

NEW BUILDINGS AT CAMPBELLTON. A correspondent of the Newcastle Advocate gives the following description of the many new buildings which have been erected and the many improvements made, in

Campbellion during the past summer:-We will begin our tour by walking up We will begin our tour by walking up Ramsay street, on which we find but one noticeable change. Hugh O'Keefe's hotel has been improved by an addition haif the size of its former self. Continuing our course up Water street, or Broadway, as it is inappropriately called, the first new structure that greets us is the atore and residence of James Menzies. Here we have a building 24x50 feet, 20 foot post, 2½ story. It stands on the site of the old corner house, and fitly does it ornament the corner. A few steps. on the site of the old corner house, and fitly does it ornament the corner. A few steps further on is M. Patterson's "wonderful what is it" in the shape of a three story building, 27x90 feet, 32 foot post. This structure is not yet completed; and what it an assistant of the Rev. Dean Carmichael in Hamilton, and afterwards he was curate to the Rev. Dr. Hill of Halifax, whose daughts to the Rev. Dr. Hill of Halifax, whose daughts to the Rev. Dr. Hill of Halifax, whose daughts to the Rev. Dr. Hill of Halifax, whose daughts to the Rev. Dr. Hill of Halifax, whose daughts to the married. The congregation of St. Martin's is to be congratulated on having secured for their church the ministrations of settlements of the full break elicited a general as to the Rev. G. O. Troop. He will be, too, an acquisition to Montreal generally, for he is an excellent platform speaker and is always ready to lead his aid to any cause with congratulations from all quarters. A more substantial reward was under the community.—Montreal Herald.

Fight with Redskins.

Fight with Redskins.

FORT KEGGH, M. T., Nov. 15.—Bight Indians, with thirty stolen horsee, passed Brown's ranch on Arrow Creek, on Sunday. Brown seized a lifle, mounted a pony bareback and started after them. As he approached the rear award the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rear guard the thieves shot at him and Brown rearries. The guard the guard rearries are guard to the first make a pression of the congration of the guard rearries post, 2½ story, with a back shop 28x34 feet. The next new erection we arrive at is owned by B. LeBianc, to whom the lower flat serves as a shoemaking shop. The size of the building is 22x30 feet, 18 foot post, 2 story. About one hundred yards beyond this is the Baptist church, the size of which is 34x48 feet, 18 foot post, 30 foot rafter. The steeple which is an the corner of the building which is on the corner of the building, measures from the ground, 56 feet. Leavtill we reach the railway freight shed. Here, on the opposite side of the street, is a dwelling house 24x28 feet, 16 foot poat, 11 story. ing house 24x28 feet, 16 foot post, 1½ story. On making inquiry, we find that it is owned and occupied by D. S. McKay, who has lately moved from Dalhourie. We proceed but a short distance, when we find ourselves at the terminus of Broadway. We will now direct our course through that street which is known as "the extension of the Tobique Road." The first we find here is the residence of Daniel Sullivan. This building is 21x25 feet, 15 foot post, 1 story. On the ing is 21x25 feet, 15 foot post, 1½ story. On the lot adjoining is the future home of Richard Keith. This structure, which is nearing completion is admirably situated, commanding a full view of the river, as well as of the surrounding country. The discrete surrounding country. The dimensions are 24x30 feet, 15 foot post, 1½ story. Walking down Gerrard street the first new erection down Gerrard street the first new erection we meet is a dwelling house owned by John A. Allingham. The size of the building is 24x28 feet, 15 foot post, 1½ story. Further on we find Joseph Chatterton in his new house; a building 19x26 feet, 14 foot post, 1½ story. As we pass John's tower, we notice that another inch has been added to the south end. Arriving at Daniel O'Keefe's hotel, we see that it has been painted anew, and some repairs and alterations made. and some repairs and alterations made. Judging from the number of buildings which Judging from the number of buildings which appear in his back yard, we should say that Mr. O'Keefe has there a little village of his own. At the corner, we find Wm. Gower engaged in erecting a flour magazine 26x40 feet, 14 foot post. From this point we will follow the railway track till we arrive at the crossing with Ritchie's avenue. Here we observe under exection a dwaller. Here we observe under erection, a dwelling house owned by Walter Appleton. The size of the building is 25x32 feet, 15 foot post, 12 story. We will walk down the avenue and proceed through Petre street. The first we notice is Paul Roy's dwelling house, the street atlant of which was laid luring the summor of 1885. The building is 25x35 feet, 16 foot post, 11/2 story. Th next we ome to is the residence of H. Petre. A lie structure is 22x25 feet, 15 foot post, 1½ story. On the opposite side of the street is a dwelling house 22x28 feet, 15 foot post 1½ story, owned and occupied by A. Robietaile. We now return to Broadway and proceed eastward till we arrive and proceed eastward till we arrive at the corner of Church street. Here we see under erection a dwelling house 18x24 feet, 14 feet post, 1½ story, and we are told that Miss Jane Rogerson is the owner. On the next lot (on Church street) we see masons at work on the foundation of the Presbyterian church, the corner stone of which was a few days ago laid with Masonic honors. At the terminus laid with Masonic honors. At the terminus of this street stands the new Methodist church. This edifice, which is built on the site of the former house of prayer, is 32x55 feet. The corner steeple measures from the ground 50 feet. We will now wend our way over the McMillan Hill. As we pass the Roman Catholic church, we notice that it has been psinted anew and furnished with

The New Earl of Enniskillen.

perty of Campbellton.

lightning rods. Descending the hill from

he east side, we find ourselves standing on

Ramsay street whence; we started; and now

gentle reader I must take my departure and

leave you to contemplate in silence the pros-

VISCOUNT COLE SUCCEEDS HIS FATHER IN THE PEERAGE-AN INCIDENT IN HIS CAREER

London, Nov. 13 .- The death of the Earl of Enniskillen causes his son, Viscount Cole, to succed to the peerage, and the large family estate in the County Fermanagh, would pursue if he succeeded Count Kalusky as foreign minister. Count Zlohy stated that a treaty had been formally signed between Prince Nicholas of Montenegre and any moral percepte a most powerful assecret was distance to the Montenegrin ministers and senators, in which Karageorgevich renounces his pretensions to the Montenegrin throne. It is supposed that Count Zlohy learned the facts from King Milan of Servia, with whom he is native idlooy.

Sofia, Nov. 17.—The commandant whose dismissal is demanded by Gen. Kaulbars is M. Mutkuroff, one of the regents. Ireland. Cole is mainly associated in the

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 24, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. In remitting money to this office please do so by Fost Office Money Order or Registered Letter, otherwise we will not be responsible for

the loss of money by mail. LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrear ages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

Our MR, JAMES will, during the present month visit the Countles of Carleton, York, Charlotte, Victoria and Sunbury in the interests of THE SUN and will call upon as many of our friends as possible. Subscribers in already announced by The Sun, has been arrears will greatly facilitate his work by being prepared to pay the amount of their indebtedness when called upon.

THE WINTER PORT.

Our Ottawa despatch conveys the information that where the word "Portland" the ocean mail service, the name of "St. John" will be substituted. This prompt and fair response to the representations made by the people of this province is exactly what this city and this province had a right to expect from the government of their choice. The news will be received with satisfaction but not with much surprise. It would have been a surprising occurrence had the government abandoned the policy which is their strongest claim to the support of the Canadian public, that of Canada for the Canadians, A few days ago a great gathering of our both political parties. These speakers anthat they were anxious for party feelings and questions to be laid aside for the time, while all unite in seeking the inotic words were spoken that night by men who have spoken too few of them in the past, and all were united in the common has, so far as it is possible at this stage, in advance of the expenditure. We may confidently look for a respectable excess of all party interests the people unite in commending the action of the government. We have all agreed that the establishment of regular steamship connection would be a great thing for St. John. Two years ago we were all like wise agreed that it would greatly benefit St. John if a short line of railway, via Megantic, were constructed between this place and Montreal. We are also all agreed that St. John has the natural advantages for a great commercial port, and that with railway and steamship communication it will attain to that position. The government of Canada, which has hitherto borne the blame for the absence of these facilities, will, we hope, in due time receive credit for having done its part toward supplying them.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP FREIGHT.

The postmaster general, in his conversation with the St. John delegates, makes it panies that freight is to be obtained at this port. The delegates were, of course, not able to say that local freight could be found land is Canadian traffic, and this the Short Line will bring it to St. John. The fact is that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Com-Portland all the freight required. During November and December of last year, the bulk of the homeward cargo in alternate trips was taken at Baltimore, and likewise during March and April. During January and February Portland and Halifax supplied the cargo. If a steamship line subsidized to go to Portland has found it necessary to look elsewhere for a portion of the cargo, this should not be made an objection to the St. John subsidy. There is, however, no reason to doubt that this use the un-Cameronized reports. port would have much more freight to offer after the construction of the Short Line than Portland had last winter, By way of comparison we give the total amount of freight taken from Quebec by the mail steamers during the summer of 1885 :-

Butter, kegs	15 5
Beef, tierces	3 78
Lard, pkgs	
Date (3,0
Pork, "	1 0
Meat, boxee	32 28
Tobacco, boxes	3
Ashartan hama	
Asbestos, bags	29
Cheese, boxes	368 93
Sundries, pkgs	4.19
Splints, "	6.44
Command	
Canned meats, boxes	2,28
Deals and boards, pieces	259 38
Flour, barrels and sacks	8.75
Annier hemel	
Apples, barrels	18,71
The total quantity computed as	barr

bulk equalled 589 672 barrels. Quebec is the summer port of Canada, and the summer comprises seven months of the twelve, The average quantity of freight carried from Quebec equals about 20,000 barrels. The quantity of grain at Halifax last week with he conterts of grain cars bound thither on or four such cargoes. This grain is hauled twice the distance from Montreal, that would be recorded to the cargoes that we can cargoe the cargoes that would be necessary to travel via the short line to reach St. John, Lumber, meat, butter, and apples equal to the quantity shipped at Quebec would be supplied by maritime province pro-

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Our valued local contemporaries trlumphantly announce that the Dominion ministry have refused to make any change for the benefit of St. John in the ocean mail subsidy natter. There is no further authority for the statement than that Sir Alexander Campbell in his usual straightforward manner informed the delegates of the difficulties to be evercome in making St. John the terminus. It would appear that Sir Alexander was expected to tell our representatives that their appearance at Ottawa was Instead Sir Alexander brought forward all the objections, allowing the delegates to meet them with the evidence they had and promising to bring their views before his associates in the government. It requires very little business capacity understand that this course gave the St John representatives the very chance they What the action of the government will be can not be determined until the full meeting of the council. But we venture to predict that the call for tenders will be altered, and that the mail contract will not shut out St. John from its rightful position.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.

The appointment of the post office inspector of New Brunswick and the postmaster of St. John are gazetted today. The choice of Mr. King for the former position, generally regarded with approval, if the absence of adverse criticism can be taken as evidence of satisfaction. The appointment of Mr. Willis is one which will stand the test of criticism. The Telegraph some time ago favored the selection of Mr. Willis on the ground of comradeship. It may be now appears in the call for tenders for a newspaper man, when it expresses the opinion that Mr. Willis will be a good postmaster. The city post offices in the Dominion have drawn somewhat largely on the press. Mr. Mackenzle's government appointed the Globe man to the St. John office, and the Recorder man to the Hallfax office. and followed the same custom in the west, The present government has done the like in Toronto and elsewhere, and now in St. John.

FINANCIERS AND CRITICS.

The Dominion accounts for last year show deficit of \$1,800,000 over the amount chargeable to the Northwest rebellion. The citizens was addressed by leading men of total deficit on ordinary account for the two past years reaches a little over \$2,000,000. nounced amid the cheers of the audience to which must be added \$6,000,000 rebellion expenditure. The aggregate surplus for the previous four years, exclusive of the pro ceeds of Dominion lands, was \$20,000,000. terests of St. John in this matter. Patri- It will be seen that the net surplus since 1880 is sufficient to pay off the rebellion claims, meet all other deficits of the period patriotic object. Now that this object revenue for the current year is so far largely receipts over outlay for the year.

In view of this state of affairs, Sir Richard Cartwright should not be too much troubled for the country's financial future. He finished his ministerial career with a succession of deficits behind him and no hope for better things in future. The period of his connection with the finance department was the period of our most unfortunate financing. He went out of office leaving a net deficit of \$3,000,000 and a financial system which added another \$2,000,000 when the year on which he resigned had expired. A minister who cannot make both ends meet may criticlse with ability a minister who can, but this only shows that the two are in their proper relations as critic and minister. They should not change places lest the country lose good criticism and gain bad financing.

A LAME DEFENCE.

The defence which Mr. Blake's friends make of his conduct in reading garbled quotations from official reports to support his attack on the government is that the garbling was not done by Mr. Blake, but by understood that the difficulty in the mail his friend, Cameron, and that Mr. Blake did subsidy case is in convincing steamship com- not form his opinion as to the criminality of the government on this evidence, but on some other facts. As to the first it is only necessary to say that the man who would sufficient, but they could easily show that mutilate, pervert, and falsify a public report the chance for local freight was as good here is not a fit man to furnish a party leader with as at Portland. The traffic obtained at Port- campaign material, and that Mr. Blake beeame a partaker in Cameron's guilt when he read the garbled quotations from Cameron's speech, giving the audience that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Com-to understand that he was furnish-pany has not yet been able to obtain at ing honest quotations verified by himself. As to the other point it is not a matter of general concern whether Mr. Blake forms his opinion of the government on much evidence or on little. The purpose of his speech vas not to convince himself, but to convince others. He should have placed facts ofore them and not falsehoods. If the garbled quotations did not assist him in forming his opinions he might well have allowed his hearers to form theirs without the garbled quotations. Mr. Blake may study false records or any other evidence he chooses for his own guidance, but when he undertakes to instruct the people he should

A CLEVER MOVE. Whatever may be said of the fairness of Blake and Mowat in springing the Ontario town, after an illness of only elections on the people, they have done a by blood poisoning. Mr. smart thing. Mowat will gain by it, for his about six months ago to we party is losing ground since he and his gov- ley's dry goods establishmer ernment have declared their sympathy with the Rielites. Blake will be the gainer by it, for the federal opposition party is much weaker in Ontario than the local government party. In September, 1878, the party which Mr. Blake now leads elected in Ontario only one-third of their candidates for tario only one-third of their candidates for the house of commons. Eight months later a local election was held and Mowat was supported by two-thirds of the next legislature. In 1882 Sir John carried Ontario with nearly as large a majority as in 1878. Less than a year after Mowat appealed to the province and was again sustained by a large majority. Supposing the same state of affairs to exist now as in 1882 Mowat will come victorious of the fight. This will give the grits the prestige of a in any party success. There is an even chance that Mowat will not carry Ontario. But in any case Mowat will run a better election than Blake. It is the best foot that is foremost, even if it is not a very

LOCAL MATTERS.

Moncron is to have a toboggan slide. AMHEEST'S NEW post office was opened on

Diggy is very proud of its new steam fire THE RIVER. - The navigation between Indiantown and Fredericton is about closed for the season. Last year, the river closed on

November 25th and in 1884 on the 18th. WRECK FOR SALE. - The hull, contents, etc., of the bark Squando, now lying stranded at all that was necessary to prove St. John to be in every way suitable for a winter port. the entrance to Bathurst harbor, will be sold

RECEIVED A CALL. - Rev. P. Langill of Hampton is under call to St. Paul's Presby. terian church, Woodstock. It is considered doubtful if he will accept, as his work at present is large and important.

FIRE IN POETLAND.—Sunday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the Portland F. C. B. slight fir church, the woodwork near the furnace having caught fire. Word was sent to No. 1 engine room and the hose reel was sent to the scene, but before its arrival the firmes had been put out with pails of water.

CLIFTON, KINGS Co .- A supper and social will be given by the Kings Co. Union Agriculcultural society, in the hall at Clifton, about the first of January. These reunions have always been in every way enjoyable. The officers of the society are: C. D. Fairweather. prest; E. Porter and R. W. Wetmore, viceprests; D. P. Wetmore, sec.-treas.

CHANGE OF TIME. - Last Monday the winter time table of the I. C. R. went into effect. The morning express for Halifax leaves at 7 30, the Point du Chene accommodation at 11.20, the Sussex express at 4 35 p. m., and the Quebec express at 6.10 p. m. All trains are run on eastern standard time,

DEATH OF AN &GED LADY.-Mrs. James Scott, one of Cambridge's old residents, yes that THE SUN speaks with a bias in favor of terday passed away in her 86th year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Stearns, 17 Wallace street. A few weeks ago the deceased fell down stairs, fracturing both arms and also injuring her forehead. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Richibucto, N. B., for interment.—Sunday's

> PICTOU BRANCH RAILWAY .- About eight hundred and forty feet of the Pictou branch railway, from Loch Broom to Brown's Point, have been completed. This bridge will, when firished, be about three quarters of a mile in length. All the creosoted piling has arrived and the contractor, G. S. Mayes, of Carleton, will push the work forward with the utmost despatch. Mr. Mayes has 25 men at work on the bridge and two steam pile drivers are in

CHICKENS BY MACHINERY.-Says the Amherst Gazette: C. W. Main's patent incubator continues to afford him a goodly supply of 720 eggs, and the percentage hatched has been from 56 to 78.5. He also has 200 hens which are to supply eggs during the winter for the incubator and for market,

Monday morning in the m gelon rooms, Rev. J. G. Parsons in the chair. The report from the churches was of a very hopeful character. About an hour was spent in considering cutlines of the sarmons preached Sunday by the different pastors. The doctrinal statements were clear, and the practice growing cut of the reception of these doctrines was enforced by clear and strong arguments and high moral motives. At the next meeting Rev. C. Goodspeed is to read a paper on the General Resur-

A SCHOONER ASHORE.—A despatch was received by Troop & Son on Saturday night stating that the schr. E. W. R., McRae, bound from New York for this port with a cargo of coal, was ashore near New York. It was be-lieved that the vessel would be a total wreck. The E. W. R. was a vessel of 165 tons, built at Bayfield, N. S., in 1867. She was owned by Capt. Covert of Granville Ferry, and was insured for \$3,000. The E. W. R's. cargo was for R. P. & W. F. Starr, and was insured in Boston Marine Insurance Company's office

in this city. UPPER MILLSTREAM -A new meeting house belonging to the Free Baptists is to be dedicated at Upper Millstream, Studholm, Kings Co., on Sunday next. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Sussex, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, The Rev. Messrs. Wayman, Curby and Cabill are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings. The new building is 30x54 feet and is a fine structure, reflecting credit npon the people at the Upper Millstream for their efforts. Annesly Keith is the contractor and builder. Mr. Weyman is to be the pastor. The building committee are George Hayes, John Finnis and Adam McPherson.

STUDHOLM WEATHER REPORT.-A correspondent at Studholm, K. C., writes as follows: During the time which elapsed between the last snowfall in the spring of 1886, April 15:b, and the first fall in the autumn of the same year, Oct. 18th, there has been an interval of 185 days. During this period there were 94 days in which the sun shone all day, and 61 in which it was hid by clouds all day; 108 in which there was suushine all the forenoon, and 102 sunshining afternoons; 10 days in which the sun shone and was clouded Iternately. There were 51 days on which rain sell and 19 days on which it rained all day

July leads in fine weather, having a record of 20 days. September leads in rain, hi days, and May for cloudy weather, 17 days. A SAD DEATH.—The Amheret corresponden of the Halsfax Chroniele write Monday: The very sad de urred here yesterday, of Chas. E. Perl y, caused ame here & Pugsle a great many friends, especially s fellow clerks in the town. His both this morning's train to Poinsent by today's boat to Charles terment. The clerks all had been married less the

P. E. I. GAME.-The been in print. Some time ago J. J. Gay of Pownal, was out shooting near Hermitage with another gentleman, when, on nearing a stream in the woods, they observed a large black bear and her cub wading across. The animals plunged into the thicket and escaped. The sportsmen had not gone far when they observed a large fox cronching stealthily in the thicket as if watching something. Mr. Gay's com-panion had a pitch fork in his hand. Creeping slowly up he was in the act of pinning Reynar to the ground when it observed its danger and fled. Just as he did so a large flock of part-ridges, which the animal had been watching, flew off and endeavored to escape; the most of these however, the sportsmen killed. Who says P. E. Island is not supplied with game.—

Patriot.

WANTS A RAILWAY. - Cocegne wants a branch railway to connect the village and harbor with the Moncton and Buctouche road. A public meeting to promote the work was held last Friday, attended, in addition to the villagers, by Father Cormier, Mr. Wheten, M.P.

P., Mr. Renaud, ex-M.P.P., G.V.McInerney, O. Leblanc, M.P.P., Hon. P. A. Landry, M. P., comprising the full representation of the county. Father Cormier occupied the chair, and the following resolution was passed:-Resolved, that we, the ratepayers of the parish of Dundas, this day assembled here, desire to petition the legislature to extend by proper legislative enactment the power and authority of the Buctouche and Moncton Rail-

way Company to extend the Buctouche and Moncton railway from some point on said rail-way to near the Cocagne bridge at the south

PORTLAND BAPTIST LABOR BUBEAU. This department of Christian work has lately been opened by the Rev. W. J. Stewart, pastor of the Portland Baptist church, in the store of Capt. Wm. McLean, opposite the church. The object is to find employment as far as possible, for the worthy poor. Donations for the poor are received, and judiciously distri-buted. Rev. Mr. Stewart acknowledges the ceipt of a donation of Bovinine, which will be given to applicants for sick persons who are nable to procure it for themselves.
Girls coming in from the country would do

well to apply at the bureau, as Mr. Stewart has on his books the names of a number of person who want to employ good servants. It is the Rev. Mr. Stewart's intention to see that all for whom he obtains places shall have hristian oversight afterward, by the special thurch to which they may adhere.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.—A series of mis sionary meetings have been arranged for throughout the presbytery of St. John during the coming winter. An exchange of pulpits in connection with this scheme, will take place in St. John on the second Sabbath in December. The Rev. L. G. Macneil will preach in St. John church; Rav. T. F. Fotheringham in St. Andrew's; Rev. G. Bruce in St. Stephen's; Rev. Dr. Macrae in St. David's; Rev. W. Stuart in Calvin church, and Rev. A. Mac dougall in Carleton church. In the case of all except the last two, the exchange will place in the evening service. Committees have also been appointed to meet with sessions and rustees and coafer with them in regard to their finances and methods of raising From carefully prepared statistics, it is found that Presbyterian churches of this city contributed last year, for augmentation, \$454; home missions, \$294; foreign missions, \$250; French evangelization, \$97; college, \$127; aged and infirm ministers, \$92; widows and orphans of ministers, \$50 -total, \$1,464. This was at the rate of \$1.30 per communicant. The aver age over the whole Presbyterian church is Canada was \$1.51. Had the churches of St. John come up to this standard they would have contributed \$1,695. The average over he whole presbytery was 94 cents.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN MINISTER The death is announced, on Wednesday last, of Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., who was pasto chickens. During the last three months he of Zion church, Montreal, and well known has sold 225, and now has 320 on hand of throughout the Dominion. Dr. Wilkes was a various ages. His principal breads are Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns, and Langshans. The capacity of the incubator is to Montreal and was clerk in a mercantile esto Montreal and was clerk in a mercantile esablishment. In 1828 he went to Scotland, studied for the ministry, and for three years was very successful as pastor of Albany street Congregational church, Edinburgh. In 1836 THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE met he was called to Zion Congregational church in 1832. He was sole pastor of this church until 1871, when he became principal of the Congregational college, Montreal, after which he was a co-pastor with others. after which he was a co-pastor with others. He was a popular preacher of the old school type, and his ministry was very successful. For many years he was president of the Evangelical Alliance, and he took a warm interest in all good movements of an unsectarian character. The Montreal Witness refers to him as the practicable of Pastatantian in the practices. the patriarch of Protestantism in the province of Quebec. Dr. Wilkes, until within a few years, was in the habit of making frequent visits to the Congregational churches in the eastern townships and in Nova Scotla and New Brunswick. He had recently returned from England, and a few weeks ago preached a sermon on his 50th anniversary as pastor of Zion church.

Meeting of Stockholders.

A special general meeting of the stockholders of the Moncton Brass and Iron Manufacturing Co. was held in Duffy's hall yesterday. There was a very small attendance, the only stockholders from a distance being Mr. Cogswell, of Sackville. The directors appointed were J. L. Black, M. P. P., Sackville; Cyrus Eaton, ex-mayor of Truro, and Ed. McSweeny, F. W. Sumner, E. C. Cole, W. J. Robinson and Jo-hua Peters of Moncton. Statements subnitted showed collections on stocks amounting to about \$23,000; good notes on hand amounting to \$7,000; and about \$5,000 more collect able. All this is now in the hands of able. All this is now in the hands or liquidators. The purchase money is \$45,000, and it would be required to raise about \$15,000. After considerable debate a resolution moved by F. W. Summer and seconded by E. C. Cole was passed empowering the directors to raise that amount by way ing the directors to raise that amount by way of mortgage and to give a trust deed to any parties willing to go upon the mortgage bond, the company to have power to pay off the amendment to the resolution was moved by H. T. Stevens, asking the liquidators to postpone time for completion of purchase, they to go shead with the collection. they to go ahead with the collection of balance of stock list and other assets, and collected. This was voted down. Very few of those present took enough interest in the proceedings to vote the authority to transfer the property to a few persons being carried by a vote of four to two. Mr. Stevens strongly opposed the resolution as the effect he believ opposed the resolution as the property of the would be to give away the property of the stockholders to a few persons to be selected by the directors. - Times.

Acadia College.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) WOLFVILLE, N. S., Nov. 18. - This college becoming more and more popular every year. At present there are ninety names on the college register. Social meetings are held frequently, in which all the Christian students requently, in which all the Christian students take an active part. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, an unusually interesting missionary meeting was held in President's hall. C. W. Uorey of Havelock, N. B., read a carefully prepared essay on Heathenism in North America. B. H. Thomas of Fairville, N. B., read an instructive and practical paper on Moravian missions. Rev. W. B. Boggs of Rampapatam, India, was present and favored the audience with a sterling speech on missionary work in with a sterling speech on missionary work in the foreign field. This is a sample of the many meetings held by the students during the year.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Gatarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure of Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparisg and using. Sent by mail by addressing wite stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noves, 149 Power's block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Baptist Churches.

THE BASIS OF UNION UNDER DISCUSSION.

The joint committee of the Baptist Convention of the maritime provinces, and the Fice Christian Baptist Conference of New Brunswick, met Wednesday morning in the Germain street church to consider the basis of union of the two bodies submitted by the special committee. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. Bill, and there were 14 ministers and 36 laymen in attendance. Afters prayer by Ravs. W. E. Hall, Wm. Downey, W. J. Revs. W. E. Hall, Wm. Downey, W. J. Stewart, A. Cohoon, Dr. Hopper, Dr. Bill and others, and the hymns All Hail the Power of Jesus Name and Blessed be the Tie That Binds, the secretary, D. McLeod Vince, read the minutes of the preliminary meeting held on the previous evening. The chairman requested the reporters of the daily papers present to abstain from publishing any part of the basis of union until after the adoption of the

Rev. Dr. Hopper asked if any steps had been taken to secure the attendance of any re-presentatives from the Free Baptist conference of Nova Scotia.

The chairman stated that a non-committal reply had been received from Nova Scotia to

the effect that they could not send a delegate. Rev. A. Kenny said that he was present rom Nova Scotia, but not as a delegate The letter from the Free Baptist conference of Nova Scotia was read, in which it was stated that they were unable to send a representative. Their churches were not prepared for organi union, but they deemed it advisable to sustain fraternal relations for the present.

Rev. Dr. Hopper moved that the letter, with accompanying resolutions, beautiful and mittee to draft a suitable reply. a committee, composed of Rev. Dr. Hopper, Rev. Joseph McLeod and John March, was appointed for that purpose.

Rev. A. Taylor raised the question whether

the reports of the meeting should be pub-Rev. Dr. Hopper thought that the Baptist people should first receive their information through the Intelligencer and Visitor. In view of the fact that the committee deemed it prudent not to publish anything regarding the basis of union and placed the denominational papers under the ban, he did not think the secular press should report what was done or said. He paid a high compliment to the secular press for the interest it took in religious matters. He felt proud of the secular press of

Rev. G. A. Hartley moved, seconded by Rev. Dr. Hopper, that no report be published until a final conclusion has been

A number of the delegates spoke on the reso lution expressing the opinion that the reporters would not publish anything said at the neeting with reference to the matter under The motion was then withdrawn and Rev. G.

O. Gates was appointed reporter for the secu-The basis of union was then taken up clause by clause, and discursed,
When the committee adjourned for supper,

seventeen clauses had been approved by those present. In the discussion, as agreed by the meeting, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Rev. Dr. Hopper, and Revs. Taylor, Harriey, Gordon and Goodpeed took the lead, In the evening the discussion was resumed after a season spent in prayer. The various clauses were, after earnest deliberation, proved and the committee are now prepared to report the basis of union to the bodies which hey represent.

A discussion followed as to the making of the findings of the committee known, and on motion it was resolved that as soon as the comee complete the the results. A fraternal reply to the letter from the Free Will Baptists of Nova Scotia was read and adopted and a copy of the findings of the committee was ordered to be sent to that body.

After some remarks by the chairman, who spoke briefly of his pleasure at meeting so many of his brethren in the consideration of most important matter, Rev. Mr. Taylor offered an earnest prayer and the meeting adjourned, having sung the Doxology.

The committee will meet again at the call of the chairman,

St. Martins.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Nov. 22.—A temperance meeting under the auspices of St. Martins Division, S. of T., was held in the Temperance hall on Friday evening, Nov. 19. The spacious hall was crowded. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings, speeches and dialogues. Without wishing to discriminate, as the whole was fine, it was thought that the speeches given by Rev. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Cassidy, as well as the reading by Mr. Maxwell. contractor of the seminary are well Maxwell, contractor of the seminary, are well worthy of honorable mention.

The excavation for the foundation of the new Baptist seminary has been commenced.

The contractors seem anxious to push the work with commendable speed and to utilize all the available help in the place. It is said that they intend to manufacture the brick used in its construction here, and to get from the native quarries, with which St. Martins abounds, all the stone required.

Thomas B. Carson, the contractor for building the fog alarm on West Quaco Head, is now awaiting the arrival of the machinery to complete his contract. He is said, by competent judges, to have made a splendid job in every particular.

Capt. Robert Carson has engaged to build s

large three masted schooner to be launched about the first of May. She will be constructed in the yard owned by David Marchbanks. The captain's previous record in shipbuilding is a sufficient guarantee that the schooler will be Al throughout. C. Frederick Black is booming the lime kiln

wood business. During the past week he has shipped three or four rehooner loads to Rockland and Rockport, Me., and has as many more now loading for the same ports. Mr. Black is a young man of energy and enterprise, and is meeting with the success he has so well merited. Report says that he intends this winter to build oner or woodboat for the purpose of carrying his wood. The little four-year-old daughter of E. Ver-

on Rourke narrowly escaped what might have been a very serious, if not fatal, accident. On Sunday afternoon while running up the street near her home to meet a person she took to be her mother, she was assailed by a vicious cow, which lifted her twice from the earth and threw her in the air before the child could be rangual. She was associated to the could be rangual. could be rescued. She was unconscious for an hour or more. She escaped with a bad bruise on her temple and it is feared has sustain ternal injuries. It seems strange in a village like St. Martins that a cow of so vicious nature should be allowed on the streets.

Sussex' Notes.

A new plank si lewalk has been laid between the stores of Jas. Trites & Co. and H. A. White. It is hoped the road surveyors will continue these side walks, which are generally approved of.

It is said Peter Pitfield has received the contract for the new Baptist parsonage and the ork will be begun this fall, The milk house being put up for Wm. Graham, milk dealer, is nearing completion.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, the paster of F. C. Baptist church, Woodstock, has been in Sussex a It is rumored that prosecutions under the

Scott Act are soon to be commenced against liquor sellers in this place and other parts of

SUSSEX WOOD WORKING CO. A Thriving Industry at Mill Brook, Kings

County. One of the busiest establishments in the province is the mill of the Sussex Wood Working Company, about three miles above the Sussex station. The mill is that known many years ago as the Hawyard mill. It has been repaired and is now one of the best equipped in the lower provinces. It is 70 feet in length by 35 in width and three stories in height. The mill in width and three stories in height. The mill was, until three years since, operated for grist and carding, but in 1883 Robert A. Hagarty, the owner of the property, in view of the abundant supply of white and yellow birch, beech, rockmaple and white maple on the hills adjaining the rises. white maple, on the hills adjoining the place, decided to commence the manufacture of numerous kinds of wood work used in the factories of this and the adjoining province. Leonard P. Hayden, a man of wide experience in this business, who was at one time manager of the Quaco Wood Working Company's mill at Henry's Liske, was engaged as manager.

Mr. Hayden visited the United States and
purchased the machinery required and purchased the machinery required and the company commenced business. Some improvements were made on the several machines, the superior of which can-not be obtained. The lumber required was obnot be obtained. The tumper required was obtained at little expense, and since then the mill has been constantly operated. The mill is situate on Mill Brock, where there is an expense of the manufacture of the manufacture. is situate on Mill Brock, where there is an extended water power, by which the machinery is operated the greater portion of the time. There is also an engine in the mill which is utilized during the dry season, and at times

both water and steam power are used. On the ground floor is a rotary, recently purchased, by means of which the lumber is sawn into "Equares," and which is also used for manufacturing scantling and various kinds of small lumber. On the floor above are the carsmall lumber. On the moor above are the car-penter shop, paint shop, etc., and the upper flat is occupied by the machines on which the wood work is turned out. The machines con-sist of an English finisher need for making bobbins and a variety of small goods; a stone wooden boxes for druggists' use are made; a Weymouth lathe used for similar purposes; two hand lathes for general turning work; an saw; a saw for general turning work; an saw; a saw for general work; a ping cutter, used in the manufacture of bobbins, and an iron lathe on which the knives, &c., for the other machines are made. The company manufacmachines are made. The company manufacture warping bobbins, thrustle bobbins, quills, speeders, reel pegs, skewers, cone quills, &c., for cotton factories; bobbins of all kinds for woollen factories, bobbins, &c., for cordage factories and flax mills; all descriptions of handles for brush factories. Wooden boxes for handles for brush factories; wooden boxes for druggists' use; vinegar measures, and a variety of other goods. The company supply all the handles used in T. S. Simms & Co.'s handles extensive extensive brush factory in this city, except the broom handles, and they manucture a considerable number of these They are about completing arrangements for obtaining the lumber of which these handles are made, and expect to be able to manufacture all that Messrs, Simms & Co. will require, They ship large quantities of handles to the Halifax brush factory. The company supply the New Brunswick cotton mill in this city, and the Moneton, Halifax and Windsor mills with the bobbins quest, etc., required by them. They turn out from fourteen to sixty gross of wooden pill bexes per day, the greater portion of which are shipped to Montreel and Queebc druggists. All the goods are polished and finished with ferrules, 600 before they leave the mill. At one time the compaty made shipments of 'squares' to Great Britain and the United States for use in the manufacture of the goods now made by the company. When the mill was first put in operation the b not very extensive, but the proprietors are more than satisfied with their

They now give constant employment to ten The company have also in the mill a cardin, machine and all the machinery found in a well equipped griet mill. In these lines they

Notes from Hampton.

A corres pondent writes: Our summer visitors have nearly all taken their flight; but, like the swallows, we how they will return in early spring and bring others with them. We think they mighr have stayed a little longer, for with the exception of the intle blow last week, the weather has for the most part been charm. ing. Friday, Nov. 22ad, though the wind is easterly, the air is mild and agreeable. We miss our visitors considerably from our Sabbath congregations. Still the attendance is good. Rev. Mr. Tippett is deservedly popular, both as pastor and preacher, and Hampion is rather noted for good singing. The neat little Presbyterian church in the village is to be opened next Sabbath. The pastor, who is much respected, it is feared may shortly leave for another field. We hope his successor may e a man of like spirit.

A Rough Time at Sea.

The steamer Carroll, due here Monday mornng, did not arrive until daylight yesterday morning, having been detained on the passage by stormy weather. She left Boston at the usual time on Saturday. On Saturday night it blew very heavily, and on Sunday increased to a gale from the W. N. W., with a high sea. to a gale from the W. N. W., with a high sea. The ship rolled and pitched considerably, much to the discomfort of those on board. The sea continually swept over her, making it extremely dangerous for those employed on deck. One sea went down into the engine room and going on to the hot boilers sent up a considerable amount of steam, making things look kind of lively for a while, To add to this a number of boiler tubes, which were in the hold, became boiler tubes, which were in the hold, became loose from the tossing about of the ship and set up a terrible clatter. On Sunday after-noon the gale reached its height and as it was found next to impossible to make any head-way, the ship was put about and run be-fore it for about sixty miles. The topsail, which had been set to eteady the vessel, was torn to shreds, and the cargo was somewhat torn to shreds, and the cargo was somewhat shifted. A sea which swept over the stern twisted the head of the rudder, leaving the steamer in a helpless condition for a while. Her spare tiller was got into working order as quickly as possible, and with the assistance of watch tackles she was navigated to port. The steamer will not likely proceed to P. E Island this trip, as she would not have time after making repairs to her rudder to go there and making repairs to her rudder to go there and be back to sail on Saturday.— Wednesday's Ha.

Saint John Business College.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. Specialties-Bookkeeping, arithemetic, penmanship, business customs, business corres ondence, banking, commercial law, telegraphy,

Students can enter at any time, but there is no time like the present.

short hand, etc.

Odd Fellow's Hall. S. KERR. PRIN.

A woodchopper at Wolf Pit Hill, Conn., in cutting down a white oak tree found, eight inches from the surface, a Spanish coin of the date of 1774 wrapped in a bit of paper. The paper crumbled as the air reached it.

A big gophersnake was killed recently at Dayton, Fis., in whose stomach was found a three foot

ratilesnake, still alive. The gopher was over six feet in length. Mrs. Henry Schuneman of Lapier, Mich., doubted Kittie Kingsbury's desire or ability to dig potatoes, and offered her one cent for every hill she'd dig. Miss Kittie went to work, and before she quit at night had dug 500 hills and earned \$5.

One of the most remarkable examples of ill One of the most remarkable examples of his breeding displayed at the White House receptions was that of a woman who is reported to have carried a pug dog under her arm, and after shaking hands with the President held up the pug's paws for a shake, too, The President didn't shake,

HORRIE

Richard

MURDERS Her Hush Mo

WRITE RI Nov. 17.-Cb Sunday night, ing situation has been empl paring the winter. Willi with a heavy Williams des occupants entering the more cartridg appearance as her husband the murdere cruel blow wh head was red; of stove wo dren were th which had end The youngest his paramour and left hurri the neighbors in removing Williams burning buil long enough of the affair t pired. Office the assassin a five miles from denied the prove an a

Death of Alex

probable he

SACKVILLE, an old and w Corner, Botsfe psculiar circu Amherst on b through Baie home, about t temperate mar health. He w

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HALIFAX, I of the customs He had been year but his serious until Mr. Noble ent was sixty-one by every men universal regre councillor for t. The candidates Smith who has municipal co throw of each which ended ! a majority of Shortly before miners from drove up the candidate pirant claims intendent. J. the men, by o while away s charge for the charges. The to make a hard miners altoget The Ameri

may rejoice. living at Sydne letters from a \$1,500,000 has in England. family here wer at one time an Afterwards ed governor son, Sir Willi go to one Ingre Ball's creek, C was afterward solicitors of Sir years of litis given in favor of The letter contr was received week. Mus Sydney, with a legal fir stating that th ily in Cape B of taking steps HALIFAE, I received anno

Hants County. ered while on Hampton Ros Kempt, Hants vessel was 641 and was owne Mosker. She w offices. The Antigoni rough passage sails, lost her de McFarlane bro A fiset of one. bound at Cans The Quebec \$1,000, alleged t The trial of of for causing the

FIVE DETROIT. M in the new Cycle feet of the scaff men, Michael Gand Gsorge Phil

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g Industry at Mill Brook, Kings County. e busiest establishments in the promill of the Sussex Wood Working about three miles above the Sussex he mill is that known many years Hawyard mill. It has been repaired one of the best equipped in the ces. It is 70 feet in length by 35 nees. It is 70 feet in length by 35 d three stories in height. The mill three years since, operated for carding, but in 1883 Robert y. the owner of the propew of the abundant supply of ellow birch, beech, rockmaple and on the hills adjoining the place, commence the manufacture of inds of wood work read in the form nds of wood work used in the fac is and the adjoining province. Hayden, a man of wide experience ess, who was at one time manager Wood Working Company's mill Like, was engaged as manager.

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November 24, 1886.

Her Husband, Her Father, Her Mether and Two Ohildren.

(Special to THE SUN.) winter. Williams aimed a blow at O'Brien with a heavy stick, when O'Brien, quickly rehead was reduced to a pulp with a heavy stick of stove wood. Two of Williams' three chitdren were then disposed of with the same club which had ended the existence of the old lady. The youngest boy, only 18 months old, was spared, as he could bear no evidence against the murderer. O'Brien then stabbed his paramour four times about the heart and left her for dead. He then fired the house and left hurriedly. Attracted by the flames, the neighbors came to the relief and succeeded in removing the bodies of the killed and Mrs. Williams and her infant from the burning building. Mrs. Williams lived long enough to a make a statement of the affair to the authorities and then expired. Officers quickly started in pursuit of the assassin and he was arrested about seventy. five miles from the scene of the tragedy. He denied the crime and claims to be able to prove an alibi. There are, however, many circumstances against him and it is more than probable he will be lynched.

DORCHESTER Death of Alex. Robinson of Botsford, under Peculiar Circumstances.

(Special to THE SUN.) SACKVILLE, Nov. 20 .- Alexander Robinson,

Mr. Noble entered the customs service in 1871, was sixty-one years old, a gentleman respected by every member of the community, and the announcement of his death was received with

universal regret.

There promises to be an interesting combat There promises to be an interesting combat at law over the result of the election of county councillor for the district of East Chizzelcock. The candidates were brothers, Coun. Dannis Smith who has represented the district in the municipal council for some years, and John Smith. The two, who reside within a stone's throw of each other, waged a warm campaign which ended by the return of Dennis Smith by which ended by the return of Dennis Smith by a majority of six out of a large vote polled. Shortly before the polls closed six miners from the Oxford gold mines drove up and voted to a man for the candidate who won and the defeated aspirant claims that the Oxford company's superintendent, J. M. Reid, bribed and intimidated the men, by offering to pay them. intendent, J. M. Reid, bribed and intimidated the men, by offering to pay them for their time while away at the poll, and threatening discharge for those who would not vote as he wished them to do. Reid repudiates the charges. The defeated candidate is determined to make a hard fight to upset the election. Ten miners altogether voted, every one of them for the victorious candidate.

The American branch of the Ball family may rejoice. Several families of Ball's, living at Sydney, Cape Breton, have received letters from a firm of solicitors in London that letters from a firm of solicitors in London that \$1,500,000 has been left them by some relatives in England, long since deceased. The Ball family here were related to Sir Alexander Ball, at one time an admiral in the British navy, and who fought in the battle in which Nelson received his fatal wound.

Nelson received his fatal wound. Lord Nelson received his fatal wound. Afterwards Sir Alexander was appointed governor at Malta. He had one son, Sir William Ball, to whom he willed his eastate. The will, however, stated that if Sir William died without issue, the estate would go to one Ingraham Ball and his heirs, who was the father of the Ball family now living at Ball's creek, Cape Breton. The will, however, was afterwards tampered with by one of the solicitors of Sir William Ball, and after many that feature of the proposed contract. Then the Post Master General appeared to think that vessels could only get deals solicitors of Sir William Ball, and after many years of litigation, judgment was recently given in favor of John Ball's heirs for \$500,000. The letter containing this pleasing intelligence was received by the family last week. Murray Dodd, M. P., of Sydney, who has been corresponding with a legal firm in London, received a letter stating that the sum of \$1,500,000 was held by a bank at Melrose, Scotland, for the Ball family in Cape Breton. A meeting of the heirs is being held in Sydney today for the purpose of taking steps to get the money.

HALIFAX, Nov. 21.—A telegram has been received announcing the loss of the bark Hants County. She is supposed to have foundered while on the voyage from Iquique to Hampton Road, Mate Henry Card of Kempt, Hants county, was drowned. The vessel was 641 tons, built at Avondale in 1873, and was owned by James Graham and Wm. Mosker. She was insured for \$6,000 in Windsor offices.

offices.

The Antigonish schooler Soudan had a very rough passage to St. Johns, Nfid. She split sails, lost her deck load of cattle, and Captain McFarlane broke his ankle.

A fleet of one hundred sail is said to be wind said at Carta.

bound at Canso.

The Quebec bark Ivy has been libelled for \$1,000, alleged to be due Capt. Glen for wages. The trial of captain Glen and mate Gordon for causing the death of seaman Pierce is still proceeding at the police court.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22.— This morning in the new Cyclorama building about twenty feet of the scaffolding gave way, killing four men, Michael Geegler, J. Austin, Wm. Reader, and George Phillips. The accident was caused by the men crowding in one spot.

BY TELEGRAPH. OTTAWA.

ference with the St. John delegation on the mail steamship question. There were present: Sir Alexander, Sir Hector and Hon, Mr. Foster, on behalf of the privy council, and Messrs. Weldon, Everett, Barker, M. Ps., and Sheriff Harding, on behalf of St. John.

SHERIFF HARDING being requested to present the case, referred to said he was free to say that the delegation had (Special to THE SUN.)

WHITE RIVER, Ont., (via Michipicoten), Nov. 17.—Charles Williams, a storekeeper, on Sunday night, found his wife in a compromising situation with Richard K. O'Brien, who has been employed here for some weeks, preparing the Canadian Pacific track for the winter. Williams simed a blow at O'Brien with a heavy stick, when O'Brien, quickly rewinters and the post of the postmaster general, calling for tenders for a mail steamship service between Canada and the United Kingdom. The people of St. John and other parts of New Brunswick had been educated by the present federal government to believe they would gain a portion of the western trade, and they hoped that the government after having been so generous to the west would be That had been recognized in former contracts. winter. Williams simed a blow at O'Brien with a heavy stick, when O'Brien, quickly recovering himself, drew a revolver and shot Williams dead. The noise attracted other occupants of the house, and to shield his crime he shot Williams' father as he was entering the room parly dressed. Having no more cartridges, as Williams' mother put in an appearance and acreamed, startled by sight of her husband lying weitering in his lifeblood, the murderer selzed a heavy chair and struck a cruel blow which laid her senseless before him. To conclude his work, he beat her until her hosed was reduced to a pulp with a heavy stick cember, January, February and March there there was no fog at all. In the months of December, January, February and March there were snow storms as in other parts of Canada. During the winter months in cold weather there was mist or vapor like that rising from Chaudiere Falls and called on the seacoast the barber. This was common to the whole coast of New England as well as to the Bay of Fundy. There was no objection to St. John on account of fogs which could not be urged with equal force against Portland. As to tides, great misapprehension had been a long time entertained. The tide at St. John harbor varied from 18 feet to 24. Twice a year it was cember, January, February and March there were snow storms as in other parts of Canada. During the winter months in cold weather tides, great misapprehension had been a long time entertained. The tide at St. John harbor varied from 18 feet to 24. Twice a year it was about twenty-six feet, but the ordinary tide was about twenty feet. The very high tides, to which such frequent reference was made, occurred far up the bay in Chignecto and Minas basins. The tide in St. John was about the same as in the St Lawrence, and there was about the same as in the St Lawrence, and there was about the same atide in Liverpool. The coast was well lighted and we'l supp'ied with fog whistles, so that vessels coming from Europe were just as safe going to St. John as going to Portland. There were no bars of any size outside of St. John harbor, which was a great big bowl with from 70 to 120 feet of water could easily go out, and in this respect it was better than New York, where vessels could not be loaded beyond 24 feet. Her Mejssty's war steamers the Bellerophon and Northampten had visited St. John. Substituted for Portland, Maine.

Substituted for Portland, Maine.

SACKHILE, Nov. 20.—Akraide Robinson, as old and well known resident of Murray's Course, Bottord parkh, died last hight, under the process of the presentation of the second of the presentation of the second of the presentation of the customs department in Halifar, it dead. Then SUN, 10. Feelal to The SUN, 1. (Special to The SUN, 1. (Special

for larger steamers the danger would be no greater. Though steamers for many years had been plying between Portland and St. John and hugging the coast, only two were lost, though trips were made three times a week in though trips were made three times a week in summer and twice in winter each way. These vessels drew about 14 feet. He contended that the cargoes from Portland were products of Canada or went over Canadian roads, and thought; that if the case had been made that Portland was no better a harbor than St. John, the latter should have the preference.

Sir Alexander—What is the difference in distance between Portland and St. John? Harding—From Halifax to St. John, 265 miles; from Halifax to Portland, 300 miles.

Mr. Everett said the distance from Moville to Halifax was given at 2,338, and from Moville to St. John, 2538 miles.

In answer to Sir Alexander, Sheriff Harding said the wharves at St. John had at the end 27 feet of water at lowest tide and that the narrowest part of the Bay of Fundy below St.

27 feet of water at lowest tide and that the narrowest part of the Bay of Fundy below St. John was 20 miles wide. Large steamships need never be within five miles of either shore going up to St. John. From the map he showed that the danger point for vessels plying between Liverpool and all ports in the Atlentic coast was common to all except Halifax. That point was Cape Sable. Attantic coast was common to all except Halifax. That point was Cape Sable, Steamships going from Liverpool to Boston, Portland or New York were equally with St. John in danger from Cape Sable.

think that vessels could only get deals in St. John and would not care to earry that class of freight. He believed agricultural stuff would be provided.

Sir Alexander asked if the people of St. John

Sir Alexander seked if the people of St. John were prepared to find freight.
Sheriff Harding said they were fully aware that freights did not so much seek vessels as those interested in vessels sought freight. He believed the Allan line by arrangement with the railways procured freights.
Sir Alex. thought that a mistake. Sir Hugh Alian had quarrelted with the Grand Trunk against wars see and made other arrangement. some years ago and made other arrangements outside of the Grand Trunk for freights for his

teamers. said the Bay of Fundy had not been thoroughly understood till recent years. But now, by means of surveys and charts, it was as well known as any body of water. The harbor of St. John was equal to Portland. Cape Sable, the most deverges point was common to all the most dangerous point, was common to all ports. He thought there was greater security the most dangerous point, was common to all ports. He thought there was greater security to large steamers than to sailing vessels, because the former were more under command in the case of the currents of the bay. The ships lost in the past had been in almost every case old and ill-found. Of new vessels he did not recollect any. The steamer Bohemian had been lost off Cape Elizabeth, the entrance to Portland. New York was the ebjective point for shipping (on this coast. In other ports business was more or less forced. St. John had a better right to the enforcing business than Portland. Then there was the advantage of not having any customs difficulties to contend with in St. John such as there would be in Portland.

In answer to Sir Alexander, he said that St. John had only deals to supply as cargo just now, and that the Alian line went to Baltimore after leaving Halifax, preferring the

wheat and other freight to be got there. He said insurance by the Furness line was the same to St. John and to Halifax.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

St. John's Delegates Prosent their their consumers to the public meetings that had been held in St. John and Portland. He referred to the public meetings that had been held in St. John and other places in the province, and in an other places in the province, so in sawer to Sir Alexander's question, "Supposing no cargo can be found in St. John what then?" said that practically there were two years before the time of the beginning of the proposed contract and that we must consider what will be the condition of things from the proposed contract and that we must consider what will be the condition of things from the time. Then they hoped to have the Short Line built and heped to draw upon the west for the mixed cargo required with the same certainty as Portland did. They had two years to make preparations and he was sure certainty as Portiand did. They had two years to make preparations and he was sure the people of St. John would not be found wanting in business enterprise. What they wanted was not to be excluded from the chance by means of a ten year contract, which gave the contractors power to seek freight in Port-land or other United States portsonly.

SIR ALEXANDER That had been recognized in former contracts, which read the same as the present advertisement. He thought that the delegation misunderstood the meaning of the clause. It reads as follows: "In winter to make Halifax the termifollows: "In whater to make Halifar the terminal port in Canada and to terminate the winter voyages at Portland or such other ports as the postmaster general of Canada may designate or approve for that purpose." The words "or such other port" did not mean "or such other port in the United States." The postmaster general was free to designate St. John. There was the property of the states of the states.

decided that the Postmaster General should be authorized to drop out of his advertisement the words "Portland or any other port," and insert instead thereof the words "and St. John"

The cabinet did not consider the matter of the time of the Dominion elections. There was great interest here in the cabinet meeting, the hour being somewhat unusual, and when the Governor Goneral arrived at the Eastern block the quid nuncs were positive the momentous hour had arrived. They thought Sir John would only return from the western campaign There was great interest here in the cabinet would only return from the western campaign for some special state reason, such as the consideration of the date of the next general election for the Dominion. People said, here is a full cabinet; it is called for an unusual hour; what does lit mean? But wishing and betting outside did not bring the desired information. The cabinet meeting broke up, and all your correspondent has to give the public is that the St. John matter is settled satisfactorily to the Dominion matter is settled satisfactorily to the Dominion generally, and that the cabinet did not consider the question of the Dominion elections at all. Mesers. Thompson and Foster leave for the west tonight, where they are advertised to continue the campaign so brilliantly begun last

week.
Sir John, whose reception at all points has been marvellously enthasiastic, caught cold at the grand Hamilton meeting and will be unable to speak in public this week, so the meeting appointed for Samia to the ing appointed for Sarnia tonight has been put off to Saturday next, The case of the St. Catherines Milling Company against the province of Ontario is still before the courts and will be some days.

A person returned from western Ontario states that if the enthusiastic receptions given Sir John be regarded as an index of public Sir John be regarded as an index of public opinion, conservatives will sweep the province with an increased majority. Throughout the entire tour the premier was received with every demonstration of good feeling. They regard Mowat's recent action in bringing on the election as an indication of weakness and anticipate for the provincial premier an unfavorable result.

SUSSEX

Rejoicing Over the Government's Action on the Winter Port Question.

(Special to THE SUN.) Sussax, Nov. 22.-Isaac H. Hallett, of the firm of Hallett & Fowler, barristers, and who is secretary of the liberal conservative association, has just received a telegram from Hon, Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which assures his constituency that at a meeting of the privy council, held this p. m., it was decided to change the conditions of the tender for mail service, and to make Halifax and St. John ports of call, thus assuring to St.

John a winter port.

This news is received with the greatest deThis news is received with the greatest deS. J. King will be gazetted tomorrow
S. J. King will be gazetted tomorrow
S. J. King will be gazetted tomorrow This news is received with the greatest de-light. This move, which was warmly support-ed by the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has added much to his popu-larity, and some of his hottest old time opponenents were heard to give Hon. Mr. Foster the praise he so well deserved and say he is ever diligent to New Brunswick's inter-ests. This matter strengthens the belief that he will have no opposition in Kings, let the election come when it may.

CANADIAN NEWS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 16 .- A destructive fire occurred at Carberry this morning. The losses and insurance are Smith & McCall, buildings, \$4,000, insurance \$1,000; Thompson, stock, \$15,000, insurance \$2,000; Sheers house, \$600, no insuronce; Maxwell building, \$1,000, no insurance.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16 .- A caucus of prominent QUEBC, Nov. 16.—A caucus of prominent national conservatives was held yesterday afternoon at the St. Louis Hotel. After sitting for about two hours the meeting adjourned till the evening when another session was held. It is understood that the caucus occupied itself with provincial matters and decided to rigidly to address to the preserved laid down by adhere to the programme laid down by L'Etendre and La Justice respecting nationalist opposition to any administration not avowedly hostile to the federal government, TORONTO, Nov. 16 .- The Globe this morning

ays: We have to announce that on the advice f Mr. Mowat the Ontario parliament has been issolved. Writs for the election of a new dissolved. Writs for the election of a new house will be issued immediately. The day of polling will be over the whole province Wednesday, 29 h Dec., and nominations will take place, except in those scattered constituencies as to which the law otherwise provides, on Wednesday, 22nd Dec. In tendering to the lieut, governor the advice which he has accepted, Mr. Mowat has been actuated by a profound sense of the duties imposed upon him by constitutional usages. It has been the invariable rule for the British parliament after the franchise has been widened to sit no longer than has been absolutely required for the transaction of indispensably necessary business.

The aunouncement took the people comthe franchise has been widered to sit no longer than has been absolutely required for the transaction of indispensably necessary business.

The announcement took the people completely by surprise and it was generally conceded that the little premier had brought the elections so early as he saw his Protestant supporters gradually leaving him, and to wait longer was to court signal defeat. Business men, especially retailers, are complaining hitterly of the fact that the time fixed upon will almost destroy their Christmas trade. Local politicians have been showing considerable activity today and conventions to nominate canditive tried to force into military service. politicians have been showing considerable activity today and conventions to nominate candidates will be held shortly. Requisitions will be circulated tomorrow, asking Mr. Howland to run in the temperance interest and he has signified his attention of accepting.

Sir John and colleagues arrived here this morning from Owen Sound and left in the afteracon for Walkerton, where they will address a meeting tomorrow. They have engagements till end of month.

The Mail will announce its platform as followed.

The Mail will announce its platform as follows: (1) Religious equality before the law; (2) Enforcement of the Scott Act where it is law by the whole strength and resources its law by the whole thrength and resources of the provincial government upon which its execution devolves under the constitution; (3) reform of the education department by the abolition of a political headship; (4) repeal of the recent coercive amendments to the separate school law; (5) decentralization; (6) manhood suffrage; (7) more economical administragood suffrage; (7) more economical administration of finances and of crown domain, that the day of direct taxation for provincial purposes

may be warded off as long as possible. OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—There was great excitement here this morning on the announcement of the dissolution of the Ontario local legislature. It appears to have been a sudden resolve on the part of Mowat, and surprised his solve on the part of Mowat, and surprised his supporters quite as much as his opponents. Its generally thought here to indicate weakness on the part of Mowat; he knows the Dominion elections will result in Ontario in the return of Sir John's government by an increased major-ity, and fears the result would be his own de-feat if the provincial followed the Dominion

indication of the Dominion elections being held at an early date.

Reports from Sir John and party show they are meeting with great success in their political campaign in West Ontario.

The Julien case here has brought out the fact that the Mowat government have been in the habit of leaving insane persons in goal for a long time. Hundred of lunatics, Chief Justice Cameron says, have been left in unfit goals.

Freight business over the C. P. R. is stated to be enormous. One hundred and thirty-five trains pass daily over the different branches comprising the eastern division.

It is generally felt here that the request of the people of St. John is a reasonable one, which will be met in good spirit by the government.

Solution of the Dominion elections being in dication in their present return to Sligo's arrangement and met with a grand reception. At the comments, the Marquis of Sligo's arrangement with his tenants is taken as a strong indication of a rapid change in the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland.

BALTIMORS, Nov.17.—During a fire in Woolford & Shilberg's straw goods factory in this city, this morning, a number of fremen were on a ladder when the truck to which it was attached capaized, throwing the ladder backward to the enormous. One hundred and thirty-five trains pass daily over the different branches comprising the eastern division.

It is generally felt here that the request of the people of St. John is a reasonable one, which will be met in good spirit by the government.

Solution of a 40 per cent. reduction in their present ments, and ment with a grand reception. At the comments, the Moral of Sligo's arrangement and met with a grand reception and ment with a grand reception.

BALTIMORS, Nov.17.—During a fire in Woolford Shilberg's straw goods factory in this city, this morning, a number of fremen were on a ladder when the truck to which it was attached capaized, throwing the ladder backward for the property of the prope

ment.
Charges against the Dominion government of not maintaining a strict quarantine against pleuro pneumonia in cattle will be answered by the department of agriculture in tomorrow morning's paper. The department shows that the quarantine regulations were strictly enforced, that the sheds were burned, diseased the bulled and a large expanditure incurred. forced, that the sheds were burned, diseased cattle killed and a large expenditure incurred to prevent the spread of the disease, which has been eventually effectually stamped out by the energetic action of the government. The cost will probably be in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars.

a meeting of the leaders it was resolved to hold a mass meeting on Camp de Mars, Sunday next, to renew the protest made that day twelve months against the execution of Riel. Last night the following notice was issued:—

"We have just learned that the ordinary of the diocese, without disapproving of the meeting that was announced to take place on Sunday, the 21st inst, on Champ de Mars, considers that it comes under the head of those ships a resolvent of the consecution of the consecution of the meeting that was announced to take place on Sunday, the 21st inst, on Champ de Mars, considers that it comes under the head of those ships a resolvent of the consecution of the consecution of the meeting that was announced to take place on Sunday, the 21st inst, on Champ de Mars, considers that it comes under the head of those solvents are successful. We have just learned that the ordinary of the diocese, without disapproving of the meet-ing that was announced to take place on Sun-day, the 21st inst, on Champ de Mars, con-siders that it comes under the head of those which are mentioned in his circular letter of August 14th last, as not being desirable to be held on Sunday. Under these circumstances, we hasten to declare the meeting adjourned to future date."

a future date."

This notice is signed by the president and secretary of the Rielite party. The following is the resolution calling the meeting:

"That the population of the province of Que-"That the population of the province of Quebec be invited to meet on Champ de Mars on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 30 p. m. to renew their condemnation of the administration of the North West affairs and its dire consequences and especially against the violation of the rights of humanity and justice of which the federal government is guitty in the execution of Louis Riel on the 16th of November, 1885."

This action of Archbishop Fabre is very significant, and though favorably worded by the Rielite manifesto is regarded as a blow to the Rielite party.

the Rielite party.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—Two Pullman cars, the Cimbria and Leghorn, attached to the Grand Trunk express from Montreal, were destroyed by fire while the train was running between Kingston and Napanee, about four this morning. So quickly did the fire spread that the thirteen passengers who were asleep in their bunks barely escaped with their lives. They had to leave their clothes, money and valuables behind. On arrival here they were all provided with new rigs out at the exposes of the Grand Trunk. The care were valued at \$32,000 and the loss to passengers will amount to about and the loss to passengers will amount to about

weighing and taring of imported sugar. The tariff of allowance for tare and draft upon packages containing imported sugars to be deducted from the actual gross weight of sugar as anosteaired by weighing on arrival at the port of destination in Canada is as follows: On hogshead or tierce weighing thirteen hundred hogshead or tierce weighing thirteen hundred pounds gross or over, twelve per cent.; on same weighing less than thirteen hundred pounds gross, fourteen per cent.; on barrel weighing two hundred and fifty pounds gross or over, twenty five per cent.; on same weighing less than two hundred and fifty pounds gross, ten per cent.; on bags or mats containing beet root, centrefugal or refined augar, one and a half per cent.; on double bags or mats containing the same kind as last mentioned, two and one-half per cent.; on bags or mats containing East India, China, Brazil, Muscowada or other similar raw augars, two per cent.; on double bags China, Brazil, Muscovada or other similar raw sugars, two per cent; on double bags and mats containing same, three and one-quarter per cent; on baskets, seven and one-eighth per cent. On any packages other than those provided for as above, the allowance shall be such as the weighing efficer may find to be just and equitable, in no case to exceed the original weight of such package before the sugar was placed therein. The weighing is to be performed by customs officers and the labor required in handling and weighing to be furnished by the importer.

The St. John delegates leave for home tonight.

thorities tried to force into military service.

London, Nov. 17.—A large military force will be in readiness to act in case of trouble arising from the proposed social demonstration on Sunday. Occupants of houses on Arlington street are arranging for special protection. Two artillery guns will be stationed in the vicinity of Charing Cross as a reserve.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Louise Michel has been officially pardoned. Cofficially pardoned.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17.—Fire broke out tonight in the four-story brick building 467 West Pratt street, occupied by F. G. Tinley & Bro. as a sash factory, and did \$150,000 dam-

New York, Nov. 17.—The Sun this morn-NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Sun this morning publishes a sensational story of an attempt to poison Pail Armour, the Chicago pork packer. The story goes that on Monday morning last a small boy delivered to the cook at Armour's house a package marked "Best quality of buckwheat;" sample package. The butler noticed the action and overtook the boy, who had quickly left the house. In reply to questions, the lad stated that two men ply to questions, the lad stated that two men had given him 25 cents to deliver the package. A stranger subsequently visited Armour at his house and informed Armour that he had heard a conversation between two men (whom he saw give a package to a boy), the burden of which was that an attempt was to be made to poison Armour. The case was immediately given to detectives, to whom the boy gave an accurate description of the men, who are thought to be stockyard strikers. Chemical analysis shows that the package contained buckwheat soaked

\$50,000.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The jury in Wilson-Moen case which has been on trial several days today rendered a verdict for Moen for \$96,522, 16. Wilson sued Moen for \$113,000 on a contact and Moen claimed it was blackmail. The spidence showed that Moen had loaned money.

tact and Moen claimed it was blackmail. The evidence showed that Moen had loaned money to Wilson at various times and the jury gave the above verdict for the defendant.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Advices from Kewanes states that the barge Emerald, one of the tug Justice Field's consorts, foundered at noon. Five lives were lost. Mate Brevie was saved, but is still unconscious. It is expected that another barge, which is riding the breakers. will go to pieces soon.

The cost will probably be in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mortreal, Nov. 19.—The Riclites have received a bad slap in the face. Wednesday, at a mosting of the leader it was received to be a constant of the leader it was received to be a constant of the leader it was received to be a constant of the leader it was received to be a constant of the leader it was received to be a constant of the leader it was received to be a constant of the second action for libel brought against Lord Chief Justice Coleridge by his

FBANKFORT, Mich., Nov. 19 .- Barges Menomene and Maunelle, in tow of steam barge Manistque, laden with lumber at Ocoda for Chicago, broke loose yesterday morning 20 miles off Maneloup Island. They were waterlogged and went ashore four miles south of this place. Both barges are total wrecks and the two crews numbering 15 the two crews, numbering 15 men, were all

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The bursting of an oil lamp set fire to Hampton Court palace in Mid-dlesex on the Thames, 12 miles from the city, this afternoon. The fire raged fiercely through the various apartments of the palace for nearly three hours, when the flames were finally sub-

dued.

New Yoek, Nov. 19.—In the trial of exalderman McQuade today, exalderman Fullgraff, also one of the board accused of bribery, testified that the Broadway Surface Railway paid \$500,000 for its franchise, each member of the board concerned receiving \$22,000. His evidence created a sensation.

New Yoek, Nov. 19.—A match has been made for the international light weight championship of the ring between the Canadian champion, Harry Gilmore, and the American champion, Jack McAuliffe. The fight is to be for the championship belt, valued at \$1,000 for the championship belt, valued at \$1,000 and a \$500, the principals agreeing also to

London, Nov. 19.—The retirement of Gen.

S2,000.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 — The bank and Dominion a note circulation at the end of October was the largest in the history of the Dominion for the is largest in the history of the Dominion for the is largest in the history of the Dominion for the is largest in the history of the Dominion for the is largest in the history of the Dominion for the is largest in the history of the Dominion for the is largest in the history of the Dominion for the issue of the other of the cost in the office that a ship, croweded by fifty-one and a half millions, which is eighteen millions more than the same date of the year 1378.

S. J. King will be gazeted tomorrow in spectral to the control of the year 1378.

S. J. King will be gazeted tomorrow in spectral to the control of the year 1378.

A. H. Spence to same position at St. Croix, Hants Co.

The order in council relating to the application of fines, panalties and forfeitures recovered under the Canada Temperance At passed last September, has been repealed and the following substituted: "Such fines, forfeitures and panalties within any city or county, or any loss substituted: "Such fines, forfeitures and panalties within any city or county, or any loss from the county, which has adopted the date, to be paid to the treasurer of the city, incorporated town separated for municipal purposes from the county, which has adopted the act, and norder in council will be published to morrow establishing uniform practice in the morr

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 -Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at five o'clock this morning at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue. He has been alling for some time from a complication of diseases, principally kidney affection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Postmaster General Modernia. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Postmaster General Toddy has issued an order that all post offices shall be closed on Monday from 10 a.m. to 1 p. m., in respect to the memory of Ex-President Arthur, whose funeral will take place in that interval.

SOFIA, Nov. 19.—Capt. Habokoff. who led the revolt at Bomgas and the persons who were implicated in the rising, have been condemned to death. Several former officers who took part in the revolt were sentenced to imprisonment for life. prisonment for life.

LONDON.

Socialist Demonstration in Trafalgar Equare. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The socialists marched today from fifteen outlying points to Trafalgar Square. The various bodies were headed by bands of music and the paraders carried banbands of music and the paraders carried ban-ners bearing incendiary inscriptions. Among the mottoes were "By heavens, cur rights are worth fighting for," and "Work for all, or work for none." Some of the men carried Phrygian caps on poles. As the southern con-tingents crossed Westminster bridge the bards played the "Meweilling" Perit in played the "Marzeillaise." People in the played the "Marceiliaise." People in the windows of the government offices were hooted at. When the parades passed, through Downing street they bissed Lord Randelph Churchill. The sight of the Horse Guard sentries incensed the mob, which fairly howied with rage. An officer closed the gates and the mob proceeded. The east end sent a full force and two bands of music. When aparaling beaust there were The east end sent a full force and two bands of music. When speaking began there were present 5,000 socialists, 25,000 unemployed workmen and criminals, and 20,000 spectators. The speakers it c'uded Messrs. Hyndman, Champion and Burus At each of the five platforms a resolution was adopted calling upon the government to relieve the distress existing among working men. A deputation of ten proceeded to Lord Salisbury's house on Arlington street. They were received by the concierge, who stated that Lord Salisbury had gone to Hatfield House and had left no orders. The deputation grumbled and retired, leaving a copy of the resolution adopted by the meetings in Trafalgrammled and retired, leaving a copy of the resolution adopted by the meetings in Trafalgar Equare. The crowds at the meetings dispersed in an orderly manner, but the police afterwards found a difficulty in clearing the square. The mounted police charged and gradually moved the people, Several arrests were made for obstructing the streets and for attailing the streets and for attailing the streets and for attailing the streets. streets and for stealing and fighting. All is quiet tonight. The lord mayor will form a council to inquire into the prevailing distress with a view of affording relief during the coming winter.

TORONTO.

Movements of Sir John and Hons. White and Thompson-A Printer's Sad Death.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, Nov. 17 - Charles A. MacAuley, tinsmith, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of murdering his father. It appears that the old man and his wife, since their arrival from Ireland a few months ago, lived in their son's house, and that they constantly quarrelled. Last night the parents, accom-panied by their son's wife, left his house and went into a small house on Borden street. This

Always Open.

(Special to THE SUN.) WINNIPEG, Nov. 21,-Mr. Mills, one of the WINNIPEG, Nov. 21.—Mr. Mills, one of the government observers who was located on North Bluff island in the centre of Hudsom strait, has arrived in Winnipeg. He says a good channel exists to the north of the island, which is frequently taken by whalers when the main channel is closed. Through this channel the steamer Arctic passed June 6 and might have passed through a month earlier. Captain Napkan, an American, who lived on the island three years, reported that the strait was open all year round, and Mr. Mills agrees that a vessel like the Arctic could go through either one channel or the other at any season. one channel or the other at any season.

DEATH OF CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

Boston, Nov. 21.—Hon. Charles Francis Adams died at 8,30 a. m. at his residence, 57 Mt. Vernon street. He had suffered for some five years from brain trouble, arising from over taxing his brain in literary work upon which he was arranged. He was the third son which he was engaged. He was the third son which he was engaged. He was the third son of John Quincy Adams and was born in Boston, Aug. 16, 1807. He received a large part of his youthful education abroad. In 1861 he was appointed minister to England by president Lincoln and served in that position until 1868,

WAR CLOUD. Russia Preparing to Face Germany.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—The Tagblatt has a despatch from St. Petersburg saying the Czar and court will go on the 27th inst. to Moscow, where court will go on the 27th inst, to Moscow, where the Czar will make important announcements. Baron De Staal and Prirez Lobanoff, Russian ambassador to England and Austria respectively, have been summoned to St. Petersburg. The Czar has ordered the formation of a volunteer corps of infantry, cavalary and artillery worthy of being entrusted with difficult and dangerous missions in warfare.

warfare.

St. Peterseueg, Nov 22.—The Nouw Vriemja, commenting on rumors that war between Germany and Russia is impending, says: "If there is one thing upon which Russia will rejoice to exhaust her last blood, it is to uphold her independence against the Germans."

HOW FROZEN FISH wager \$300 a side, open to \$1 000 a side. The fight is to take place between January 7 h and 14 h, 1887, within 200 miles of Providence, R. I.

Weeklu

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 24, 1886.

WANDERING WILLIE.

It may be permitted us to hope that Hon. William Macdougall, otherwise known as "Wandering Willie," will receive a nomination and election in some grit constituency. He is a man of wide knowledge, and his varied career has provided him with a world of interesting reminiscences. He has had a hand in much of the important legislation of both parties in the past, and has been associated with every Canadian political leader at some time during the last quarter of a century. He has received condemnation and praise from Sir John Macdonald. Blake has called him "an abandoned man," and has commended him Mr. Macdougall has bestowed unlimited commendation on Mr. Mowat, and has declared that the Outario premier was guilty of "the grossest breach of trust ever proven against a public man in this country. The hon, William has had a varied experience in elections. He has been in public life thirty two years, yet with the exception of North Lanark no constituency has re-elected him. North Wentworth refused him in 1854. Waterloo did the same directly afterward. Perth followed suit in 1857. In 1858 North Oxford gave him a chance but in 1863 he was obliged to look else-where. North Ontario took him, but only kept him for a year. North Lanark secured his services and retained them until 1872. East York was invited to elect him in 1875, but declined, and South Simcoe came to the rescue. Fleeing to Halton three years after, he was accepted by that constituency for a term, after which he escaped to Algoma, but was defeated there in 1882, since which time he has been out of parliament. It will be seen that Mr. Macdougall has tempted the fates in ten constituencies though he is now without one. The state ment that he is a very late convert to Blake is not quite correct. In his speech at Toronto last week Mr. Macdougall stated that he had been a candidate in 1882 in opposi-tion to the government. In that election he was defeated by the anug majority of 585.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Mr. Mowat has given the political public a surprise by dissolving the legislature and fixing an early date for the elections. He does not agree with his friends, who were recently complaining that Sir John would destroy the Christmas trade by holding an election in December. The Ontario legislature has only held three sessions, and the early dissolution is quite unexpected. There can be no doubt, however, that it is a clever move, for it is quite evident that the government is not gaining strength. Mr. Mowat has got into difficulty with many of his old supporters by his endorsement of the Riel agitation. The temperance vote, formerly at his back, has been in part allenated by the appointment of Scott Act officials and magistrates whose of Scott Act officials and magistrates whose sympathy was against the act, and who are believed to have been rather a hindrance than a help to the enforcement of the law.

Patti made her fame before she was married. She is one of the few great singers who has preserved to have been rather a hindrance than a help to the enforcement of the law. The Massie affair has led to sharp criticism of the government by leading Presbyterian clergymen. Mr. Mowat's opponents are making the most of all such weaknesses. pushing the fight on these and other lines to be the reason of the sudden dissolution.

The Ontario government goes to the country with fair prospects of re-election. The ministers are able politicians. One or two of them are accomplished manipulators of men and interests. There are of men and interests. There are none of the influences useful at election that some member of the cabinet is not above employing. Mowat had a good majority of the late legislature, although the province strongly supported Sir John in the Dominion If he finds himself in a minority in the next house, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he brought his defeat

A TOO CONSERVATIVE IDEA.

The Telegraph does not see the need of the appointment of a commissioner to procesd to the West Indies in the interests of trade between these colonies and Canada. Our contemporary thinks that any information required could be obtained from the reports of a commission previously sent from British North America to the West Indies IS THE CREATURE THAT SUPPLIES US WITH OUR and South America. If the commission to which the Telegraph refers, had reported on the conditions of trade in 1880, the report would require revision now. But the Telegragh is out a matter of fifteen years. The old West India commission was appointed in 1865. It is not necessary to point out the absurdity of accepting a report twenty-one years old as a satisfactory statement of the conditions affecting trade between two countries. But our readers may be interested in knowing that the commissioners recommended, among other things, the estab-lishment of a line of steamers between St. Thomas, Hallfax and Portland, Maine, an agreement by which postal matter might be forwarded to the West Indies by way of the United States, the establishment of a weekly line of steamers between Montreal and Halifax, and the completion of the Intercolonial railway. Very good suggestions in 1866, but rather out of date now. of date now. The commissioners obtained the formal consent of the governments of several colonies to certain provisions for reciprocal trade, but this consent can scarcely be considered blading on the colonies now. They reported the prices of all classes of goods, duties, port charges, facilities for trade, and possi bilities of commerce. The report is very interesting and instructive, but a West India dealer would be likely to require more modern information if he were making inquiry with a view to business.

MR, PICKFORD of Halifax informed the railway commission that he had shipped Ontario grain from that port during the summer at the rate of 50,000 bushels per month. James A. Chipman said that the fish trade between Halifax and Ontario was improving. George E. Forsyth gave the same testimony.

THE Globe gives the following as the closing portion of Mr. Gregory's letter of acceptance of the York nomination. Mr. Gregory evidently hopes to lift the party up :-

"Under the great and independent liberal party of this county I will at the next Dominion election respectfully submit myself to the people as the party leader in the county for acceptance as the county's representative

(Boston Traveller Canada and the Fisheries. INTERVIEW WITH MR. WALLACE GRAHAM, Q C

COUNSUL IN THE D. J. ADAMS, CASE Taking advantage of the presence in Boston of Wallace Graham, Q. C., of Halifax, N. S., who represents the attorney-general of Canada, and is here to be present at the taking of evidence for the case of the schooner D.J. Adams, which was seized by the Canadian authorities some time ago, a Traveller reporter called upon Mr. Graham in order, if possible, to ascertain the state of feeling in Canada with regard to the enforcement of the existing treaties, and to-make some inquiries as to the points at issue between the governments. Mr. Graham's opinions, as he is one of the foremost lawyers opinions, as ne is one or the foremost lawyers of Nova Scotia, and one who has given special attention to the matter, may be regarded as fairly representing Canadian feeling upon the

subject.

The sentiment in Canada for the enforcement of the treaty regulations, said Mr. Graham, is almost universal. The press of the country, with two comparatively unimportant exceptions, is a unit in favor of it.

The feeling is this: that insamuch as the value.

uable fisheries are practically limited, and the Canadian fishermen are handicapped in the American market by a duty of \$2 per barrel on mackerel, the surrender of their fishing grounds would cripple their trade. Were the duty removed, the feeling is that Canadians would be willing to allow the Americans within the three willing to allow the Americans within the three-mile limit, since they can build vessels of as good a quality as the Americans, and employ all the improved methods of fishing.

This year the Canadian fisheries have been a success, in spite of the American duty, be-cause of the difficulties in the way of the Ame-ricans shipping fish to the market and obtain-ing bait.

Contrary to the generally received opinion

the Canadian fisherman is by no means limited to the United States for a market for fish.

The Canadian contention, in a legal point of view, is that the treaty of 1818 admits American Schlege Point of the Canadian Contention of the Canadian Contention of the Canadian Cana can fishing vessels to Canadian harbors for "shelter, repairs, wood and water," and these only; and the United States renounced its right to enter for other purposes, because in the negotiation of the treaty the American commission. ers stipuleted that entrance might be for the purposes of obtaining "shelter, wood, water and balt," but the British Commissioners submitted a counter project, in which the bait stipulation was omitted, and this was adopted by the commission

y the commission.

By the Constitution of the United States a treaty has the force of a law of the land, and with regard to the British Order in Council giving American vessels the right to export goods from British possessions into any foreign untry, which is held by some American lawye to justify the D. J. Adams in entering Annapolishasin for bait and ice - a fact which has been proved by both sides — the order does not appear to have covered the case in point; and an order in council could not repeal a statute then in force relating to foreign vessels.

Under American law the D. J. Adams could not trade, having only license to fish, and although this could not be enforced in Canada, it would be difficult to contend that she had a right to do in a foreign country what she could

Can't Sing and Have Babies.

. Ladies who expect to remain good singers must not expect to have babies. This is well settled. There never was yet a prima donna who sang as well after maternity as before; very few sang as well after marrying as before. little manager. The same is true of Nilsson. Neither had children. Jennie Lind lost her voice when she married and had babies. Clara Louise Kellogg, knowing the risk, concluded not to marry. Nevada, everbody knows, has a baby. The result on her vocal chords has not yet been announced. Further pushing the fight on these and other lines illustration is unnecessary. When a woman gets married and has a baby some of her vocal

The David J. Adams Case

Beston, Nov. 16.—The hearing and taking of depositions in the David J. Adams fishery case was continued today before Commissioner Winslow Warren, at his office, No. 39 Court street. Only two witnesses were examined—
John Brown and Joseph Hanley of St. George,
N. B. It has not been definitely settled
whether or not there will be any further hearwhether or not there will be any further hearing before the commissioner, as the testimony must be presented to the vice-admiralty court in Halifax, N. S., before Nov. 25, as the case comes up for trial at that time in that place. William L. Putnam appears as c. unsel for the United States and Hon Charles Levi Woodham for the owners of the vessel. There was others of the owners of the vessel. There was nothing new developed in the hearing today, and no further testimony will probably be submitted in Boston.

The Hair Seal

SEALSKIN JACKETS.

If I were to ask in any fordinary company what animal it is that furnishes us with our sealskin jackets and cloaks, I should be overwhelmed with information, says a writer in All the Year Round for November. Why, the seal, of course; everybody knows a seal. Those who go down to the sea in ships have seen them go down to the sea in ships have seen them everywhere during their voyages—in twos and threes in hot climates; in large number in temperate, and in myriads in cold and northerly latitudes. Every stay-at-home folk knows something of them. Everybody has seen at least a stuffed specimen in a museum. Nowadays there is plenty of opportunity of seeing one alive, for few aquaria are without one. It feeds on fish, swims divinely, does tricks, does everything but talk; and do not we of a certain age remember a seal that did talk. This is the treature that supplies us with our seal-akins.

akins.

Plausible, but wrong; utterly and completely wrong.
In the first place, the skin of the seal we all In the first place, the skin of the seal we all know so well is good for nothing but tanning. It is the hair seal (phoca vitulina). That which I propose to discourse upon is not one of the phocidæ. This and the sea otter, now very rare, form the genus ctariidæ. Its specific name is caliorhinus ursinus (gray), and there is as much difference between it and the hair seal as between the proverbial chalk and cheese: eal as between the proverbial chalk and cheese; or, to put it more correctly, as between the raccon and the black or the grizzly bear. The popular error on this matter is not to be wondered at. We know—or till just recently have practically known nothing whatever about the fur seal, its birth, parentage education, life and habits. Frequenting, as it does, the most out-of-the-way, dreary, inhospitable regions, it is not surprising that what little we know of it is mixed with fable—derived from cursory, unintelligent observation, and the de ceptive, not to say lying, reports of seamen—that it has been really impossible to get at truth from a scientific point of view.

Testimonial to Wales

WINNIPEG, Nov. 16.—A movement has been started here to present the Prince of Wales with a testimonial for his services in connection with the Colonial exhibition.

His Accounts \$800 Short.

TOBORTO, Nov. 16.—J. Lackaman, city agent of the Canadian Pacific Rauroad, has absounded. His accounts are \$800 short. Pin. kerton detectives are after him.

A SHIP'S OFFICERS.

Duties of a Sailing Vessel's Captain and Mates. The office of a third mate in a large ship

generally an unpleasant one, dispensing the stores being one of his duties, and the men always growling at the quantity as well as the quality of the provisions. In some ships, however, the steward controls the provisions. The third mate commands no watch, but assists the chief mate in his, Like the chief and second mate, he takes no wheel, and besides going aloft to a top sail, he will lend a hand to a topgallantsail or jib. He works about the deck the same as the other seamen. If he is smart at his work the mate gives him a fancy job on the rigging or elsewhere; indeed, it is necessary hat he should, as he is supposed to be the leader of the watch, and for this reason, as much as his comparative youth, some men show a jealous feeling. It is the third mate's duty to walk the poop, or otherwise look after the ship's welfare, while the offi-

SECOND AND FIRST MATES. It is commonly said at sea that a man still keeps his tarry hands by becoming second mate; but in reality this saying applies more to former days, when he was often picked out from the crew by the captain, and expected to turn his hand to anything. Now, although he lends a hand here and there at some little job, yet he would not dip his hands in a tar pot unless specially ordered to do so by the captain or chief mate, showing that although his duty, as well as any other, the practice has died out. In furling a sail the second mate goes aloft with the watch to the courses and topsails, but no higher. He usually has charge of all the boating in the harbor, such as taking the captain ashore, or taking things off; or at sea, where a boat is lowered, in boarding another ship.

Tae chief or first mate is the superintendng officer, and is known aboard ship as the late, par excellence. His duties are very mportant. In taking in cargo, he must give an acknowledgment, called the mate's receipt, for all goods stowed in the hold, and for deficiencies in these he is answerable. When the ship is in port, the chief mate sommands much more than at sea, the captain being the greater part of the time away ashore seeing merchants, shippers, etc. At sea or in port he never goes aloft, neither does he put his hand to any work, excepting when he chooses to give a haul on a rope. It is the chief mate's duty to keep the log book, an exceedingly responsible trust. At the end of each watch the officer enters upon the log slate usually placed in the chief mate's berth, the courses, distance run, the winds and other matters of particular interest. From this slate every twenty-four hours the chief mate copies in the official log book, after submitting it to the captain, who seldom makes an alteration. The mates are always addressed by the captain and crew "Mr." prefixed to the surname and answered with "Sir;" an omission in doing so would, if intentional, be against the rules of the services and would lead to difficulties.

THE CAPTAIN'S AUTHORITY. The captain has supreme authority aboard. even to regulate the hours of work and rest. His word is law. To refuse obedience is mutiny. He can order a man to be put in irons at any moment of the day or night; yet, notwithstanding his power, it is very seldom, fortunately, that events demand its joodge!" enforcement. The sole command in the navigation and working of the ship rests also pains-taking man, who generally hits the with the captain. When he is on deck, the nail on the head in his decisions. weather side of the poop belongs solely to him; the lee side. In wearing, tacking, and in other "all hands" work the captain commands aft, the chief mate forward, and the second mate in the waist. In the ordinary daily work the captain does not superintend personally, but instructs the chief mate, who sees that the work is carried on properly. If the captain should find fault with the way any man may be doing his work, he never addresses him personally, but through the officer of the

watch. Sometimes it happens, much to Jack's disgust, that a steamboat officer is placed in command of his ship, whose want of experience tells severely upon the discipline of the ship in the long run. Steam officers and men are much less fit to ship in sailing vessels than men from the latter to ship in steamers, steamboat officers understanding but indifferently the management of similar ships, and steamboat sailors being generally only capable of cleaning brass or scrubbing paint-work, or any other work under the category of sand and canvas. It is common for sailor to say, half humorously when seized with a temporary fit of disgust with his seafaring life: "Ill knock off the sea and go in a steamboat."—M. C. D. Brooklyn Eagle.

Saved From Flame and Sea.

CREW OF THIRTEEN ESCAPE IN A TEMPEST FROM THEIR BURNING SHIP,

ST. PIERRE, Miq., Nov. 10.—The burning ship that appeared off this island on Monday proves to be the British bark Caspar of Swanses, Captain Roberts. The captain and his crew had a very narrow escape from death. They have reached the island in safety, and their story, as told by Captain Roberts, is as follows:

A CARGO OF LUMBER IN FLAMES. The Caspar sailed from Miramichi, N. B. on the 29th of October, laden with deals, for Swansea. Fire was discovered in the cargo forward on November 7. How it originated, the captain says, he has not the remotest idea. Means were at a cost the remotest idea. Means were at once taken to sup-press it. Holes were bored in the deck and volumes of water were poured through them upon the blazing masses of lumber in the hold. The effort to extinguish the flames was vain. Then every aperture was closed, and as fully as possible all air was excluded from what had now become literally a fur-

nace. Still the fire raged, gaining in volume, to the imminent peril of all on board, THE SHIP CLOTHED WITH FIRE. Finally the flames burst their bounds, eatng their way through the decks and running with great rapidity through the rigging. "They wrapped the ship in splendor wild." She was a mass of flame. To add to the terror of the occasion there was prevailing a southeast gale that tossed the burning vessel about upon the waves that the captain says were mountains high.

SEEKING MERGEY OF THE WAVES. To remain upon the ship was certain death. To leave her in the long boat, the only alternative, was to brave a fate almost as certain. It seemed but turning from the devouring flames to the devouring sea. Captain Roberts had sighted land about twenty miles distant, and it was resolved to trust to the meroy of the waves. Into the long boat went the thirteen men, eager for life and served by their desire to live for an almost hopeless struggle with the angry

A LONG, BRAVE STRUGGLE.

The tiny craft with its living freight was buffeted by the raging seas through twelve long hours. Every moment the men expected to be swamped, but their boat rode the

waves as though conscious of the value of her burden. It seemed almost a miracle that she should live in such a tempest, and there was consciousness of an overruling power in the hearts of the thirteen men whom, in the

darkness of the stormy night, she landed safe and well on the shores of Miquelon. THE FATED SHIP. The effort of the authorities here to save the Caspar by firing cannon shot through her has proved a failure. Five shots pierced her side yesterday, but she still continues to be, like Holy Willie, a burning and a shining

A Rare Old Judge.

A correspondent of the Lewiston, Me,

Tournal writes : While I was visiting Calais, a short time ago, I was advised to go over to St. Stephen and see Judge Crilley and his court. Judge Crilley is a red-faced, bullet headed old Irish scheolmaster, who in some way or other has risen to the position of parish judge, and his look after the ship's welfare, while the officers of the watch are below getting their standard joke along the border.

There is a large sign, as big as a grocer's, over the door of an old store, reading "D. Crilly, Parish Court." The judge sits on a

rude pine settee behind a little desk, surrounded by rows of old-fashioned and spicy little drawers, labelled, "Nutmege," "Cloves," "Cinnamor," "Soda," etc. The judge, himself, and his manners, recalls vividly the old Scotch squires, whose dispensation of justice has been so amusingly described in some of Walter Scott's novels. The judge bends over till his nose almost touches his desk, constantly, laboriously and painfully soratching away with his goose-quilt, for his honor takes down every word spoken by every witness and the testimony goes on at a halting rate necessitated by the forefinger of the court, which compels a witness to stop after he has spoken every sentence till the judge had taken it down. One day a witness testified that he heard a man

call another man a jackass twice in succes-"Howld on, there !" exclaimed the court. "I have put down one jackass. Now am I to put down another."

The judge has no jury, but he generally addresses (to the spectator) a lengthy charge after the lawyers have made their pleas.
Upon a case which had been tried by two Salais lawyers, Judge Crilley commented as

"The larned counsel for the plaintiff has made a very foine [argument, It is a splen-did argument, Indade I think his argument is conanswerable. And the distinguished counsel for the defendant has made an illegant argument, an argument that seems to me very sound. I think it is conanswerable. Indade, gentlemen, I think both of your arguments are conanswerable!"

While the writer was a visitor in court, some of the spectators indulged in laughter, which induced the old judge so exclaim: Silence in the court! The dignity of this court shall be presarved if I have to lock up very moother's son of ye!" Justice Crilley is the original of the oft-told story of the Irish judge who was walking down town with another Irishman of humbler estate and remarked, "Ah, Pat, you would have stayed a long time in the ould

lege of walking with a joodge."
"Yes, yer honor," said Pat, "and yez would have waited a divil of a long time in the oul country before yes would have been a Judge Crilley is said to be a good-natured,

country before you could have had the privi-

He Took the Chicken.

PRESUMPTUOUS BOARDER CAUSES A LARGE NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- A boarding house at No. 59 Ogden street, Newark, is kept by John H. Witten, who also runs a bar, while his wife, who weighs about 250 pounds, has charge of the house. There are eight male boarders, Seven o'clock is the supper hour on Sunday nights. Seven of the boarders were at the table last night, and Mrs. Witten was busy at a side

table preparing some water cresses, when a roast chicken was placed on the supper roast chicken was placed on the supper table. Immediately one of the boarders reached over, and, seizing the fowl, placed it on his plate. Indignant remonstrance arose, but the appropriator of the lonely fowl announced his intention to hold on to it.

These were those additional chickers in the There were three additional chickens in the kitchen ready for the table, but before the landlady could interpose a word, the boarders arcse from their seats, and, seizing knives and crockery, a general fight began, some attacking the man with the fowl and others defend-

ing him,
Mrs. Witten screamed and ran from the house to call her husband, who, with great discretion, remained on guard over the property behind the bar. In the fight the table was overturned and the crockery and food were scattered about and trampled to fragments. A telephone call was sent for the police, who arrived in 15 minutes. All but two of the combatants had left the house. Thomas Campbull house. Thomas Campbell was found with a gash four inches long on his neck, running from his left ear to his windpipe. He was bleeding badly. John Welsh had a bad cut on his head badly. John-Welsh had a bad out on his head from some instrument, both his eyes were closed, and his face had been pounded until it was a mass of bruises and cpts. The other boarders who escaped, were said to be more or less battered. The two men were taken to the 2nd precinct police station in an ambulance, and their wounds were dressed. They were permitted to return to the house. The dining room was a complete wreck, even the table being broken into fragments.

Horrors of Hydrophobia.

DEATH OF A GIRL WHO WAS BITTEN BY A NEW-

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.-Daisy Airick, 16 years old, residing with W. H. Daniels at the corner of Fifty-seventh and La Salle streets, died yesterday, after 24 hours writhing in all the horrors of hydrophobia. She was bitten 27 days ago by a Newfoundland dog, but was supposed to have entirely recovered from the effects. Last evening she went into a continuenects. Last evening she went into a continuous series of spasms, and developed a fearful thirst, coupled with an indescribable aversion to water. Chieroform in extravagant quantities afforded no relief. The doctors pronounced the case hopeless, and she continued in agony, and was conscious to the last.

A. J. P. Who Made Whiskey. DISCOVERY OF TWO ILLICIT STILLS IN THE WILDS

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.-Two inland revenue officers have just returned to Quebec from the

cers have just returned to Quebec from the arduous journey over the mountains and sea shore from Maine to Mount Louis, driving after leaving the Intercolonial at St. Flavie, 240 miles, and walking over 70. At Mount Louis they seized two stills from which coarse whiskey was distilled and retailed at \$5 a gallon to fishermen on the coast. Both offenders are well-to-do farmers, and one is a justice of the peace.

The Alta California gives this description of a San Francisco Sunday: "O'Donnell and his crowd at one end of the Sand Lots, the Salvation Army at the other; Sell's circus and abase ball game going on in front, while an itinerant preacher holds forth in the middle, from the text: "And Jesus looked down upon the city and wept."

THE WINTER PORT.

Views of the Montreal Merchants Elicited by the "Star's" Enterprise.

CANATA FOR THE CANADIANS WILL FINALLY PREVAIL.

(Special despatch to the Hallfax Herald) MONTREAL, Nov. 15 -The Star this evening published interviews with leading Montreal shippers on the winter port question. Hugh McLannan believed that the government should not give any contract until the Short Line was completed, and then a winter Canadian port as accessible as Portland could be had; and no subsidy should be given except to the line maksubsidy should be given except to the line making their winter terminus in Canada. M. H. Gaul, M. P., believed that business and trade would seek Portland as the nearest outlet. B. J. Coghlin believed that any government would be wanting in the first duty to themselves as Canadians, taking into consideration the vast expenditure on the C. P. R. and the I. C. R., if they did not develop and maintain a fast mail service to Great Britain. The government would be justified in granting an extra subsidy for the winter poit, as otherwise the subsidy for the winter port, as otherwise the subsidy for the winter port, as otherwise the vast expenditure made in this connection would be sacrificed unless a direct mail service was maintained. In answer to the question, "do you think Halifax can be made the point in preference to Portland? Mr. Coughlir eplied "as far as the government is concerned and their obligation to the public in connection with the mail steamers and the granting of subsidies for the carrying of mails between Great Britain and Canada, the terminus in my opinion should be absolutely fixed and some Canadian port made the terminus irrespective of cost, having in view the patriotic sacrifices Canada has already made to develop the great highway between Europe and the east." Mr. Coughbetween Europe and the east." Mr. Cough-lin's views are particularly worthy of attention as he is agent of one of the largest trans-At-lantic lines. Mr. Munderloh, the German consul and agent of the Hanse line, said that under the contract of his line with the Canadian government they accepted all goods for Canada, landing them at Halifax; but that the business at that port would not warrant any steamship line making that their terminus, unless an enormous bonus was granted. His steamers have the privilege of calling at American ports, and thus make up a full cargo. In can ports, and thus make up a run cargo. In this way constant communication with Halifax is kept up, and it is to be hoped that Halifax trade may in time be built up.

that Halifax trade may in time be built up. Goods come over our line now which formerly came via New York and other American ports, so some business can be built up by the way of Halifax." Others interviewed were of opinion that Halifax would never usurp Portland as the winter port. The Star editorially commenting on the statements, says, that when the Short Line is completed it will take 23 hours from Montreal to Halifax, 15 to St. John and a little less than $\frac{3}{2}$ Halifax, 15 to St. John and a little less than 91 to Portland, so that the journey to Portland will be $13\frac{1}{2}$ shorter than to Halifax and $5\frac{1}{2}$ than will be 152 snorter than to Hallfax and 52 than to St. John, but as the mail teamers must call at Hallfax, and it takes about 24 hours for the journey from Portland to Hallfax, it will thus be seen that in time Hallfax has the advantage. tage. Then Halifax has a better natural hartage. Then Halifax has a better natural harbox, and the British naval officers have pronounced its site for the dry dock the finest in America. One of the essentials of an ocean port is cheap coal. Halifax has coal in limitless quantities close at hand, while Portland must haul its coal of the manufacture Portland must have the coal coal. all the way from Pennsylvania, or import from Nova Scotia and pay duty. If Halifax is the winter terminus of the C. P. R., freight would go there. So far as local freight is concerned either Halifax or St. John would probably supply more than Portland, as each of those Canadian cities has a larger population than Portland and the area tributary to them is much greater. Maine is in an unprogressive state. The population has not increased nearly so fast of late years as that of New Brunswick, and those of Nova Scotia. Maine has nothing that the maritime provinces cannot produce, while the latter have an abundance of coal, which Maine has not, and the fishery interests of the provinces are far more valuable. Consequently the probabilities are that more freight will be obtained with Halifax than with Portland as

ST. ANDREWS.

he terminus.

Seizure of Four Yankee Vessels for Violating the Customs Laws.

BACKING UP ST. JOHN AS AGAINST PORTLAND, MAINE - A BRUTAL ASSAULT,

ST. ANDREWS, Nov. 16.—The Dominion ruiser, Gen. Middleton, arrived here today. On Friday last she seized in East Quoddy river four Eastport fishing vessels, a schooner and four Eastport fishing vessels, a schooner and three sloop-rigged boats for violation of the customs regulations. The fact of the seizure tration.—Bangor Whig, 16th. customs regulations. The fact of the seizure was by Capt. McLean wired to Ottawa, who received orders to release the boats upon their owners depositing \$20 for each boat. The deosits were made and the boats released. St. Andrews is in accord with St. John on the winter port question and will if required give decided expression thereof. The objec-tionable advertisement calling for tenders in which Portland, Me., was made the terminal stopping place for mail steamer subsidized by anadian money having been withdrawn, it is not deemed necessary at present to take action.

About six o'clock last evening as the wife of John Burton, a baker, was proceeding from her residence on Water street to that of her son on Frederick street, she was attacked on the corner of Queen and Frederick street by a drunken man, who knocked her down with blows of his man, who knocked her down with blows of his fists and kicked her about the body. He then knelt on her prostrate form, pounding it both with fists and knees. Mrs. Burton struggled hard to escape from her murderous assailant, and cried murder several times. The night being dark, cold and stormy and it being supper hour the streets were deserted and her cries were not heard. She finally made her escape and succeeded in reaching her home, about two hundred yards from the scene of the outrage. She surprised the members of her family by her appearance, being hattess and her hair all in dis-

appearance, being hattess and her hair all in disorder. On entering the houseshe swooned away, order. On entering the houseshe swooned away, consequently some minutes had elapsed before she was able to explain what had befallen her. Search was made for her hat and shawl, which together with the hat of her assailant were found on the scene of the outrage. The owner of the hat is known as Graham, a painter, whom, it is said, Mr. Burton will prosecute. It is to be hoped that such an example will be made of him as shall forever deter any one from repeating such a dastardly act.

rom repeating such a dastardly act. New Brunswick

AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

inst. refers in complimentary terms to the New Brunswick school exhibit. It says:-The map-drawing shown on the walls has been especially admired, and it is indeed of a high standard, when one bears in mind that it represents memory, and not copying work. Equally satisfactory is the method pursued with the drawings displayed on the walls, in that they are worked from natural objects, and not from lithographs. Photographs are also or five years, and this is the third fata that they are worked from Batural 00]90ts, and not from lithographs. Photographs are also shown of school houses and of class rooms, including the more important schools of St. John and Carleton, Portland, Fredericton and St. Stephen.

"Free and unsectarian" is the guiding principle of the New Brunswick schools, and that the province is proud of the fact, may be judged by the prominence given to these words in connection with the present exhibit. In its principles the New Brunswick public school system must be termed one of the most perfect to be found in any part of America if not of Europe. As far back as 1802, the good work was begun by an Act of George III. "for aiding and encouraging parish schools."

There is, however, one department in which, considering its peculiar needs, the provinces, like some of its neighboring provinces, seems

as yet in a marked sense deficient—i. e, in technical education. John C. Miles. R.A.C.A., is doubtless working in this direction in his academy of art and free night school in St. John; but much more extended effort is needed, and one cannot but hope that so necessary an addendum will soon be made to the public school system of the province.

PRESERVED AND CANNED FISH.

We now come to the important class of meat and fish and various food preparations. Many of these goods have already a large place in the export trade of Canada. Indeed, it is probable that in few classes of Canadian goods shown at the exhibition have more sales been effected than in this. The canned meats, fish and vegetables, etc., have attracted particular attention, and samples have been freely given with a view to the extension of existing trade. A market has already been found here for British Columbia salmon, of which exhibits are made by the Alert Bay Canning Company, Ewen & Co., Gregory & Co., J.H. Todd & Son, Turner, Beeton & Co., and Welch, Rithet & Co. Some demand has also arisen for canned clams, such as come from various British Columbia canneries; and for Atlantic salmon and lobster such as are exhibited by Messre, Forrage & Co. Helite M. PRESERVED AND CANNED FISH, Messrs. Forrest & Co. of Halifax, Messrs. J. B. Hamblen & Co. of Pictou, R. B. Noble of B. Hamblen & Co. of Pictou, R. B. Noble of Richibucto, New Brunswick, and several Prince Edward Island dealers. A market has also, it is thought, been found here for the boneless cod, exhibited by Messrs, Harding & Hatheway, and Leonard Bros. of St. John, New Brunswick, and F. W. Hart of Halifax, Small quantities of the fish in this state have been successfully sent over by parcel post as a test, and there is believed to be reason to anticipate some continued sale to English consum. cipate some continued sale to English consum-ers. The article was first introduced to this market by the fisheries exhibition of 1883, but the exportation from Canada has not, it would the exportation from Canada has not, it would seem, been kept up since that time. The demand for Canadian pickled fish is found to be small here, though certain grades of mackerel from Prizee Edward Island have been greatly admired. English people are found, however, to prefer fresh fish, and there can be little doubt that, if the experiments now contemplated by C. W. Gauthier of Sandwich, Ontario, among others interested, should prove templated by U. W. Gauthier of Sandwich, Ontario, among others interested, should prove that exportation of fresh fish, in refrigerators, is possible, a considerable trade may be anticipated. Canadian fishermen can, it is thought, place their fish upon this market at large place their fish upon this market at lo prices than those now ruling here, even taking into consideration the cost of freight, CANNED GOODS,

For canned meats, poultry, etc., from Canada there has been a large demand. The goods of the Aylmer Canning Company would seem n particular to have imet with favor among in particular to have met with favor among English consumers, while among other exhibitors are William Clark of Montreal, the Golden Crown Packing Company of Halifax, and Messrs. Hoegg & Co. of Fredericton. Canadian hams and bacon are now being sold well in the Colonial market, Reference should also be made to the condensed milk and english exhibited by the Truro (Nova Scotie) Condensed Milk and Canning Company, and by D. J. Young, also of Truro, It seems that the Canadian condensed milk cannot compete in the English market with the price of the Anglo-Swiss varieties, though it is declared superior in quality. [Swiss condensed milk is condensed milk is cold in J. [Swiss condensed milk in J. [Swiss condensed milk is cold in J. [Swiss condensed milk in J. [Swiss condensed milk is cold in J. [Swiss condensed milk in J. [Swiss condensed milk is cold in J. [Swiss condensed milk is cold in J. [Swiss condensed milk is cold in J. [Swiss condensed milk in J. [Swiss condensed milk is cold in J. [Swiss condensed milk in J. [J. [Swiss condensed milk in J. [J. [Swiss condensed milk in J. [J it is declared superior in quality. [Swiss condensed milk is sold in London at nine cents a can.] A better market is thus found in Can. ada itself than here. In regard to condensed coffee, it is curious to note that coming under the definition of "adulterated coffee," this article is prohibited in England. Its importation is anticle forbidden thereby it is not tion is entirely forbidden, though it is pronounced as making an excellent and wholesome dripk. It is hoped, however, to find a market for it in India and Australia, by sending it in bond through London, until such time as the steamship connections of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Pacific coast allow of its direct hipment to the east.

Collector Nutt of Eastport Removed.

The announcement is made from Washing ton this morning that Gen. S. D. Leavitt has been appointed collector of the Passams quody district in place of Hon. N. B. Nutt, removed. There has been a hot contest over this appoint. ment between the Leavitt men on the one hand and the Burns men on the other. Factional feeling ran very high for a time and it was only by admitting two sets of delegates from Calais to the floor of the last Democratic State Convention that the contest was prevented from striking a spark on that occasion that would have resulted in a disastrous explosion. The Leavitt men have now been anccessful and it is not not have now been successful and it likely that the appointment will widen the breach. There was, of course, no reason for the removal of Collector Nutt other than the fact that his office was wanted for a Democrat. He has been a most efficient and faithful official, enjoying the confidence and esteem of men of all parties, and real civil service reform would have retained his services at least until

A Ton and a Half of Dynamite.

THE NOISE OF ITS EXPLOSION HEARD TWENTY MILES AWAY-ONE MAN KILLED

Dover, N. J., Nov. 9. - A loud report followed by a concussion that made the buildings here shake and caused their occupants to run into the streets, occurred at 21 o'clock this afternoon. Yet the cause was really eight miles away at Lake Hopatoong, amid the dynamite works of the American Forcite Powder Company. One of their mixing houses had been blown to atoms by an explosion of 3,000 pounds of nitroglycerine. Eight men were working in this building before the explosion occurred, when one of them accidentally notice a flame in the mixing pan in which the nitro-glycerine is used with the compound that absorbs it. He at once called to his companions to run, which they did, but they had not got far from the building whan the ton and a half of nitro-glycerine in the storage tank exploded with a force that reduced the building to splinters as fine as matches, and wrecked several other buildings near by. David Hammell, the last of the fiseing men, was killed when he was about fifty feet away from the building. His body was badly torn. George Herens, another of the fiseing men, was cut by the flying debris, but not seriously hurt. John Rogers, who worked in a building. Two other men were alse wounded, but not seriously. When the explosion occurred the men in the Dope mill left their work to go to the scene of the disaster, but neglected to stop the machinery of the mill. miles away at Lake Hopatcong, amid the dynawork to go to the scene of the disaster, but neglected to stop the machinery of the mill. As the result an explosion occurred in this mill also during their absence, and blew it and an adjoining building to pieces, but as the work. nen were all out no one was injured. The Lenden Canadian Gazette of the 4th second explosion was also distinctly heard and felt in Dover, creating considerable excitement. The first explosion was heard twenty miles away. Hammell, the man who w Guards were posted on the roads and paths of the company's land with orders to keep everybody off and to say nothing about the explosion. plosion.

The Forcite Company has manufactured a

form of dynamite at Lake | Hopateong for four or five years, and this is the thirl fatal explosion that has occurred. The works of the company are scattered over a square m pany are scattered over a square mile of land, and are among the largest devoted to the manu-facture of high explosives in this country. Hector de Castro of this city is the president and founder of the company.

The Beston and Maine Railroad. Boston, Nov. 15 .- The annual financial ex-

hibit of the Boston and Maine railroad, shows a total income of \$7,543,691 against \$6,514,559 in 1885, and a net income of \$2,786,391 as compared with \$2,341,890 in any previous year and a surplus of \$105,000 against \$140,000 last year. The expenses increased \$100,000 and the rentals over \$400,000, while the interest accounts

A woman When our Can this When the c I speak to Can you me With a fi Will you sa As before That no mt That no For a sile
From Amer
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By the Rev. Pl Preached at th

Jesus Christ, the ever.—Hebrews xiii, There is no fi than that which great institution it live in all the affection and wil power. The first are exceptional belong in general tute the proof n every age the me has seen the grea of which he was and gracious, as time of nationa patriot has been land, standing tinctness: O! beautiful:

O'er such sw In every period has been a true p her children, fication must be prominence and d the institution ality. Not the ra of machinery, bu things of men, st beings and accep them he or she. human life within eager and critical lege most readily subject of the my cess by which, tumultuous expe one great image, the aggregate of also something gr protector and and mother. It i experience and pas of these, in which grounds have been man life for these hopes and fears are and dreads, of me selves, of men's con themselves, of solit of gains, of faith, triumphs and of of ecstacles; it is like a great cloud tion from over the

HISTORY OF

and its generations

steriously, but at

shapes itself as we come of the whole

we call the college, capacities, with us. with a heart rule us and to fix It is that embod gigantic, gracious present with her ch to her festival. upon her hills, "th is that personal pr here tonight. Whatime which I may is to remind mysel being whom we re stand in some concito universal being, ed in some larger her best growth and that larger life in closed and out of w pressed in these wor the Hebrews: "Jes terday, and today, cessity of which T ls no life which worthily, except as i grasp of a life larger enclosure may be re to which the life la is compelled to rend existence within natural supply and numerous the instit must feel about him humanity to which ! net, he becomes inhi be aware of the grea It utters; If it does : Each star must qui of the system, or it of brilliance living at Each article of fait around it. Each ol must live in the larg Each nation must be of the world. Eac clous of all hum brace it is held, and which all the history giving, as a cloud SWIMS IN THE

The Christian in the the state, the in

marked sense deficient—i. c, in cation. John C. Miles. R. A.C.A., working in this direction in his art and free night school in St. more extended effort is needed. ot but hope that so necessary an ill soon be made to the public of the province.

ERVED AND CANNED FISH. me to the important class of meat arious food preparations. Many have already a large place in the Canada. Indeed, it is probable asses of Canadian goods shown as have more sales been effected The canned meats, fish and vegave attracted particular atte oles have been freely given with extension of existing trade. A endy been found here for British on, of which exhibits are made ay Canning Company, Ewen & t Co, J.H. Todd & Son, Turner, , and Welch, Rithet & Co. has also arisen for canned as come from various
pla canneries; and for Atlantic
peter such as are exhibited by
t & Co. of Halifax, Messrs. J.
Co. of Pictou, R. B. Noble of Brunswick, and several Prince lealers. A market has also, it desiers. A market has also, it a found here for the boneless by Messrs. Harding & Hathenard Bres., of St. John, New d F. W. Hart of Halifax. of the fish in this state have sent over by parcel post as a believed to be reason to antiinued sale to English consumwas first introduced to this heries exhibition of 1883, but from Canada has not, it would up since that time. dian pickled fish is found to be gh certain grades of mackerel
gh certain grades of mackerel
Edward Island have been
English people are found,
er fresh fish, and there can be if the experiments now con-W. Gauthier of Sandwich. ers interested, should prove of fresh fish, in refrigerators, erable trade may be anticia fishermen can, it is thought, oon this market at lower now ruling here, even taking the cost of freight. NNED GOODS.

Y

eats, poultry, etc., from Can-n a large demand. The goods anning Company would seem nave imet with favor among s, while among other exhibit-lark of Montreal, the Golden Company of Halifax, and Co. of Fredericton. s and bacon are now in the Colonial market, also be made to the conindensed Milk and Canning D. J. Young, also of Truro. n the English market with glo-Swiss varieties, though for in quality. [Swiss condin London at hine cents a arket is thus found in Can-In regard to condensed to note that coming under "adulterated coffee," this d in England. Its importarbidden, though it is proan excellent and wholeso however, to find a market Australia, by sending it in don, until such time as the one of the Canadian Pacific bific coast allow of its direct

of Eastport Removed.

at is made from Washing. ast Gen. S. D. Leavitt has ctor of the Passams quody lon, N. B. Nutt, removed. t contest over this appointeavitt men on the one hand on the other. Factional igh for a time and it was two sets of delegates floor of the last Demontion that the contest om striking a spark on would have resulted in sion. The Leavitt men essful and it is not unintment will widen the of course, no reason for ector Nutt other than the as wanted for a Democrat. fficient and faithful offionfidence and esteem of ad real civil service reform his services at least until politics and not expericount with this adminis rig, 16th.

*** Half of Dynamite.

XPLOSION HEARD TWENTY ONE MAN KILLED.

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Maine Railroad.

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8

"MURDER WILL OUT!" (TO MEN)

November 24, 1886,

"There is nothing covered that shall be vealed, and hid that shall not be known." I speak to you, my brothers,
Though my woman's voice be weak;
When her heart is wrung within her,
A woman's lips must speak.
When our streets are crying, "Murder!"
Can this voice of mine be dumb?
When the cry goes up to Heaven,
Can this heart of mine

Can this heart of mine be numb? I speak to you, my brothers, And I bid you hear me now, Can you meet my eyes unflinching With a frank and faultless brow? Will you say in God's great presence
As before His throne you stand,

That no murder-stains are on you, That no murder dyes your hand? I speak to you, my brothers,
For a silent, voiceless cry
From America's great cities,
Goes up to God on high— A cry of murdered virtue,
And of honor trampled low.
'Twas the soft hand of the tempter That dealt the deadly blow.

I speak to you, my brothers, Is your conscience speaking, too?
Do you think of girlish faces
Which trusted you were true? Before your guilty vision, I bid the spectres rise With murdered virtue's features And with murdered virtue's eyes!

I speak to you, my brothers, For murder aye will out, Though you hush the voice of conscience In the revelry and shout.

Though you laugh with gay companions O'er the girl whose life you blight, That life shall cry for vengeance In God your Maker's sight.

I speak to you, my brothers, For 'tis not yet too late, A murderer's hand repenting. May knock at Mercy's gate. The precious blood of Je Can cleanse e'en murder's stain. But an hour draws quickly nearer When you will knock in vain.

SERMON.

By the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston Preached at the 250th Annniversary of

Harvard.

Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and for-ever.—Hebrews xiii, 8. There is no finer effort of the imaginary great institution with personality and makes it live in all the fulness of intelligence and belong in general to all humanity, and constihas seen the great expression of Christ's life. of which he was a part, stand forth sublime and gracious, as mother church. In every time of national peril and privation the patriot has been able to cry out to his beloved

land, standing before him in beautiful dis-O! beautiful my country, ours once more, Smoothing thy gold of war dichevelsed hair O'er such sweet brows as never other wore. In every period of her history the college has been a true person, a very alma mater to her children. The vividness of such person.

prominence and distinctness of human life in the institution which thus assumes personallty. Not the railroad or the factory, things of machinery, but the church or the college, things of men, stand forth like great human beings and accept their titles when we call them he or she. And just because she has human life within her in its most vivid and eager and critical time and shape does a college most readily and thoroughly become the subject of the mysterious and beautiful process by which, out of the confused and tumultuous experience of countless men, there issues, as sure as we gaze upon their one great image, which is strangely at once the aggregate of embodiment of them and also something greater than them all, their protector and muse, their teacher, friend and mother. It is out of the infinite human experience and pathos of this place; it is out of these, in which these buildings and these grounds have been the scenes of so much human life for these 250 years of struggles and hopes and fears and aspirations, of doubts and dreads, of men's conflicts with themselves, of men's coming to the knowledge of themselves, of solitudes and of associations, of gains, of faith, and of losings of faith, of riumphs and of despair, of temptations and of ecstacles; it is out of all this, hovering

like a great cloud rising like a great exhalation from over the long HISTORY OF HARVARD COLLEGE and its generations of men, that slowly, mysteriously, but at last very clearly, there shapes itself as we look, as the great outcome of the whole, a majestic being which we call the college, with human features and capacities, with eyes to smile or frown on us, with a heart to love us, with a will to rule us and to fix standards for our life.

It is that embodiment of the college as a

gigantic, gracious personality, that is most present with her children who have come up to her festival. She site, like Jerusaler upon her hills, "the mother of us all." It is that personal presence which is with us here tonight. What I want to do in the time which I may occupy with this sermon is to remind myself and you that this great being whom we reverence and love must stand in some concise relation and obedience to universal being, must feel her life included in some larger life, or else she fails; of her best growth and good, and to see how that larger life in which here must be enclosed and out of which it is to be fed, is expressed in these words of the old epistles of the Hebrews: "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and today, and forever." The necessity of which I speak is universal. There is no life which fulfils itself entirely and worthily, except as it is enclosed within the grasp of a life larger than its own. Such enclosure may be represented as an obedience to which the life is bound, a service which it is compelled to render, or, more truly, as the existence within an element which is its natural supply and food. Just think how numerous the institutions are. Each man must feel about him the grasp of the total humanity to which he belongs. If he does not, he becomes inhuman. Each truth must be aware of the great whole of truth which it utters; if it does not, it becomes untrue. Each star must quiver with the movement of the system, or it is a mere waif and stray of brilliance living at random in the sky. around it. Each class in the community must live in the larger life of the community, which is above all classes and embraces all. Each nation must be part of the federation of the world. Each age in history must be conscious of all human history in whose embrace it is held, and of the vast eternity in which all the history of the world—all time

giving, as a cloud

wealth—everywhere you have the principle When Increase Mather, with his son Cot. is because of this that nobleness has never of elemental life, the principle that every life, except the greatest lives in its element, the particle in the universal, the eternal in the eternal, that whether they be actually conscious of it or not, all things which really live are feeding themselves out of a great at-mosphere of larger life which surrounds them and to which they must forever keep themselves open. The part which knows itself and lives in obedience and receptively to its great whole is strong. The part which calls itself a whole and shuts itself up against the inflow of that universal which is "evergreen" grows dry and barren and desolate, and dies. Of how many lives of men and institutions is the secret here? All false partieanship, all barren specialism and spiritual selfishness is but the effort of the part to take itself out of the embrace of the whole. The healthy partisanship is always reaching out toward the universal interests and methods. The healthy specialism is always bathing itself in the absolute and universal truth. And now it is the privi-lege of festival times like those which our college is to keep tomorrow that in them the past friends feel anew its deep relations to the whole of things, which the clash and clamor of detail, the necessary absorption of busy life in its own operations, has shut out, and silence presses in and makes itself heard. The universal claims the special, the infinite and eternal makes itself known to the temporary and the finite. The planet stops one second to wonder at its own mys-terious life, and then the thrill of the sun terious life, and then the thrill of the sun comes pouring in upon it. The one enthusiastic study pauses for an instant, and for that quiet moment it feels the grasp of all knowledge warm around it. In its great anniversary days the city bathes itself in the higher loyalty, the broader patriotism of the state. On his higher when he stops his work to eather. birthday, when he stops his work to gather up his life, the man knows himself more than the individual; the whole humanity to which he belongs grows clear to him. Nor is this something only which belongs to the day of anniversary observance. It comes with the lapse of history itself. Every institution which healthily lives is always, in the very process of its life, freelng itself more and more from slavery to its partial and temporary connections, and entering into broader relations with the true element of its existence. All healthy action and movement tend to more and more liberated and enlarged relations to the intended conditions and elemental supply of the thing which acts and moves. There is no truer

sign of the divine presence in the DIVINE CARE OF THE WORLD than that. The church of Christ begins almost as a Jewish institution. It is wrapt than that which at times like this clothes a at every step on the lines of Jewish exaround with Jewish prejudices. It treads clusiveness. But it lives; it moves; it does affection and will. It is not an uncommon power. The first powers are not those which that its field is universal human nature—

that its field is universal human nature—

that the true element of its existence is a loved to call the sacred and what men have loved to call the sacred power. The first powers are not those which are exceptional and rare, but those which sympathy as broad as human kind. A man begins in some limited occupation. His tute the proof marks of its excellence. In every age the member of the body of Christ only as the shoemaker or tailor. Is it not good—is it not beautiful to see how, faithfully does his one thing, year after year, things which other his relation to other things which other men are doing, but which he will never do, and to the whole of life in which his thing and all those other things are included, opens around him and becomes real to him, and he becomes more and more to be not service of any master makes us feel the higher masteries and sets us free to serve them. The longer we live truly, in time,

The more largely we work in our specialty, the more we enter into the sense of the divineness of all work—the more we are the brothers of all workers everywhere. It would be too terrible if it were not so. It is terrible that it is not so to hosts of workers in their drudgeries. Alas for the man who is not growing into broader sympathy with men the longer that he does his special work. Alas for the institution that does not feel all life clamorous and profuse bout it the longer that it goes on building its little corner or laying its bit of the foun-dation of the great structure. Each has missed the best result of living, which is that life enlarges itself by its own healthy action—solvitur ambulando—and grows more conscious and more receptive of the true element of its existence the larger and

more fully it does its work. I have dwelt long on these first principles, pecause in them I find the key of the meaning of the college festival. All thankfulness for the past, all hope for the great future, epends, I think, on this—on whether the university which we profoundly love has grown toward, and shall continually grow

definited and a special was the foundation of Harvard College. It has th there a system more clearly conceived, more definitely limited, than that New England Puritanism. The great world of humanity lay around it unfelt, unregarded. The secular world was absorbed, was ignored or denounced. Like a rock in a great sea, resting upon its own foundations, beaten upon by waves of which it took no manner of account,

so stands the Paritavism of the 17th century—the Harvard College, which it built God in in the midst of the multifarious and restless of human history of man.

The history of the college since the time of its foundation has been the story of a constant opening of this intense and limited and narrow life to the great human world by which it was surrounded. The years have brought perpetual enlargement. That narrowness and specialness of the 17th century Puritanism, has shown how healthy it was, even in its separation, by the capacity which it has developed to blend once more with larger human life and make itself more and

and that the hard, close envelope of church

discipline had been broken open.

Fifty years later came another contest, resulting in a new enlargement. In 1736 there was a "great awakening" in North-ampton, where Jonathan Edwards was preaching. In 1740, George Whitfield came LIKE A GREAT WIND OF GOD

across the land. The college life was stirred. The sober souls grew fearful of enthusiasm. President Holyoke preached against Pharisa-ism; and Dr. Wigglesworth, the Hollis professor, wrote a strong letter to the great evangelist, protesting against his aspersions on the college piety. It is not necessary to take sides in the old dear dispute. Certainly it is not necessary for us to praise in full what we doubt was a very lukewarm condition of religious zeal; but we may well rejoice in the occurrence as a breaking open of what had been a very hard and tight idea of religious experience. It was a protest in behalf of the variety and spontaneity of spiritual life. Is was a claiming of its rights for the soul of man. So it was in the region of experience, a true enlargement of the deep life of the college.

The 19th century began with a more serious convulsion. In 1805 Henry Ware was chosen, after a long struggle, to the Hollis professorship of divinity. Once more we need not commit ourselves to his theo-logy, nor to that which for many years after remained the ruling theology of the university, in order to recognize that in that act and all which was connected with it there was a true breaking open of the shell of dogma, and a participation of the college thought in the more universal currents which were sweeping through the world. It was an opening of the truth to the more general influence of truth. It was as if a skin full of water which had been

the mighty ocean had flowed in, All these enlargements were within the meanings of her history. Our college is not sphere of what is technically called theology. Need I remind you of how, in these more recent daye, in the third and fourth quarters of this 19th century, technical theology tself was broken open and mingled itself with life? New sciences have claimed that they, too, have revelations to give us of the will and ways of God. The actual life of men, the problems of the personal soul, the per-plexities of social life—these, as well as the abstractions of the intellect, have proved their power to awaken doubt and to inspire You cannot separate theology any longer by sharp lines from psychology and sociology. The open doors of the college chapel, into which no man is henceforth driven, out of which no man is excluded, in its work, and by and by it has found out for and out of which men pass spontaneously

out of one another.

These, very hurriedly suggested, are the four: The enlargement of discipline, the enlargement of comparison of discipline, the enlargement of description of description of the enlargement of description of desc are the successive openings of the envelopes which have enclosed the thought and action of the college, until at last it stands deep into her own life, to look broader across

and no becomes more and more to be not only the shoemaker and the tailor, but also the man. If that broadening is not always going on he is not working faithfully. So, sible enough to see no meaning, to think of and then, by the way, discovering a bit of

all as a long dynasty of accidents, CHANCE KILLING CHANCE, and taking possession of the vacant throne. If that is all, then nobody can guess at the future from the past. On into utter recklessness or back into a darker and severer the more we breathe the breath of eternity. superstition than any from which she has escaped-either way this chance governed, angoverned, world of ours may go. Possible to give it all a low meaning-possible enough to see in it nothing but the casting of restraint after restraint, in order that at last all traces of connection with the supernatural shall disappear and the slavery and degradation of pure secularism shall be com-plete, until at last religion and the mystery of life shall be forever dissipated, and the thin, hard and colorless relic which is left shall be staring upon us in the glare of the electric light which men chose to call by the great name of science. Either of these ways of looking at it all is possible. But there is yet another and a higher possibility. There may be in all this progress of enlargement which we have traced a richer and more gracious meaning. It may signify—we be-lieve that it does signify—the partial gradu-ally reconciling itself to the universal; the temporary little by little fulfilling itself with the eternal. There was a discipline of the Christian church larger than the discipline

are enriched? We open the sacred book. We turn to the majestic letter written centuries ago to members of the great sacred nation, and there we find our answer: "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today, and forever." And what and who is Jesus Christ? In reverence and humility let us give our answer. He is the meeting of the divine and the human. The presence of God in humanity, the perfection of humanity in Ged. The divine made human, the human shares to be capable of union with the divine-the utterances, therefore, of the nearness and the love of God, and of the possibility of man. Once in the ages came the wonderous life, but what life made manifest had been forever there—the love of God, the possibility f man. These two which made the Christhood—these two—not two, but one—had been the elements in which all life was lived, all knowledge known, all growth attained. Oh! how little men have made it, larger human life and make itself more and more truly human.

At the beginning of the 18th century came the struggle about church discipline. There was a bursting open of the tight, compact body of technical sainthood. Increase Mather, the great exponent of the genius and nature out of which the college sprang, published on March 1, 1700, his "Order of the Gospel Justified." "Sundry ministers of the gospel in New England" answered him. The

ton, was defeated, it was a sign that the carnestness which existed in human life at large had made itself felt within the church, and the life was the light of men."

This is the truth of man's redemption. As any man or any institution feels and claims around the life, as the element in which it is to life—the sympathy of God and the perfeetability of man, that man or institution is redeemed, its fetters and restraints give way and it goes forward to whatever growth and glory it is in the line of its being to

moving toward the great truths of the good-ness of God and the sublime capacity of man? It must be so. Our progress of these two centuries and a half would be a terrible mockery if it was not so, if, whether we are conscious of it or not, we had not been always advancing toward a deeper, warmer, truer certainty of the divine love summoning us and a profounder assurance of the unexhausted capacity of man, whose faculties were finding training here. Whether we are conscious of it or not, I say-for one of the assurances which comes to us most clearly at a time and festival like this is that our history has been

UNDER DIVINER GUIDANCE,

and has moved toward nobler ends than we have understood. The college has been in greater, holler hands than she has known. Alas for the college, if these 250 years have meant for it no more than she has been able floating in the ocean had burst, and the water in it had flowed out, and the water of ways it seems as if she had been strangely and specially unable to read the deeper quick to believe the highest things about herself. Our Harvard way is, as a whole, to read life on its negative side more than on its positive. We think of such enlargements as I have depicted rather as escapes from bigotry and superstition than as post ble entrances into deeper faith. We dwell more on the exposure of error than on the discovery of truth in spiritual things. We are more afraid of believing something which we ought not to believe than of not believing something which we ought to believe. We distrust the enthusiasm of faith. As we loose our ship from any mooring of the past to sail out into any great uncertain ocean of the future, we are more ready to listen to the malarial voices which cry to us from the dared to call the profane—flow freely in and good mother, and of how sedulously she in-

which have enclosed the thought and action of the college, until at last it stands free to draw its inspiration from, and to exercise its influence upon the whole activity of man.

Interval a specially bound to look deep into her own life, to look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history, and to see with unheaitating eyes what diviner significance than she look broader across her own history across her own hi What meaning shall we see in all of this? and then, by the way, discovering a bit of truth which had not been known before; now and then, by the way, casting out a bit of truth which had been proved untrue—if all the proving the bit of the way casting out a bit error which had been proved untrue—if all 29 Palmer v the time when she has been seeming to her-self to be doing only this, God has been bearing testimeny in her to the nearness of his love and to the divineness of manhood as his child, now, at her festival, when she gathers all her history up into her consciousness and stands in awe before herself, now is the time for her to boldly recognize her own profounder meaning, to own the Christhood within which she has lived, and to give her whole future up to it for government and help and blessing. Let us demand of her to do that for herself today. My friends, brethren in the love and care of our great mother, let us

do that for her.
What does it mean to do that does she ask? Let her remember, let her know that Christ is law as well as truth; Christ is righteousness as well as revelation. The Christhood which is yesterday, today and forever, is the perpetual utterance of the

UNCHANGING ORDINANCE OF GOD.

that only through the doing of the right does man come to the knowledge of the true.

Let, then, the college which seeks the
highest truth in Christ accept the necessity

her calm and lofty air, the friends of whom the world would make foes must meet and own their friendship, science and religion, faith and reason, individuality and society, conservatism and radicalism, poverty and wealth, the past and the future—these must join hands and walk in peace with one another in a city of scholars where, not in the base spirit of compromise, but in the higher atmosphere of universal and eternal truth and duty, and essential unity of all good things shall be made manifest and clear. How can we better close than with these words out of the same epistle to the Hebrews: "We are made partakers of Christ if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end. There is no break in such a history as ours. To ever larger duty, to ever larger truth, the old college goes forth under the perpetual inspirations of faith in God and faith in man. Those two together make the faith of Christ. May he who has been our master from the far off beginning be our master, ever more and more acknowledged, ever more and more obeyed, on even to the distant end.

THE LONDON Canadian Gazette understande swims in the Limitless sky.

Gospel Justified." "Sundry ministers of the gospel in New England" answered him. The christian in the church, the citizen in the state, the institution in this common.

Is in decause God, has been always, and been always and been always good; because man has been always the son of God, cause ma St. John Circuit Court.

The November term of the circuit court pened Tuesday morning, Judge Fraser pre to large and to larger things. This is the Christian truth of Christ: "In him was life, attendance. Asthur Everitt forement Hann attendance: Arthur Everitt, foreman; Henry Maher, Henry A. McCullough, Orlando H. Warwick, Charles Masters, John C. Miles, Wm. Logan, Jas. Masson, Robt. Sharp, John M. Taylor, Geo. Waterbury, Samuel Weston, T. Niebet Robertson, Arthur B. Smalley and

John P. Culley.

His honor, in charging the grand jury, said: There is very little for your consideration at the present time—but one case. It is a melan-choly thing that this case has arisen. The It is the duty of an anniversary to test and recognize the relation in which a man or a venerable college stands to this element of the Christhood, to the goodness of God and the sublime capacity of man? It must be so. Our progress of these another case into which an examination is being made. It is one of those which may be dealt with in a summary manner, and hence may not come before you. If it is necessary for you to again meet you will receive due no-

tice.

The crown witnesses were sworn and the grand jury retired to consider the charges against Gilbert Craig. At half-past twelve they returned a true bill on all the charges.

The special jury in the case of Stephenson v. Fraser were notified that they need not give their attendance further at this court. The coroner's jury were notified that they need not attend until Monday the 29th. His honor stated that the court would not meet on Thankegiving day, and that no civil business would be taken up till Monday. He intimated that the gentlemen must be ready with their cases when called upon.

Craig will be defended by Dr. Silas Alward and H. A. McKeown. The following docket was made up:

REMARKE.!

1 Bostwick v Miller—E and R McLeod.

2 Daniel v Miller—E and R Mc cod.

3 Stephenson v Fraser—Ha rison and Raud.

4 Gleoden v Harding—Gilbert nd Straon.

5 Gerow Washington Fire Ins Co—Weldon, McLean and Devin.

6 Mahony v McAveney—I A Jack.

7 Vaughan v Mcrshall—Forb s and Mullin.

8 W lson v Codyre—A O Rarle.

9 Jones v Tuck—Forbes and Mullin.

10 Sherry v McIneraey—C A Stockton.

11 Hazelhurst v New Branswick Railway Co—Harrison and Rand.

12 Simonson v Tucomson—W Puggley.

13 Fergus n v Troop—A Harrison—W Puggley. REMANETS.

son and Rand,

12 Simonson v Thomson—W Pugsley,

13 Fergus on v Troop—A H DeMill,

14 Simonds v Moure—Harrison and Pugsley,

15 Prichard v The Mayor (by provise)—C A Palmer,

16 Gabivan v Donoran—Mont McDonald,

17 Boggs v N B Ry—Harrison and Pugsley,

18 The Q ieen v Troop—Harrison and Pugsley,

9 Seaman v the Grand Southern Railway—E and R

McLeod,

I Matthews v the Mayor—Forbes and Mullin. 2 Ramsay v Geddard—A A and R O Stockton. 3 Wescott v British and Mer Insurance Co—E and 4 Legget v Young — Seely and McMillan.
5 Smith v #cLeod — F H Tuck.
6 Gurantee Co v Ric har!s — F H Tuck.
7 Tenant v Hall— J Bet s
8 Boggs v N B My Co—Harrison and Pugeley.
9 Boggs v N B Ry Co—Harrison and Pugeley.
10 De Wolfe v Harling — E and R McLeod.
11 F eming v McLeod — F H Tuck.
12 Gerow v Brit am I.s Co—Weldon, M and D.
13 Gerow v Royal Ins Co—Weldon, M and D.
14 Gerow v Washington Ins 'co—Weldon, M and D.
15 Gerow v Coan Ins Co—Weldon, M and D.
16 St John Euitding Society v Night—Harrison and Co.

ton 21 Clinch v Stevens—E and R McLeod. 22 Citize as Ins Co v Clinch—C A McDonald.
23 Farre: v The Mayor—R J Ritchie.
24 Moony v Davidson—R J Ritchie.

(Chicago Canadian-American)

Breaking the Confederation. On learning of Edward Jack's arrival in New York a representative of the Canadian. American waited upon him to ascertain his views regarding the spread and intensity of the smash-up feeling in the maritime provinces. As Mr. Jack is thoroughly familiar with all portions of Canada, and an impartial spectaator, his opinion is very valuable. He said : 'I have never heard secession from the I have never heard secession from the Dominion advocated at any time or place in New Brunswick; it is not spoken of at all there, where great progress, especially in the farming districts on the Upper St. John, has lately been made. There may, however, be some discontented politicians in New Brunswick who might be ready to suggest such as lately been made. There may, however, be some discontented politicians in New Brunswick who might be ready to suggest such a thing if it would ensure their obtaining office. These individuals would be confined to the tawns.

towns,
"In so far as Nova Scotia is concerned i was generally understood in New Brunswick prior to the last election in the former province

should complian of its lot I cannot understand. One thing is certain, viz., that if the public men of that prevince would take more interest in the development of its resources and epend less time in the bitterness of party contests, there would be no need of complaints."

Centreville.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTREVILLE, CARLETON Co., Nov. 15 .-Yesterday was another disagreeable Sunday, owing to high wind, rain and snow. North of Centrevilla over three inches of snow fell and Centreville over three inches of snow fell and the ground here is now covered. The sun is shining brightly this morning, so the snow will from the presidency of the Royal Geographical soon disappear and thus we shall have very muddy roads. Fortunately we have sidewalks now on the roads running N. and S., and E. and W.

and W.

Last Thursday eve a pie sociable was held in Howard B. White's hall, proceeds to go toward a sidewalk leading to the Baptist meeting house. There was a large gathering and some of the bidding was lively. Chas, A. West acted as auctioneer and soid the first pie for \$1.75. Rev.J.E. Flewelling acted as secretary and Alex. C. Gibsen as treasurer. From the sale of pies, \$20.30 were realized, and two friends who were not present sent in \$3, making total receipts \$23.30, for which the sidewalk committee are grateful.

The members of the Church of England at Greenfield have snooseded in getting a good stone wall under their church. The wall was laid by Geo. Barolay, from Kintore, and he did his work well. They hope in the spring to shingle the roof and paint the church. manage it.

BURNED TO A CRISP. Mrs. John Jones of Portland Meets a Terrible Death.

About three o'clock Tuesday afternoon Wm. Logan, Andrew Blair and others were standing conversing together on Acadia street, Portland. when a little girl rushed along crying out fire. Looking around, they saw smoke issuing from a house on the corner of Acadia and Chapel streets, the lower flat of which is occupied by John Jones, an employe in Harris' rolling mills. Wm. Logan ran to the house, and findfoot of a person, and upon closer inspection he discovered the body of a woman lying close by the window. After throwing a pailful of water on the body to put out the burning clothes, Mr. Logan, with the assistance of John McGinley, moved the body towards the door. A horrible sight met their eyes. The woman had been burned to death, her face, hands and whole body being stripped of its clothes by the flames, and all the surroundings showing that the unfortunate woman andings showing that the unfortunate woman must have

SUFFERED EXTREME AGONY.

An alarm of fire was sounded but the services of the brigade were not required, the fire in the house having been put out as stated.

Just how the fire caught it is impossible to say, but there is no doubt the unfortunate woman's clothes took fire from the stove or a match used in lighting her pipe. A SUE reporter visited the house a short time after the affair occurred, and with others made a thorough investigation of the place. The prevailing sifisir occurred, and with others made a thorough investigation of the place. The prevailing opinion appears to be that the woman while kindling the fire used paraffine oil, her clothes took fire, and not noticing that fact she sat down in a corner of the room, putting the oil can down alongside the chair, where it was found. Before she fully realized her position her clothes must have been a perfect mass of flame, as the chair on which she had been sitting, the table alongside the chair and the paper on the table alongside the chair and the paper on the wall about the place her head would reach, were all more or less burned. In a blaze of fire she started across the floor to a window and hydrogeneous transfer or the she started across the floor to a window and broke a pane of glass as bloed on the sash indicated and then fell back,

THE FIRE FROM HER CLOTHES

burning the window casing considerably. It was at that point in the room her body was found by Mrs. Logan. By some it was thought was at that point in the room her body was found by Mrs. Logan. By some it was thought that oil had been poured en the table alongside where she had been sitting in the chair, but close inspection clearly proved that no oil had been put on the table. It is well known that the unfortunate woman had been drinking and some fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered she had been out and returned to her house, going in through the window.

Mrs. Jones was twice married, her first husband being a Breen, by whom there are two daughters. Decessed was a daughter of the late M. Conway, butcher of this city.

Coroner White of Carleton, who was notified of the affair held an inquest. The following jury was empalled and viewed the remains, after which they adjourned to the Portland police station where the inquest was held: James A. Kilpatrick, foreman; William Williams, Howard Laskey, John Lawton, Patrick Grannan, Gilbert Lamont and Henry Evans.

WM. LOGAN was the first witness called. He testified: He knew the deceased, Ann Jones; he saw her last alive about nine o'clock in the morning; she appeared well; he had known her to drink frequently and get intoxicated; his attention was drawn to the fire while standing near deceased's house with Andrew Blair, about three o'clock, by a child running along the street erying out the house was on fire; he ran down and found the door fastened; he broke it open and the house was full of smoke; he could not say what was hurning, he was handed a pail and the house was full of smoke; he could not say what was burning; he was handed a pail of water and threw it on the fire; he looked around and saw a leg on fire; he threw a pail of water on the body; deceased gave a heavy sigh and that was all; he had no idea of the origin of the fire; he was the first to enter the house.

testified that he was in the house opposite and was attracted to the house of deceased by the cries of a woman who was singing out fire. He met Logan, who informed him that a woman had been burned to death; the house was filled with smoke and some blaze: he threw was filled with smoke and some blaze; he threw

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL was called and said that about fifteen minutes

before the fire he saw the deceased passing down the street; he did not think she was in-toxicated; he had no idea how the fire originated. WM, M'KAY.

knew deceased for fourteen years; he had not seen her for seven or eight years. There was nothing new in his evidence. JOHN JORES

husband of deceased said: Deceased was his wife; he left home about 5 30 o'clock and did not return until notified of the accident; when he went away his wife was living and well; he works in Harris' rolling mills; she got up as is her custom every morning and locked the door when he went out to work; he heard nothing more until Thomas Milier told his mate in the mill that his (Jones') wife was dead; he was not made aware of the cause of her death until he arrived home and saw the dead body on the floor; his wife smoked and he thought that in lighting her pipe her clothes caught fire from a burning match; when she smoked she was in the habit of sitting in a chair in the corner; the piece of tobacco he gave her before going to work had been partly used.

This being all the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental burning.

Accident to Lord Aberdare.

HE LOSES ONE OF HIS FINGERS BY THE EXPLOS SION OF A GUN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The report that Lord Aberdare had met with an accident while out shooting, is confirmed. The accident occurred yesterday in Brecon, South Wales. Lord Aberdare's gun exploded, injuring his right hand so seriously that the ring finger had to be amputated.

Lord Aberdare is 71 years old. He has been prominent for many years old. He has been prominent for many years as a stateman, and as a man who is much interested in the promotion of science. He was home secretary in Gladetone's cabinet in 1868, was lord president

society.

Paupers in London.

London, Nov. 12. The local government board has published its reply to the letter addressed to it by the Social democratic Federation calling attention to the alleged enormous tion calling attention to the alleged enormous increase in the number of the poor and unemployed in London. The board's reply asserts that in October, 1886, the precentage of paupers in London was 22 to every 1 000 of population, while in the same month of 1868 the percentage was 42 to every 1,000, and argues that these figures prove that if pauperism does increase in London the government will be quite able to manage it.

Notwithstanding all this jumping from the Brooklyn bridge, and a Niagara bridge, this particular year is not leap year.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON RAILWAYS. Evidence Taken at Friday's Sittings in St. John.

The Royal Commission on Railways met pursuant to public notice, at the board of trade rooms, Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Present: Mr. Burpee, acting chairman, Mr. Schrieber, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Mowerby, Mr. Lonergan, the secretary, and Mr. Holland, the official stenographer. There was quite a sprinkling of visitors during the day. The secretary read the notice of meeting,

also the commission under which the body is acting. Mr. Burpee explained the aim and object

of the commission and then called on W. H. Thorne, vice-president of the board of trade, for any suggestions he might be pleased to make.

W. H. THORNE

stated that the members of the board trade were not aware of the scope of the commission, but were under the impression that its duties applied to rates and tariff. He had no complaints to make, though he had heard that much difficulty experienced in getting special rates from the I. C. R. promptly. To meet this the merchants desired a resident agent. He was not prepared to say whether or not there were good grounds for the appointment of a permanent commission. He thought that if the powers of the minister of railways and committee of the privy council were so enlarged as to include private roads, it might cover all the ground sought for by a com would be just as easy to deal with them. He saw a possibility of the latter body being controlled or influenced by some of the larger railway corporations, GEORGE ROBERTSON.

the first witness sworn, testified that he had

been a wholesale grocer and West India dealer for 18 years. Had had some difficulties about freight on through bills of lading. For instance, a shipment of fruit frem Ma. laga via Liverpool and Montreal had reached Montreal somewhat damaged, and he had experienced much difficulty in getting an allowance therefor. Locally speaking, he had at times enquired of the I. C. R. agent for rates of freight and the information was net obtainable speedily, as the agent had to He thought it would be better if the railways refer the request to Monoton. He had no were all under one management. difficulty of getting the established rates. but only in case he wanted a special rate. Am aware special rates are given by railways. If I asked here the through rate from Hallfax to Montreal, I could not get an answer at once. Have asked this for ten cars or so to Montreal and have been told it would be referred to Monoton. I suppose they would give me the best rates they could. I have not seen the regular tariff of rates. Its only necessary for me to ask for special rates at certain seasons of the year. I may have a vessel lying with sugar at Vineyard Haven for orders, and so seek the best American or Canadian market. In this way I have asked for rates and have been unable to get them readily. I am not aware of any discrimination against individuals in connection with any line of business, unless the rebate granted to importers of flour be a discrimination, but that is no doubt available to all under similar circumstances. The large shipper gets a better rate, of course. I think these rebates are generally known to the merchants of St. John. Of course it is fair to give the largest importer the lowest rate. if it is based on railway business principles. The general rule of granting special rates is in the interest of St. John and the country. I do not mean by these special rates those obtained by a very keen operator over his neighbor doing the same volume of business. The larger the quantity of merchandize that can be handled or moved at one time, the lower the cost of moving. Ten car loads can be sent to one point cheaper than ten cars to as many different points. I may say there is some feeling among smaller traders that these special rates are unfair to them, but I think they overcome this somewhat by amal-

gamating.
Would it be right to charge a higher rate from the west for a car of flour to St. John than to a local station, the distance being

On a single car load it would be, unless there were certain trade reasons to be served. I judge the American railway rates to the port of St. John would influence the trade by Canadian roads if this discrimination were not made. It would be justifiable to grant special through rates to a competitive int, in order to secure trade. On local traffic, I am not aware of any road carrying cheaper for long distances than for shorter

In the interest of the whole country, s commission would work well in my opinion. It would be valuable in fixing freight rates, all railways in the country being amenable to its rulings. It would be easier to deal with one management than with several in-dependent bodies,

JAS. S. HARDING. of the firm of Harding & Hatheway, wholesale dealers and grocers of nine years stand-ing, was the next witness. He submitted a memo, of the firm's difficulties with the railways, showing that they were not properly advised of changes in the flour rates imposed by the Grand Trunk, and were thus placed on an unequal footing with Ontario flour men, so far as regards trade in the lower provinces. He did not blame Mr. Taylor of he I. C. R,, but the only way he could get flour rates promptly was by wiring millers in Ontario, who are even advised of a prospective change. He recited the case of a syndicate of Ontario millers getting a rebate that others could not, the Grand Trunk thus discriminating in the favor of six or seven mills. Local agents of the Grand Trunk quoted rates. The fault he had to find was that people here could not find out what the rates were. He knew of no discrimination in favor of individuals at this of the line. In his opinion rates were reasonable Under some circumstances it is advisable to give large operators lower rates than smaller ones. I don't know what the water route does—we give over nine-tenths of our business to the I. C. R. Of course the I. C. R. must compete on the same general terms for carrying trade with the U.S. and water route. Rates to competitive points must

generally be lower than to non-competitive points. A commission would be better than the present control, provided it was not seated at Ottawa all the time, but was "come-atable" by the merchants. It is easier to deal with one management than with several.

GEO. L. YOUNG deal in smoked, fresh and salt fish, shipping mostly to Quebec, Ontario and the western states. Censidering the long distance to carry, I do not call the I. C. R. rates excessive, but the time of transit is not satisfactory. Have had smoked fish (a perishable article) lay over ten days between here and Montreal. We imagine they lay over at Chaudiere or are run off on sidings. This is not in oar load lots. For this reason we send small lots via Boston;

on four days. As far as I know we are all reated alike as to fish rates over the I.C.R. I think the present arrangements would be better than by a commission. A commission would have no power on American roads and it is with these the competition comes. I would as soon deal directly with a railway corporation as with a commission. I am not exactly satisfied with the present control. but don't see how it can do any better. If a commission had power to remedy delay in transit it would no doubt work a benefit to us. One management would be better than many. MR. HARDING.

recalled: Am not just now much engaged in shipping fish westward. Two years ago I had difficulties, but they were arranged by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Porteous. The I. C. R told us the trouble was with the G. T. and the G. T. shuffled it off on the I. C. R. W. W. TURNBULL

sworn: Am a wholesale provision, flour and West India merchant, For several years past I have not personally attended to our railway freight business, but have heard my partner complain that he was called on to pay a larger rate of freight than appeared on the shipping list. The excess is to be collected after from the railway. It is a senseless proceeding. I in the past ineleted on my own way and got it. I refused the goods. We get the same rates as other dealers, I think, I don't think that a fixed tariff would be feasible. If railways carried at a minimum they would lose more money than at present. It would be practicable (anying is practicable now), but it would not be desirable. I sell goods for the most I an get. No price is unreasonable that an intelligent buyer is willing to pay. Railways should be managed the same way. Mr. I. was not prepared to answer as to the giving of special rates to large consumers over small. If rates were proportionate to cost, the shorter the distance the lower the rate, but competition at certain points affects this. For the good of the whole country it would be right to carry cheaper to competing points. As to a permanent board of railway commissioners he could not give a definite answer, but he held that some system should be devised by which our citizens could promptly and effectively reach the railway authorities. He could not give a definite opinion about a commission as he had no experience in railroad management.

were all under one management. A, C. SMITH. sworn: I am in the wholesale produce business, Carleton. Receive freight from Oatario, but largest portion is local, from parts of Carleton county. Have no serious com-plaints against the railways; our chief trouble s the delay in having overcharge on freight, etc., adjusted. This is chiefly in through reight from western Canada. My opinion of this delay is that such matters had to go to Monoton and then to Ottawa. I have received less than tariff rates on local freight, but not on through freight. Our Ontario goods we buy to deliver here and the freight ate concerns the shippers and not ourselves. We have not had any serious difficulty with railway officials. They treat us fairly well

ooth as to speed and rates.

Mr. S. thought a commission would be in position to more speedily adjust any diferences that might arise than could the existing managements.

ROBERT THOMSON, JR., sworn: Am a shipbroker. Our firm are agents of the Allan line steamships. Our house has been about 48 years in busines. Have had business with the I. C. R. ever since the Allan line began to carry goods to Halifax, Have no complaints as to delays of English goods auder present arrangements from Halifax to St. John. The ocean rates are arranged in England and the railway rates in Halifax, I think. The goods come to us on a through bill of lading. All kinds of goods are carried—dry goods, bar iron, ship's outfits, etc. The same class are imported via Boston. Some say the Boston steamers can carry cheaper than the Allan, but there are really no complaints made to us. The rates on pig and bar iron from Liverpool have not been advanced, that I know of. He believed a railway commission would be beneficial.

JAMES F. ROBERTSON sworn. Our business is dry goods, wholesale and retail, 20 years in business. Have no special complaints against any railway as to freight. One difficulty is that a special rate of 45c. for cottons from Montreal is given us, but when they arrive we are charged 60 cts. and have to wait a long time before we get the rebate, as it has to go to Moncton and then to Ottawa or elsewhere for settlement. [He read a letter just received from D. Maurice & Co., a letter just received from D. Maurice & Cb., Montreal, touching this trouble.] We claim if the freight is taken at 45°c., it should be billed at that. The 45°c. rate is a special summer rate, now renewed for the fail. I don't know personally that cottons are shipped under a special rate westward. The goods may be billed at 60°c. in Montreal, but the bills we get here are from the I. C. R. and not from the Grand Trunk. I should think that any other Montreal firm might get the same rates as the parties with whom we deal. I am not aware of any discrimination. With the I. C. R. the traffic on coal for manufacturers is not fair. of any discrimination. With the I. C. R., the traffic on coal for manufacturers is not fair. We are shirt manufacturers and have to pay higher freight rates on Spring Hill coal than some other manufacturers. I don't think it would be in the interest of the country to have hard fixed rates. Special rates are necessary at any competitive points. rates are necessary at any competitive points. We can have goods delivered at St. John from Liverpool at 22s, 61, per ton measurement. either via Boston, New York, Halifax, or Pt. Levis. This is by Cunard, Dominion, Furness Levis. This is by Cunard, Dominion, Furness and Anchor lines. The direct lines to Halifax do even better on a through bill of lading to St. John. I think the present railway raies are very reasonable. I have no complaints to make in regard to Iccal rates. A good first class business agent of the I. C. R. in St. John is needed. All our claims in the past for storage, etc., have been satisfactorily sattled. He believed a railway commission would be of great advantage. He advocated the extension of passenger return tickets for some days, as of passenger return tickets for some days, as we have many merchants coming here from a we have many merchants coming here from a distance to buy who cannot do it now on return tickets as issued. Special excursion rates or anything that would bring buyers to the city would be of general benefit. Some Ontario roads issue excursion tickets at certain seasons—spring and fell, I think—which are largely availed of by buyers, and somthing of the same kind might be extended to other roads. uburban passenger trains to Hampton and ussex, and also out of Hampton 20 miles or so, would increase traffic and build up the road, while they would not cost more to run than the expense entailed by the stopping and starting of heavy freight trains, to which a single passenger car for this service is now attached CHAS. H. FAIRWEATHER

sworn: We have been importers of flour and groceries since 1854. Any difficulties as to freight and passengers we have had are very trifling, Some local freights struck me as rather high on one or two roads. Some trifling reculations are a little avantions. For inregulations are a little vexatious. For insworn: Have been in the wholesale fish business in St. John for about six years. I deal in smoked, fresh and salt fish, shipping mostly to Quebec, Ontario and the weatern asters. Contario and the know of it existing as to short dictary. western states. Considering the long distance to carry, I do not call four from call from call four from call four from call four from call from call from call four from call from c

Large dealers have more capital involved, and their interest outlay is heavier. If low rates were not given to St. John, goods would come by American lines. To local points the railway fixes its own rates, while to competing points the rate is cut down by competition. He did not think that a commission would

work any beneficial changes, but would rather give power to a body that is answerable to the electors than to a fixed budy like a commis A committee of the privy council should have A committee of the privy council should have power to deal with such matters. He believed very much in one man power. One discreet and judicious man with power to deal with local matters would be a step in advance. He had found delay, but no absolute failure in having grievances redressed. With respect to passenger transportation, he With respect to passenger transportation, he suggested the desirability of separatiog it from suggested the desirability of separating it from freight traffic. Better service was needed. It was not economy to have to stop a freight train cf 25 or 30 cars to drop one passenger,

JOHN GILCHRIST sworn: Am an M. D. and have a farm out of town, to which I send much freight and receive much therefrom. Freight on cattle to my place, 27 miles, is \$1, and only \$5 to Halifax, 276 miles. A colt in or out costs a dollar, the same as for a full grown horse. If we send oats in we can do so low; if we return them crushed we have to do it at an enormous cost, It costs \$10 or \$12 extra, over and above through freight, to switch a car off at my The through rate from Ontario is very high. The return passenger ticket business, as at present conducted, is very vexations. There should be no restriction as to time, but let people who buy a ticket go and return when they like. The wood and lumber tariff is too high on our part of the line. The charge on hay is a perfect cutrage. An intelligent St. John and Halifax. The Furness line present system.

EDWARD C JONES, manager of the Bank of Montreal, was sworn He called attention to the grave necessity existing for a change in the manner of heating cars so as to diminish less of life. Steam heaters should be substituted for stoves, by the overturning of which many accidents are converted into terrible calamities. The railway act enables the government to interfere the protection of life.

Mr. Burpee-All railway carriages are reopening cars in case of accident. The law was all right in this respect.

Mr. Jones referring to the late Milmankee accident, said that the New York press were of the opinion that cars could be heated from

the engine.

The commission then adjourned till 10 30 this morning. It is expected that the taking this morning at John will be finished today. of testimony in St. John will be finished today. The Evidence Taken at Saturday's Sitting in St. John.

The Royal Commission on Railways concluded its sittings in St. John on Saturday, at 2.45 p. m., having taken the testimony of all the witnesses who presented themselves. Quebec is the next city they will

SAMUEL SCHOFIELD.

ship broker and St. John agent for the Dominion and Farness lines of steamships. Being sworp, he stated that in his judgment the Intercolonial was run in the interests of large steamer and if that were occupied there would be no chance for another steamer to either load or discharge there. There is no warehouse on the gov wharf for the sterage of freight awaiting shipment, save and except a shed used for sugar. In fact it would be useless for St. John city to have a warehouse at such a remote point, as the merchants would not care to send that far for goods. Halifax had a warehouse down town, conveniently located. St. John had nothing of the kind. Again, the car arrangements on the ballast wharf were defective. The I. C. R. will not remove cars when empty, but it has to done at the expense and loss of those using the wharf. Mr. S. instanced cases in which canned goods from the North Shore, forward. ed for shipment by the Farness line and arriving some days ahead of the steamer, had to be stowed at a distance and then carted down to the wharf. These goods were shipped on a through bill of lading from Richibucto, Chatham, etc., to England, and the railway should have met the extra cost of canned stuffs, grindstones, nemicola, C. R. etc. But in fixing the rates the I. C. R. tariff to Halicharged the same tariff to Halifax that it did to St. John, which was manifestly unjust to our port, as the distance from the North Shore to St. John is much shorter than the distance from the North Shore to Halifax. He had repeatedly pressed this matter on the attention of the I. C. R. authorities, the late finance minister and others, but without avail. He further complained that the railway officials at Monoton frequently paid no attention to his letters—not even having the business courtesy to answer them. Mr. Schofield read to the commission a copy of a letter written to George Taylor, freight department, Monoton, asking what were the present through rates to the Furness line, and how they were apportioned as between railway and steamship. He wrote this letter as agent of the Furness line and at that time he was not aware of the rates. To this letter he had not yet received a reply. Some time after writing that letter and while he was in ignorance of the rates, Mr. Roberthe was advised that there was an overcharge and a portion of the bill was refunded, but on what basis the rate was fixed he did not know. Mr. Robertson could his power, but Mr. Robertson says his hands are tied as he has to refer all claims to Mono-

the Halifax agent was ever advised of the railway rate to St. John.
Mr. Burpee suggested that the steamship Co. might keep him (Mr. S.) informed as to the rates.

Mr. Schofield replied that if an arrangement was made between the Furness line and the I. C. R., as to through freights via St. John, he could see no reason why the railway should not furnish him the information. The St. John agency was totally in-dependent of the Halifax office, and he Schofield) got his instructions direct from

why the I. C. R. could not do the same. | was sworn: Deal in salt and fresh fish, | plaintiff, \$30. The parties resided in Elgin, But Mr. Robertson, station master here, had further told him that he was not even advised from Halifax as to the condition of goods shipped thence to St. John by rail. The advice notes, he held, should be sent to Mr. Robertson, and all this delay and circumlocution done away with.

Again, there was discrimination in passenger rates against St. John. The rates granted to ocean steamer passangers were, between St. John and Rimouski \$6 for first class, or \$9 for return tickets, but from St. John to Pt. Levis the charge is \$8 single and \$14 return. This was a manifest discrimination against the Dominion line, whose steamers frequently sail direct from Pt. Levis (Quebec) and do not touch at Rimouski. For some time the I. C. R. charged the Dominion line \$16 for tickets from St. John to Rimouski and return, and he could get no redress until just before the last election, when \$2 were struck off.
Then, touching freight rates the witness sub-

mitted manifests of cargoes by the Dominion liner Oregon from Liverpool and the Furness steamer Durham City from London, to show that while the London cargo was the easiest to handle, the I. C. R. had imposed on the Furness line a tariff 5 per cent, higher than that paid by the Dominion line. He had unavailingly applied for equitable treatment.

Mr. Burpee—Did not the I. C. R. charge the tariff agreed to by the Furness line? Witness-We are at the I. C. R's mercy. We submit to the rate; we do not agree to runs as many trips to Canada as the Do-

minion line, and even more. He had no special knowledge of the work ings of railway commissions abroad, and he saw objections to commissions as they were rresponsible bodies. But in the interest of St. John, as the present management of the I. C. R. discriminated against our city, he was prepared to accept a commission, even though it be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Were he a Halifax man, he would sustain the present management of the privy couzell was too far away to do us any good, if clothed with railway managing wers. There should be a resident agent of the I. C. R. here, with power to transact

HON. THOS. R. JONES. was the next witness sworn. Have been a

wholesale general dry goods merchant since

business.

1849, and have had extensive personal experience in railway affairs. He had no reason individually to find fault with the I. C. R., touching goods coming over the line. Any little complaints were always attended to at the time and equitably adjusted. He had always been in favor of a permanent visit. The first witness called on Saturday railway commission. Speaking from personal experience as a director of the old Western Extension he recited some of the freight traffic troubles in the past between the St. John, Woodstock and St. Andrews roads, which caused a great deal of figancial loss and annoyance, and which could have been speedily abated had there been such a body as a general railway commission with powers Halifax as against St. John. Superior actor regulate the division of tariffs, etc. He commodation was given to Halifax. St. also recited the troubles between the St. John should have a grain elevator and the same connections as are supplied to Halifax. They were needed to bring traffic this way.

Also recited the troubles between the St. John & Maine and Carleton branch roads, during J. Murray Kay's presidency as further showing the need of a commission. He (Jones) had adjusted this difficulty by havench same connections as are supplied to Halifax.

They were needed to bring traffic this way.
All that St. John has to show in this line is the deep water terminus of the I. C. R.

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In the deep water terminus of the I. C. R.

In the deep water they are made with reference to a trial which is about to take place."

The judgment of Lord Romilly, M. R., in Daw v. Ely (L. R. 7 Eq.) at p. 59, is to the feet at a cost of only about \$800, and yet the delay consequent upon the "dead lock" which this action ended, occasioned a loss to both companies of fully \$30,000. A commission could have settled the whole trouble in twenty four hours. Another good office of a commission would be in the direction of settling claims arising from damage caused by fires in the woods, etc., arising from railway engines. He instanced one case, that of Morrow Bros. v. the E. & N. A. R., when it cost the company many thousands for a few hundred dollars' damage to wood land, and even then it was pretty well understood that the fire caught miles away from the railway. In this kind of cases, the railway companies are salted unmeroifully by juries.

Mr, Jones referred to the ease with which large the results of the res large corporations can wind up small ones, as out my knowledge of said committee having been a direction in which a commission could be called or having met, investigated very useful. This was shown in the States, where, generally, when smaller roads com-plained of unjust treatment, the larger roads would settle the difficulty of their own free will rather than have a commission set on botto, Unatham, etc., to England, and the railway should have meth the extra cost of cartage and storage, but they refused to do so. As to rates by ateamship inward and outward, the Furness line had arrangements with the I. C. R for through bills of lading. After the closing of the St. Lawrence much goods are handled via Halifax. At all times of the year goods are sent from the North Shore across the Atlantic, such as the case. There were commissions in many equitably. The witness also pointed out that a commission would be useful in determining the responsibility of railway accidents, especially when occurring to the trains of a company when running over another road. He favored the McCarthy bill, which might be enlarged or amended to meet some of the cases he had mentioned. He had had a great deal of experience in railway legislation and was strongly in favor of a commis-WM. F. BURDITT.

of the firm of Tippett, Burditt & Co. (general merchandise business and agricultural implements, established 10 years ago) was the next witness sworn. We have complaints as to delays in adjusting claims for overcharge or damage to goods. We have two or three small claims before the I. C. R. now, but can't get a settlement. The goods came over several lines. We have had a carriage lying at Athol station for two months in a damaged state. It came from Montreal. The I. C. R. are investigating the case they say, but in the meantime we have lost the sale of a carriage. The parties was in ignorance of the rates, Mr. Robertson, I. C. R., agent here, presented him a bill of what he said was the I. C. R's. share of the through freight tariff. He (Schofield) paid the face of the bill, though he protested to the agent that it was excessive. Later on, agreed on. We find the manager of the I. C. R. in St. John willing to do all in tot enlighten him on the matter. He never | ton or elsewhere. I think the rates charged got the rates from Halifax, but sometimes did from Moncton. He did not know that vinces are very long in transit. We can get goods from Liverpool quicker than from To-ronto, if they come via the Grand Trunk and I. C. R. The delays, we are told, arise on the Grand Trunk, Years ago it was said this was done by the Grand Trunk to favor their own line as against the I. C. R., but he never took any stock in that story. Did not know of any goods from Toronto by full carloads this season, reaching St. John in less than ten days. They often took a fortnight. If these roads were under one man-

shipping fresh mostly to Canada, and salt and it was alleged that the defendant had rerincipally throughout New Brunswick, peatedly, owning the next farm, removed one The rate of freight on fresh fish is more than on salt, the difference to Montreal being 4c. a pound. The freight has to be prepaid or guaranteed on fresh fish. Have been unable o learn the reason of these higher rates from the railway authorities. In some cases there was unreasonable delay. It takes sometimes 15 or 17 days to Toronto; in other cases the fish go in half that time. Rates would be satisfactory were fresh fish put on the same basis as salt. All shippers have special rates in common for large lots. In shipping apples after November, even where they go with large quantities of non-perishable articles, like salt fish, the I. C. R. refuse to take the apples without prepay-

He thought that by putting the railways under one management general benefit would accrue. A commission would operate more quickly than a committee of the privy council

CHAS H. LEONARD.

of the firm of Leonard Bros., wholesale fish dealers, aworn: Ship all over Canada to British Columbia. We feel that no difference should be made as to rates for fresh and salt fish. To Montreal the difference is 5c. and to Toronto 7c.; apart from that the rate is satisfactory. Then delays in transit were vexatious. A little time ago it took a car of have gone in six. The delay, he thought, was on the G. T. One management for all roads would be better than the present system. Special rates are given to all fish shippers. He was in favor of a railway commis ion and generally agreed with Mr. Patterson's views.

This closed the evidence in St. John.

Re Rev. D. D. Currie Case.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-Having been advised by my counsel that while my case was sub judice, it was contrary to law for any one to publish any statements or comments of their own in connection therewith, and that any person making any such comments would be liable to commitment to prison for contempt ef court, I abstained from presenting my side of the case to the public; but as others have not observed the law in this respect, I now ask leave in self defence to refer to the law that has so long constrained me to keep silent, and should have silenced others,

On Thursday 11th inst., Island District

Today No. 7 comparising the Today embraced and also to make a few extracts without comments from the sworn and uncontradicted statement contained in the affidavits in the case on file in the supreme court (which affidavits were at Wilson's Beach. Delegates were present to the case of the and were not contradicted by any one of them), and place them beside some statements reported by the newspapers to have been re-cently uttered by Rev. Dr. Williams, general

superintendent. Sic Alexander Cockburn, lord chief justice of England, in the Tichborne case (L. R. 9, Q. B.,) at p. 226, says: "It is clear that this court has always held that comments made on a criminal trial or other proceeding, when pending, is an offence against the administra-tion of justice and a contempt of the authority of this court. It can make no difference principle whether those comments are made in writing or in speeches at public assemblies Neither can it make any difference in princip court punished certain persons by fine or imprisonment for publishing comments on the

prisonment for publishing comments on the subject-matter of the suits.

Dr. Williams is reported, in the Daily Telegraph of the 12th inst., and other papers, as naving stated in the Exmouth street church the previous day: "The leniency of the conference of 1885 has been prostituted. The committee of 1845 said the brother was a seducer and that he was an adulterer. He (Carrie) and that he was an adulterer. He (Currie) asked for further time to get evidence, and he himself made it impossible for the conference of 1885 to try the case."

The following are verbatim extracts from the aforesaid affidavits:

"That as I (D.D.C.) was afterwards informthe said charges charges proved "... "That after it was proposed that a new trial be granted and that it should stand over for another year I (D.D. C.) protested in open conference against proved " t standing over for another year."

That the said committee of investigation s before to investigate said charges, and a trial before to investigate said charges, and a trial had thereon, and I was acquitted by said committee on said charge of seduction made against me and that said committee on the 21st instant reported to the conference that they stood six reported to the conference that they stood six in favor of my acquittal and six against me on the said charge of adultery." (The italics are mine.) Though I should like to publish the whole history of the case, I have strictly confined myself to the doctor's points, the "leniency" of the conference towards me, and as to how I was found guilty.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space.

I am, etc. D. D. CURRIE,

Albert Co. Court.

The Albert county court opened at Hopewell Cape, Tuesday, 9th, at 3 p. m., Justica Wedderburn presiding. There was a large attendance of grand jurors, who elected Miles Peck as their foreman. The attendance of barriaters was large. Solicitor General Ritchie was present to conduct the crown business. Besides the local bar, which includes S. G. Morse, M. B. Palmer, C. A. Peck, George H. Steadman, Jos. H. Dickson, W. A. Trueman and A. W. Bray, there were present D. L. Hanington, M. P. P., W. W. Wells, H. R. Emmerson, A. D. Richard and F. W. Emmerson of the Westmorland bar. A. S. White, M. P. P., of Sussex, and J. A. Vanwart of Fredaricton.

ricton.
There was only one criminal case. The Queen v. John McGee, charged with assault noing grevious bodily harm. His honor addoing grevious bodily harm. His honor addressed the jarors on the case, fully explaining it. He also referred to next year being the 50th anniversary of the coronation of our beloved Queen Victoria. His honor made a brilliant and elequent address on this subject, speaking of Her Majesty in terms expressive of the loyalty which he felt assured the people of Albert and of the Dominion held for our sovereign. sovereign.

The grand jurors found "no bill" in the Mc-

Gee case.

There were nine civil causes entered for The case of D. McCatherin of Fredericton v. Blakney, an action to recover the amount of two promissory notes of \$150 each, was tried. This was one of the celebrated "hay fork"

peatedry, owning one next larm, removed one or more of the bars in the dividing line fence and turned two hoge into the plaintiff's oats and garden. A. S. White appeared for the plaintiff and J. H. Dickson for defendant. The Queen, on complaint of the overseers of the poor of Hillsboro, against John Wesley Leon, attracted more than ordinary interest. The defendant appeared to have been a prominent leader in religious circles, and his victim a daughter of a very respectable farmer. The mother of the complainant died shortly after

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN addressed public meetings at Hartland, Glass. ville, Argyle, Foreston, East Knowlesville, Carlyle and McKenzie Corner, all in Carleton county, and as one result reorganized Hartland lodge and organized Fountain Head lodge at Argyle with 36 charter members, Peabody fish 12 days to reach Montreal, when it should lodge at East Knowlesville with 20 charter members, and Riverside lodge at Carly le with 36 charter members. The officers of the new 36 charter members. The officers of the new lodges are: Fountain Head Lodge—John Craw. ford, C. T.; Janie Crawford, V. T.; Geo. C. Sproul, Lec; Lizzie Crawford, A. S.; Robert McEllhinney, F. S.; Wm. Thompson, traas; Wm. Campbell, chap; Samuel Hemphill, mar; Emily Buckley, D. M.; David Armstrong, G.; Thomas Harvey, S.; Axie Worden, R. H. G.;

from eix out of the seven lodges in the district. and by them was much work done, in the in-terests of the order and of the cause of temperance in general. The reports of the officers were of a very encouraging nature. From them we gather the information, that during the quarter much work has been performed by the district officers and the lodges in general, During that period, one dormant lodge has been reauscitated, one organized, and 90 persons initiated into the different lodges; and as during that time only 11 have been lost to the order, we have thus made a clear gain of 89, which is a good result, considering the time of

sion was had on a resolution submitted pledging the bedy to the work of closing up the rum shops at Welchpoel, and as an outcome of the debate a committee was appointed for the purpose.

Rev. Wm. Lawson was elected as ecturer and Josephine E. Haney as district sup. juvenile temples. Both officers

district sup. juvenile temples. Both officers will prosecute their work with vigor during the ensuing term.

In the evening a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in Baptist church to listen to a addresses from district officers and others. Grand and vigorous ones were given by Revs. D. V. Gwillym, J. N. Barnes, Wm. Lawson, and also Brothers C. E. Edgett, George Welch and Chas. Savage. The district secretary, J. P. Nowlan, was excused on account of sickness. Good music was furnished by the Wiison Beach choir. Taken altogether, it was a most pleasant and profitable session of the district lodge.

St. Stephen News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) ST. STEPHEN, Nov. 19 .- Thanksgiving day passed off very quietly with abundance of rain and wind. The Salvation Army held forth in their barracks in the afternoon and marched through the streets. With the exception of

this, however, the day was as usual. The members and congregation of the Bap vestry to celebrate their pastor's fifth anniversary of his pastorate of the church. There were present also several ministers of other denominations, Rev. Mr. Shore, Rev. Mr. Pathford and Rev. Mr. Campbell, who made speeches appropriate to the occasion. A large tist church met the other evening in their speeches appropriate to the occasion. A large writing deak was presented to Mr. Hunt by Rev. Mr. Campbell on behalf of the congregation. Mr. Hunt replied briefly thanking all for their kind expressions towards himself. Music was given by the choir and solos by Miss Olive and Mr. Gilmore. Most satisfactory results have been obtained during Mr. Hunt's connection with the church. There have been one hundred members added to the church and the money contributed by the church to the denominational fund has increas-ed from fifteen dollars in 1881 to one hundred and forty in 1885.

Water was pumped into the reservoir at Todd's Mountain, on Wednesday, and on Saturday will be turned into the Calais and Milltown, Me., pipes. The St. Stephen system is not yet completed. A ledge of rock has been struck which somewhat interferes with the progress of the work. A few days' work, however, will complete the system as far as will be done this second. be done this season.

Two new tailoring establishments have been

opened up here, one by a Montreal man and the other by two local young men,

Westmorland Notes. WESTMORLAND, Nov. 20.-The month up to

yesterday has been fine and open with scarcely any frost, but last night the wind come round to the north and the ground is hard frezen today. Farm work is generally well advanced and with a good, honest and fair market trade is in a healthy state. The liberals are beginning to admit the truth of the last statement. ning to admit the truth of the last statement.

A good grit the other night, speaking at a public hall, said: "Reference had been made by the previous speaker to the hard times. For his part he did not consider that the times were hard. We had an abundant barvest and although produce was low, a pound of butter although produce was low, a pound of Dulter or pork or a ton of hay would buy more goods that the farmer had to purchase than ever before, and if any one called these hard times probably he had himself to blame more than the times." The above opinion was from a reader of the Transcript and one of the very class of men that that paper thinks it is fooling by making them believe everything is going to destruction under tory rule.

The municipal election in Amherst on Tuesday ended satisfactorily to the temperance party. They elected both their candidates, one of them, a liberal conservative, leading the poll. The third man also claims to be a temperance man.

mother of the complainant died shortly after her daughter's shame, and the evidence disclos-ed breach of promise of marriage as well as seduction. The judge's charge was, therefore, looked forward to with great interest. Mr. Hanington appeared for the overseers and Mr. Dickson for the defence. The defendant was

J, FRANK MORE

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The remaining cases on the docket were discosed of, and were of no interest except to the the parties, and the court closed.

Temperance Notes.

During the present month J. P. Nowlan Emily Buckley, D. M.; David Armstrong, G.;
Thomas Harvey, S.; Axie Worden, R. H. S.;
Annie McDermot, L. H. S.; Adeiside Smith,
P. C. S.; John Crawford, deputy,
Peabody lodge—Henry Shaw, C. T.; Alice
Humphries, V. T.; Maggie E. Freeze, Sec.;
Allen Odell, A. S.; Geo. A. Shaw, F. S.;
Annie Curry, treas: James Flumphries chape.

Allen Odell, A. S.; Geo. A. Shaw, F. S.;
Abnie Curry, treas; James Humpbries, chap;
Geo. W. Campbell, Mar; John Gardner, G.;
Fred Curry, S.; Annie Hemphill, R. H. S.
Maggie Curry, L. H. S.; Lizzie Hemphill, P.
C. T.; Geo. W. Campbell, deputy.
Riverside Lodge - Alexander Shaw, C. T.;
Probe J. Pratt, V. T.; Geo. O. Shaw, sec.;
Bessie Pratt, A. S.; J. Edgar Shaw, F. S.;
Paran W. Shaw, treas.; Hartley S. Adsir,
chap; Wilfred Crawford, M; Minnie Shaw,
D.M; J. N. Pratt, G.; Solomon Eilis, S.; Mrs.
Charles Gilmore, R. H. S.; Mrs. E. E. Nevers,
L. H. S.; Charles Gilmore, P. C. T.; George O.
Shaw, deputy.
On Thursday, 11th, int.

the year.

During the afternoon session a lively discus-

formerly of resident of been elected state. Hon. of Ww. Doneh has been at the turing busines

The Fir SEVERAL APARTM ED BY TH.

LONDON, Nov. from the city, apartments abut all these apart flames spread t were finally e were more or les It is estimated t No national pro age being conf

> WOLSEY'S Hampton Cour tant from London the Thomes. It from which it 1 ance, looking like an area of nearly the history of built by Cardina his greatness, and VIII., doubtless fall which was go merly its most in lection of the ori his freecoes in t in the South Kens still contains a ge paintings, some most not highly was occupied as sovereigns until then it has h spartments when English gentry a by the Queen on or those of their a and their poverty palace was burne

cluding a number pied by the royal p Disraeli's

BERLIN, Nov. Stuttgart, will so Vitzthum while period between 18 in the course of Disraeli said: "G are the three ment. Gladstone

The best combinat ing, health giving h Burdock Blood Bitte that cures diseases of

A Do The popular remed both internally an colds, croup, theur an inflammatory nat

A Comm "I was troubled w years, tried many ren has done me so my ters." James Higgin WANTED LADIES Compound will c One trial will char

siasm. Had from medial Compound Canada.

the parties resided in Eigin, d that the defendant had rethe next farm, removed one are in the dividing line fence ogs into the plaintiff soats and white appeared for the plain. hite appeared for the plainckson for defendant. complaint of the overseers of sboro, against John Wesley more than ordinary interest peared to have been a promi-ligious circles, and his victim rery respectable farmer. The uplainant died shortly after ame, and the evidence disclosnise of marriage as well as nise of marriage as well as judge's charge was, therefore, o with great interest. Mr. red for the overseers and Mr. defence. The defendant was

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perance Notes.

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wford, deputy.

Henry Shaw, C. T; Alice .; Maggie E. Freeze, Sec.; S.; Geo. A. Shaw, F. S; s; James Humphries, chap; l, Mar; John Gardner, G; Annie Hemphill, R. H. S. H. S.; L'zzie Hemphill, P. ampbeli, deputy. e-Alexander Shaw, C. T.;

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11th inst., Island District prising the Lodges embraced eer and Indian Islands, met n, with Prince Albert Lodge Delegates were present seven lodges in the district. much work done, in the inr and of the cause of temper-The reports of the officers encouraging nature. From he information, that during work has been performed ers and the lodges in general. d, one dormant one organized, and 90 persons ifferent lodges; and as dur-11 have been lost to the s made a clear gain of 89, ult, considering the time of

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WN CORRESPONDENT.) v. 19,-Thanksgiving day tly with abundance of rain vation Army held forth in ejafternoon and marched With the exception of ay was as usual.

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by a Montreal man and l young men,

rland Notes.

ov. 20.—The month up to ne and open with scarcely ght the wind come round ground is hard frozen togenerally well advanced est and fair market trade The liberals are beginuth of the last statement. her night, speaking at a Reference had been made aker to the hard times. ot consider that the times an abundant barvest and as low, a pound of butter f hay would buy more er had to purchase than ny one called these hard ad himself to blame more above opinion was from script and one of the very paper thinks it is fool ve everything is going to

y rule. ion in Amherst on Tuesorily to the temperance both their candidates, one ervative, leading the poll, laims to be a temperance

the Woods.

, N. S., Nov. 15.-Last eed, of Big Brook, River woods to set fox snares t night search was made rning, when he was found with his gun in his hand to show how he came to posed to have been from ceased was a respectable,

St. John Men Abroad. J, FRANK MORRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE CRES-CENT CLUB OF BALTIMORE,

November 24, 1886,

(Baltimore American.) James Frank Morrison was born at St. John, New Brunswick, April 18, 1841. His parents on both sides were natives of the North of Ireland—his father of the city of Derry, and his mother of Moville, County Donegal. Their ancesters were of Scottish origin. On the maternal side, Highlanders; on the paternal Lowlanders. They thus united the two principal streams in the blood of the Scotch race with that of the North of Ireland, forming that distinctive type of the human family known as with that of the North of Ireland, forming that distinctive type of the human family known as the Scotch-Irish, whose sterling virtues and enterprise are pre-eminently historic. Mr. Mornison's parents came to America in 1823 landing at Boston, where they resided until 1838. Two children were born here and during the year they removed to St. John, N. B., where J. Frank was born. He lived at home until he was fifteen years of age, and received instructions from a private tutor, thus becoming equipped with a good education. thus becoming equipped with a good education. In 1855 he left home and went to Boston, where he obtained a situation in a commercial house. During this time he studied telegraphy. In 1862 he came to Baltimore and shortly thereafter entered the telegraph service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Cempany, in which he remained until 1868. During this period he and Geo, W. Spicer, secretary of the which he remained until 1868. During this period he and Geo, W. Spicer, secretary of the club, then a conductor, were constantly together. He soon became a recognized expert in all branches of the telegraph business. He was for a short time on the local staff of the old Baltimore Gazette. Having been appointed superintendent of the old fire alarm system then in existence in this city, he reorganized the whole department. The fire and police alarm telegraph system of this city in its present high state of efficiency is due mainly to his skill and intelligence. due mainly to his skill and intelliger About that time he was elected clerk of the Maryland State Senate. He was subsequentappointed a fire commissioner by Mayor obe, and while serving in that capacity he

was appointed by the same mayor to the warhip of the city juil, a position which he The condition and discipline of the jail have undergone a complete revolution under his charge, and its conduct receives the commendation of experts in prison management. An English Inspector of prisons, who paid it a visit, pronounced the jall the model institution of the kind in the United States.

In 1878 Mr. Morrison constructed the first

long-line telephone in the world, the length being 210 miles, from Georgetown to Cumberland. He was the first to introduce and successfully light the streets of Baltimore by electricity. cessitily light the streets of Baltimore by elec-tricity, he rieg introduced the Brush system and organized the existing Brush Electric Light Company. He also erected the Morri-son Electric Works and established the South-

son Electric Works and established the Southern Electric Company.

Mr. Morrison married a daughter of the late Captain John Sifford, a leading and wealthy citizen of Frederick, Md. Mrs. Morrison is a sister of the wife of Aubrey Pearre, a stock director in the Baltimore and Ohio reilroad, and head of the importing and jobbing dry goods house of Pearre Bros. & Co. of this city. In person Mr. Morrison is of stalwart and compact frame and of pleasing manners. He has great administrative talent, and his knowledge of men aids him as an organizer, for which he appears to be especially fitted. He has one of the best private libraries in Baltimore, and has not neglected to cultivate his mind by an acquaintance with literature. his mind by an acquaintance with literature.

As a recognition of his service as a trained and skilled electrician, the National Electric Light Association of the United States, at their first convention, which met at Chicago in February, 1885, unanimously elected him president-an hono: which they have not since permitted him to decline. Mr. Morrison is president of the Crescent Club, of which he was one of the organizers, and to his abilities, no doubt, much of its success is due. He was one of the first to suggest and carry out the splendid scheme on so grand a scale which has resulted in giving the club its present elegant quarters.

A. K. DOUGHERTY OF ELK BAPIDS. The gentleman's many friends in this city will be glad to bear that A. K. Dougherty, formerly of Carleton, but now a resident of Eik Rapids, Michigan, has been elected to the legislature of that state. Hon. Mr. Dougherty is a brother of Wm. Dougherty of the contravence of the co of Wm. Dougherty of the customs service, and has been at the head of an extensive manufac-turing business in Michigan for a dozen or

The Fire at Hampton Court.

SEVERAL APARTMENTS IN THE PALACE DESTROY. ED BY THE BURSTING OF A LAMP.

London, Nov. 19 - Hampton Court Palace, LONDON, Nov. 19—Hampton Court Palace, in Middlesex, on the Thames, twelve miles from the city, was set on fire today by the bursting of sn oil lamp. The fire started in the apartments abutting on the tennis court, and all these apartments were destroyed. The flames spread to the adjoining buildings, but were finally extinguished without having reached the state apartments. Forty rooms were finally extinguished without having reached the state apartments. Forty rooms were more or less damaged by fire and water. It is estimated that £10,000 will cover the loss. No national property was destroyed, the damage being confined to china, pictures and family relies belonging to the inmates. WOLSEY'S GIFT TO HENRY VIII,

WOLSEY'S GIFT TO HENRY VIII,

Hampton Court Palace is thirteen miles diztent from London by rail, or twenty four by the Thomes. It is very near the river, seen from which it presents a magnificent appearance, looking like quite a village, as it covers an area of nearly ten acres. Every one knows the history of Hampton Court; how it was built by Cardinal Wolsey in the flood tide of his greatness, and how he presented it to Henry VIII, doubtless as a peace offering sgainst the fall which was so surely coming to him. Forfall which was so surely coming to him. Formerly its most important treasure was the colmerly its most important treasure was the collection of the original cartoons by Raphael of his freeces in the Vatican, but these are now in the South Kensington Museum. The palace still contains a gallery of a thousand or more paintings, some of which are valuable, but the most not highly considered. Hampton court was occupied as a residence by English sovereigns until George II.'s time. Since then it has been a slow place, with apartments where live such of the decayed English gentry and nobility as are permitted by the Queen out of respect for their services or those of their ancestry, or for their blood or those of their ancestry, or for their and their poverty combined. A portion palace was burned about four years ago, including a number of private apartments occupied by the royal pensioners.

Disraeli's Opinion of Gladstone,

BERLIN, Nov. 6.-The publisher Cotta, of Stuttgart, will soon issue the memoirs of Count Vitzthum while Saxon Minister of London. It contains much of the unrevealed history of the period between 1853 and 1859. It records that perion between 1995 and 1998. It records that in the course of a conversation at a dinner Disraeli said: "Gladstone, Bright and myself are the three most energetic men in parliament. Gladstone's energy is invincible."

The Best Combination.

The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

A Donble Purpose. The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, is used both internally and externally, for acher, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, deafners and diseases of

an inflammatory nature. A Common Expression. "I was troubled with liver complaint for three

years, tried many remedies but never found any that has done me so much good as Eurdock Blood Bitters." James Higgins, East Templeton, P.Q. WANTED LADIES to know that the Remedial Compound will cure all female complaints. One trial will charm and excite your enthusiasm. Had from druggists. Address: Re-

5620 tf

16th—Sch G Walter Scott, Harrington, for Boston, Sch Reporter, Glichrist, for New York, Sch Lillie G, Granville, for Rockland. medial Compound Co., Stanstead, P. Que-,

What Physicians May of Dr. Cramb's Inhaler.

(From a "Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons." I consider the Crumb's Pocket Inhaler the most perfect and complete Inhaling Apparatus invented, and charged with the Czonized Ichalent, the best treatment for any stage of Catarrh that can be given. B. DUKE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

(From a Physician in New Y: rk State) W. R. CRUMB, M.D.: FAST AURORA, N.Y. SIR--Your Pocket Inbaler has now been employed by patients under my observation for many months, and in every instance the result has been satisfactory. Courteously yours, DR. J W. STONE

(St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City.) My DEAR DOCIOR-Received your Pocket Inhalers sent me on trial. Have used them in my hospi al and in private practice. After a fair trial, I have no hesitation in regarding it as an important means for the relief and cure of Catarrh. Yours, etc., O. S. PAINE, Surgeon in charge.

(New York Physician and Fharmacist) Of the several Pocket Inhalers that have been brought to our notice, we have seen none that seemed to passess so completely every requisite as to portability, compactness, and ability to carry out the perfect inhalation of medicated vapors, as the one invented by Dr. Crumb."

There Is Nothing Like It. There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Cil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore threat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds,

when internally and externally used. A Good investment. "I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I determined to give Eurdock Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four bottles, I can say i

ANOTHER PROOF.

Beausejour, Manitoba.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S. I beg leave to certify that I have used "Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" with great satisfaction, and in cases where Cod

The Right Way.

The only preper way to cure a cough is to loosen he tough mucous of phlegm that elogs the brenchial pipes. This is why Bagys rd's Pectoral Balsam is the most successful remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung troub'es.

Births.

On the 10th inst., at Jamaica, Long Island, New Yerk, the wife of 3. John Scovi', of a son.

Marriages.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of Charles Dixon, 59 St. David's street, by Rov. J. T. Parsons, Stanley Dixon to Sarah Coakley, all of this city.
On the 3rd lust, at silssyille by Rev. T. O DeWitt,
J. W. Graham, to Gerenia a. DeWitt, all of Blissyille, On the 17th inst., at the house of the bride's fath. Commons, St. Andrews.
On the 2nd inst, at Denver, by the Rev. E. P. Wells, Rolland Soutledge, to Katle J. McLean, eldest daughter of John W. McLean formerly of St. John.

Deaths. On the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Charles N. Hay, aged 46 years, son of the late william Hay, Norton, K. C. On the 14th inst., at Eastport, Maine, Elizabeth widow of the late Capt. George Gorham, in the 73rd year of her age. On the 14th inst., at Eastport, Maine, Elizabeth widow of the late Capt. George Gorham, in the 73rd year of her age.

On the 17th inst, Henry, youngest child of C. S. and Bersle Mellck, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On the 17th inat, at Quebec, John Edward Boyd, C. E., in the 53rd year of his age.

On the 19th inst., in this are.

On the 19th inst., at Handford Brook, St. John County, of spinal meningesis, Ethel Roberts, aged 8 years, 8 months and 13 days, second daughter of Robert and Lizzie McFee.

Suddenly, on the 5th ult., at Shanghai, Chins, Marjorie, second daughter of Thos. R. Wheelock, aged 4 years and 4 months.

On the 18th inst., at Moncton, Abner Jones, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 18th inst., at Moncton, James McClafferty, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mour their loss.

On the 10th inst., at Forres, Moravshire, Scotland. hildren to mour their loss.
On the 10th inst., at Forres, Morayshire, Scotland. On the 10th inst, as Forres, moraysume, scommun, Johanna Cruikshank, aged 77 years, eldest sister of Bobert Cruikshank and Mrs James Adam, of this City.
On the 20th lost, at 18½ Western avenue, Cambridgeport, Mass, Lizze Donnell, beloved wife of John D. Tupper, aged 32 years.

Ship News.

Fort of St. John. ARRIVED.

Nov 16—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.
Sch John S Case, Fanikingham, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch kben Fisher, Reynolds, from Boston, D J Seely, bal. Sch May Bell, Colwell, from Thomaston, Elkin & Hatfield, bal.

Nov 17—Sch Roy, Lister, from Boston, Elsin and
Hatfield, gen cargo.

Sch Sunbeam, spragg, from Rockland, T S Adams, Ech Ariel, Dickson, from Boston, J M Taylor, bal Sch Sarah Hunter, Mowry, from New York, W (Purves, coal.
Sch mea Foam, Nichols, from Thomaston, R C Elkin, al Sch Silver Spray, Lindsay, from Machias, D J Seely, al. Nov 18—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass
Sch Theresa, Glass, from Waterville for New York -in for harbor.
Nov 19—Sch Busiris, Morris, from New York, Nov 19—Sch Busiris, Morris, from New York, D J Seely, bai.

Sch Kaully G White, Patterson, from New York, F Tutts and Co, bai, Sch Flora B, Bently, from Parraboro to St George; in for harbor, Sch Jessie D, Hatfield, from Canning to Boston; in for harbor. Sch Jessie D, Hatfield, from Canning to Boston; in for harbor.

Sch Sarah F, Fitzgerald, from Port Williams to Boston; in for harbor

Sch Twilight, Newcomb, from Parrsboro to St George; in for harber

Sch Flora McLeod, Goff, from Harvey to Eastport; in for harbor.

Nov 20—Sch Lida J Lewis, Townsend, from Wind Sor to Naw York—in for harbor. sor to New York—in for harbor.
Sch J L Cotter, Comeau, from New York, Scammell Bros, oil.
Sch Adeline, Starkey, from New York, B.C. Elkin, Sch Gem, Fowler, from New York, N C Scott, gen orgo.

Coastwise—Sch John E Denuis, Foster, from Grand Manan.

Nov 22—Sch S G Gilmam, Alley, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Carrie B, Williams, from Providence, J F
Wasson, bal.
Sch A G Blair, Butler, from Rockland, V S White,

Sch Annie V Bergen, Odell, from Newburyport, Scamme l Bros, bal.
Sch E H Foster, Stewart, from Fall River, W J ach E M Sawyer, Watts, from Jonesport, Scammell Sch Holmes, Branscomb, from New York, N C Scott, oil.
Sch Mary George, Wilson, from Providence, R.C. Elkin, bal
Sch Alaska, Clark, from Machias, D J Seely bal.
Sch Howard Holder, Farnsworth, from Providence,
B C Elkin, bal.
Sch Osprey, conley, from Machias, D J Seely, bal.
Sch Acara, Doyle, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros

Sch Thrasher, Whelpley, for New York.
Sch Aurora Borealis, Gayton.
17th—Stmr State of Maire, Hilyard, for Boston.
Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan
la Rashort.

Sum Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manvia Eastport.

£ ch Glad Tidings, Giaspy, for Belfast.

£ ch Acacla, Grady, for Medit rd,

£ ch Acacla, Grady, for Medit rd,

£ ch Gelile Bruce, Semerville, for New York.

£ ch Glen, Jones, for New York.

£ ch Glon, Jones, for New York.

£ ch Choo, Martis, for New York.

£ ch Glon, Martis, for New York.

£ ch Choo, Martis, for New York.

£ ch Frank W. Watson, for Nockland.

£ ch Henry, Fau kingham, for New York. Sch Henry, Fau kingham, for New York. Sch Geo A Pierce, Sherman, for Boston. Sch Mower Purdy, for New York. Sch Abbie Ingalis. Kelly, for New York. Sch Olivia, Williams, for Providence. Sch Lille Reil Exp. for Secretary Sch Lillie Bell. Erb. for Soston.
Sch Luliot, Warson, for Camden
Sch C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, for Boston.
22nd—Str State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston,
Sch Lynx, Finley, for New York.
Sch Mary George, Wilson, for Boston.
Sch Erie. Theall, for New York.
Sch Rondo, McIntyre, for New York.
Sch Eben Fisher, Reynolds, for New York.
Sch Annie Gale, Gale, from Rockland.
Sch Frank L P, Lawson, for Portsmouth, fo. Sch Lillie Bell. Erb for 80

Canadian Ports.

ABBIVED. At Little Glace Bay, 14th inst, bark David Taylor, rown, from Gaiway.

At Quaco, 16th inst, sch James Rourke, Goff, from Boston.
At Quaco, 19th irst, sch Bangola, Tufts, bence.
At Halifax, 19th inst, sch Gracie M Parker. Newcombe, from Cardigan, P E I, for Baltimore, and
cleared same date.
Act Moncton, 18th inst, schs Comet, Tupper, from
Cornwalds; Enterprise, Oglivie, from Joggins.
At Charlottetown, 17th inst, bark Lucy Pope, McDonald, from Liverpool; brig Edith, McRae, from
Plymouth, E.
At Moncton, 20th inst, sch Alright, Peck, from
Hopeweil, Cape. CLEARED.

At Musquash, 16th iast, sch Amaranth, McNulty, or Boston.
At Quaco, 16th inst, sch Anna Currier, Welsh, for Rockland; sch Marysville, Glaspy. for Rockport
At Musquash, 16th inst, sch Amaranth, McNulty. was the best investment I ever made. Jean Claney, for Boston; At Moncton 16:h, inst, sch Amaranth, McNully.

At Moncton 16:h, inst, schs Crown, Prince, Cole, for Boston; Laurel, Wood, for Joggins; Unexpected, Parker, for Canada Creek; A Elliott, Oglivie, for Harborvil'e. Harborvil'e.

At Quaco. 19th inst, schs Rangola, Tuits, for this port; Crestline, Ambrore, for Vineyard Haven fo. At Dorches er, 19th inst, sch C U Chandler, Euck, for Boston.

From Moncton, 16th inst, tug Sir John, Purdy, for

British Ports

ABBIVET. At Liverpool, 14th inst, bark Fred, Jensen, from At Queenstown, 14th inst, bark Hypatia, Thomas-ien, from Parrsboro, and proceeded to Bristol At Bristol, 15th inst, bark Hypatia, Thommason, com Parrsboro At Calcutta, 24th ult, bark Walter D Wallett, Tyrell, from Melbourne. om Parraboro At Queenstown, 14th inst, bark Bjukan, Peterson, At Mersey, 14th inst, bark Harmonic, from Baie' Verte; Saturn, Olsen, from Chatham, At Londonderry, 17th inst, bark Roycroft, Wishart, At Falmouth, 18th inst, bark Celia, Draw, from At Belfast, 15th inst, bark Minnehaha, Boggs, from at Glasson Dock, 13th inst, bark Olga, Thiis, from At Liverpool, 14th inst, bark Kong Sverre, Larsen, At Liverpool, 14th inst, bark Kong Sverre, Larsen, from Canada.

At *!nmouth, 15th inst, bark Chignecto, Lecain, supposed, from Rowen for New York.

At Sharpness, 13th inst, ship Cumberland, McNell, from New York (not as reported).

At Drogheda, 15th inst, brig Livonis, Rossance, in the contraction of the contraction. from Chatnam.
At Portland, 15th inst, bark Harriet Hickman,

Dernier, from Dunkirk.
At Sarrow, 14th inst, bark Gunhild, Anderson, from At Barrow, 14th inst, bark Gunhild, Anderson, from Dalhousle
At Liverpool, 16th inst, bark Orden, Wilson, from Newcastle (act Mobile); 17th bark Alexandra, Christophersen, from Parrsboro.
At Sydney, NWB, prior to 16th inst, ship Earl Granville, Copp, from Port Gamble.
At Deal, 17th inst, ship Bedford, Mahon, from Rotterdam for New York; bark Scammell Brothers, Morris, from Stettle for do, and both anchored.
At Pert Natal, 15th u't, bark Edward Seymour, Hughes, from New York. Dahhousle
At Liverpool, 16th inst, bark Ornen; Wilson, from
Newcastle (not Mobile); 17th bark Alexandra, Christophersen, from Parrsboro,
At Bydney, NWB, prior to 16th inst, ship Earl
Granville, Copp, from Port Gamble,
At Deal, 17th inst, ship Bedford, Wahon, from
Rotterdam for New York; bark Scammell Brothers,
Morris, from Stettla for do, and both anchored.
At Port Natal, 15th uit, bark Edward Seymour,
Hughes, from New York
At Penarth, 17th inst, bark Professor Linter,
Bjonnes, hence,
At Liverpool, 17th inst, bark Titania, Christofferson, from Parrsboro.
At Queenstown, 18th i-st, bark Magnum, Naess,
hence,
At Dublin, 17th inst, bark Rjukan, Petersen,
hence,
At Barbados 1st inst, brig Herbert, Towes from
At Barbados 1st inst, brig Herbert, Towes from
At Barbados 1st inst, brig Herbert, Towes from hence.
At Sarbados, 1st inst, brig Herbert, Towes, from Sackville, NB.
At London, 17th inst, bark Roycroft, Wishart,

At Liverpool, 22au inst, bark Carniola, Smith, from Cebu via St. Helena.
At Westport, 17th inst, bark Earl Granville, Storm.
from San Francisco. At Glasgow, 19.h inst, bark Alma, Johannsen, from

At London, 13th inst, bark Crusader, Scott, for New York.
At London, 18th inst, bark Flashlight, Dexter, for Rio Janeiro.

From Liverpool, 12th inst, ship Eurydice, Leary, for this port; bark Konoma, Thompson, for Savannah.

From Bombay, 22nd ult, ship King Cenric, Calder, for Liverpool,

From Newport, 13th, inst, ship Rossignol, Robbins, for Rio Janeiro From Bernuda, 28th ult, brig Kathleen, Cook, rom Philadelphia for Barbados.

From Liverpool, 15th iast, bark Neophyte, Cook, for Mobile From Selfast, 18th inst, bark Harry Balley, Hoar, for Sydney, CB.
From Salmouth, 16th inst, ship Alexander Yeats, for London. for London.

From Larne, 14th inst, bark Luxor, McLeod, for New York.

From Penarth, 16th inst, bark Minnie C Elkin, Kutter, for Bahla.

From Giasgow, 16th inst, bark Eliza S Milligan, Eaton, for Demerara.

From Queenstown, 16th inst, bark Fjukan, Petersen, for Dublin. From Liverpool, 17th inst, ship Eurydics, Leary, for is port. From Port Natal, 15th ult, bark Hector, Newcombe for Ca cutta for Ca cutta From Mauritius, 23rd ut. ship Colchester, Dartt, from New York for Shanghai.

From Liverpool, 18th lust, bark Boroms, Tox, for Charleston. Jharleston.

From London, 18th inst, bark Flashlight, Dexter, or Rio Janeiro.

From Cardiff, 15th inst, ship Lizzie Burrill, Johnson, or Rio Janeiro.
From Liverpool, 22nd inst, bark Kelverdale, Donnald, for New York.
From Gibralfar 12th inst, brig Dreadnought, Davies, from 8t Johns, Nfid.

From Penarth, 18th inst, bark Sylvan, O'Neill, for

Foreign Ports. ABBIVAD.

At New York, 13th inst., brigt C C Van Horn, Merrlam, from Windsor; sche Unexpected, Marshall, from
Cornwa'lis; Garland, Libby, from Grand River; John
8 Moultor, Sawyer, from Shulee; Magnet, Fletcher;
Frank & Willie Erown, and Orioe, Secord, hence;
14th sch S B Bickmore, Hall, hence.
At Boston, 15th inst., schs C R S, Marsten, from
Win 'sor; Sucie Prescott, Glass, hence
At Rouen, 11th inst, bark Robt S Besnard, Andrews,
from & ew York (not previously).
At Galveston, 14th inst, bark Vivid, Roberts, from
Pernambuco Pernambuco At Pert Eads, 14th inst, ship Equator, Cresby, from Greenock. At San Francisco, 13th inst, ship Great Breton, At San Francisco, 13th inst, ship Great Breton, Young, from Sydney,
At Fortress Monros, 10th inst, bark C W Jones,
Crosby, from Lobos de afuera.
At Pernambuco, 22d uit, barktn Merritt, Shamper,
from Euenos Ayres for Earbados; 23d, brig Plover,
Cross ey, from Rio Janetro.
At Marseilles, 11th inst, bark Hippolyte B, Lescot,
from Chatham from Chatham At Astoria, O, 10th inst, ship Sarmatian, Kcenig, from Shanghai for Portland; bark Astoria, Maignard, from Melbourne

At Tampico, 13th inst, brig Woodcock, Miles (late
Williams), from Aspinwall (and salied 24th for Williams), from Aspinwall (and salied 24th for Chester, Pat., At San Francisco, 14th inst, ship Portla, Jones, from Sydney, Na W. At Philadelphia, 15th inst, ship Vancouver, Porter, from Liverpool. At Antwerp, 13th inst, bark Itania, Albrethsen, rom Chatham.
At Fall River, 18th inst, sch Alba, McKay, hence.
At Balia, 18th ult, bark Olive Mount, Copp, from

At Buenos Ayres, 15th u't, bark Veritas, McCully, rom Montreal; 16th, bark John Black, Stevens, from Pensacola.
At Rio Janeiro, 22nd ult, ahip Prince Frederick At Rio Janeiro, 22nd ult, ship Prince Frederick Linskall, from Newport, E.

At Boothbay, 13th inst sens C B Eaton and Aurora, from Parrsboro for New York; Een Bolt, from St Andrews for Boston; Sarah Hunter, Mowry, from New York for this port; Annie W Akers, McIntyre, hence for Providence; Prussian General, Haley, from do for Boston; G H Day, from Parrsboro for Boston; Elack Bird, Keefe, hence for Boston; Valetta, Hunt; Otter, Ludiow, and Ayr, hence for New York.

At Naples, Sth inst, sch Tickler, Hammell, from Arichat.

Arichat.

At Yokohama, 15th inst, ship Sultan, Armstrong, from New York.

At Bordeaux, 13th inst, bark Star of India, Michel sen, from Pai'adelphia for St Loubes

At Vineyard Haven, 16th inst, seh Avon, McBurnie, from New York for Windsor.

At Philadelphia, 17th inst, seh Vrais, Smith, from Dorchester. Dorchester.
At Buenos Ayres, 27th u't, bark Canning, Matthews, from Brunswick for Rosatro.
At Boston, 17th inst. bark Brazil, Davidson, from St Johns, PR; schs P Blake, Authony, from Thorne's Cove; Knight Templar, Downie, from Alberton, PRI. At Rio Janeiro, 14th inst, bark Tuck Sing, Ryder, from New York, At Rouen, 12th inst, bark James & Harway, McPhail, from New York, At Fume, 17th inst, ship General McLellan, Delap, from Philadelphia.

At Flume, 17th inst, ship General medicinal, Bolley, from Philadelphia.

At Paulliac, 18th inst, bark Vinland, Clementsen, from Chaiham for Bombay.

At New York, 17th inst, brigt Argyll, from Dublin; sch Laura, Quinlan, hence; bark Unanima, Goff, from Limerick; bark Scotland, Munro, from Antwerp.

At Philadelphia, 17th inst, bark Hugh Cann, Bent, from Rotterdam. At Philadelphia, 17th inst, bark Hugh Cand, Bent, from kotterdam.

At Carthagena, 12th inst, bark Young Eagle, Jones, frem Parisboro via Oran

At Edgartown, 17th inst, brig Sarah Wallace, Holder, from New York for this port; sch Dolphin, Munro, from New York for St Stephen

At Bordeaux, 16th inst, bark Vinland, Clementsen, from Chatham, NB.

At Havre, 16th inst, bark I W Oliver, Coggswell, from New York.

At Buenos Ayres, 14th inst, bark Oneata, McLeod, from Quebec. from Quebec.

At Cotte, 16th inst, bark Colombo, Wyman, from New York New York
At Port Eads, 18th inst, ship Joseph, Nichols, from
Liverpool, and Cashmere, sutherland, from Rio Ja-At Fali River, 17th inst, sch Karslie, Delong, from

Quaco
At Philadelphia, 18th inst, bark Crown Jewel,
Grafton, from Carbonera (spain); schs Vraie, Smith,
from Dorchester, and Iona, Eaton, from Harvey,
At New York, 18th inst, bark Ecuador, flughes,
from Cape Caton (Spain); sch Gladys, flarding, from
Wallace Wallace.

At Portland, 15th inst, sebs Riverside, Eutt, hence for Boston; Valetta, Hunt, hence for New York; Annie W Akers, Macintyre, hence for New York; Lottle B, Scott, hence for Providence; Wallula, hence for these Lottle B. Scott, hence for Providence; Wallula, hence for Soston

At Vineyard Haven, 17th inst, brigt Lily, Dill, from New York for Windsor; schs Jennie Glbs.n, Peatwan, and Annie Harper, Durwin, hence for New York; J P. Blake, Durant, from Cornwalits for do; Searsville, Meservey, from Parreboro for do; Ga'ena, Parks, from Windsor for do; Carrie Bell, Seavey, hence for Philadelphia; M a Nutter, Pa'mer, hence for New York, At New York, 18th inst, bark Cuba, Davidson, from Windsor; James R Talbot, hence; brig Foston Marine, Porter, from Rio Grande do Sul.

At Portsmouth, 19th inst, sch Ayr, Stevens, hence for New York; Edmund, Campbell, from New York for Amberst.

or a miers). At Yckohama, 21st, bark Annie Stafford, Peck, from New York.

At Delaware Breakwater, 20th inst. bark Lucile,
Williams, from Pernambuco, and ordered to Fhila-Williams, from Pernambuco, and ordered to Philadelphia.

At San Francisco. 19th inst, *hips Harry Morse, Murphy, from Cardiff; Fingal, Pailey, from Liverpool; Tailisman, Vesey, from Antwerp

At Norfolk, 19th inst, bark Queen of the Feet, Swayne, from Cape Town.

At Port Fads, 19th hist, ship Kinburd, Toaker, from Barbados; ship Charles, Perry, from Greenock.

At Portland, 19th inst, sch Evangeline, McLean, from Tusker for Boston; E Chambers, Rottendorf, hence for New York.

At Dutch Island Harbar, 17th inst, ach Avis, McLean, hence for New York; Arizons, Lohnes, from Charlettetown, PEI, for do.

At Boothbay, 13th inst, schs J W Raymond, from Charlettetown, PEI, for do.

At Boothbay, 13th inst, schs J W Raymond, from Westport for Portland; Wm F Green, Crockett, hence Westport for Portland; Wm F Green, Crockett, hence for New York.

At Itolio, Sept 21s, bark Jennie Parker, Veale, from Shanghai.

At Vineyard Haven, 18th inst, brig Swiftsure, Annis, from Gonaives for Boson; sch Nettie B Dobbin, Rumery, hence for New York

At Bahia Bianca, 20th inst, bark Investigator, Rouse, from Portland, Me.

From Tacova, 11th inst, bark Quickstep, Jacobsen, for San Francisco
From Herald whitestone Telegraph Station, 19th port and Ocean Home, Carleton, from do for Pe'otas

From Tacova, 11th inst, bark Quickstep, Jacobsen, for San Francisco
From Herald whitestone Telegraph Station, 19th port and Ocean Home, Carleton, from do for Pe'otas

JER'H HARRISON
Nov28

St Domingo City Nov1 Standard.

St Domingo City Nov1 Standard.

At New York, 18th inst, barks Lady of the Lake Mosher, for Exmouth; Latona, Wasson, for Rouen; schs Daphne, Munroe, for St Stephen; Busiris, Mor-Euenos Ayres At Savannah, 15th inst, bark Valona, Andrews, for At Savannah, 15th inst, batk Valona, Andrews, for Liverpool.

At Boston, 17th inst, schs Eldora, Creaser, for Charlottetown, PEI; & Walsh, Anderson, for Bear River; G.zelle, Warner, for Port Gilbert.

At New York, 17th inst, bark Marquis of Lorno, Vickery, for London; schs Unexpected, Berteaux, for Port Williams; Benj T Biggs, Haier, for Ipsw., 1.

At Boston, 18th inst, schs Minnesots, Lynch, for this port; Clara, Stewart, for Rockport; Myositis, Ross, for Mahche Bay; Ulm., 4. Haley, for Moncton; 19th, sch P Blake, Anthony, for Thorne's Coye, NS.

At Brunswick, Ga, 18th inst, bark Lleanor, Mockler, for Montevideo.

previous; 14th, prig saran wanace, from New York for this port.

From Ceite, 9th inst, bark St Patrick, Newell, for New York.

From Vineyard Haven. 13th inst, schs Gladys, flaring, from Cornwallis for New York.

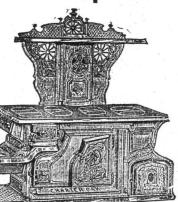
At Antwerp, 9th inst, bark Willie, Wood, for Bio Janeiro; 13th, ship Habitant, Potter, for new York.

From Bahia Bianca, 8th ult, barks Piskatequa, Esdale, and Virginia L Stafford, Phillips, for Barbados. dos, From Rio Janeiro, 14th ult, ship Cashmere, Suther-From Rio Janeiro, 14th ult, ship Cashmere, Sutherland, for New Orleans.
From St John's, PR, 80th ult, bark Brazil, Davidson, for Boston.
From San Francisco, 13th inst, ships Bothwell, for Liverpool, and abbie 8 Bart, for St Nazaire.
From New York, 15th inst, bark Latona, Wasson, for Rouen, and anchored in Hart Island Boads; sch Busnis, Moris, for this port; bark Lady of the Lake, for Exmouth, E.
From Mobile, 14th inst, ship Equator, for New Orleanss From Mobile, 14th inst, ship Equator, for New Orleanss
From Montevideo, 18th uit, bark Arlington, Seely, for New York.
From Dutch Island Harbor, 14th inst. sch. Gladys, Harding, from Wailace, NS, for New York.
From Buenos Ayres, 12th uit, barks Christine, for Pensacola; 18th, M and E cann, Durkee, for Portland; Mary K. Campbell, for Barbados; 16th, Alexander Keith, for Tybee.
From Rio Janeiro, 22nd uit, ship Aslana, Gray, for Port sads.

Savaunah.

In port at Callao, 31st ult, bark Flora Thompson, from Caleta; Olivia, for Europe, arrived 22nd in

MOST WONDERFUL



Why? Because it has the largest flues of any Cooking stove in the market, hence will draw where many other stoves fail.

It has the heaviest castings, hence will prove more dorable than ordinary stoves.

It is made in a greater variety of sizes and ways than any other, and the larger sizes have larger ovens and more cooking surface than any other stoye in the market.

But above all because every CHARTER OAK STOVE or RANGE has the WONDERFUL WIRE GAUZ & DOOR, which is the greatest improvement ever invented in connection with a cook stove A full line of Charter Oak Cook Stoves and Ranges

EMERSON & FISHER, 75 AND 79 PRINCE WM. STREET.

E. COGSWELL & CO., Sackville, N. B., Sole Manufacturers

for the Dominion of Canada. From Key West, Fla, 18th inst, sch Mary Jane, Roberts, for Nassau.

Brom Edgartown, 16th inst, sch Daphne, Munrqe, for St Stephen
From Scurabaya, 9th inst, Armenia, Morse, for

From Scuraosys, Schings, Armenia, Morse, Icr Probolingo
From New York, 19th inst, brig C C Vanhern, Mer-riam, for Hantsport; seh Saral, Day, for this port; barks Marquis of Lorae, for London; Bristol, for Perth, Amhov.

New Short Cut Clear Pork, mboy. From Marseilles, 16th inst, brig Aquatic, Halcrow, From Marseilles, 16th inst, brig Aquaic, Hacrow, for Buence Ayres.

From Rio Grande do Sul, 17th ult, brig Pearl, Philips, 1 or Liverpool.

From Aspinwall, 7th inst, brig Arthur, Gardner, for Tampico.
From Tacora, 11th inst, bark Quickstep, Jacobsen,

St Domingo City, Nov 1—Signalled, brig The Charley, Simmons, from New York, to anchor about afternoon of 1st.

In port at Montevideo, Sthuit, barks Arlington, Seely, for the United States; H W Palmer, Boyd, from Buenos Ayres, arrived 11th, for New York.

In port at Bahla, 9th inst, bark Emma G Scammeil, Kierstesad, Ioading for New York.

In port at Demarara, 29th uit, bark Kate Sancton, McPherson, unc.
Below Philadelphia, 14th inst, ship Vancouver, from Liverpool.

Passed Dover. 14th inst, bark Supreme, Lewis from Mobile for Grimsby. Fox Traps, Otter Traps, Passed Dover 14th inst, bark Supreme, Lewis from Mobile for Grimsby.

Passed Low Point, 16th inst, brigt Zulu, Homer, frem Halifax via Sydney for st Pierre.

Passed Hastings, 13th inst, bark Mary Fraser, Dexter, from Rotterdam for New York.

Passed Dover, 14th icst, ship Theodore H Rand, Morris, from Dantiz for New York; bark Linden, Crowe, from Rotterdam for do.

Passed Tuskar 15th inst, ship County of Yarmouth, Scott, from Liverpool for New York. Crowe, from Botterdam for do.

Passed Tuskar 15th Inst, ship County of Yarmouth, Scott, from Liverpool for New York.

Passed Little Gull, 18th Inst, p m, ship New City, Bray, from New York for Bombay; bark Bertha Anderson, Thompson, from do for Montevideo.

Off Cape Chatto Lith Inst, a loaded black bark inward bound, surp feet the Lady Dufferin, Scott, from Manila for Mo.t. cal

Passed Low Point 17th Inst, stmr Bratsberg, Nellson, from Montreal f.r. Sydney; topsail sch Grace, Truecott, from Sydney for St Johns.

In port at Hong Kong, 12th Lit, ship Revolving Light, Durkes. for New York; barks John Trahey, Ryan, and Wildwood, Sawer, Luc.

In port at Shanghai, 6th Lit, ships Albania, Brownell, and Bertle B gelow, Walley, desination unknown; Naupackus, Saunders, for Hong Kong, to load Havre; barks statte ma, Graham, and You Moltke, Cox, Linc.

Passed Low Point. 9th Inst, stmr Canonbury, Landers, Cox, Linc.

for Manche Bay; Unander Scove, Nr. sch P Blake, Anthony, for Thorne's Cove, Nr. at Brunswick, Ga, 18th inst, bark Briscol, Lawrence, for Montevideo.

At New York, 18th inst, bark Briscol, Lawrence, for Porth Amboy; brig C C Van Horn, Merriam, for Hentsport, At Boston, 19th inst, echs Fiorence Christine, At Boston, 19th inst, echs Fiorence Christine, Chute, and Muriel, Frinton, for Bear River; 2nd, sakes, Exington, Walters, for Sand River, NS; Alaska, Bishop, for Monteon.

At New York, 19th inst, echs Frank L, Cleveland, and Sarah Day, for this port.

At Apalachicole, 19th thinst, brig Caledonia, Hcff.

Balledo, Cook, Holder, stor this port, and anchored in Hart Island roads; ech Avon, McEurnie, for Hautsport.

From New York, 18th inst, brig Sarah Wallace, From Boston, 15th iest, ethip McDougall, for Buenos Ayres

for Montevideo.

Balledo, The Monter of Walters, for Monte for United States or Halifax, put in here today. She will have to be discharged. Passed Ludy 18th 18th, ship Rossignol, Robbits from New York and Rose E, from Columbia Valis for Boston, 15th iest, ethip McDougall, for Buenos Ayres

for Hart Island Boads, 18th inst, ship Few City, Bray, from New York for Bombay, together with all ve sels that were detailed there by NE gale of night, Durker, for New York; bark John Trahey, Ryan, unc.

Bark Brazil, Davidson, at Boston from St John's, Bark Brazil, Davidson, at Boston from S For sale low in lots.

Light, Durker, for New York; bark John Trahey, Rysn, unc.

Bark Brazil, Davidson, at Boston from St John's, Ps. Oct 20th, had been nine days North of Hatieras, stad strong N w winds to Georges Bank; thence to Care Cod strong catterly winds with heavy seas. Last Saturday night, off Highland Light, Cape Cod, the wind sudden y shitted to N W an blew a gale. The bark was blown 25 miles, but sustained no damage Pasted St Catherine's Point, 18th inst, ship Minnie Swift, Liswel', from Perth Amboy for London.

Passed Praw e Point, 18th inst, str Ulunda, Hill, from Halfax for London.

Passed Lizard, 18th inst, bark Tamors, Slocum, from Philadelphia for Great Yarmouth.

Shediac, Nov 19—Bark Europa, Storosland, which which cleared at this port on the 18th inst, has not yet sailed. Jet sailed.

In port at Rosairo, 1st ult, bark Siddartha, Arder.

COLONED DRESS GOODS; FLANNELS In port at Rosairo, 1st ult, bark Siddartha, Arderson, unc

Passed Dungeness, 1sth inst, ship Earl Burgess,
Ccffil, from New Yark for Antwerp.
Fassed Anjer, 7th ult, bark Emma Marr, Brewtter,
from Cardiff for Philippine.

Passed Isle of Wight, 1sth inst, bark Kedron,
Powers, from New York for Rotterdam; Buth Palmer,
Smith, from Newport News for Hamburg.
Passed I ow Point, C B. Sunday, stmr, Acadian,
McGrath, from Halifax for Sydney; passed on Saturday str Canonburg, Lancaster, from Sydney for
Savannah.

COLO-ED DRESS GOODS; FLAN
CRETONNES;
PUSHES;
WORSTED COATINGS;
COTCH SUITINGS;
CARDIGAN JACKETS;
CARDIGAN JACKETS;
SCOTCH CAPS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;

From Ro Jameiro, 22nd ult, ship Asiana, Gray, for Port sads.

From Antwerp, 12th inst, ship Habitant, Potter, 12th Romes; Gem., Daphne; Boward Holde; Carrie B. Adeince, E H Foster, and Rills Maud.

From Bolimes; Gem., Daphne; Boward Holde; Carrie B. Adeince, E H Foster, and Rills Maud.

From Boothbay, 18th inst, sches J L Cotter, and A. Syr; all for New York.

From Boothbay, 18th inst, sches J E Graham, A. Syr; all for New York.

From Ansterdam I'th inst, bark J E Graham, A. Syr; all for New York.

From Ansterdam I'th inst, bark J E Graham, Cochran, for New York.

From Ansterdam I'th inst, bark J E Graham, Corban, for New York.

From Ansterdam I'th inst, ship Charles S Whitney, Spleer, for New York.

From Ansterdam I'th inst, bark Brothers and Sisters, ford States, Order of States, Order, order of States, Order

Mink Traps, Rat Traps.

SULTANAS.

London Layers, " Valencia Layers,

W. F. HARRISON & CO. LIST OF NEW GOODS,

November 18th, 1886. W E turn into the Fall and Winter Season with a large and choice selection of all kinds of New Goods now in demand, and invite inspection and comparison of our stock.

DANIEL & BOYD. COSTUME DRESS GOODS:

FIFTEEN MONTHS

-FOR-

AN ARKANSAS IDYL.

[Suggested by newspaper accounts of a Sou-shern family feud, in which the adult males on either side were nearly exterminated—the feu being finally settled by intermarriage.] In a half decayed log cabin, on the shore

In a half decayed log cabin, on the shore of Apple Lake,
Dwelt a lank, ill-favored squatter by the name of Poker Jake,
(Which his real name was Likens), and he raised a moticy crew
Of tow-headed sons and daughters, as such fellows mostly do,
Without culture or good manners, and with no regard for law.

regard for law,
Trained to loafing, drinking, fighting, and to
fish and shoot and chaw.

Seven miles below Old Likens, by a marshy, muddy aloo, At the turning of the river, lived Old Simmon and his crew; And as between the fathers or the sons of either

gang, It would be very hard to say which most deserved to hang.

And yet, though they were ornery, it must be freely owned.

They were exceeding chivalric—surprisingly high-toned. Oue of them might abstract a horse, or reb the mail by night —
But just insinuate he lied—he'd slice you up

Now, old man Likens had a mule, a spike-tailed smoky gray, Which Ikey Simmons found at large, and claimed it as a stray,
And took it off and sold it, and pocketed the

Which filled the tribe of Poker Jake with anger and disgust.

Then Yancey Likens took his gun and sallied out alone,
And soon the tribs of Simmons had a funeral

Such summary proceedings in a rural neighborhood
Produce unpleasant feeling, and result in nothing good.
For Davis Simmons took his gun, and laid for

Poker Jake,

And shot him, catching catties, in a dugout on the lake. Then all the neighbors felt that this had gone too deep for fun,
And that a deadly quarrel had undoubtedly

begun. For Yancey Likens at the grave was heard to swear aloud, He'd lay for every Simmons and exterminate It was a rash expression, and could only be

By the fact that he was fiery, and uncommonly Likewise he was the coolest man, and hardes He had been known to hit a deer at five and forty rods.

The Simmons cabin faced the sloo, with just a path between.

And on the other side came down the forest, dense and green.

And just within the forest's edge, beside a Bycamore,
Did Yancey Likens take his stand, to watch
the cabin door,
And when he saw Old Simmons come meander-

ing round the sloo,
He took a rest across a log, and bored him
through and through! Old Simmons had a daughter-Martha Washington by name,
A round-limbed, blue-eyed, handsome jade, of
most decided game.
And she had loved this Yancey—but that was

over now— She took a shotgun from its hooks, and regis-She loaded up both barrels with the biggest kind of shot,
And went gunning after Yancey. Yancey, he got up and got.

He was as brave in single fight as any man

unhung, But could he harm the girl he loved, so brave, so fair and young? And so, although she prowled around, and hid beside the road,
And bushwhacked every cowpath that led to

his abode.

And though Ma'am Likens got a charge of bird shot in a place That caused her to repose at night by lying on And though old granny Simmons, picking chips beside her door, Got hit just where Ma'am Likens had been hit

the week before,
And though Andrew Jackson Likens got a
bullet in his thigh,
She could get no shot at Yancey. Yancey held
his hand too high.
Perhaps if Yancey chose to tell, he might explain just hew It happened no one shot at her in all this precious row.

But, anyway, she had her way, and played the Indian scout,
Until one afternoon, when strength and pluck were giving out, sought a quiet spot, and scraping leaves

into a heap,
But meaning still to keep awake, dropped calmly off to sleep,
And dreamed her love dream o'er again, and that 'twas early spring,

And Yancey Likens came to her, and brought
the wedding ring.

But when he strove to put it on, she saw it,

Expand, and slip above her hand, and rest upon her arm.

And then the ring began to shrink, until it

grew so tight, se sharp compression caused her pain, and woke her in a fright. And then she saw, with sudden fear, a pair of brawny fists, That most uncompromisingly imprisoned both

She fought like any mountain cat, and in her struggles swore She never had been so misused by any man

before. She wrenched herself as she had been an acrobat on show,
And shrieked, "You low-down, ornery pup,
how dar you squeeze me so!"

But still the iron grip remained, and o'er her shoulders fell The steady gaze of steel-gray eyes - the eyes she knew so well!

A laughing face looked down on hers, and all in vain she tried

free herself, and then and then she wilted down and cried. Ma'am Likens, with a water-gourd, went hobbling to the spring.
She was too old and lame to dance—too cussed

mad to sing.
She crooned and grumbled in her wrath, until she met her son,
A-galivanting down the path, with Martha
Washington! No matter how they compromised each ugly word and deed—
Young Yancey had the leading mind—and leading minds will lead.

They sent young Thomas Benton Likens off to bring a priest. Likewise, a keg of applejack—ten gallons at

the least.
The tribe of Simmons all came up—the Likenses were there,
The neighbors swore they ne'er before had seen a bride so fair

Young Yancey led the festive dance, with Martha at his side, Martha at his side,
While Montagues and Capulets pranced after
them with pride.
Ma'am Likens, primed with applejack, went
halting thro' a reel,
While granny Simmons in her chair, kept time
with toe and heel.

They smoked the fragrant cob of peace, they drank their toddy hot,

They swore an everlasting truce and sealed it on the spot,

By digging underneath a tree a narrow grave and deep,

And burying the tomahawk where Martha went to sleep. They smoked the fragrant cob of peace, they terrace in the world.

MARIAR.

On a fence by my dwelling a little tom cat Sang "Mariar, Mariar, Mariar," And I said to him, Thomas H., why do that,
Singing 'Riar, Mariar, Mariar?'
"Is it just feline nature, Thomas?" I cried,
"Or are you all hungry and vacant inside?"
With a switch of his body, the Thomas re-

"Mariar, Mariar, Mariar." He howled and he whined in a desolate way,
"Mariar, Mariar, Mariar,"
And all he appeared to be able to say
Was "Riar, Mariar, Mariar." He howled and he wailed this singular cry With a sob in his throat and a tear in his

eye,
And I started to see if a bootjack was nigh
"Mariar, Mariar, Mariar." And that was the last time the Thomas cat

orled, "Mariar, Mariar, Mariar," For he dropped from the fence to the ground,
where he died,
Singing "Riar, Mariar, Mariar."
I picked up a bootjack of seyen pounds

weight,
I aimed at his head and threw very straight,
And all that he said, though its strange to relate, Was "Riar, Mariar, Mariar."

-St. Louis Whip. KANDIKEW. Did ever you sail in a dream-cano

Did ever you sail in a dream-cance To the hency-comb reefs of Kandikew, The island built by acquatical bees Who carry their sweets down under the seas? The sands of the beach that shimmer and shine
Are powdered sugar white and fine;
While billows of syrup fall and rise
O'er candy pebbles of every size.

There's a perfume borne on every breeze From the fruit preserves on the orchard trees There are limpid jellies in every lake, And hills and mountains of frosted cake; There are children here who roam at will, Free to forage and eat their fill, But they lack one thing of bliss complete-

For they cannot endure the taste of sweet! So they sigh in vain for a sylvan shade With brooks and rivers of lemonade, And lakes of vinegar clear and strong, Where they'd fish for pickles the whole day

long And ships come sailing from happier climes With crab apples, cranberries, lemons, and limes. For these, I've heard, and '6is doubtless true, Are all they can eat in Kandikew.

THE APPOINTED WAY. Could I have chosen, dear, for you, You would have lifted eyes to where Shone sunny skies, serene and fair,

With not a cloud of angry hue
To vex the blue. Could I have chosen, dear, for you, Your tender feet would have been led In lands where thornless goes shed Their sweets, and clear streams wander

And soft winds blow. Pain with its sadly weary cry You had not known, nor beavy care,
Nor doubt's unrest, nor falsehood's snare;
Grief, with obedient, averted eye
Had passed you by.

But friendship's ever-blessed charms Had been your own, and all that gold Within its plenteous hands could hold: And love had wrapt you in his arms, Safe from all harms.

What foolish wisdom, dear, was mine!
From such reposeful heights afar
You saw the gleam of your own star;
What mattered wind, or shade or shine?
You knew the sign.

The stream must to its ocean run,
Beave feet must walk their fated path;
The acorn bides the tempest's wrath; From peaks that weaker wings must shup The eagle seeks the sun

A BABY'S PRAYER.

CARLOTTA PERRY.

She knelt with her neat hands folded,
Her fair little head bowed low,
While dead vines tapped on the window
And the air was thio with snow,
Without, earth dumb with winter;
Within, hearts dumb with care;
And up through the ledge allenge And up through the laden silence Rose softly the baby's prayer.

"Bless all whom I love, dear Father And help me to be good," she said, Then stirred up a sudden fancy, She lifted the shining head.
Did she catch on the frozen maple
Some hint of the April green,
Or the breath of the woodland blossoms
The drifts of the snow between?

"The beautiful trees" she whispered, "Where the orioles used to sing; They are tired of the cold, white winter; Oh, help them to grown in the spring,
And the flowers that I love to gather,
Lord bring them again in May;
The dear little violets, sleeping

Down deep in the ground today." Ah! earth may be chill with snow flakes,

And hearts may be cold with care, But wastes of a frozen silence Are crossed by the baay's prayer; And lips that were dumb with sorrow

In jubliant hope may sing; For when earth is wrapped in winter, In the heart of the Lord 'sis spring. THE RUINED STAIRCASE.

The rained staircase in the grey old castle! Echoes no longer to the tramp of the feet, Silence has gathered where the lord and yassal

In pomp and pageantry were wont to meet, The hall of barqueting is chill, forsaken, Silent and gloomy are the halls of song, Here nevermore shall bard or minstrel waken The strains of music for the festal throng.

The sunlight vanishes and storm and shadow Brood o'er the castle on the moated hill,
The bells are tolling o'er the distant meadow,
The dead—the [quiet dead—lie hushed and

The ancient staircase, in its ruined splendour Holds its own secrets - but with bated breath,
The winds still whisper with their voices tender Stories of triumph, sorrow, love and death,

SOMETIME. Ah, you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend, And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's workings

We could interpret all this doubt and strife, And for each mystery could find a key. But not today. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans like lities pure and white unfold,
We must not tear the close shut leaves apart,

Time will reveal the calyxes of gold And if, through patient toll, we reach the land, Where tired feet, with sandals loose may rest,
When wh shall know and clearly understand
I think that we shall say, "God knew best,"

MAY RILEY SMITH.

LITTLE CHIPS.

Nellie Grant-Sartoris will spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. Grant, in New York. Wm. Mahr, the handsomest man on the New York cotton exchange, made \$450,000 out of the recent boom in coffee. President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, sports fifty suity of clothes, London made.

A statue to the post Ovid will soon be un veiled at Kustendge, on the Black sea, where he died in exile. Two young ladies, students of the State college, Maine, have been suspended for haz-

The late August Brentano of New York began business in that city as a newsboy, with a capital of \$10 borrowed money. He died

King Menicck of Shoa enjoys himself by playing with penny balloons and blowing penny trumpets. Miss Walpole, 96 years of age, a relative of the great Horace, has now a free life lease of comfortable apartments at Hampton court

"John," observed Mrs. Gray, "I think we ought to get an aviary." "Well, I dont; there ain't nobody comes to see us that can play on Mrs. Mahala-Buett Lawrence of Warsaw,

N. Y., celebrated her 90th birthday recently and five of the guests were ladies aged 90, 89 Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's wife") the authoress, is a plump, pretty woman, and is making money. She is a bosom friend of Rose Cleveland.

A little girl in Cary, Me., aged 10 years, has a pet hen so tame and attached to its little mistress that it comes into the house daily and deposits an egg on the bed of its mis-

Eighteen thousand salmon are said to have been caught in Puget Sound at one haul of two seines; and a lot of fish got away, too, by the bursting of one of the seines.

A cat, not liking the new home at Green-field, N. S., to which she had been removed, took her six kittens and walked with them back to her home at Milton, a distance of 16 miles. Eleven old ladies held a tea party at Arcade, N. Y., recently, the youngest being 71 years of age, the average being 73 and 2 months, and the combined ages 805; three were over 80 years; all had been married, and nine were widows.

ished report of a New York benevolent society, seems paradoxical: "Notwithstanding the large amount paid for medicines and medical endance, very few deaths occurred during the year.

Emperor William saves envelopes by using a second time all envelopes of letters addressed to him.

Miss Kenealy, head nurse at the Orthopedic hospital, in Philadelphia, is the daughter of Dr. Kenealy, of lichborne fame. Theodore Titton's daughter, Florence, resides in Switzerland and his other daughter in Chicago. Mrs. Titton is in a Protestant conventin Newark.

The Washington Hatchet recalls a toast one given at a banquet in Pennsylvania: "Here's to Pennsylvania's three greatest statesmen— Berjamin Franklin of Massachusetts, Albert Gallatin of Switzerland, and Thaddeus Stevens

There are in the Sears public library, Sears, port, Me., 161 volums of the French Encyclopæiia edited by Diderot and D'Alembert-These books are said to be the only set to be found outside of Berlin. Good judges have pronounced them worth one thousand dollars. The London Telegraph states that 30 per cent. of the London children who attended school last year under the compulsory laws, went without having received any food. It is now proposed to furnish one meal a day to the poor children in the public schools.

Judge Twiggs of Augusta, Ga., boasted recently that he has defended forty three men charged with murder, and has cleared forty-one. It is apparent that Judge Twiggs, a this rate, will soon become the murderers' can-didate for the presidency of the United

Carlyle was very angry with Emerson for not believing in the devil, and, to convert him, took him amongst all the horrors of London, the gin shops, etc., and finally, to the house of commons, plying him at every turn with the question, "Do you believe in a devil non?"

A porcupine firh from tropical seas, owned by Audora S. Dodge, is on exhibition at the store of Davis, Woodman & Co., Ellsworth, Me. It is covered with spines or prickles capable of being erected by its inflating the body. The prickles are very hard and

Men working in a quarry at Elmira, N. Y. the other day, came upon an enormous petrifi-ed freg. The animal is two feet and eight inches long, and weighs about 100 pounds. It differs from the modern frog in having scales, a narrower head, and more tan proportionally

larger eyes.

Dr. D. H. Piatt, of Pictou, N. S., has a very intelligent parrot. One of its tricks is to strike a match and hold it for the doctor to light his pige. While practicing in the doctor's absence not long ago, the bird dropped a match on some loose paper on the floor, set the woodwork of a window ablaze, and the dwelling narrowly escaped destruction. narrowly escaped destruction

At a recent Copper Union meeting in New York, rousing cheers were given for "Henry George, the next president." George himself thinks that he is a man of destiny, and he may be. There are many millions of Americans who will see to it that his destiny is to be kept out of the work.

The New York Commercial Bu'letin estimates The New York Commercial Bu'letin estimates the loss by fire in the United States and Canada for October at \$12,000,000, which is 50 per cent. more than the average of October fire losses during the past ten or eleven years. This gives \$95,000,000 as the fire waste of the United States and Canada for ten months of

A woman who was passing along a street in Syracuse, dressed in mourning and gaily laughing with a male companion, was halted by an old man, who said: "You bypocrite! You advertish by control of the said o by your dress that you grieve. You show the world by your face that you grieve. You show the world by your face that you have no sorrow. You should be pointed out to the world as two-faced!" She had him arrested for his language, and the court discharged him as soon as arraigned.

In attempting to impeach the testimony of New York lawyer, began his address to the jury as follows: "Gentlemen, I think I can see that witness now—his mouth stretches across the wide desolation of his face, a fountain of falsehood and a sepulchre of rum."

tain of falsehood and a sepulchre of rum."

The Pacific railway reduces freight rates on tea four cents a pound. Last year Canadians consumed 18,000,000 pounds of tea. Four cents a pound on that quantity will be \$720,000. That will pay interest at four per cent. on \$18,000,000. The single item of tea alone pays three quarters of the interest on the money subsidy given to the Pacific Railway-Company. Company.

A burglar broke into a store in Springfield, Mass., the other night, and left a piece of one of his shoestrings on the window where he entered. W. E. Smith was arrested, a part of one of his shoestrings was gone, the remaining part corresponded with the piece found in the window, and so Smith is to be tried for the

And now arises a man who declares that Christopher Columbus was a pirate. Perhaps he was, and it is tolerably certain that he abducted some native Americans and carried them off to Europe. But we can afford to look at the matter calmly now, and nobody is complaining much about it.

Maryland employs 60,000 persons in putting up canned goods, an industry in which she now leads all the states of the union. She supplies 55,000,000 cans of oysters annually. In Harford county alone 24,000,000 cans of tomatoes, and 12,000,000 cans of corn are prepared for the market every year, and one firm in Frederick City puts up 2,500,000 cans of corn in a season.

Intercolonial Railway 1886. Summer Arrangement. 1886.

O^N and after Monday, June 114th, 1886, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sun-Trains will leave St. John.

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 10.15 p. m. trai Halifax, to Halifax,
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attacned to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, D. POTTINGER,

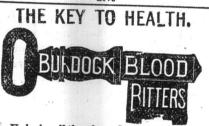
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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of PURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Drynes



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nesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION. On account of its proven merits, it is today r commended and prescribed by the best physicians in th

mended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will care entirely the worst form of Falling of the Uterus. Leucorrhæa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Uteration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will disolve and expel tumers from the uterus in an early stage of divelopment. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flattiency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating Headaches, Nervous Prostra-tion, General Debitity, Sleeplesness, Depression and Indigestion That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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nd deserve this remedy. Sample bag by mail 25c. in stamps Address THE REMEDIAL COMPOUND CO., STANSTEAD, P. Q, CANADA. SEND 10c, to THE GLOBE CARD CO., Derby Line Vt., U. 8., fer 50 Latest 1886 87 Satin Finish Cards, no 2 siike. Agents Wanted. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

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RHEUMATISM.

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MESSES. HANINGTON BEOS:

Early in February, 1885, while in St. John, N. B., I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an emiuent Physican and with great care was enabled to come home in about two weeds time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything we could to control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of limiments, including Minard's and Electric Oil, I then had good medical advice and treatment which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease turked in my system, and shifted from ene side to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being. For more than two mouths, I was unable to get to may recome or retire wathent assistance I chanced to see an advertisement of your "petaricise?" effecting wonding cures. I procured a package and when I received it my limbs were much swellen, may feet and ankness were purple, and so swellen that they were shapeless. After four doses of the Internal Medicine and three applications of the I iniment the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Rheumatism had completely gone, could walk about supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease since having passed through the autumn and winter to this date January 5th, 1886, with its climate changes. I can recommend your "Sciaticise," and hope that all who are effected with that most painful disease through the autumn with the most painful disease constitutes to know wore of the particulars, or doubting this statement given can write to Mrs. W. H. Moore, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully give them all information.

MRS. W. H. MOORE.

MRS. W. H MOORE, South Varmington, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotis,



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VOL.8

THE 1 It is not the voice Nor the rush of

Nor the rush of
Nor yet the tread of
That sounds acr
For low is the voic
The rain is far a
And soft is the tre
Whatever can it will tall you, for It is the noise of the That roars and Before the breath

Had melted the From the stubbly : Began the grand The thrashers cam A.whistling up I
And bright as the g
The prongs of th
The garrulous folks

Were never in su And the cows stare With mildly won There were lantern
And lights a-blin
And the drowsy ho
To feel the harne
It was bustle and h Around the wind It was whosing and With hitching to

Then rang the voice
To the crack of th
And the teams bega
And the pondero
And a rout of mingi Spread on the per A creek and a groat That deepened to It is chatter and grin
It is whistle and b
It is thud and thwac
With endless whiz

The men on the stac Loom through the They are black with You could not tel The sheaves with the Are caught by the And the teeth of the And shake the grant It trickles into the Each kernel defill And the straw street And the straw stree

Swelling in perfect

Matched to a stat A ræ in sung for the Is the noise of the All day in the gold Through luminou Its rythmical roar s The uplands and It sings of the great
Of the garner fille
And it mingles in it.
The music of light
It sings to the hope
To the hearts that
Eike the strong voic
That promise is a

UNDER S

By W. H. Under fire-In the n action, intoxicated comrades, the rattle of minnies, whir of bal the cheers of victors, and desperate helding spiteful revenge, and blood and carnage inne -under fire in the test of courage. Man because he is afraid to I remember in the public-in the thr around Cross Keys, Virginia in '62 our re son's old Thirty-first

infantry and some of ourate sharpshooters miscarriage the order ment, now decimated marching to 214 men. But we crawled up to on our bellies, raising again to load and adva we rose some comrade more. We neared th almost look down throats of those nine were belching grape very mouths. Five times had ou two, three, four, five fellows, one after and mental fisg, and fell, sl

three ordered to storm nine pieces, supporte

They had been picke shooters one after an West Virginia mount color bearer feil, snato raising with it,
The fifth had fallen, from Company C to rai Better let that thing Lleut. Cooper. 'Use k bayonet next rise,' Bill Cooper was a Per a man as crawled back nant of 114 that day. safe quarters and were the woods, he turned t What were you look line is there for Bill?'

'Lieutenant,' was the ing for a chance to run.
By heaven, so was I quondam man of valor: the regiment was looki Aye, aye, it takes l than to run away from But I did get a touch sorely after that, when the lines' in the 'secret' Never mind my bus gathered in. Enough t 180 miles inside the en tled me off to prison i being a spy. No matte

captured my full unifimatter that at my cour own officer who capture he are not take me as way no work for a sp No matter; I was f

sentence was read to me apy on the parade groun between the hours of 12 mg. Nov. 3, 1863,