ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 8, 1897.

NO. 49.

of tea is a certain stinguish products by observing the ves. There is a full virtues of the when that time famous

under our trade carefully tested t from the East. BLEND," and the most delicate

Grocers

SONS

ngerous, but all the crew were saved. ica was built at about 209 feet long, and is 22 feet f wned by Bennett

ove referred to in for Fleetwood, 10,353 feet ends, and ipped by W. Malrile at St. John the wned by J. Nelson nty. Mr. Smith's

NEWS.

opened Nov. 23rd. Attorney interested in the Watson, William Flewelking, Joshua Blair, John F. Armstrong, Peter Bent, James J. George F. Calkin. arging the grand e was only one them, but that of the most serifinition of muretly detailed the the charge against n for the grand upon his trial for jury upon such a lly, but he thought ral had properly ictment for the

ere then sworn and and jury, and about turned with a true Walsh for the crime

ts-Jury.

Croix Soap Man ch Ins. Co.-J. B et al-M. B. Dixon.

and Foreign Ins.

v. the City-H. H.

WEEKLY SUN.

EVERYONE

KNOWS

....OF THE

STANDARD

TRADE.

Geo. S. De Forest & Sons.

"Usquebaugh Cream' The Perfection of Scotch Whiskey. 8 Years Old, \$10 50 per case.

Extra Fine Old Irish Whiske 8 Years Old, a choice old Whiskey. \$11.00 per

R FRACTIONS.

the relations be-trained are so are threatened, as from the fact

When the cider was made there was disagreement as to the amount due ach. The matter was discussed by he town solons, but their answers did

not agree.

At that time a teachers' convention was in session at Hoosick Falls, not many miles away, and the matter was referred to them. There were about as many variations in the answers returned by the pedagogues as by the townspeople. And the matter is not settled yet. ownspeople. And the matter is not ettled yet.

Here is the problem:

The farmer took 88 1-2 bushels of ap
The farmer took 88 1-2 bushels of ap
The farmer took 88 1-2 bushels of ap-

The Sun has received from D. W. Smith a copy of the "Prince Edward March," for the planoforte, dedicated to the captain and officers of the steamship Prince Edward of the Dominion Atlantic railway steamship service. The title page is adorned with the British and American flags and a fine cut of the steamship service. and a fine cut of the steamer after which the march is named. H. Gordon Perry, the composer, has in this march produced a work that on its merits bids fair to become decidedly

C. P. R.'S GREAT EARNINGS.

The Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the month of October constitute another undoubted bullish argument. The increase for the month comes within \$25,000 of the half million dollar mark, which is certainly a remarkable showing, especially considering the fact that the earnings from month to month have been recording increases of a similar nature. For the ten months ending the first the gain in earnings over the same period last year has been \$1,739,587.

Canadian Pacific Railway company—Statement of earnings and expenses:

January 1st.

ment of earnings and expenses:

October, 1897.

Gross earnings2,730,001 37 \$19,186,341 60

Working expenses . 1,375,263 09 11,125,752 80

HAZARD'S **GUNPOWDER!**

The Cleanest, Strongest and Best Gunpowder made, is used by all the best sportsmen. Try Hazard's Blue Ribbon Brand Smokeless Powder. Order your shells filled with Hazard's Powder.

HAZARD'S BLASTING POWDER is from one sixth to one fourth

stronger than any other brand, makes less smoke, and is the favorite with contractors, quarrymen, and miners.

W. H. THORNE & CO., ---- LIMITED MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

OSASSES AFTER THE GERMANS

Houses Bombarded With Stones and Stores Raided.

There Were Lively Scenes in Prague

Twelve Battalions of Infantry Required to Finally Quell the Disturbances.

PRAGUE, Dec. 1.—There were fresh disturbances here today. The houses occupied by Germans were bombarded with stones and a howling mob which gathered on Wenzel Platz had to be dispersed by infantry and cayto be dispersed by infantry and cav-

were smashed, as were the windows of the houses of Jews displaying German trade signs in several streets of

the Jewish quarters. Since 6 o'clock this evening the streets have been held by twelve bat-talions of infantry and a squadron of Hussars. All traffic is suspended and the shops and business houses

evening upon the German quar-and plundered houses and shops several streets. The furniture of up in the street and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters, the soldiers were greeted with showers of stones, broken glass and other missels. The officer in command ordered his troops to prepare to fire, but at the urgent request of a police official the order

ouner house, but the flames were soon quenched. In various other parts of the city and suburbs windows were smashed and German sign boards demolished. It is said that the mobwas incited by articles in the Czech newspaper and by a false report that the German students had organized upon the Czech national

In Smythow, the southwest suburb of Prague, and a thickly populated industrial quarter, at a late hour in detachment which arrived on the detachment which arrived on the scene to disperse them, whereupon the commanding officer drew his revolver and fired at one of the ring leaders, the bullet piercing him arm. He then arrested the man and the result of this energetic action was the dispersal of the mob without much further difficulty.

The German gymnasium in the Altstaeder-Ring, in the centre of the city, was plundered by a mob, which was finally dispersed by a charge of soldiers and police.

PRAGUE, Dec. 1.—Already resenting the German jubilations and illum-

ing the German jubiletions and illum-inations on clubs and beer halls over the fall of Count Badeni, the Czech population was still further incited ter delivered Monday night to town council

are Baron Von Aehrenthal, a repre-sentative of the German landowners in the Reichsrath, and Count Von Salm. former's palace is on the Wenvindows and tore out the window frames on the ground floor last night. Similar outrages were committed at Count Von Salam's palace, which is the editorial office of the German

ace was boarded up, but the rioters scon removed the planks and threw large stones into the luxurtously furnished rooms, smashing valuable objects of art and costly furniture. Damage to the amount of many thousands of florins has been done to German firms, clubs and other institutions having German proprietors or patrons. having German proprietors or patrons.

having German proprietors or patrons. No performance was given at the German theatre tonight.

The constant cry of the rioters was, "Down with the Germans;" "Down with the Jews."

Ladies venturing on the streets were obliged to wear Slav tricolor in order to avoid being attacked. German sign-boards are being hastily removed by their orders and replaced with Czech inscriptions. Nobody dares to utter a word in German.

The Kinsky palace was plundered of

The Kinsky palace was plundered of its furniture, which was thrown through the windows, heaped in the street and set on fire, the mob preventing the fire brigade from approaching.

The Wenzele Plantz, where the revolution of 1848 began, has been the chief centre of excitement. It is about sixty yards in width and 750 yards in length, and will hold a hundred thousand terrole.

rhe police and the military have made two hundred arrests, and it is reported tonight that altogether eighty persons have been injured.

PRACIUE, Dec 1.—As a result of the riots and disorders of the last twenty-four orders, the authorities have proclaimed the city under martial law. The chief of police, who is a Czech, was discovered encouraging rioters, and has been suspended from office.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—John P. Jackson of the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks.

It is now known that the number of injured Germans reaches three hundred. They are being cared for at the various hospitals.

The disturbances today have amounted almost to a rebellion. Thousands of Czechish miners streamed into Prague this avening from the surinto Prague this evening from the surrounding villages to assist the riot-ers. The scientific instruments in the

German university and high school have been destroyed, and valuable archives preserved for a long time at the Kinsky palace, the largest in the Altastadt, have been burned.

It has been dangerous for Germans to venture into the streets, as any use of the German language meant certain assault.

tain assault. PILSEN, Bohemia, Dec. 1.—As a re-

sult of the threatening mobs. gather-ings yesterday, the houses of German residents are specially guarded by the police. Today three thousand peo-ple gathered in front of the town hall police dispersed the crowd, wounding one. The rioters then returned to the town hall, where, failing to obtain the liberation of some of the ringleaders who had been arrested, they broke the windows of the hall and of several uildings adjacent.

A TERRIER'S REVENCE. noned His Faithful Friend and

This dog story was told to a reporter by a lady who vouches for its accuracy. Remarkable as it is, she affirms that it is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truh:

Am up the state family had two dogs—a bulldog and a black and tambetween which there existed every evidence of deep friendship. The family went into the country one summer some sixteen miles from home. They took the black and tamwith them, but left his companion at home. They had not been established in their summer quarters more than a few days before the small dog had managed to pick a quarrel with a reighbor's buildog, in which the black and tan got much the worse of the argument, so much so that when he disappeared after the battle his owners were much worried. They searched high and low, but no trace of that small dog could be found.

The next morning there was seen coming up the road side by side the black and tan and his faithful companion, the buildog, from home. The two marched straight past the hotel where the family were staying and hatted in front of the home of the black and tan's enemy. In some inknown manner the country buildog was summoned, and immediately his

hotel with every indication of com-plete satisfaction on his diminutive countenance.—New York Mail and

TRISH LONGEVITY. The people of Ireland would appear to be a long-lived race. The last census returns of 1891 showed that there were over five hundred centenarians in the country in that year. These figures give an average of about seventeen to each county. It is rather a sad thing to think that most of these old people are inmates of the workhouse, but against that it speaks well for the against that, it speaks well for the care taken of them in these much-abused institutions. The oldest person in Ireland is said to be Mrs. Anne Armstrong of Miltown Malby, Co. Clare, who is reputed to be 117 years age. She lives in her own cottage, at Spanish point, and is still wonderfully active. She occupies herself in knitting, and often takes her pail to well for water, a distance of some

Birr (Kings Co.) workhouse, is now very close on 113 years of age, and her faculties are, still unimpaired. In Pound street, Birr, lives Mrs. Margaret Toohey, who date: her birth from St. Patrick's day, 1793. She has lost the rectrick's day, 1/93. She has lost the use of her limbs, but otherwise is healthy and bright. Mr. Horan, of the Rapemilis, between Birr and Banagher, is in his 104th year, and is quite happy and contented. Bridget Gardner, an inmate of Portumna (Co. Galway) workhouse for the past fifty-five years, is in her 101st year. TO THE KLONDYKE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-Advices WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Advices received today reported that a herd of reindeer with supplies had been started from a point on the lower Yukon, about 600 miles from above St. Michaels, the herd reaching the place by cutting across land from a point opposite on the coast. These reindears are carrying supplies up and a number of the people anxious to get down from the Klondyke country will be brought back by this means.

NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—John P. Jackson of the New York Herald staff, died today after an illness of three weeks, from Bright's disease.

ACROSS THE WATER.

The Imprisonment of Captain Dreyfus on a Serious Charge.

China Has Ceded to England Territory Near Hong Kong

The Austrian Emperor's Letter Accepting the Resignation of Count Badani

hazy, who is charged with having written the letter which led to the imprisonment on of Isle of Devils of Figaro upbrading it for laying bare the "recesses and human weakness of her husband's private life," regardless

of the fact it may break a wife's and mother's heart.
The comtess concludes her letter with the statement: "All this is my concern alone; but confident that my husband's honor will emerge intact, I forgive and forget all."

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Cecil Barnard, a well known society ententainer, was killed this evening by failing or jump-ing from a second floor window of the

LONDON, Dec. 1.-A special despatch from Shanghai says the Chinese newspapers are discussing the probability of a war between Germany and China as the result of the occupation of Kiao Chu Bay by the fermans, and assent that the Ger-nan minister to China, Baron Von

for his estate in Calicia.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—The Star's special correspondent in London cables "While Fleiting was in London cables "While Fleiting was in London, Lord Farrer sought a conference with him on the temdeactes of the Canadian policy. The result is seen in the Cobden club report today, wherein it is stated that he is satisfied that the Canadian government has inspired a genuine desire to advance on the lines of free exchange as far and rapidly as possible and consistent with a prudent regard of difficulties greated by the long rule of the communications protective system.

English comment on the reduction of Canadian postage is summed up in a sentence: This is the beginning and a sentence: This is the beginning and the end of a long battle for imperial postage unity. If Canada, with a small revenue, risks so much to create a new link in a chain of the empire, how can England hesitate to cooperate? The question, however, arises whether the international postal union, of which Canada and England are members will not prevent the recommendation. are members, will not prevent the reduction of the present rates without Canada's action will probably force the hands of the British post office and exchequer as the new tariff forced the hands of the foreign office in respect to treatles with Germany and Belgium.

BLOND INDIANS. Ethnologist Puzzled by This Freak of Na

WEAK NERVES

Nerve weakness accompanies heart rouble—both are curable by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, the suc-cessful tonic and invigorator. Those cessful tonic and invigorator. Those who use them praise them. Here is one, "My nerves were completely unstrung," says Mrs. H. Church of Caledonia, Ont.; "and palpitation, less of memory and shortness of breath troubled me greatly. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills were beneficial from the first, and removed these troubles in a remarkably short time. They made me feel better in every way."

A CUMBERLAND BOY.

One of the Cleverest Detectives in the

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

LEO'S WONDERFUL MEMORY

It is the Western Australia mission that the Salvationists find peculiarly hard. An alluvial rush takes place, and for some weeks or months gives every sign of stability. Then barracks are erected, and the voice of the lass is heard in the land. Nimble fifer and serbing drawns soon fill the fold to is heard in the land. Nimble fifer and serious drummer soon fill the fold to bursting. But the lead peters out, and the ground will not pay, and the folk will not stay. To continue singing in a deserted digg gs is a depressing calling. To meet this drawback, movable barracks have been invented, so that when a rush seus in for a fresh place the leading diggers on looking behind can see a peripatetic Zion hobbling after.—Silney Mail.

INTERCOLLEGIATE Y.M.C.A.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

The Business Transacted at the Meeting at Wolfville-To Meet Next Yea:

at Fredericton.

The eighth intercollegiste Y. M. C. A. convention of the maritime provinces met at Acadia University on Thursday evening, Nov. 25th. P. A. Corday evening, day evening, not. welcomed the de-legates. Fraser G. Marshall brought greetings from the maritime commit-tee; D. H. Davy from the international committee. Rev. J. H. McDonald of Amherst expressed his pleasure at being present and participating in the exercises. After the welcome was extended, B. J. Porter, H. G. McNaughton amd H. R. Read replied for their respective colleges. The following is the list of delegates: From U. of N. B., H. G. McNaughton, S. L. Doye, T. M. Baldwin, W. H. Clawson, W. C. Kierstead; from Dalhousie, H.R. Read, W. A. Ross, J. G. Colquohoon, W. C. Messenger, W. McQueen, F. Vance, G. E. Forbes, A. J. H. Anderson, J. A. Ferguson, J. A. Morrison Kennedy, from Mount Allison, B. J. Poolet, H. C. Clegg, S. J. Young, L. M. Curren; also D. A. Davy, secretary of the in-ternational committee, and F. G. Marshall, secretary of the maritime com-

Friday morning's session was preceded by a brief but spirited devotional exercise, led by B. J. Porter, after which the convention proceeded to devote a few moments to the transthe appointment of certain committees the programme was taken up and the first paper was read by Stanley J. Young of Mt. Allison on the subject: "Importance of Intercollegiate Fellow-This paper proved very helpwas brim full of valua points. It was discussed by H. G. Mc-Naughton and H. C. Clegg. D. A. Davy was then called on to give an address on "Points to be Emphasized this year in the Misionary Depart-ment of the Association." The speaker said: Prayer is what is needed, but not only prayer for missions. We need to work. You cannot divorce prayer from work. The two must go together. Again, study along missionary lines is needed. In order to conduct missionary meetings successfully we need time, brains, pains, and prayer. Mr. Davy strongly urged the different colleges to send at least one delegate dress many present discussed the advisability of sending delegates to this convention, and judging from the discussion, it is quite probable that each college will be represented by at least

spoke first of the need of evangelization and secondly of the influential positions held by college men and the great good resulting from their efforts in the exangelization of the world. After a discussion of this very excellent paper by W. C. Kierstead, B. J. Porter, I. H. Corbett and C. W. Rose, Rev. P. M. MacDonald gave a stirring address on Missions. The speaker said we were the most Christian when we were the most missionary. What we need is more of the spirit of Paul, who considered himself a debtor to who considered himself a debtor to the whole world. We are debtors, first, ause we have what the world has not; second, because we have received from what is now the heathen world our Christianity. He said that there were three things for us to do in the light of this, viz.: to give money; pure lives, and proyer. We are responsible because the sins of the so-called Christian world are being car-ried to heathen lands, and on account of this Christ's name is dishonored. It is our duty to give money and send the men and pray in order that the people may get a correct idea of what people may get a correct agea of what Christianity really is. Many other points were emphasized in his address relative to missionary work, and all felt a keener interest in the work of

missions after his earnest words.
Friday afternoon session was preceded by a short social service, led by H. R. Read, after which the following programme was taken up: George K. McNaughton of U. N. B. presented a McNaughton of U. N. B. presented a paper on personal work. The speaker said that if souls would not come to Christ, we must take Christ to them. There is no better time for personal work than when men are at college. The Christian is about the only Bible the majority of people read anyway, and for this reason we must be thoroughly converted before we can convert others. This paper evoked a lively discussion, as it was one of vital importance to college men. It was discussed by G. E. Forbes, H. S. Young, D. A. Davy, W. H. Ross, W. C. Kienstead, B. J. Porter, S. C. Freeman, W. H. Clawson and Professor Sawyer. Fraser G. Marshall then laid the claims of the association before the convention and by his carnest words did not fail to create a deeper interest in the work of the association in these provinces. Friday evening's session opened with J. A. Corbett as chairman. Rev. Dr. Trotter then gave an analysis of the based of the terms. chairman. Rev. Dr. Trotter then gave an analysis of the book of Acts. The concise way in which he dealt with this analysis called forth much admiration and proved very beneficial

soul-stirring address on the subject, "The Relation of the Holy Spirit to the Settlement of the Peculiar Problems of College Life," by Rev. J. H. McDonald. He said: We want to McDomald. He said: We must know the Holy Spirit, His way of working and realize that He is a person. The problems taken up were: 1st. With reproblems taken up were: lst. With regard to our every day life; 2nd, with regard to our gaining useful knowledge, and, third, with regard to our aggressive Christian work. The speaker showed very clearly the relation of the Holy Spirit to each problem which confronts the student, and he did not fail to impress many of the

need of the Hold Spirit in their lives in order that they might be successful. This interesting session closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hale.

On Saturday morning a short devo-tional service was held, led by H. G. McNaughton, after which a paper by W. H. Sedgewick, was presented on "The Importance of Bible Study to the Life of the Association." He said that of the Acadia Y. M. C. A. and the Bible study was the pivot around delgates marched into the Baptist which the Christian life must swing. We need to study the Bible: 1st, To get a grasp of the whole and its parts; 2nd, Because it is essential to Chris-tian growth; 3rd, In order that the workers may have the best possible equipment for Christian service; 4th, art we may win young men to rrist. Our aim is a double one, not only to promote our own spiritual life. but to extend Christ's kingdom among our fellows. This admirable paper was discussed by T. M. Baldwin, H. S. Young, A. J. H. Anderson, and A. F.

petter for each student to adopt a nethod peculiar to himself and not oide by any mechanical system. He knowledge of its literary contents; II. There is always a key-note to every book of the Bible; III. al knowledge of Christ is neessary; IV. We need moral courage o apply the truths to our lives. This aper, which proved very helpful and estive, was discussed by A. J. A. arson, S. C. Freeman, W. C. Kieread, H. S. Young, F. G. Marshall and Dr. Kierstead.

P. W. Gordon then read a paper on The Christian in Athletics He showed that many lessons might be legrned even from football, which would prove helpful in the Christian life, and emphasized the necessity of men taking physical exercise, in order that they may be better able to perform mental and spiritual work. The paper, which was a very interesting one, called forth much discussion from the athleties present, but the shortness of time prevented many from speaking desired to do so. H. C. Clegg, H. G. McNaughton, H. R. Read and C. W. Rose spoke in a very humorous way regarding football, and expressed mselves as strongly in favor of the game as a means to the development of Christian character.

The last paper of this session was read by Prof. E. W. Sawyer on Tempations as Related to the Christian Life. He said that temptations were cessary to try us in order that we ght be fitted for true discipleship; that the essence of temptation consists in self, and that the way to resist temptation is to use the sword of the spirit of the Word of God. This aper, which brought up a subject of a lively and very beneficial discussion from Messrs Morrison, Curren, Colpitts, Kierstead and Day. A few ents were then given to D. A. Darcy, who spoke a few words on The Prayer Life. He said: "Do not bene mechanical in your praying. It one delegate.

Following Mr. Bavy's address a close touch with God. If we want to close touch with God. If we want to close touch with God. If we want to have power with men we must first have power with men we must first have power with God. We need to pray about the little things of life, and we need to pray more definitely."

He conclusived the necessity of keeping the "morning watch," wherby the first half hour of the day may be devoted to prayer and Bible study.

Saturlay evening's session opened by a song service. Then an Analysis of the Book of Jonah was given by Dr. A. W. Sawyer. After speaking of the different ways in which the book could be analyzed, he showed that there was a continual thread of thought running through it. It is distinctly missionary. It is the great nissionary book of the Old Testament. The grand truth shown is that God hates sin but that He loves the sinner. God hates sin everywhere, but God is merciful toward all men. The lesson of Jonah is the lesson for us all. Go preach my Gospel, is the command given to the church of God today, but if that church is halfhearted and disobedient, it will be humiliated and punished as Jonah

After the analysis Rev. G. J. Bond of Halifax was introduced by the president of the convention. Mr. Bond said in the beginning of his remarks that if he had the choice of an audience it would always be an audience of students, and especially Christian students. It was his intention to bring words of cheer to young men engaged in the Christian conflict. To the question "Is life worth living?" the Christian answers at once that it is. You will find lives, however, that are not worth living, and it is duty of the Christian students to present Christ, the secret of happiness political economy, not legislation, the Gospel, the concrete Gospel of Jesus Christ, is what is going to transform the world. It does not orm the world. It does not make any difference what you are going to do, but how are you going to ischarge your duty to God? It is the strong Christ character that will win men. Phillips Brooks says that the great thing in the sermon is the man behind the sermon. The Bible that the world reads is the life of the professing Christian. The great question with us should be: "What would Jesus Christ do if He were in my position in life?" We must add our insition in life?" We must add our influence to the power of God. Through all conflicts and difficulties our battle cry should be forward. Be faithful to God and would will make others faithful. This excellent address will were so fortunate as to be present. On Sunday the closing services

the convention were held. The day was bright and clear, the clouds had passed away, and the sunlight stream ed forth in all its beauty. So at o'clock, when the students gathered together in the old chapel at Acadla, t seemed as if the sun of righteous ness was shining into the hearts of all, dispelling the clouds of darkness and sin, and giving new glimpses of vice, D. A. Davy, read the first chap-ter of James and took for his subject Consecration. Many earnest prayers were offered, thanking God for His blessing upon the blessing upon the convention and ask-ing Him for the continuance of His

day, but also that as the students dispersed to their different colleges the inspiration received at this conthem greater powers for good than ever before. The meeting of the morning was but a foretaste of the blessings which followed later on in the day. At 11 o'clock the members delgates marched into the Baptist church and occupied seats reserved for them at the front. Rev. G. J. Bond read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Rev. E. M. Kierstead, D. D., preached a sermon of rare eloqu and power from John 17, 8th and 18th verses. It was specially adapted to the varied needs of the Christian students. A divine message and a di-vine mission were emphasized, divine not only in origin, but in communicaton. This divine message does not come to us by induction, but direct from God, the Eternal One. It is unfolded freely to the life of the world The next paper was given by W. A. and is to given to others. As to the Ross. His subject was, "How to Study divine mission, it is first necessary the Bible." He showed that it was that we surrender ourselves to Jesus Christ; then it is not difficult to give ourselves to our fellow-men. Carlyle said: "Give yourself royally to your sized four points: I. We need fellow-men." We must reveal the divine through our lives, have courage, and the highest regard for truth. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held, and the leader, Fraser G. Marshall, gave a very inspiring and help-full address from John 12-32, on the power of Christ. Afterwards the meeting was thrown open for all, and many earnest testimonies were given to the constraining and drawing power of Christ in individual lives. In the evening a farewell service was held in the Baptist church. D. A. Davy, the principal speaker of the evening took for his subject The Crowning Work of the Association, which he showed to be the bringing of the students to Christ. How are we to do it? answer is: By personal work. There are three reasons why personal work should be done. 1, Because the Master demands It; 2, Because Christ has given the example; 3, Because of the great results that follow. The kind of men needed are those with large hearts, clean lives, Bible men, praying men and men baptized with the Holy Spirit. The speaker urged the necessity of good pure lives in order to be successful personal workers.

The service throughout was very impressive. Miss Burgess, president of the Y. M. C. A. of Acadia, briefly related the work of that organization and showed that it had gained much prominence during the three years of its existence. At the close of the service all Y. M. C. A. men, with hands joined, formed a circle around the church and sang the association hymn, Blest be the Tie that Binds.

Among the different branches of Y. is by no means the least. Over eleven years ago the Maritime Intercollegiate convention was organized at Acadia. Since that time it has been held once at U. N. B., twice at Mt. Allison, twice at Dalhousie and three times at Acadia. The statistics gathered from the different associations show a marked advance in all the depart-ments of the work. It has been shown quite conclusively that the conven-tion is a great source of profit and power in the development of the religious life in the different colleges The key note of the convention was prayer, and all who attended could

not help but realize that power in the meetings and in their own lives. convention meets next year with the Y. M. C. A. of the University

NONE SO EXCELLENT "I have been troubled with sick headache for over a year. Lately I have used Laxa-Liver Pills, and find that they help me more than any other medicine I have ever taken They are an excellent pill, causing no pain or griping, and leaving no after ill effects.'

MISS MARY ELLEN HICKS, South Bay, Ont.

CERTAINLY NOT.

He-Do you think kissing is wrong? She-Not if one is kissed right.

"I don't believe Longfellow ever cnew much about children," grumbled Cumso at six o'clock in the morning, as a series of yells burst upon his ears. "Talk about the children's hour being at twilight!"—Harper's Bazar. Theatrical Manager (to the box-office ticket seller)—What did you call me for ? Ticket Seller-Minister wants pass. He is collecting material for an exposure of the pernicious influence of the stage.-Puck.

WOULDN'T HURT HIM

Smith-I don't like to make any complaint to a neighbor, Mr. Jones, but your dog kept up a terrible barking about all night.

"Oh, that's all right; he's used to it; won't hurt him a bit. Kind of you to mention it, however."

BABY'S SKIN

Freed from all Eruptions, Made Pure and White by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Mothers take a pride in having their Infants' skin of that delicate pink and white—soft as velvet. When torturing and disfiguring eruptions seize upon the little body, they want a remedy that will not disappoint nor fail. Time and again Dr. sappoint for Iail. Time and again Dr. nase's Ointment has proven itself a ecific for all skin diseases to which babies are peculiarly subject.

MRS. CHAS. K. MOSS, of Berlin, Ont.,

had a little baby 6 months old, with itching sores on her body. Dr. Chase's Ointment cured her when everything else failed.

Another mother who holds Dr. Chase's Ointment in high esteem is MRS. JAS.

BROWN Molesworth Ont Her baby boy. Ointment in high esteem is MRS. JAS. BROWN, Molesworth, Ont. Her baby boy was covered all over the face, sides and hips with Eczema. The first application of the Ointment stopped the itching, and 3 boxes effected a complete cure.

These are but samples of the hundreds of mothers who are delighted with Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Price, 60 Cents a Box. Sold by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

DEATH OF DR. FLEMMING. andon, Man.—He Practiced Medicine in Sackville About Seven Years Ago.

A despatch was received in Sack-ville, Saturday, from Brandon, Maniing the sudden death in that town of Dr. Alexarder Flemming. From what can be learned, the decrased been enjoying very good health all the fall, and consequently his death on Friday was, it is believed,

due to heart failure. Dr. Flemming was well known many of the Post readers. He came to Sackville somewhere about 1870 from the western part of the province. He first opened an office at Middle Sackville, a short distance from the Four Corners. He did not remain there very long. Having purchased the house now occupied by Prof. Wootton the doctor moved into it. He had his office in the house. Shortly after coming to Sackville proper, Dr. Moore came here and the two gentlemen formed a partnership, and for several years carried on a large business. They nad no vigorous opposition, and consequently these men soon became very well known throughout the eastern parishes.

Somewhere about 1880 the partner ship was dissolved, Dr. Flemming sold out to Dr. H. S. Trueman and went west. He spent a year or more in travelling through the west, but final-ly settled in Brandon. This was before the railroad was built and the town was then little more than a small

(Winnipeg Free Press, Nov. 27.) Night before last Dr.Fleming, whose me is a household one in Bran don and many districts of Manitoba. was in the enjoyment of what seemed excellent health. He performed a surgical operation at the hospital in the afternoon, and addressed a meeting in the Congregational church in the evening. At an early hour yesterday morning he was attacked, without the slightest warning, with an acute affliction of the heart, and in a few moments passed in pain to the great beyond. The terrible suddenness of the call of one whose life was spent so much at the side of the sick has cast a deep gloom over the community, such as has never been known in the history of Brandon. Dr. Fleming was one of the best known residents of the province, and the announcement of his sudden demise will be received with deep regret by his many friends. He was the oloneer physician of Brandon, going to that city in 1886. He was an L. R. C. P. of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, and an M. D. of Harvard University. He first practiced his profession in London, Eng., then he went to New Brunswick for a few years, leaving there for Manitoba. He first started a drug store and gradually increased his business until he became its most pro-minent resident. He built one of the finest business blocks in Brandon and also a beautiful private residence. He was district medical inspector for Brandon and was a liberal in politics.

Mabel, are well known in Winnipeg. The deceased was about 60 years of age at the time of his death. MAY BUY PULP MILLS. -English Syndicate Looking for Pen-obscot Properties.

He leaves a widow and nine children

wo of whom, Ald. Fleming and Miss

BANGOR, Nov. 29.—The manufacture of pulp and paper has become try on the Penobscot, hundreds men now being employed in big mills from South Brewer to Howland, and turning out a product whose excel-lence has made for it a market in various parts of the United States well as in Europe. Through various ups and down in business conditions, this industry has survived and s now in a sound and prosperous footing, every condition for the man-ufacture of a high quality of pulp being favorable, and the market constartly widening. Thus, with the rapid increase in the demand for pathe per, caused by its substitution wood, metals and other materials in echanical construction, manufactures and the arts, it is natural that the resources of the Penobscot as a pulp producing region should attract attention from outside capitalists, even from Europe, which must de-pend upon America for a large part of its future pulp supply,
During the past season several cargoes of pulp have been shipped by
steamer direct from Bangor to Mam-

chester, Eng., and another cargo is yet to be shipped—ice permitting, from Bangor, otherwise from Bucksport. It is now said that these cargoes were purchased as samples, and be judged from the fact that negotiations are pending for the purchase by an English syndicate of three of the largest mills on the Penobscot.

These mills are located at Lincoin Montague and Howland, and are all of large capacity. It is understood that agents of the prospective purchases have been here to inspect th mills and gather information concern ing the business, and that the matter will soon be concluded, one way or the other. The syndicate owns paper mills in England, and desires to establish a regular source of pulp supply. If it is found that they can operate the three Penobscot mills mentioned to advantage, producing pulp and shipping it to England at a certain cost, they will buy the mills and run them at their full capacity.

vice to carry the pulp across the Atantic. ENGLISH SEAMEN ATTACK THE MATE OF THEIR VESSEL. Fight on Board the Bark Athlon of Windsor, N. S.—Mutireers Brought in Ircns to New York.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

This would be a good thing for the

pulp industry and a great help to the

foreign trade of Bangor, as it would require a considerable fleet of steam-

rs or sailing vessels in constant ser-

systelled in Brandon. This was before fore the realiproad was built and the town was then little more than a small collection of poor houses. The doctor stuck to it and succeeded in building up a fine practice. A year or so ago he erected a fine brick block in the town at the cost of ten or eleven thousand dollars. He had his drug store in this building, the remainder of it he rented. He was a reformer in politics, and took an active part in the last election. While he was strongly inclined to look at things through blue spectacles, his friends knew that at heart he was not as great a pessimist as he seemed. Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder in the old church at Middle Sackville. It was shortly after his removal from the country that the church went down.

Dr. Flemming married Miss Biden, a sister of Biden, the well known confectioner of Amherst. She together with ten children, survive him. One of his soons and a daugsher are married. The former looks after the drug store—Sackville Post.

Dr. Flemming was one of the largest ircepenty owners, and most prominent citizens of Brandom. He was an ardent liberal in New Brunswick, and was one of the leaders of the farmers' union movement in Manitoba. When a member of the San staff met him and sphrifs, and said that he could stand as much hardship as any of the younger dcotors. In fact, he had been out ready all might for the two previous nights. His practice in Brandon. Dr. Flemming sous own interest may fine farm in the neighborhood of Brandon. Dr. Flemming sous own in the neighborhood of Brandon. Dr. Flemming sous own in the fact had been out ready all might for the two previous nights. His practice in Brandon and the surface his freight was a deeperate fight.

Winnipeg Free Press, Nov. 27.)

The prisoners are powerful men, of large frames. They look as thought they were able physically to make a desperate fight.

BIG ST. LOUIS FIRE.

The Loss is Estimated at Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Fire was discovered in the F. O. Sawyer & Co. Co. paper factory, on Locust street, at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, and within an hour the establishment was in ruins and a number of adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The general loss is estimated at over \$200,000. The Sawyer factory contained highly inflammable material. and soon after the fire started it was a roaring furnace, the fire communicating across the narrow street to the Economic Bindery plant, and to the buildings occupied by Young-Mc-Kinney Printing Co., the Missouri Engraving Co., Woodward-Hiernan Printing Co., and Higgins Map Print-

A general alarm was turned in, but the net work of wires and the narrowness of Locust street hindered the firemen. Three hundred employes in the paper factory all escaped in

safety. At 4.30 the walls of the paper factory fell, crushing in the McKinney Co.'s plant. At 5 o'clock the flames were under control. The fire will feeding upon the printers' ink and paper. While running to the fire, a hose reel collided with a street car and Finly Bruce, the driver, had three ribs broken. As night fell the firemen worked in total darkness, as the electric lights wires were down. It is claimed that all the were fully insured.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The Statistics Compiled by the Editor of the Missionary Herald.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.-The editor of the Missionary Herald of the American board, Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., has compiled the statistics of Protestant the past year, as follows: The number of stations of the rican board is: Outstations, 1,126; American laborers, 543; native laborers, 2,956; churches, 470; communi-

cants, 44,606; number added last year 3,919; schools of all grades, 1,181; total number under instruction, 54,615; native contributions for all purposes, \$113,039; cost of missions, \$636,299. The missionary societies of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, continental Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, number 249, with 4,694 stations and 15,200 out-stations. There are 11,659 missionaries, 64,299 native laborers, and 1,121,699 communicants. There are 913,473 persons under instructions and the income in all these

countries is \$12,988,687. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

OUR NEW STORY

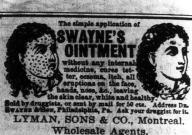
The Fourth Installment of "Napoleon Smith" appear in This Issue of the Weekly Sun.

Napoleon the Great was a great source of wealth and fame to numerous folk who lived subsequently to his demise. Co his numerous de-scender ne are more en-

'NA N SMITH," whose an res are told in a faseinat manner by a well known author. The life and history of this modern descendant of the great French warrior and statesman arel full of incident, and pointedly illustrate the ups and downs of " the Field, the Camp and the Grove" in a fashion that will keep every reader of the Weekly Sun interested from the first line to

the last of this great serial. The search for the millions left by Bonaparte to Napoleen Smith, the thrilling events of his army life in America and France, his double wooing. and a psychological incident make up a story of surpassing merit.

"Napoleon Smith" will run for several months. Now is the time to subscribe for the Weekly Sun, the people's paper. Only one dollar per annum in advance.



CHEESE AND BUTTER TRADE (Montreal Gazette.)

Direct export business in cheese via the port of Montreal was practically wound up on Saturday, the 20th, and a glance at the that like all previous seasons it is noted by challenged the most notable of these has been the end mous increase in our output of the year, and 384,000 over 1895. This remarkable gain of 784,000 pankages in the small space of two years shows clearly the enormous expansion that is in progress. Compared with this tracte, the business of a decade ago was an infant in swaddling clothes. In 1896 and 1887, when the figures reached the vicinity of a million boxes, the development was considered remarkable, but events have demonstrated that it was only the beginning. In fact there is danger that in cheese, as in wheat, there will be overproduction, and many observers believe that we are not far from that point at present, and if the output continues to show the same ratio of increase in ensuing seasons it will soon be reached. It is not surprising that these remarkable yearly increases upset all calculations, and that the most careful and best informed operators are compelled to admit that precedent, or previous experiences, count for very little in any effort to discount or anticipate the future course of the market. There is no necessity, however, of adopting an excessively pessimistic view of the matter. It is true that the enormous output this year had a good deal to co with the sharp slump in the prices that set in early in September. At the same time, while producers had to be contented with 1-2c. to 1c. less per pound for their fall cheese this year, they made up for it on the earlier makes, the average price for the season being the same as last year. But this was not all, for the aggregate return on account of increased output was much greater. This year approximately on the cheese so far sent forward the farmers realized \$14,185,000 against \$11,625,000 for the same period in 1896, and \$10,264,000 in 1835. If less money was made on fall cheese the fact has not prevented producers from increasing their business over two and a half million dollars in one, and three million four hundred thousand in two years. The tarmers have no excuse at all to be dissatisfied at a showing like this.

Jas. Alexander, the well known cheese exporter, supplies us

Total shipments from Montreal, May 1st, to close of navigation, November 23 Incresse 1897 ... 627.970 Increase stocks in Canada, Nevember 24, 1887, over same date 1896... 177,000

The experts of chees and butter in 23 years to close of St. Lawrence navigation

220,252 167,321 69,664 32,137 76,914 103,139 81,801 30,142 41,957 16,528 60,363 54,263 66,545 108,137 72,764 64,620 130,481 194,366 68,643 194,369 87,245 168,048

TRYING IT ON THE DOG. "Why," asked the curious parson, "do you managers always take your shows out of town for their first performances?"
"Because," said the manager, "we know that if an outside town will stand a show without killing the company, New York will be perfectly delighted with it."

oleman's Salt BEST FOR TABLE USE CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION, CLINTON, ONT.

BRAVERY R

Capt. Taylor, Forme peg, Now of th

Receives a Gold Watel Pounds at the Han Mayor of L

(Liverpool Merc A ceremony of exc those who live in the pool took place yeste the Town hall. This ation, through the h Hon, the Lord 1 Houlding), to gallar gifts which owed to subscriptions o the writers and others hull and cargo of the Winnipeg.
J. Kidman, the s
Thames and Mersey

Company, read the

tive, in the presence

ter of representati of Liverpool: "The sailed from St. John, pool, on the 14th Fe a general cargo, in number of cattle and after sailing, she theavy seas, and on the iurching caused the c the vessel fell off in the sea, with a heavy was then taking lar water over the decks considerable quantity its way into the engli ed. The main deck fore and act by the l got adrift, and the cr bailing out water an frequently waist dee the following day th continued: the vest a list of 20 degrees fires being all extin gines stopped; and a vessel was in dange By the continuous ef on the following day were relighted, and shifting cargo, the veright. On that date, very heavy gale was vessel shipped very large quantities of down into the stoke broke adrift, and on being no abatement the cargo again shift port, and the fires w guished. From the 2 til the 5th March, th a list varying from to port, and lurchin eas to as much as crew were employed free the vessel of we not until the latter de ceeded in again lighti which the vessel proc age, and on the 11th rpool. During lying in a most dan with heavy seas com with large quantities hold, the master hi went over the side his waist in or whether any of the vessel had been injuries to say that this great personal risk. on several occasions the crew to abando on each occasion he suading them to co they were making and cargo, and seem aged them during to trying period in a manner. Although a to have acted in a due to the donkeym in the engine room

distinctly instrumer ship. It was gracefully acman that the value of were about to be b greatly enhanced by that they would be chief magistrate of

ed with water, serv

spoke of the bravery and crew of the Lak of the underwriters' their noble qualities by perils. He then H. Taylor a gold wa F. Thomas, chief offi Dunbar, second offic rington, extra second H. Rowlands, chief s

Joseph Dillen, donkey Captain Taylor hear ford mayor and the their kind feelings t and the crew of the The crew worked with to their posts at a than ordinary courag Chief Officer Thomas captain gave them o a merciful dispensat they were enabled to

safely into port. (AT Henry MacIver, in thanks to the lord Capt. Taylor possesse confidence of his oplause.) Capt. Taylo eventful voyage, exhi qualities of British se plause.)-Mr. M'Neil, and Foreign Marine pany, seconded the T was carried by aocl those who attended F. C. Danson, the Liverpool chamber sive of the £ Taylor. £170 is for the crew, and £50 for

For Table and Dairy.

Capt. Taylor is in

EW STORY

Installment of Smith" appear Issue of the ekly Sun.

the Great was a e of wealth and erous folk who uently to his deis numerous dee are more en-

N SMITH," res are told in manner by a author. The life of this modern of the great rrior and statesl of incident, and ustrate the ups of " the Field, the the Grove" in a will keep every e Weekly Sun inn the first line to his great serial. h for the millions parte to Napoleen hrilling events of e in America and double wooing. ological incident story of surpass-

n Smith" will run nonths. time to subscribe kly Sun, the peo-Only one dollar n advance.

t by mail for 50 cts. Address Da phis, Ps. Ask your draggist for it. VS & CO., Montreal. esale Agents.

BUTTER TRADE Gazette.)

s in cheese via the sinces in cheese via the ras practically wound up ofth, and a glance at the first of May last, shows us seasons it is noted by liar to itself alone. Posble of these has been the in our output of the lin wough foruses exswaddling clothes. In the figures reached the boxes, the development rkable, but events have was only the begin-danger that in cheese, ill be overproduction, elieve that we are not show the same ratio of seasons it will soon be progrising that these re-eases upset all calcula-cost careful and best in-compelled to admit that same time, while pro-tented with 1-2c. to 1c. t this was not all, fo on account of increased greater. This year ap-cheese so far sent for-salized \$14,195,000 against me period in 1896, and If less money was made at has not prevented pro-sing their business over-llion dollars in one, and hundred thousand in two have no excuse at all a showing like this. The well known cheese ex-with the following esti-anada at this date: ess money was m

Canada, Nevem-same date 1896... 177,000 hees and butter in 23

Montreal, May

2,102,985 1,726,226 1,716,007 1,726,068 1,682,946 1,608,353 1,362,670 220,252 157,321 69,664 32,137 76,914 103,139 81,801 30,142 41,957 16,528 60,353 54,263 66,543 103,137 42,764 64,620 130,481 194,366 180,399 87,245 168,045

ON THE DOG. he curious parson, "do ys take your shows out rst performances?" "we know the manager, "we know town will stand a show

man's FOR QUALITY . . . TATION, CLINTON, ONT. BRAVERY REWARDED.

Capt. Taylor, Formerly of the Winnipeg, Now of the Str. Gallia,

Receives a Gold Watch and One Hundred Pounds at the Hands of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

(Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 20.) A ceremony of exceeding interest to those who live in the port of Liverpool took place yesterday afternoon at the Town hall. This was the presentation, through the hands of the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor (Alderman Houlding), to gallant scatters, of gifts which owed their existence to subscriptions o the part of underwriters and others concerned in the hull and cargo of the steamer Lake

J. Kidman, the secretary of the names and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, read the subjoined narrative, in the presence of a large num-ter of representative of the shipping of Liverpool: "The Lake Winnipeg salled from St. John, N. B., for Liverbool, on the 14th February, 1897, with a general cargo, including a large number of cattle and horses. Shortly after sailing, she experienced very heavy seas, and on the 17th the heavy iurching caused the cargo to shift, and the vessel fell off into the trough of was then taking large quantities of water over the decks and hatches, a considerable quantity of which found its way into the engine room, and the fires in the port boiler were extinguished. The main deck was also flooded fore and aft by the heavy seas, cattle got adrift, and the crew were employed bailing out water and shifting cattle. frequently waist deep in water. On the following day the heavy weather continued; the vessel was lying with a list of 20 degrees to port, and, the fires being all extinguished, the engines stopped; and at that time the vessel was in danger of foundering. By the continuous efforts of the crew, on the following day the port boilers were relighted, and on the 22nd by shifting cargo, the vessel was got upright. On that date, however, another very heavy gale was experienced. The vessel shipped very heavy seas, and large quantities of water again got down into the stokehole; cattle also being no abatement in the weather, the cargo again shifted, this time to the cargo again shifted, this time to the Heilan' Fling," The Pipes; 5, Miliguished. From the 24th February until the 5th March, the vessel lay with a list varying from 12 to 27 degrees to port, and lurching in the heavy seas to as much as 40 degrees. The crew were employed endeavoring to free the vessel of water, and it was not until the latter date that they succeeded in again lighting the fires, after which the vessel proceeded on her voy-

with heavy seas coming over her, and with large quantities of water in the hold, the master himself personally went over the side with a rope round waist in order to ascertain whether any of the side lights of the whether any of the side lights of the vessel had been injured, and it is needless to say that this was done at very great personal risk. The master also on several occasions was requested by the crew to abandon the vessel, but on each occasion he succeeded in persuading them to continue the efforts

November 30th. Captain Taylor made many friends here when he was in the Lake Winnipeg, and they will wish him every success in his new boat. SCOTCH NIGHT. The Celebration of St. Andrew's Day in the Assembly Rooms of the Institute.

steamer Gallia.

St. Andrew's society brought the day they celebrate to a close with a "Scottish Nicht" in the assembly rooms of Mechanics' Institute Nov. 30th, and a very pleasant affair it was, as some four hundred of the sons and daughters of Auld Scotia can testify.

which arrived on

The assembly rooms never looked better than they did last evening. The walls were draped with Scottish flags and flags of other nations and pictures with subjects eminently Scottish adorned the walls, picturesquely draped in some cases with tar-tans. The pillars were twined with pale green and large garlands of the gasaliers, with very pretty effect. The stage for the concert programme was covered with red carpet, and over the platform was suspended the St. Andrew's Cross, and this fine flag was flanked by two Scottish standards. The reception room was transformed into a handsome parlor and the supper room beautifully decorated. The tables were set in the form of a St. Andrew's cross with crosses of blue on each table cloth. In the centre of the table was a fine bush of heather. Around the supper room tartans were draped and tartan ribbons adorned

The brief ceremony of installing the officers elected some weeks ago, was followed by the following musical and literary programme: The pipes, I Hear the Pibroch Sounding, Sounding; address, the president; "Auld Srotland's howes and Scotland's knowes, and Scotland's hills for me" orchestra; O' a' the Airts the Win can Blaw, Mrs. Worden; Scots Wha Hae, Mr. Mayes; address, Rev. W. W. Rainnie; Highland fling, Major Gor-don; Mary of Argyle, A. H. Lindsay; Afton Water, Miss J. Gordon Forbes; Ghillie Callum, Mr. Macintyre; Scotland Yet, A. H. Lindsay; orchestra.

Refreshments were then served, the supper room being very attractive. dancing and, as in former years, a limited number of dances were enjoyed, as follows. Harrison's

chestra furnished the music:
"Noo, lads and lasses, buckle tae!"
1, Waltz; 2, Highland Schottische; 3, taire; 6, Walltz (two-step); 7, High-land Schottische; 8, Polka; 9, Reel, "Weel could she dance the Hielan" Walloch," The Pipes; the Pipes, song ind chorus, Will ye no Come Again?" Auld Lang Syne.
The Scotch reel was danced by some twenty couples, the music being furnished by the pipes.

preins, bruises, stiffness, pain and reness of every description. Internally used it cures croup, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, quirisy, etc. Price 25c., all

druggists. FOR THE KING'S NAVY.

Rev. W. O. Raymond Tells of Mast-Making for the King's Fleet in Old Times.

lees to say that this was done at very great personal risk. The master also on several occasions was requested by the crew to abandon the vessel, but of the continue the efforts they were making to saw the shift and cargo, and seems to have encouraged them during the whole of that trying period in a moot creditable manner. Although all lands appear to have acted as a most meritorious manner, special credit appears to be in the engine room while it was flooded with water, services which were distinctly hestrumental in saving the ship."

It was gracefully added by Mr. Kidman that the value of the fifts which were about to be bestowed would be that they would, be handed to the chief magistrate of the city. (Applause.)

The lord mayor, in the happest vein, apple of the bravery of the captain and crew of the Lake Winnipeg, and of the underwriters recognition. Of the underwriters recognition, of the bravery of the captain and crew of the Lake Winnipeg, and of the underwriters recognition. Of the configuration, and the provided of the crew for the captain with the configuration of the config (From Daily Sun of December 1st.)

MICROBES AND MEN.

What Teachers Don't Know About Scientific Temperance.

An Account of What Alcohol is and How Produced from Various Sources.

A full house greeted the Rev. E. O. Paylor in the Presbyterian church, Sussex, on Saturday evening, as he rose to deliver the first of his series of lectures to a Sussex audience. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. had advertiser the course everywhere within radius of ten miles. They had kept the ubiquitous small boy busy all through Saturday's pelting rain, delivering dodgers from Roachville to Sussex Corner, and the audience that showed up gladdened the hearts both of the Union and the speaker, and they said so

Mr. Taylor began by saying that we cannot talk temperance now as it was talked twenty-five or thirty years ago, unless we wished to talk it carelessly. Men drink alcoholic bevthat is in them, and not for the adulerations that are in them. No one would drink the residuum. Some people said if we could only get pure liquors they wouldn't hurt. This was an old lie; alcohol is the worst thing n all liquors.

There are a number of alcohols, and each has its peculiar source or origin and characteristic. There is methylated spirit or wood alcohol; fusil oil, the ferment under the skin of a decaved potato, a most deadly poison and drug-store alcohol, or common alcohol. Rancid butter, old cheese soap grease, creosote and carboli acid were all different varieties of alcohol.

A great many people suppose that alcohol grows in the constructive forces of nature, that it is in barley, for instance, whereas there is not an atom of alcohol in any bariey corn that ever grew. Mr. Taylor in this connection told of his experience with the children in the public schools of Canada and the U.S. A., and their gnorance about these matters and the deplorable ignorance of the teachers who professed to teach them, and these were schools where scientific temperance was a compulsory subject

Scientific temperance, if it means anything, means "first things about dcohol"-where it comes from, how we get it, and what are some of its physical characteristics. Up to date if there had been no grape sugar qual-ity in the world, there would have been no alcohol in the world. The speaker here gave in detail the

steps necessary in the process of con-verting barley into alcohol or beer. which the vessel proceeded on her voyage, and on the 11th March criticed at Liverpool. During the worst part of the gale, and while the vessel was lying in a most dangerous condition, over it, making sweetened water, or to use the technical language of the brewery, the barley is 'sweet-work-The brewer now puts in the bitter quality. Hops are popularly supposed to be used for this purpose but ninety per cent. of the beer in the U. S. A. never saw hops except at a dance. Instead of hops, dog-leg to-bacco, the roughest and cheapest parts of the tobacco plant, is used, also quassia and such like. The fer

ment quality is now inserted, namely yeast, forming quantities of alcoho and carbonic acid. Now what is this ferment quality, which we call yeast? Yeast quality was originally supposed to be in the atmosphere. This was the old theory up to about twenty years ago. Pas teur found it to be a fungus-growth of plants, that is, the "yeast cell" or "yeast plant." These little bodies have animal functions, in that they eat organic matter, as, for instance sugar. They are now known under the modern name of bacteria or microbes. Plants make sugar, animals eat it, and reduce it back to carbon. hydrogen and oxygen. All animals throw off the waste matter or excre ment, and there are two kinds of excrementitious matter thrown out by hese bacteria, viz., alcohol and carbonic acid gas. Alcohol is the poisonous product of the excrement thrown out of the bodies of bacteria or miorobes, hence the title of the lecture, Microbes and Men, or First Things

About Alcohol. Now, then, is there any alcohol in an apple? No. There is in all apples, grape-sugar quality, and on the cutside of apples there are the mirobes. Let the apple have the juice squeezed out of it, and the microbes falling in the apple juice at the proper temperature, there will be alcohol in twenty-four hours. The reason is, that the sugar quality is in the apple juice, and these little microbes or acteria begin to eat the sugar quality if they get at it, at the proper tem-perature, and they throw off their ex-crement of alcohol and carbonic acid

Is there any alcohol in lager beer or home-made beer, or home-made wine, or Hire's root beer? In answer ing any and all questions such as these, we only have to remember the conditions, the simple formula, sugar, yeast and a right temperature will give you alcohol anywhere from the equator to the poles. The best temperature is from 60 to 70 degs. Fahrenhelt, but the extreme limits of temperatures are from 40 to 50 degs. Fahrenheit. Leave the grape sugar quality where the yeast quality, i. e. the bacteria, can strike it, at the proper temperature, and fermentation takes place, which is merely the bacteria eating up the sugar and throwing off the excrement alcohol. There is about eleven per cent of alcohol in home made wine; that is twice as much as there is in lager beer. There is also alcohol in root beer.

The lecturer then explained in a simple and most interesting manner, the chemistry back of and underlying bread-making, and preserving fruit, and explained the difference between white wine and cider vinegar. There is no alcohol in bread, provided your

put, because the meat is a thoroughly cooked mass before it is put between the top and bottom crust, and no more heat is required than is sufficient

to bake the thin layers of the top and bottom crusts. When these are baked, the pie is done, as the meat was al-ready cooked, and the temperature required to bake the crusts is not a sufficiently high one to drive out the alcohol. The conditions of baking a mince pie and a loaf of bread are en-

There was no attempt on the part of the lecturer at platform oratory. His manner was rather that of a scientific expert in his laboratory surrounded by his students. It was intensely in eresting from the start to finish, and the audience gave an undivided atten-

TWENTY YEARS OF TOOTH-ACHE Speaking of peculiar people, I know woman who has had tooth-ache for twenty years; right straight along, you see, day and night, week days, holidays and Sundays. The total amount of pain she has suffered, if you could condense it into one pang, would kill an elephant in five min-utes. The original tooth that the ache started in has rotted out long ago, yet the pain in the jaw stays there just the same. She puts things in her mouth all the while, and so keeps the pain dulled down a bit, but is never rid of it. And it may sound like an odd thing to say, but upon my soul I don't believe she would know what to do with herself without that old familiar toothache. And all because she hadn't the courage to have that tooth out, away back when it first began to trouble her. What I say is literally true; I can give you chapter and verse for it. Tooth-ache, or some other sort of ache. Goodness graci-What a lot of people are pulled and hauled about by needless pain. They may manage to bear it, and do.

but it is very, very bad for them. Here, for example, is a lady who "Although I was able to go about I was constantly in pain." She didn't lack the courage to take remedies for it; she did everything-until at last—But wait. "In the early part of 1899," she explains, "I began to feel weak and ailing, and was-n't able to make out what ailed me. Without having worked any harder than usual I nevertheless felt weary, tired and languid. Then I felt dull, too, and heavy in mind; I could not rouse myself to take my former in-terest in things. It was, in a sense, narcotic drug. My appetite grew less and less, until I are scarcely anything, and even that seemed to do me no good. There was pain and weight in the chest after it, and a curious feeling of tightness around

My nerves were so upset that I got very little natural rest at night. Instead of rising refreshed and bright, as a person properly does after a good sound sleep, I was even more weary and tired in the morning than on going to bed. All this time there was a foul taste in my mouth, and a general sense of illness and disorder, as you may say, over my whole body. Although I was able to go about I was in constant pain.

"As you will suppose, I did not un-dergo all this weakness and suffering without making an effort to obtain relief from it. I tried one thing after another, but received no benefit from any. After having been in this distressing condition for about three for others it might do for me, I procured a bottle from Mr. Herbert, chemist, Great James street, Lisson Grove, and after taking it I felt better; and when I had taken four bottles I was free once more from disease and pain. Since then I have enjoyed good health, which—as I have assured my friends
—I owe to Mother Seigel's Syrup.
(Signed) (Miss) L. Smith, 35 Hail

Place, Paddington, London, W., January 22nd, 1895."
The ailment which dragged this intelligent woman through three wretched and painful years was the same that afflicts the vast majority of her sex-indigestion or dyspepsia. Why so many of them have it I will try to show on another occasion. Enough now to say that no malady is capable of producing a greater aggregate of misery, bodily and mental. It is death in life. Very little work, and no real enjoyment at all, that is the verdict people give after an experience of it. tI is worse than prolonged tooth-ache, or any mere local pain.
And if Mother Seigel's Syrup cures
it—as there is plenty of proof to show
—why shouldn't we announce the fact everywhere by tongue and pen?

BOSTON'S MAYOR.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.-Mayor Quincy was re-nominated in the democratic convention tonight after an exciting session. The attempt to endorse the Chicago platform and Wm. J. Bryan was checked by the leader of the con-vention through parliamentary tactics.

GREAT SNAKE DEAD (London Mail, Nov. 18.) The monster python which has been in the reptile house of the Zoological

since 1876, died on Thursday The reptile was over 20 ft. in length. It was a listless, manimate creature, and usually remained coiled up in blankets, only emerging at feeding time, when the public (at any rate of ate years) were excluded.

ONE HONEST MAN. Deer Bettor.—Please inform your readers, that tritten to confidentially, I will mail, in a sealed it reparticulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, i hich I was permanently restored to health a snahy vigor, after years of suffering from mervo solility, sexual weakness, night losses and wer hrunken parts, I was robbed and swindied by ti uacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but that eaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and who make this certain means of cure known to all stress. I have hothing to sell and want no mone us being a firm believer in the universal brotherhof man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate sgain their health and happiness. I promise you pect secrecy. Address with stamp, W.M.T.MULSOR. Whalers Off Point Barrow.

Most of Them Have Had Experience in Wintering in the Frozen North and Their Friends are Not Concerned so Much for Their Safety as for the Bear Relief Expedition.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 30.ocked in the Arctic ice off Point Barrow, and down the Alaskan coast in the direction of the Mackenzie River; where those of the whalers whose positions are not kno. . are supposed to be, are eleven New Engknown to the seafaring men of this city. Among them are Capt. A. C. Sherman, master of the steam bark Orca, and First Mate T. L. Ellis, both of this city. Capt. Sherman is one of the best known sailing masters in this part of the country, and, as he has wintered in the Arctic twice before, his friends here are not in the least worried. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Ebenezer Nye of Williams street, whose husband was lost while whaling in the Arctic, is fearful that those of the relief expedition who sailed on the known to the seafaring men of this wealth. the Arctic, is fearful that those of the clief expedition who sailed on the hind this was a strip of water which Bear on Saturday will fare worse than the sailors of the ice-locked

"Friends of the saflors are always more or less worried," she said, "and were it not that Capt. Sherman has had the experience of two winters in the same place I'm afraid my sleep would be greatly disturbed thinking about him. He could have made the would be greatly disturbed thinking about him. He could have made the run and got clear of the ice with the Alexander and Karluk, which got away in September, but he had the Rosario in tow and would not aban- ice to the vessels. don her. Her master, Capt. Coffin, is a Martha's Vineyard man, and of shore for a few miles, and it began course if the Rosario were left she to look as if they would get clear, would stand a poor chance of reaching any kind of harbor, as she is a selling vessel. Men who have been there think that Capt. Sherman may have succeeded in getting both vessels into some sort of shelter made sets into some sort of shelter made by the ground ice, and they think also that their chances of escape with sound ships in the spring are very good. My daughter, Capt. Sherman's wife, who is now dead, spent one win-ter with her husband hear Herschel Island, and my little grandtaughter, Helen Herschel Sherman, is the first white child every born within the white child ever born within the Arctic circle. They were aboard the old Beluga at the time, and they got away from the ice some time in July." Thomas L. Billis, first mate of the Orca, is a young man and has the experience of one winter in the polar sea with Capt. Sherman. The masperience of one was sea with Capt. Sherman. The master of the Norwegian steam bark Fearless, James McKenna, is also a how Bedford man, but for the last half dozen years Oakland, Cal., has been his home. The master of the been his home. The master of the rading station at Point Barrow and learned there that another vessel was lying eight miles to the south. This ship proved to be the Florence of the south that the ship proved to be the Florence of the south that the ship proved to be the Florence of the ship proved to be the sh he moved his family to California some time ago. J. A. Wing, first mate of the same vessel, is a cousin of Mrs. Thomas B. Tripp of Allen street. Stephen F. Cottle, third mate; George F. Tilton, fourth mate; and G. W. Porter, boatheader, also come from this part of the country Capt. G. B. Leavitt, master of the steamer Newport, whose position is not known, is a Maine man. Alonzo M. Ripley, second mate of the Jessie tressing condition for about three years, and nothing to anticipate but a continuance of it, my uncle told me one day of what he had heard of the success of Mother Seigel's Syrup in curing cases of the same kind. In hope that what the Syrup had done for of the same it might do for me, I prothe severity of the Arctic winters, for he has been there twice before.

The locking up of the fleet in the ice has given the old-timers of the tent to harpoon and blubber spade something by ice. to talk about, and the office of Ashley's livery stable has been vocal of opinions for a week. Mr. Ashley is a cousin of First Mate Ellis of the Orca, and naturally his office has been or six miles off the mainland. It will

the harbor steered for by all the re-tired men of the sea. The announcetired men of the sea. The announce-ment of the sailing of the Bear with will be nearly 1,000 miles. After landprovisions aroused interest, and when the Sun correspondent opened the door of the office one weather-tanned old salt was just giving it as his opinion that the relief expedition would have the devil's own time in getting to the vessels overland. His hearers coincided with his belief, but there was one among them "who didn't know but what the Bear people would get there all right after all." He was Captain George Winslow, who has seen service on every sea, and who for years chased whales to the limit of open water in the north.
"If those vessels, the Orca, Fearless,
Jeanlie, Rosario, and Belvidere, are
five miles off the land mear Point Bar-

row," said Capt. Winslow, "nothing on earth can save them from being crushed and sunk. That is a devil of a place. The currents are contrary, and I have often seen big bergs float-ing northwest in the sway of the deep ourrents, and small ice fields going thwest on the surface curren by the strong wind. Just off Point Barrow there is a shoal with about two fathems of water over it. Whe the winter sets in and the first to sway the ice around get in their work good and hard, big bergs are blown on to this shoal and grou The ice then piles up and makes anug harbor for any vessels fortunate enough to reach the open water be-tween the ground ice and the land in season. I have wintered there, and I think very likely that Capt. Sher nan will be found on the safe sid of this ground ice when the relief ex redition arrives.

enough for a vessel to swing around with comfort. To the westward of Point Barrow is a lagoon with a very narrow shoal entrance, so narrow and shoal, in fact, that I believe the Rosario is the only vessel that could enter. In this lagoon any ship that could enter would be free from the crushing ice, but the disadvantage of being there would be that a captain might find himself frozen in tight after a southerly wind had come up and cleared the outside water. Al-

temperature of the bake oven, from 212 to 400 degs. Fahr. drives the alcohol out; but there is alcohol in a mince pie into which brandy has been level because the manual level of the man in the spring for trading purposes, and Point Barrow itself is a narrow arm of land reacising cut into the Arctic, for this legoon which I spoke of runs back for miles toward Icy

Cape."

Capt. Winslow did not think the crews of the whalers were in any great danger of starwation, but that, of course, depended on the length of time they had been away and the number of months the ships were provisioned for. The captain's talk led others to pipe up on old-time whaling disasters. There have been many dramatic incidents in connection with the whale fishery of New Bedford, but none more remarkable than the disaster of 1871 remarkable than the disaster of 1871, when forty-four ships were abandoned to their fate in the ice of the Arctic. In that single misfortune \$1,090,land men, most of whom are well 000 was taken away from the city's

the whole fleet succeeded in reaching.
The fleet anchored near Point Belcher waiting for a northeast wind to give an open sea, when on the 15th of August a west wind drove the ice still nearer the shore and compelled many of the ships to slip their cables.

when the wind again shifted, and about the first of September some of the vessels were caught and crush-ed. Later the two barks, Rowan and Awashouks, were wrecked, and finally, when the captains became convinced that there was no escape before another year, if then, they de-ided to abandon the ships. This was done about the middle of September, and not a life was lost. Of the thirty-four ships abandoned only one escaped total destruction. This was the Minerva, which was found by the expedition of the following year at

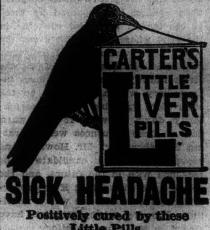
be as good as ever.

Another Arctic disaster occurred in 1873, when twenty vessels were abandoned off Point Barrow. Three hundred men made their way over which the 300 men reached only to find that she was looked in by a strip of ice a quarter of a mile wide and from thirty to fifty feet thick. The whole party set to work with blubber spades and cut a canal through the ice and sailed the Florence to the open

THE BEAR STEAMING NORTH. SEATTLE, Wash, Nov. 30.—The United States revenue cutter Bear sailed last night, carrying succor to the whaling fleet imprisoned in the Arctic ocean on the northern shores of Alaska, between point Barrow and Herschell Island. The Bear will make a short stop at Port Townsend, where her crew will be paid off, after which she will proceed to Unalaska. From there her next stopping place is un-certain, that depending upon the ex-tent to which Behring Sea is closed

Copt. Tuttle will, however, go as be easy to cross from there over to ing the overland party the Bear will go into winter quarters at the nearest shelter. The Bear is provisioned for one year.

A man with a bicycle has the same feeling toward a professional bicycle thief that a mother has toward kidnaphas toward kidnappers.-Atchison Globe.



They also relieve Distress from Dyspep Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's,

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THE WEEKLY SUN

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 8, 1897.

CENTRE TORONTO.

(From Daily Sun of December 1st.) In the general election of 1896 the Centre Toronto by a majority of 240. called out all the resources of civilzation at the command of the dominion and provincial governm

The government holds the seat, but the opposition must have gained by sata in the Massey Hall meeting, the government has been given a run of a year and a half, without a determined opposition in the by-elections. The ministers have been allowed to show how they purpose to govern and the country has had an opportunity to judge them. One-third of the parliamentary term has expired, and now the time has come for the liberal conservatives to meet the enemy at the gate whenever there is a chance. Canada by reason of the magnificent struggle to win back the seat of Centre Toronto. It would have been a good thing to win a constituency, but it also a good thing to present to the country the aspect of the old party in good fighting order, with its ranke united and its ardour undiminished.

It would have been a great thing to win Centre Toronto and deprive the government of the only seat it four members. But is is worth while to show that in without wealth, with two governments and two great railway corporations against him, opposed by three of the largest industrial concerns in the city, whose owners have got the ear of the government and had their other side, was able to hold the majority down to what it was when alf of these influences were operatproved that he is a candidate to be reckoned with in the future, and the people have shown that if the opporsists have drifted one way a multitude who are not opportunists have moved in the other direction.

The price that Mr. Bertram pays sonaffy. He has been a com cial unionist and is now a prote ist, at least so far as his own industry is concerned. He helped make of his own interests. Now he declares that the tariff must stand as it is for ten years. This is all right for Mr. Bertram. But how about the premier, and how about the party which came into power with the watchward. "death to protection?" The good Montreal Witness, with its free trade record, declares that the party has paid higa for its victory, by the aban-John Globe truly says that the plat-

to local interests and was pure opportunism. The Moneton Transcrip says the same, and going to Western Owen Sound organ of the party. But ed in the least. They are apparently den Club. On the same day that Mr. Bertram is elected with the governand an advocate of a ten years' protective tariff, we have the intelligence has been talking to Mr. Fielding, and all speed toward free trade. Mr. said to the impatient western memhers tast session. Then he announ stallment of the promised revenue was not mentioned at the time. Protectionist and protected Mr. Bertram is now elected to parlie

THE BEAVER LINE.

St. John will always have a kindly hips. It was this line which began the winter service between St. John and Liverpool, and it is thus permanentily associated with the aspiration from these associations the Beaver line has won favor by its enterprising success of its ships in competing in point of time with those making their terminus at Portland. It is no fault abandoned, and there is no doubt that the best will be made of the present conditions. In welcoming the first ship of this year's service, we welcome also a representative of the Cunard system, the first, we believe, that has ever visited this port. The Sun wishes

the principles by which his judicial ourse has been guilded. His view of what a judge ought to do will be acexpted by laymen as representing an practice Lord Esher does not admit or a moment that a properly contituted court may be used to prevent truth and right from prevailing. He says:

He says:

Since I have been a judge I am confident that never, on one single occasion at any period of my judicial career, have I done shything in court except to try, from the beginning of each case until it was ended to get at what was right in it. I never allowed my attention to be called to aught else in court. I have listehed to witnesses and to arguments, I have tried to test them and consider them as they went on, and my great desire, was first of all to come to a right determination as to what were the rights of the case, and then to determine what was the law. I never have allowed myself to think that a judicial tribunal ought to allow a person's rights to be overthrown because there may have been some mistakes in preliminary investigations by those who were his advisers. I am speaking of civil sotions and disputes between parties, and in regard to these the duty of the judge is to find out what rule of honor in the position of the two parties should apply in respect to the matter in hand. That is the common law of England, and there is no other law. It is not only the common law, but when we come to the equity law it is the same thing. The law of Ergiand is rot a science, it is a practical application of the rules of right and wrong to a particular case by the court. If any supposed rule of law is put forward that would prevent the truth from prevailing, and oblige the court to say that is not true which is true, it must be wrong, and I have always said so. There is no such thing in the law as a rule which says that the court knows and believes to be untrue. These being the rules of conduct which I have laid down for myself, I have tried to carry them out.

Colonel Strathy must go. The saucy Montreal officer must have foreseen this and prepared for it when he sent out to the press his reply to General Gascoigne's statements to the Star reporter, and especially when he gave out to the press his reply to leneral Gascoigne's last official letter of enquiry so that the public got the reply before it could reach the general. It may be no more imprope for the colonel to discuss the general the newspapers, than for the gen eral to discuss the colonel in the newspapers. But the practical differe in their position is shown by the result, for while the colonel cannot dismiss the general, the general can turn the colonel out.

It is kind of Mr. Blake to come back from Ireland and tell us what a happy escape this country had from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and unrestricted policy in 1891. We owe no thanks to Mr. Blake for that escape, for though he saw the danger he did not warn the country. When Mr. Blake returns to public life in Canada we will not know what dangers he sees in the policy of his leaders and his party until after the country has scaped the danger or fallen a victim.

Australian federation has met set-back. The Queensland legislature the premier. This probably means the defeat of the government as well as a delay to the scheme.

centre Toronto, is a Unitarian, and the Toronto Globe intimates that a wass was made against him on that account. To meet this objection the Toronto Globe observes:

ton to be told that he was a membe of the Unitarian church, or of an Christian Doctrine Milton denies the Father. So he could not be called an orthodox trinitarian. On the other and he held the same doctrine of the fall of man, and of the atonemer that is entertained by trinitarias christians, and so can hardly be de standing in Mr. Bertram's church Mr. Channing was content to claim trinitarians, and to that extent as good reasan why the religious faith either of Mr. Bertram or of Mr. Millto hould have been a political is

er is on its side for once. That is, he he went to England. Sir Wilfrid, peaking in Montreal, referred to the uggestion of some person that perhans the time would come when Canada might become a nation, and sake my answer is simply this: Canada is a nation." When Sir Wilfrid cam back from England he said that Canbecame a nation after he spoke these words. But that was a thirtyyear error in dates. He was right in

Mr. Foster's reputation as a cam raign speaker did not suffer by his ddress in Massey hall, Toronto, on Saturday evening. The Toronto World

The effort of the evening was, of course, made by that greatest of Caradian platform speakers—the Hon. George E. Foster. The ex-finance minister excelled himself and even the few grits in the building who were at first incili ed to disturb the meeting became silent and listened as if spelibound. His elertific arraignment of the present government, and the dramatic force with which he presented to public view the real situation of affairs in this country today so held the thousands before him that they still yelled for him to "ge on" after he had spoken close upon two hours. From about half-past \$0 clock the great man beld his audience and then his hearers were not matiefied.

eignature, "A Straight Liberal." es with the Moncton paper in election now, the liberals would be beaten in St. Martins, where to one. So far as the New Brunswick minister is concerned, "Straight Liberal" is "thoroughly disgusted," but he still has faith in the general policy of Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Hawke has rather paralyzed the "renegade" press, as he would call it, by his last remark in response toto leave the party if the renegades ecutinue to rule. Mr. Hawke replies that "a man does not change his coat because accidentally a filthy parasite has lodged thereon—he simply crushes the parasite, and keeps his coat." Now let us hear from the parasites.

ting his work in with neatness and dispatch. The Monicton men left to report to the traffic manager are growing fewer, while Montreal is becoming the Intercolonial centre of management. The best men in the service ar disappearing one by one. Fortunately Mr. Harriss has not yet disturbed In-

The President of the United States is expected to state in his message to congress that pelagic sealing must stop before that government will negotiate on trade matters with Canada. There is one condition on which Canadians might agree to stop killing eals at sea, namely, that the United States will stop killing them on land

ending to Culcutta by a ship which leaves New York this week, 1,500 ton of steel rails. The manufacturers say that they can sell rails in India at a profit. This is calculated to send a shiver through the frame of the eleven males and one female who on Monday attended the annual meeting of the Cobden club in London.

Having deposed Coloniel Strathy, General Gascoigne could afford to be conciliatory to Colonel Humphrey. The General explains that he meant to impute nothing to the officers of the 66th. who will now be left to ponder on the singular infelicity of the commander's language as a medium for expressing his opinion.

Sir Louis Davies on Nov. 27th assured the Toronto people that Sir Wilfrid opposed Chamberlain's Zolverein idea because it involved free trade within the empire. And Lord Farrar gave Sir Wilfrid the big medal verein because it involved protection. THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

EMMERSON BANQUET.

Guest of the Evening Talks About His Non-Political Cabinet.

The Minister of Railways Makes a Speech. but it Contains Nothing of Importance.

A Large Attendance and a Most Successful Affair-The Other Speeches.

The banquet to Premier Emmerson at the Royal hotel on Dec. 2nd was a nost pleasing event to the premier and his friends, and must have been gratifying to all concerned. The afair was well managed, there was good fare, good speeches and good

The presence of Hon. Mr. Blair and of all but one of Hon. Mr. Emme lleagues in the provincial cabinet pesides Senator King and quite a deegation of members of the legislature, ent of course a special interest to the

In the matter of preparing and serving the dinner, Messrs. Raymond & Doherty sustained the splendid reputation of the Royal. The dining room was very handsomely decorated. The walls were adorned with numerous small flags. The tables were beautiful, being elegantly trimmed with candelabra, with lighted tapers, were In front of the premier stood a large

vase of magnificent roses.

A large portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, draped with flags, occupied the centre of the wall at the farther end of the dining room facing the chair. Harrison's orchestra added to the easure of the banquet by a fine

form of an easel supporting a fine miniature portrait of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, showed inside besides the bill of fare and toast list, a neat view of the legislative buildings at Frederic ols, Hon. L. P. Farris, U. S. Consul The others present were J. Fred Watson, W. A. Quinton, Dr. Boyle Travers, J. S. Armstrong, C. J. Os

M. P. P., James Barnes, M. P. P., James H. Doody, E. H. McAlpine, deo. A Knodell, H. A. McKeown, W. A. Lockhart, C. J. Milligan. ertson, W. H. Barnaby, Chief Clarke, John Flood, Thos. L. Hay, Thos. J. F. Merritt, C. F. Tilley, A. P. Barnhill, G. G. Ruel, Senator King, David Brown, T. McAvity, J. H. McAvity, Scovil, G. G. Scovil, M. P. P., T. H. Hall, Dr. Hetherington, W. H. True-man, J. H. Pullen, G. Sidney Smith, Thos. Dunning, Thos. M. Burns, A. C. Smith, Sheriff Sturdee, Ald. McGold-rick, J. H. Leonard, Dr. Addy, Dr. John Berryman, Dr. D. E. Berryman, Dr. Emery, P. Gleeson, J. W. Roop, Jas. Barry, John Keefe, Dr. Gorham, Geo. R. Craigie, W. K. Reynolds, E. Lantalum, John McMillan, Geo. E. Barnhill, Dr. McAvenny, Dr. Crawford, ames Holly, D. J. Purdy, Dr. Ma W. C. R. Allan, Alf. Martin, Dr. King, H. N. Coates, D. McCarthy, R. C. J. Dunn, M. Coll, P. S. McNutt, T. P. Regan, Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P., Geo. F. Hill, M. P. P., J McLeod, M. P. P., George A. Chamberlain, John Carleton, G. H. Flood, F. Joshua Ward, W. J. Cornfield, Tir thy Donovan, I. E. Smith, James Collins, John B. Jones, John H. The L. Bourke, A. E. Killam, B. Stack house, Capt. Brennan, W. H. Allen, J. T. Whitlock, St. Stephen; Robert Thomson, E. S. Dibblee, John Walsh, John Kelly, Dr. T. D. Walker, C. L. Smith, M. P. P., H. H. McCain, M. P. P., John F. Morrison, W. E. Skillen, St. Martins, W. E. Vroom, D. W. Campbell, manager of the Beaver line The chair was taken at 9 o'clock by Dr. John Berryman, who had on his right Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Hon. Mr. Blair and on his left Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Mayor Robertson, and U. S.

The first vice chair was occupied by Jas. F. Robentson, the second by P. The bill of fare was as follows:

Shemogue Oysters on deep shell.

Queen Olives.

k-a-Leekle. Consomme of Partridge,
Sakted Almonds.

lied Halibut, Crimped Slices of Cod.
Parsley Sauce. Au Tomato. Cock-a-Leekie. Boiled Hallbut,
Parsley Sauce.

Au Tomato.

Au Tomaton

Au Tomato.

Au Tomaton

Au Tomato.

Squash.

Mashed Potatoes. French Green Peas.
French String Beens.
Celery and Cheese.
English Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy
Sauce.
Lemon Pie. Strawberry Pie. Peach Puns.
Charlotte Russe. Fruit Cream.
Champagne Jelly. Blance Mange.
Apples. Malaga Grapes. Concord Grapes.
Apples. Malaga Grapes. Concord Grapes.
Layer Raisins. Assorted Cake.
Nuts. Confectionery.
Kummel Eckau. Ice Cream.

The service by the excellent staff of waiters was of the kind that rejoices the heart of the guest, and enabled the company to get down in good time to the toast list After full justice had been done to the dinner, the chairman called the

guests to order. The toasts of the Queen, proposed by the chairman, and the Governor leneral, by the vice-chairman, were duly honored,

The chairman then in a few very ppropriate words proposed the toast the President of the United States, which was drunk heartily and responded to by U. S. Consul Myers, in a brief but breezy speech that was loudly applauded. The second vice-chairman,

Bleeson, proposed the health of Lt. Gov. McClelan, whom he referred to as one of the best governors New Brunswick ever had. (Applause.) The was responded to by Hon. Jas. Holly in a few graceful words. The following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read by the chair-

Michael McDade, Esq.: My Dear SPr-I have your very aind invitation to be present at the dinner which the St. John triends of the provincial government will give

in honor of Hon, Henry R. Emmerson on Thursday, the second of December next. I thank you cordially for the courtesy thus extended to me, and it is a matter of sincere regret with me that I find myself prevented by numerous engagements to avail myself of it. It would have been an honor as well as a pleasure for me to teatify to the esteem, regard and confidence which I have always entertained for Mr. Engagement from the

it. Gov. McClelan, P. E. Paulin, M. P. P., and I. N. Carpenter, M. P. P., Hon. Wm. Pugsley, A. George Blair and C. B. Harrison, M. P. P., at their

inability to be present. chairman said the hanquet was given for the purpose of honoring the premier of the province and also to cement a feeling friendship between St. John and would only become patriotic, the selp given to one portion of the province would excite no jealousy in any other. (Hear, hear.) What may be to help St. John must be of efit to the rest of the province, develop the agricultural and other resources of the province must help St. fore that it was important that a feeling of friendship between the city and the provincial government should gether by interests that should not be broken. He had personally a very high opinion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson. latter had showed that he not local nor sectional in his views. not be sectional. He felt that Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Hon. Mr. Tweedie and their colleagues were as much a The toast to the premier was drunk

longed here. (Applause.) with great enthusiasm, and three the singing of He's a Jolly Good Fel low, and this by three rousing cheers.
When Hon. Mr. Emmerson rose to respond the applause was heartfly renewed. The premier was in excellent voice and his speech was often inter-

Premier Emmerson spoke in sub-Friends-Your very enthusiastic reception, while extremely gratifying, is n some measure embarrassing. could not but be impressed with the character of your greetings, yet I honecily fear that you are all too flattering. In so expressing myself I value the kindly sentiments and generous motives which prompt your utause which enlorses them-for all of which I desire to tender my most rofound, sincere and hearty Let me assure you, sir, that in thus expressing my gratitude I am not forgetting to mentally discriminate as to the proportion of your plaudits which is intended for my colleagues in the government, which I have the mor to represent in the office which hold, and the proportion which you would wish me to reserve for the inope, however, that you would genersly ascribe to the individual an rould have him be, even though his inner consciousness constrains the night that at present he has not so proved himself. In honoring the position, as you do by your presence here tonight, I shall be happy if you

honor came to him he was ready to take it, but he reached not to seize it before it was near." I re-fer to the painful circumstance which necessitated and change in the leadership of the New Brunswick governnent. It is but a faint and feeble tribute on my part to say that the mention of the name of James Mitchell is sufficient to awaken in the cheil is sufficient to awaken in the minds of all in my hearing thoughts of the honor; integrity, ability and manly bearing which characterized at all times his administration of high office. As for his colleagues, for all of whom I venture to speak, our highot whom I venture to speak, our highest, our best praise, is our deep conviction of his merits, our affectionaic statitude for his labors and his
services as our leader. I would have
him know that, though of necessity
engrossed with the present, we do not
forget the past, and that there is not
a heart here which does not fervently
pray that Heaven may yet restore him pray that Heaven may yet restore him to his old time strength and vigor. I am deeply impressed with my present surroundings, and fully consci-ous that I speak in the metropolis of the province the commercial empori-um of New Brunswick—the winter port of Camada. And yet there is no thought arising as to any necessity, on the ground of political expediency, or for other cause, of my utterances being veiled. Of a truth there has een much said in the past as to a fancied antagonism between our met-ropolitan city and the counties surounding and apart from it. I have an sympathy with any such suggesion, but on the contrary, hold to the riew that the interests of the one are with the interests of the other, and that these interests are so nterchangeably dove-tailed that it is ifficult to discriminate as to where he one ends and the other begins. It may be that the suggestion of antagnism was a mere off-shoot of a political comet that sailed through the political ether surrounding this city about the year 1890, the nebulae of which destroyed the victims in its way and resulted in the representation of this city being changed from that of support to one of opposition to the government, of which subsequently became a member-a particular objection to the policy of that government, but rather because of an internal dissension er because of an internal dissension which for the monce prevailed over all other considerations. I have been constrained to refer to this incident constrained to refer to this incident of your past political history in explanation of the calm assurance and courage with which I shail hope to discuss the many questions which of necessity will be reviewed tonight. Notwithstanding that the shade of that representation has mot since, by reason of what we are constituted. oward circu to the conclusion that soberness and judgement will have sway, and that the day of small things will have pas-

of this province, with the exception of a very brief period, have been composite in their character as respects the two great political parties of the dominion, and it so remains at this date. I note by reports of the public prints that there is a disposition on the part of some of the younger elements of the conservative party, with which I have never been allied, to which I have never been allied, to have local governments supported or opposed, as the case may be, on federal issues, and I have not been unaware of a desire on the part of some of my highly respected political friends of the liberal press to force local political issues in dominion grooves. I do not propose to discuss the subject here. My attitude in respect to the question is quite well spect to the question is quite well jure to a very great extent their politions. I have no right to make any suggestions or express any opinions as to the effect upon the conservative party, suffice it to say that the government is coalition, and we have no desire to sail under false colors.

The policy of the government during the past fifteen years has resulted in a preservation of our forest wealth and the conserving of our revenues therefrom; the promotion of a suc-

and the conserving of our revenues therefrom; the promotion of a successful and vigorous method in aid of the dairying interests of the province, and the establishment of cheese factories and creameries in almost every district; the abolition of the legislative council and the enforcement of retreachment measures in the several retrenchment measures in the several departments of the public service; in improvement in the road and bridge service of the province and the construction of permanent bridges, in the interests of the people and in furtherance of a wise economic policy; in progressive legislation and the recog-nition of the just rights of the whole people. After some further remini-scences Mr. Emmerson proceded. So much for the past, but what of the present and future under a reorganpresent government is simply the Blair government in a new dress, and as such it is not only answerable for all the acts of the last two proceeding administrations, but must be taken to be bound by all their policy and comby their immediate predecessors in office. Now, from this view I dissent. Mitchell was leader, and I am proud to claim a share in the credit due

the province. I agr ple of this provin and again in the me ner expressed appro pursued by the gove leadership of the pr railways. While I r I intend that, so fa shall avail, the gove now am called upon to its duties prepare appear to us to be ance of the public we shall be unfette siderations other tha tion to do that whice to advance the interince. We have stron key to our progress agriculture, and I se although speaking to I believe that your is dependent upon of agriculture in our can only follow from and educate intere will be essentially a the vigorous and fa which will, we beli gress and contentmen within our borders, k lands beyond—and screly need to a tracting to our shore the over burdened a tands. Today our m struggling for recogn has made glant stri The problems of being solved as best men, and the govern minion is subsidizin trade. How do we upon the advantages home to us? In add an opening for tenant capital, New Brunsy uninterrupted water with Europe has in freight an immense other portions of th we should, by the int storage facilities, be l tion to increase our natural products. Mr. Emmerson gave Canadian grain export tistics of yield of the of the province in while in 186 The wheat crop of 189 double that of 1890. claimed that the resi the farmers who green without exhaustive ough wheat to supply mand. 'He added:

back to the growth o province is the absenern flour mills, of easy case to the farmers, cate the subsidizing is such establishments, in plan by which we aide tion of cheese factories ies, at well defined r different counties, and to promote the consum-great and much to be I would even bonus, st, every farmer flour and had it ground factured into that arti ter of detail for the riculture to work ou point to be accomplis and to spare for shi of peas is rather a b than otherwise. this crop to the ext might, then indeed, w and the quantities of that would be availa be no complaint as to a good hog food in suff insure the safe est pork packing factory sign in your city. Th ment will exert its in direction named I need you, although, perhap storage warehouses, the province, with a mor repository for shi largely to the promotic trade of our province. given you assurance aged as far as in our tion, which, while effe ing the tenant farmers ital, and others, to main our fair land, will appreciable burdens up will all admit, and to purpose devoting our t to constructive politics vancement of our cot we propose to supply a rous policy. Economy ment will be our study. not use it as the cry The truest and best I every resource to the uplifting of the moral welfare and progress of the state. So far will cut our garment our cloth, but remen

application of that

province is but in its

tence as to commercial

we must not have sa

without clothes,

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and a state. My di

some other occasion, n

for your distinguished and assuring you that

e time say of me: the province. I agree with the peo-ple of this province, who have time and again in the most emphatic man-ner expressed approval of the course pursued by the government under the leadership of the present minister of railways. While I recognize all this, I intend that, so far as my influence shall avail, the government which I ame to him he was it, but he reached not it was near." I re change in the lead-Brunswick governut a faint and feeble shall avail, the government which I now am called upon to lead shall come to its duties prepared to act as may appear to us to be most in furtherance of the public interest, and that we shall be unfettered by any conintegrity, ability and which characterized at siderations other than the determina-tion to do that which will best serve to advance the interests of our prov-ince. We have strong faith that the his colleagues, for all are to speak, our high-raise, is our deep conmerits, our affection-or his labors and his key to our progress is to be found in agriculture, and I say this advisedly, although speaking to a city audience.
I believe that your sectional progress is dependent upon the advancement of agriculture in our province, which can only follow from an awakened and educate interest therein. Ours will be essentially a farmer's policy, the visorous and faithful research. though of necessity the present, we do not and that there is not hich does not fervently may yet restore him essed with my pregs, and fully consci-k in the metropolis of which will, we believe, insure progress and contentment to those now within our borders, keeping them from lands beyond—and that is what we sorely need to accomplish—and attracting to our shores the many from the over burdened acreage of the old tands. Today our maritime ports are struggling for recognition as gateways to Durope, and your own good city has made glant strides in the race. The problems of transportation are commercial emporirunswick—the winter And yet there is no of political expediency, use, of my utterances Of a truth there has n between our metnd the counties sur-The problems of transportation are being solved as best they can by our art from it. I have th any such suggescontrary, hold to the publicists, business men and states-men, and the government of the dorests of the one are minion is subsidizing the steamship companies for the benefit of Canadian trade. How do we propose to seize the interests of the these interests are so dove-tailed that it is upon the advantages brought so near ninate as to where the other begins. It home to us? In addition to having an opening for tenant farmers of some capital, New Brunswick with its unoff-shoot of a politsailed through the uninterrupted water communication with Europe has in the direction of 1890, the nebulae of the victims that stood freight an immense advantage over other portions of the dominion, and we should, by the introduction of cold sulted in the represtorage facilities, be in a better posi-tion to increase our export trade in city being changed ernment, of which Mr. Emmerson gave the figures of Canadian grain exports, and read statistics of yield of the crops of various grain in New Brunswick in recent census years. The wheat crop of the province in 1890 was 29,000 bushels, while in 1860 it was 279,800. e prevailed over all The wheat crop of 1880 was more than efer to this incident The wheat crop of 1830 was more man double that of 1830. Mr. Emmerson claimed that the results obtained by the farmers who grew wheat are a guarantee that this province would, without exhaustive effort, grow encal history in excalm assurance and hich I shall hope to questions which of reviewed tonight. ough wheat to supply the home de-mand. He added: One great draw-back to the growth of wheat in this we will call "un-nce" been changed, a feeling that the province is the absence of small modrn flour mills, of easy and cheap acand accords in hartiments regarding rament prevailing ure to assert, al-uency in our fair

have sway, and that things will have paslet us hope. 867 the governments lod, have been comlitical parties of the orts of the public is a disposition on of the younger ele se may be on fed-have not been un-on the part of some ral press to force My attitude in re-stion is quite well say to my political ng conservative e they cannot inwell as in the lib he service, who, I be coerced into a right to make any ss any opinions on the conservative say that the gov-

n I look around

see representatives ught and genius of y-when I behold an

that soberness and

of our revenues public service; in road and bridge ce and the confurther reminibut what of the arters that the is simply the nly answerable for t two proceeding policy and com-lines laid down e Hon. Mr. Blair ns for the manne ucted the affairs of

ernment will ever strive to keep in view Henry Clay's declaration, that government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees, and both the trust and trustees are created for the benefit of the people.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson was cordially applauded at the conclusion of his address.

Thos. Dunning sang Mary of Argyle in a manner that called forth hearty applause, many of the guests joining

E. H. MOALPINE rose to propose the Parliament of Canada. He said they were all delighted to have present New Bruns-wick's distinguished representative in about altruism, but the real altruists, he believed, were the men who went into parliament and the government, for themselves. Many of them so at great financial sacrifice to themselves, and he believed with an earnest desire to serve the country's welfare. sire to serve the country's welfare. In eloquent words he linked the names of Macdonald, Mackenzle, Thompson and Laurier, as great statesmen, and referred to the honor paid Laurier at the jubilee in London. As to the maritime provinces, they had reason to be proud, for ever since confederation the brainlest men in parliament went from these provinces. (Great applause.) Nova Scotia had given two premiers, and the next was Niew Brunswick's furn (Cheers.) And when the turn came he believed all would agree that there is in the government a man capable, and that to him all eyes would turn. (Cheers.) When

HON. MR. BLAIR

rose he was given three cheers and do honor to his friend and former col-league. He had listened with extreme interest to the enlightened address, and could fairly say that there is no one who does not wish that the aspirations expressed in connection with the policy outlined may be realized. (Applause.) He was especi-ally happy to be present, because he wished to associate himself in the most pronounced manner with the administration under Mr. Emmerson, in a personal sense, and in a measure in a political sense, but not in a dominion political sense. He fully ap-preciated the attitude of the premier and his colleagues with respect to the two great parties in federal politics. He had himself stood almost alone in the same view at one time. Many thought the line of cleav-age should be the same in federal and provincial politics, but he had seen no reason for it. He was hearthy glad that the government was prepared to pursue that same line of province is the absence of small modern flour mills, of easy and cheap access to the farmers. I would advocate the substitizing, if necessary, of such establishments, inuch after the plan by which we added the construction of cheese factories and creameries, at well defined points in the respective counties and districts. More than that, I would induce our farmers to cultivate wheat by adding in the establishment of emportures in the different counties, and if all this failed Mr. Emmerson had in fitting and delicate terms alluded to the regret-table circumstance which had called him to the leadership at this time. He (the speaker) joined in the regret that Hon. Mr. Mitchell found it imleast, every farmer who raised enough wheat to produce five barrels of flour and had it ground and manufactured into that article. The accomplishment of all this would be a matter of detail for the department of agriculture to work out. The main point to be accomplished is to have New Brunswick grow her own wheat, and to spare for shipment. Farmers assure me that the growth of a corresponding to the corresponding to the spare of the growth of a corresponding to the c possible to remain longer at the head of affairs. It would be impossible to be associated with one more faithful to his trust, of more sterling integrity, or more pure in all his thoughts, applause.) He could cordially join also in all the premier said of his other colleagues. He (Blair) was sure it would be impossible to be associated with more zealous, faithful and agreeable colleagues. He could say his as one purely disinterested. Passing to the parliament of Canada, Hon. Mr. Blair delivered a very entertaining address regarding the woes of the parliamentarian in session time, and also alluded to the flowery eloquence of Mr. McAlpine. The partament, he went on to say in more serious vein, was a great deliberative assembly, and he believed the present parliament in its legislation expressed the will, the views and wishes of the people. He dwelt upon the vastness of the concerns with which it must deal in encountering new conditions and legislating for almost a continent, with new problems ever arising. Their solution must depend upon the statesmanship, breadth capacity, intellect and loyalty to the country's interests of the government and parliament of the day. In elowords the minister dwelt upon the greatness of Canada, the splendor of her possibilities, and the magnificent destiny that awaits ther. We need only, he said, stand shoulder to shoulder, pursue an en-lightened policy, and we will place Canuda side by side and second to no country in the world. (Loud ap-plause.) While speaking of the parfor the gilded chamber in which his friend (Senator King) held a seat. That gentleman, he believed, belong-ed to a party which felt that the con-

to promote the consummation of the great and much to be desired object.

assure me that the growth of a crop of peas is rather a benefit to the land than otherwise. If they cultivated this crop to the extent that they might, then indeed, with that product

and the quantities of shorts and bran that would be available, there could

be no complaint as to the scarcity of a good hog food in sufficient quantity to insure the safe establishment of a

pork packing factory of modern de sign in your city. That the govern

ment will exert its influence in the direction named I need hardly assure

storage warehouses, which the government are determined shall be constructed and established throughout

the province, with a main warehouse or repository for shipment at St.

John, must of necessity contribute

largely to the promotion of the export

trade of our province. I have already given you assurance on behalf of my department that the good roads move-

aged as far as in our power lies.

aged as far as in our power fies. I cherish a hope also that we may be able to promote a scheme of immigration, which, while effective in inducing the tenant farmers with some capital, and others, to make their home in our fair land, will not entail any appreciable burdens upon our resources. That the mineral resources of our province need development you will all admit, and to this subject we purpose devoting our best energy and

purpose devoting our best energy an judgment. In short, in all that tend

purpose devoting our best energy and judgment. In short, in all that tends to constructive politics and the advancement of our country's interests, we propose to supply a bold and vigorous policy. Economy and retrenchment will be our study, but we would not use it as the cry of demagogues. The truest and best public and private economy is the application of our every resource to the upbuilding and uplifting of the moral and material welfare and progress of the subjects of the state. So far as possible we will cut our garments according to our cloth, but remember that there is sometimes a false economy in the application of that principle. Our province is but in its youthful existence as to commercial, material, educational and general progress, and we must not have such a misfit as would destroy the effect of our commercial or other growth. Either do without clothes, and therefore stay within doors, unable to keep up in the

within doors, unable to keep up in the race, or have them, but have no un-gainly missits nor barriers to your advancement and growth as a people

and I will defer the conclusion for some other occasion, merely content-ing myself with again thanking you for your distinguished consideration, and assuring you that we as a gov-

although, perhaps, not on the

stitution of the senate might be improved, if not its personnel (Laughaughingly remarked that the senate might at times be useful. It might be a good thing in the Drummond county a good thing in the Drummond county railway affair, though in the Short line affair it had not, for he favored that line. Of course he might have changed his views of the senate a lit-tle since he became a member of it. (Laughter). Senator King paid a trib-(Laughter). Senator King paid a tribute to the guest of the evening, and declared himself highly pleased with the policy outlined. He had had doubts about the success of coalition government, but difteen years had placed it beyond the experimental stage and he endorsed it. He believed there was perfect unaminity among the supporters of the government re-

proposed the government and legislative assembly of the province. He was sure it would give pleasure to all to drink to the continuation of Mr. Emmerson and his colleagues in the offices now held by them, as well as had been very much impressed with the enlightened policy outlined. It was such as to carry conviction to the minds of all who heard, or would read it in the press, that the govern-ment intended to labor for the up-building of the country. He was very building of the country. He was very much gratified by the remarks relative to this section of the province. We had been putting forth great efforts without government aid. True, the government did not owe much to this constituency. There had been a disposition; and he had shared it, to judge the government, not on the record of its public administration, but by events having reference to this constituency alone. Those days had constituency alone. Those days had gone by. He could assure the gov-ernment that the people of this constituency would now deal with them along those broad lines of administra-tion by which governments should be judged. What we ask of them for St. John is a right, and he could assure the government if they came to the aid of this port they would not find us ungrateful, but as bread cast upon the waters it would return to them in fulness after many days. (Applause),

A. E. KILLAM was inadvertently called on first to reply to this toast. Mr. Killam pointed out that he was not now in the legislature, but he paid a very high tribute to that body, which he said was almost second to none in Canada. That legislature had lately sent to parliament a man (Mr. Blair) who occupied a foremost place. Mr. Killam made a pleasant speech, which was cordially received.

HON. MR. TWEEDIE

vas loudly called for, and was greeted with "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and hearty applause. He alluded to rumors of dissensions in the coalition government, and said it was as strong as ever before and desired to carry out that policy in good faith to the coun-(Hear, hear). In St. John they had not as strong support as they would like. Mr. McKeown assured them the bread would return after many days. But they wanted it now.

(Laugater).
A voice—At the first opportunity. Mr. Tweedie We have been casting bread on the waters for many daysnow we want the return (Laughter.) The premier must be gratified at this an evidence that a change was com-ing over St. John. He had read in the scriptures of a few righteous per-sons saving a city, and no doubt the few righteous pressat there would save St. John. (Laughter and applause.) The government had been assailed for years, but had been returned by larger majorities, which was an evidence that they were not extravagant, but progressive, and carrying out a policy in the best interests of the country. (Hear hear)

terests of the country. (Hear hear.)
As an evidence, they had a cable yesterday from England asking to purchase all the redemption bonds that are to be issued. Offers came from other quarters, proving that these bonds are considered as safe as those of the dominion, or any province. That is evidence that we are progress There is an issue of \$680,000, and mor in 1898 to make the total \$910,000, besides the \$300,000 for permanent bridges. They found that for four per cents they could get 112, and they believed they could sell three per cents at par. This was an answer to those who say the government is ex-travagant and ruining the country. They were charged with rolling up the debt, but every dollar was there in permanent bridges and railway subsidies. The old government, it was said, did not run in debt. But they sold the lands and gave grants

to railways. They sold out the peo-ple's birthright, which would now be of good value, for only the best of the lands were taken by those companies. The old government impoverished the province by giving away its assets. He would be able to show at the next session of the house that we are in a first-class financial position, with nothing to fear or be ashamed of. The farmers pass resolutions endorsing the government's agricultural policy. The people support them. That was the answer to the charges made. As for St. John, whatever this constituency might do, they had their duty to do to the city and would do what was in the interests of the whole province. That was the policy they had pursued and would pursue. They would study together the interests of St. John and the whole province, for they were in-

Hon. Mr. Tweedie spoke with his usual ready fluency, and was frequently applauded. Specches were also made by Attorney General White, Surveyor General Dunn. Commissioner of Agriculture Labiliois, C. J. Osman, M. P. P., P.

J. Venoit, M. P. P., Geo. F. Hill, M. P. P. After a song by John Keeffe, G. G. Ruel proposed the Mayor and Corporation of St. John, which was responded to by Mayor Robertson and

The toast of the banquet committee was responded to in a humorous address by Mr. McDade, the chairman being absent, and by Mr. Dunning. Hon. Mr. Emmerson rose once more, to express very feelingly his sense of he honor done him.

W. A. Quinton proposed the health of the chairman, and C. J. Milligan that of Raymon i & Doherty, which were hearthy drunk, and the assembly then sang the national anthem

Mother—You don't know how you werry me, dtar. Why, my hair is turning gray! Florrie My! how you must have worried grandma. Her hair is all white.

TO BE WATCHED

Watch that the bowels act reguthe supporters of the government regarding its present composition. He could assure St. John that the rest of the province supported the city in securing aid from the governments, for what aided St. John benefited the province. We should work, not for a city, or a county, but with an eye to the welfare of the whole province.

(Cheers). larly. Never neglect constipation, especially as it can be promptly and

PROVINCIAL NEWS. in this line will fine their stock first-

ALBERT CO.

ALBERT CO.

HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 28.—The rain atorm of the last three days was one of the leaviest of the year, and tremendous freshets are the result. The inshore marsh is fooded with water from the mountain streams. The Shepody tides were also unusually high again yesterdey, and did much additional damage to the tykes along the bay and river. The Hill dyke is badly broken, as is also the Hamilton dyke at Mountville. Heavy repairs are necessitated. The death of Mrs. Eleanor Stiles, widow of the late Isaac Stiles, which occurred recently, will be learned with regret by her many friends here, where she lived for many years. The deceased was a sister of the late Rev. James Irving, and was an earnest and devoted church worked. She had no Isamily.

The preliminary trial of Herbert Williamson, charged with stabbing James Sherwood, took place yesterday at Albert before, Justices Warren W. Jones and John Keiver. It was decided to send the accused up for further examination before Stipendiary Stuart at Riversioe.

The sch. Seattle has been thoroughly overnauled and pretty nearly built new at Harvey Bank.

Mrs. Butterfield has been appointed postmistress at Mountville.

ELGIN, Nov. 30.—The Baptist church of this place is undergoning extensive repairs. The side waffs have been re-plastered and the celling is to be sheadhed.

W. W. Webster is building a cheese factory, to be ready for coccupation

factory, to be ready for occupation

W. P. Starratt and H. Ashley Wheaton have resigned their posttions as teachers of the school here. Mr. Starratt goes to Havelock to take the principalship of the school there.

Joshua Babcock, who had his house burned some time ago, is re-building on the old site a very commodious farm house.

Invitations are out for a complimen-

Invitations are out for a complimentary banquet to be given the Hon. H. R. Emmerson at Hillsboro, on Dec. 8th; price of tickets, \$2 each.

HOPEWELL HILL, Nov. 26.—
Thanksgiving day was observed in a quiet manner. Lt. Governor and Mrs. McClelan entertained a number of guests at dinner in the afternoon, hose present being Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Turner, Rev. Mr. and Miss Comblin, Rev. A. H. Foster, Mr. and

The high tide today, accelerated by a heavy southwest gale, broke the dykes in many places along the Shecres of marsh are flooded. The McGuire house, on the Cher cal Hill, together with barn and out-

Mrs. Alex. Rogers, and W. A. True-

schildings, was nestroyed by the tast might. The house was unoccupied.

Sch. Ulenara arrived on Wednesday with freight, and is now taking in a cargo of birch timber at Riverside.

CARLETON CO. WOODSTOCK, Nov. 28.—The funeral of the late Forester McLean took place this afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. Jns. Whiteside, the Presbyterian minister, being unable to attend, the service was conducted by Rev. C. T. Phillips of the F. C. B. church. The pall-bearers were Fred II. Hale, M. P., Mayor Hay, John Graham, wim McDonaid, John McLauchlan and ex-Mayor W. S. Sannder. Trailing children.

comprise the family which survive the deceased, and his is the first death in this large, circle.

Circuit court opens on Tucsday, the 30th, Judge Vanwart to precide. This is an adjournment of the October session. The main lusiness will be the conclusion of the case of the Worlfan Mills Co. v. Moore. This case, it will be remembered, occupied some four days, the plaintiff's case being all in and the case for the defense sharted when the court was forced to adjourn. The main question at issue is whether Mill street, running between the plaintiff's and defendant's property is a public road or not. The The defendant is charged with having obstructed it to the detriment of the plaintiff. Stockton, Q. C., and Connell for defendant. One criminal case will be ried, the Queen v. Jas. McGuire, burglary. The prisoner is charged with having broken into the store of Wilmot Balloch, Centreville, and stolen goods and cash to the value of about \$100.

BENTON, Nov. 27.—The usual BENTON, Nov. 27. -The usual

Thanksgiving service was held in the Methodist church. Isaac Noxon, son of Henry Noxon eturned last week from Humbold California, where he had spent the past twenty years. After spending a few weeks with his parents he will

again go west. Rev. Mr. Carpenter has entere upon his duties as pastor of the Baptist church. Miss Julia Murchland, who has been eriously ill of typhoid fever, is re-Skating on the pond has been fine

luring the past week.
WOODSTOCK, Dec. 2.—The case the Woollen Mills Co. v. Fred Moore, now being tried before Judge Van-wart and a jury, made good progress today, the evidence being all in this afternoon. Since the resuming of the case, after the adjournment the case of the defence has been presented. The defence produced a large number of witnesses to prove that the road between the properties of the plaintiff and defendant was not considered a public road. Mr. Gregory asked that the address of counsel be not delivered until tomorrow morning. This was agreed to. Judge Vanwart then sub mitted to the court the question which it was his intention to ask the jury when he delivered his charge, of

course reserving the right to add any more he chooses. GLOUCESTER CO. BATHURST, Nov. 29.—Up to the present there has been no stedling between Bathurst and Shippegan, although in the vicinity of South Tete a Gouche there is three feet of snow so much in fact that some lumber men were obliged to return home, owing to the unfrozen state of the ground and depth of snow,

ground and depth of snow, which made work impossible.

Mr. Sewell, a resident of Upper Pokemouche, is probably the oldest man in Gioucester county, having passed the four score years and ten mark. Mr. Sewell is a remarkably active man for his years and can see and read without the aid of plasses. and read without the aid of glasses. The smelt fishing at Tracadie very good and quite a number of men and women are engaged in that

Caraquet has a good live establish ment in the tannery of E. Fitzpat-rick. This concern has bought a large number of hides this fall, and has on hand a splendid lot of leather of all kinds. It is one of the best tannery establishments on the North Shore, and parties wanting anything

The Caraquet and Gulf Shore rallway is giving excellent service, run-ning daily trains to Caraquet and twice a week to Shippegan and Tra-

Mrs. Edward Ellis, an aged and respected resident of Glen Anglin, pas-sed away on the 25th inst. Mrs. Fills was 83 years of age, a native of Ireland, and came to this country about sixty years ago. Four sons and a daughter survive her.

RICHIBUCTO, Dec. 1.-John Graham of Galloway died suddenly on Friday last from hemorrhage of the lungs. The deceased was aged thirty-five years and unmarried. The remains ternoon, Rev. Donald Fraser conducting the services.

John S. Wilson died this morning,

aged eighty-three years. The de-ceased was a native of Londonderry, Scotia, and has resided here for over fifty years. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. James Friar of Shediac, and two sons, George, residing here, and David, superintendent of education in British Columbia.

A Thanksgiving entertainment was held in the Methodist church last evening. The attendance was large and an interesting programme of music, recitations and dialogues was render-

The smelt se won opens today. The buyers are A. & R. Loggie, R. O'-Leary for Wm. J. Emerson of Boston, and W. S. Loggie. One degree below zero this morning

KINGS CO. SUSSEX, Nov. 29.—Ralph, the three-year-old son of Patrick and Mrs. Doherty of the Queen hotel, of whom mention was made in the notes a few days since as lying dangerously ill, died late on Saturday afternoon. Litdied late on Saturday afternoon. Lit-tle Ralph was a general favorite with the guests of the hotel, both perma-nent and translent, who took the greatest delight in witnessing his pre-coclous and winning ways, and he will be greatly missed by them. His fun-eral took place to the Ward's Creek Road cemetery in the presence of a large number of persons. It being the anniversary of his birthday, four little boys named Willard Howes, Geo. Bradley, James Ready and Thos. How-

ard, acted as pall-bearers.

Mrs. David Afton, the wife of a well known and large farmer, died very suddenly yesterday. .Mr. Myles, a well known store

keeper residing and doing business at Fowler town in the parish of Ham-mond, who returned from doing busicame somewhat stupefied in the store of S. H. White & Co. He managed to reach his home about ten miles distant and was beginning to tell Mrs. Myles what he had done, when he was again seized with a desire to sleep. He went to his bed and has remained unconscious ever since. Dr. Burnett, who was sent for, states his brain is in some way effected and may not recover. Mr. Myles was very much respected and would be very much miss-spected and would be a spected and would be very much miss-spected and would be well and miss-spected and would be a spected and would be a spected and miss-spected and would be a spected and miss-spected and would be a spected and miss-spected an

who died so unexpectedly at their home in Lower Cove on Sunday afternoon last, took place in the Kirk Hill cemetery this afternoon in the pres-ence of a large number of persons. The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, pastor of the Presbyterian church, conducted the service at the late residence of the deceased and at the grave side.

APOHAQUI, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Aiton, wife of David Aiton, a prosperous farmer living a few miles east of this station, died on Sunday morning. Much sympathy is felt for the husband, as they had been married little

n cre than a year. n cre than a year.

Rev. W. W. T. Duncan of the New York East M. E. conference, preached an eloquent sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday evening. Rev. Gideon Swim, the new pastor of the F. C. B. church is holding special services here this week. Mr. Swim baptized two persons at Lower Millstream on the 21st inst.

James McAuley, whose death occur-

Others have lost grain and flour. It is believed to be the work of persons from outside the place. HAVELOCK, Dec. 1.-An effort has

been made by some of the liberal party of Havelock and vicinity to have the mail taken from the Eight and Havelock railway and carried from Petitoodiac to Havelock by team, and on to Canaan, thus giving Canaan a daily mail, for no other purpose

than to give some one a job. A petition has been extensively signed by liberals and tories protesting against any such change being made as the carrying of the mail was in the contract in regard to operating the road, and if that contract is broken the company would have power to close down this portion of the road.

lowing officers for the new year: E. J. Cusack, D. C. T.; O. N. Price, D. C.; Nelson Price, D. V. T.; Myrtal Killiam, D. S. J. T.; Mrs. W. W. Killem, D. sec.; Howard Garland, D. chap.; Thos. Scribner, D. treas; A. J. McKnight, D. M.; Trueman Keith, D. A. M.; B. Taylor, D. G.; Perry Keith, D. S. SUSSEX, Dec. 1.—The Sussex and Studholm Agricultural society held their regular annual meeting in Odd-fellows hall this afternoon. There were fully forty persons present, all well known, as not only taking the deepest interest in agriculture, but in other matters pertaining to the welfare of the place, but the people as well. Major Montgomery Campbell, the president, occupied the chair, and sifter calling the meeting to order, gave a very full and clear statement

gave a very full and clear statement of the society's doings during the past year. First he referred to the results of the exhibition held in Aberdeen stating rink during last fall, and praised all who assisted so nobly in making it the success it was, and declared it was the most successful event ever held under the auspices of the society and resulted in heing able to state that the receipts exceeded the expenditure, which could not but be satisfactory to all concerned, reading the statements of both. He next refer-red to the very praiseworthy efforts of W. W. Hubbard, editor and proprietor of the Co-operative Farmer, and to R D. Robinson of the Kings County the exhibition in giving so full an account of the exhibition, as well as is-suing an extra, which contained a most complete history of the doings of the society from its inception to the present time, a history which would be of interest in years to come. He also referred to the organization which also referred to the organization which had recently taken place, having for its object the purchasing of a suitable piece of ground for the erection of buildings suitable for agricultural and other purposes, for which it is estimated a sum of \$5,000 would be required. and a sum of \$5,000 would be required, and for which \$3,600 had been subscribed by able and responsible parties, and he had no doubt would in due time be forthcoming. The auditor, Walter J. Mills, submitted a statement of the society's standing, which was very satisfactory. That the society is in a very flourishing condition is beyond a doubt, and that Major Campbell is the right man in the right place, as he was unanimously reelected the president for the ensuing year. It may be said of the society's services for many years, he was re-elected to continue his services.

Robert Myles of Fowler town, in the parish of Hammond, mentioned in

spected and would be very much missed in Fowler town and surrounding county.

Several large consignments of handsomely palmted steighs have arrived in Sussex during the last few days by our dealers in agricultural implements. It is generally remarked that too many goods come from Ontario for the welfare of our province.

SUSSEX, Nov. 30.—J. M. McIntyre, barrister, has severed his connection with the office of Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P., and has opened an office with T. Diwin Arnold, insurance agent, near the Dominion building. Mr. McIntyre's success in his practice while with Mr. Fowler, together with his remonal popularity and his large acquaintance in the county, will, no doubt, insurance him a good share of the legal business of the place. Your correspondent is among the many who wish him success in his new undertaking.

The burial of the late Mrs. Aiton, who died so unexpectedly at their

held yesterday the Agricultural society voted to take \$300 in the organization recently formel to erect a build-

tion recently formel to erect a building for agricultural purposes.

The Miller Bros., our focal butchers, are attentive butchers, whose prosperous business has grown to large proportions. This fall they added to their trade by entering into the pork packing business, and have already put down about thirty tons of excellent nork. They may have on of excellent pork. They now have on view on their premises two very large bogs, which are attracting a good deal of attention, one of which, raised by Hendrick Bros. of the Sussex salt works, tips the beam at 600 lbs. The other, weighing 640 lbs., was raised by Hugh Aiton, one of our large and prosperous farmers.

JOHNSTON, Queens Co., Nov. 30.— Court Washademoak, Independent Order of Foresters, entertained its members and friends to a turkey supon the 21st inst.

James McAuley, whose death occurred at Hampton village on Friday last, was for some years a resident of Lower Millstream. He was insured in the Foresters for \$1,000.

CORN HILL, Dec. 1.—The Farmers' and Dalrymen's association held its annual meeting on the 29th ult and elected the following officers: Jas. A. Brown, president; David W. Stockton, vice-president; G. O. Dunfield, secretary and treasurer; Jas. A. Burlock, J. W. De Bow, John W. Brown, and John Brumhill, directors; Jas. A. Burlock and F. H. Rouse, delegates to the state of the court were members of Courts Kennebeccasis, Hampton and Lancaster, residing in the community, and Rev. Messrs. Davis and Ganong. Rev. Mr. McLean and Rev. Mr. Warneford were also invited, but were unable to attend. The tables were spread in the new public hall and upwards of fifty persons sate down to a sumptuous repast, which all enjoyed exceedingly, and which reflected much credit on the efficient committee in charge. After the armual meeting on the 29th ult and elected the following officers: Jas. A. Brown, president; David W. Stockton, vice-president; G. O. Dunfield, secretary and treasurer; Jas. A. Burlock, J. W. De Bow, John W. Brown, and John Brumhill, directors; Jas. A. Burlock and F. H. Rouse, delegates to the annual meeting at Fredericton. The annual goose supper was voted, which will be held soon. This association has now nearly fifty paid up members.

John McCrossin has gone to the United States, where he will spend the winter.

William Elliott had his dairy broken into by thieves and thirteen tubs of butter stolen. One of the tubs was found on the road over a mile away. Others have lost grain and flour. It were rendered during the evening. Court Washademoak is one of the younger courts of the order in New Brunswick, but alreads has a mem-

FILLED IN HIS TIME

Magistrate-What do you do during the rick?
Tamp—Nothing.
Magistrate—Ard on Sunday!
Tramp—Then I take a day off.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The church is under a moral and sacred obligation to preach and teach the gospel to every creature, for the Great Teacher gave a command as well as a commission when he said: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, teaching them to observe all things what-soever I have commanded you." To this end the home department plan has been formed, and is a simple and fectual way to secure a systematic study of the Bible as outlined in the Sunday school lessons, by those who for some reason do not attend the session of the Sunday school. The home department is a powerful and practical plan of reaching the un-churched masses with the gospel of

This is an organized plan to rethe thousands of men, women and children to be found upon farms and in out-of-the-way places; it brings them into contact with the Sunday chool and has the following aims:

Promotion of Bible study.

Promotion of Christian usefulness eased attendance on the main 4. To establish a family altar in

every house. church service. 6. To increase the church member

7. To aid the pastor in his house to

house visitation. To secure the salvation of souls.

The increase of contributions to the

benevolent causes of the church. A home department is formed by the appointment of a superintendent, and tors who make canvass and secure members to join, by simply having them sign a card, promising to study the Sunday school lesson for half an hour each week, each visitor having a class from fifteen to twenty members, but this depends entirely on the con-dition of the field and the capacity of the visitor; the visitor pays a visit at the visitor; the visitor pays a visit at least once a quarter to the home of each member, receiving their quarterly record of lessons studied, and their contributions, which are kept on and in report envelopes, which are left with the members along with the Lesson Help for the ensuing quarter.

The home department is not a separate organization, but is a part of the Sunday school, same as the prim-

day school, same as the primary department, etc., and all the mem-bers should be entitled to the use of the library, and to participation in all the Sunday school socials, picnics, en-tertainments, lectures, etc. The vis-tors should be ranked along with the

trors should be ranked along with the teachers of the other departments.

Any church that wishes to increase its hold, that desires to reach out and have a strong drawing power, will organize a home department and push it; and whenever a home department has been successfully pushed, the result has been the development in the church of a corps of earnest and enthusiastic workers. For this reason, if for no other, the church should see to it, that its Sunday school has a home department.

home department greatly adds to the membership of the Sunday school, increasing the love for Bible study, that it is a church extension as well as a Sunday school department, that as a Sunday school department, that it assists the pastor, and that it develops Christian workers in the church, then it follows that every church and Sunday school should be interested in seeing to the organization of a home department and to the vigorous prosecution of this work.

The New Brunswick Sunday School Association, along with its other departments, has a home class other departments, has a home class department, which publishes its own supplies. The superintendent, Robert Reid, care Reid Bros., 56 King street, St. John, N. B., will be pleased to send samples on receipt of a three cent stamp, and will be glad to correspond with superintendents and pastors who desire further information in organiz-

ing a home department in connection with their Sunday school. New home departments have been formed since the convention in October as follows: At Campbellton, 2; Sussex, 2; St. John, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; Millville, 1; and the superintendent, Mr. Reid, is in communication with a number of others who in-

Week before last was spent by the field secretary in Restigouche county. A parish convention was held in each parish. By arrangement of the county executive, normal class and home department work were specially advocated. The pastors, seeing the great advantage of these features to their advandage of these features to their people, are heartily endorsing, and some of them directing. They see the home missionary character of the association work and use it well. There are excellent prospects for these two departments in that county.

During this week Kings county has held parish conventions as follows:

At Butternut Ridge, Waterford Village and Nauvigewauk hall.

lage and Nauwigewauk hall.

The Kings county superintendents of normal and home departments are pushing the work admirably and with much success. The executive is also working up its Sunday school insti-tute to be held in Sussex on Dec. 30 or 31. The programme committee report most favorably of the glad response which they meet in securing leaders of the several subjects. It is called for December because many day school teachers would be engaged in their profession in the first week of January. Full announcements are not got out, but it will be a one-day institute, open to all Sunday soho workers of the county, and the hom of Sussex will gladly entertain those who come. This is the first county to adopt the institute idea. It is hoped others will quickly follow.

The annual report will be out in a few days. It will be illustrated by several portraits—a new feature. Its pages will be crowded full of high class instruction on Sunday school work, and only costs ten cents per copy. No teacher should be without it. All orders should be sent promptly to Miss Agnes Lucas, Sussex, N. B.

It is well known that Wm. Reynolds J. W. Douglas, Port Hope.

acrificed much for the cause of Christ in the department of work which he espoused. In consequence of the fall-ure of the insurance company in which he was insured for ten thou-sand dollars, his widow is left without any means of support. An appeal is made to his friends to raise a fund \$12,000, the income to go to Mrs. Reynolds during her life and the principal to be returned to the Sunday ool Association at her death. It is loped there will be a liberal and free will response. Contributions can be sent to 1. S. Simms, St. John, who will acknowledge the receipt of same and remit to the treasurer of the fund, W. K. Crosby, Wilmington, Delaware.

If a woman walked not undergo one-tenth of the agony daily borne by thou-sands of women misery and pain than could be in-flicted by all the pro-fessional torturers that the world ever ht they suffer m headaches, agging down and

bling sen-sations and physical lassitude and mental despondency. The whole hody is tortured with pain and the entire nervous system is racked. If they consult the average ob-scure physician, he will attribute their bad feelings to stomach, liver, kidney, heart or nervous trouble. If, by accident, he hits upon the right cause, he will insist upon the disgusting examinations and local treat-ment so embarrassing to a sensitive, mod-est woman.

ment so embarrassing to a sensitive, modest woman.

The real trouble is weakness or disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. There is no necessity for examinations or local treatment. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all disorders of this nature in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes and man and them strong and well. It allays inflamma-tion, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It banishes the discom-forts of the expectant months, and makes haby's coming easy and almost painless. It restores the beauty and vivacity lost through long months or years of pain and suffering. Thousands of women have tes-tified to its marvelous merits. At all med-icine stores. Avoid substitutes.

To cover customs and mailing only send

To cover customs and mailing only, send 31 one-cent stamps for paper-covered copy, or 50 for cloth-bound copy, of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HARD TIMES IN GASPE. (Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—A special can espondent at Point St. Peter, Gaspe, nites that extremely rough weather has prevailed of late, doing great lamage to boats and shipping stages damage to boats and shipping stages. There was good sleighing one day last week after a heavy snow storm, and the next day eighteen inches of liquid mud. Nothing at all is doing in that part of the country, and there is no talk of the railway there. The writer racterizes as most absurd the reports placed in circulation respecting the Gaspe off wells, and says that a recent story printed in a Montreal paper was "simply a take off on poor Gaspe." A clergyman from the same county writes: "God help us! We are long suffering, though I am afraid extreme suffering this winter will are absolutely hungry now." When the letter was written; no mails had reached the place for four days.

WEDDED AT HEBRON

(Yarmouth News, Nov. 26.) A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Joseph L. Harris, Hebron, when his daughter, Miss Cassie Harris, was united in hymen's bonds to George M. Troop of St. John, representing Troop & Co. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Helen Dodds, while Fred Silver was best than. Rev. Mr. Tingley performed the ceremony. The happy couple left by s. s. Prince Edward tonight on a honeymoon trip to Boston, and on their return will reside at Westfield,

Severe Bronehitis Yields Promptly to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

I used your Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lineed and Turpentine for a severe attack of Bronchitis. I got better from the time of taking the first dose. Having a family of young children, my doctor's bills have annually come to a considerable sum. I believe a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup occasionally will aid me n reducing them very materially. W. R. ALGER.

Insurance Agent. Halifax, N. S.

ROYAL SOCIETY DINNER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.-The anniver sary dinner of the Royal Society was given this evening, Baron Lister pre-siding. The company included U. S. Ambassador Hay and several mem-Ambassador Hay and several members of the diplomatic corps, Lord Kelvin, Sir Wm. McCormick, president of the Royal College of Surgeons; the Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the boards of trades; the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, M. P. for London University. sity; Laurence Alma-Tadema, to painter; Baron Davey of Fernhurs tine Duke of Devonshire, and most of the leading British scientists.

Ambassador Hay presented the Ambassador Hay presented the principal toast. The Royal Society, in a scholarly address.

After Typhoid Fever. "After I had typhoid fever kidney oubles ensued. I had terrible pains my back, head and shoulders, and felt tired, drowsy and dragged out and had annoying trinary troubles. I have grown daily better since I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills.
I have no pains of any kind, sleep
well, feel rested; and the urinary
troubles have completely disappeared."

SEASON'S SUCCESS.

Increased Shipments from Montrea Reported in Many Lines.

Some Details of Interest-Plans for Prospec tive Increase in Sailing Fleets Reported by Many Firms.

(Montreal Gazette, Nov. 29.) In reviewing the season of St. Lawrence navigation of 1897, just closed, and with reference to the ocean, or foreign trade, shipping men consider it to have been a fairly prosperous one. In addition to the fact that the port had larger vessels of very much greater tonnage there has also been a considerable increase in the number of arrivals.

During the year of 1896 there arriv ed 709 vessels, while this year there arrived 798, being an increase for 1897 of 89 vessels. The total amount of tonnage for 1896 was 1,216,468 tons; this year it amounted to 1,442,931 tons; being an increase for 1897 of

226,463 tons.

The tonnage in the last 12 years has more than doubled, being in 1885, 501,-679 tons, and this year the records show, as stated above, 1,442,931 tons. This great increase is due to the fact that vessels have been getting quicker despatch, enabling them to make ship Lake Superior having broken the record this year by making seven round voyages during the season of navigation, arriving here on her first voyage May 5 and on her last voyage November 17.

The shallowness of the water in the river has been of serious consequence to the larger class of vessels, forcing several of them to complete their loading at Quebec, which they en-deavor to avoid owing to the excessive cost and loss of time. The comparative reports of the depth of the water for the past two years are as follows:

28 feet, 101-2 incres. November 20, 1896, Sorel gauge, 29 feet 8 inches. November 20, 1897, Montreal gauge, 6 feet 10 inches. November 20, 1897, Sorel gauge, 26 feet 6 inches.

November 20, 1896, Montreal gauge,

Ihlis, in a great measure, may be accounted for by the exceedingly dry weather prevailing for the past three months, August rainfall being 1.95, average, 3.60; September, 1.15; average, age, 3.05; October, 0.65; average, 3.08; the rainfall in the three months being 3.75, whereas the average rainfall

hould have been 9.73. THE GROUNDING OF VESSELS. With reference to the grounding of With reference to the grounding of vessels, which though numerous, are scarcely deserving of all the notorlety which has been bestowed upon them, as the majority of them might have been avoided. The vessels that have grounded below Lake St. Peter, by judicious attention to the condition of the tide would have passed out clear. Ofthers have been caused by errors of judgment, as they have been light draught vessels. With the ex-ception of the steamship Arabia, the and damage have been light, the most serious loss sustained on the St. Lawrence route being below Quebec, viz., the steamship Arcadia, the steamship Baltimore City, and more recently the steamship Turret Cape.
That the season has been a busy one will be seen by the following tabulated statement. Large gains will be noticed in the exports from Montreal, more particularly in the shinwheat, corn, oats, rye, etc., while the decreases compared with last year are mainly seen in meats

A A A MAN O TITODANIA A	SCCIL	BAT WILLOW
and fruit:		
	1897.	1896.
Wheat, bushels	9.874.348	7.027.0
Ccrn, bushels	9.384.422	6,778,89
Peas, bushels	1,771,780	
Oats, bushels	5,018,155	2,631,78
Barley, bushels	178,045	247.14
Rye, bushels	792,987	351.62
Flour, barrels	585,813	772.12
Meal, barrels	36,630	40,01
Pork, barrels	1,250	58
Lard, barrels	27,656	85,02
Meats, packages	98,798	
Eggs, cases	157,360	141,8
Hams and bacon, boxes	6,697	8,12
Apples, barrels	168,448	
Oheese, boxes	2,102,935	
Butter	220,252	157,32
It will be seen by	the ab	ove ship
	Market Market State of the Stat	STATE OF THE PARTY

ments that Messrs. Corbett & Reed. foreign freight agents of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways, respectively, have had a busy time and the marine superintendents of the several lines speak highly of the efficient manner with which they handled the shipments. Both railway companies state that there is a considerable increase of business for the past year as compared with that of the previous year, the Grand Trunk claiming an increase of 19,944 tons from April 22 to November 14.

The C. P. R. also handled a large volume of business, their through shipments from the west for exporting the poet of Montreel amounties to

via the port of Montreal amounting to 70,165 tons. This was divided up as follows: Flour, 35,500 tons; boxed ments, 14,600 do.; cheese, 6,000 do.; eggs, 700 do.; maple blocks, 5,000 do.; apples, 1,119 do.; miscellaneous, 7,246

The whole of the Montreal lines carried a larger proportion of grain than usual during the past season. The reason for this is that while Europe nad short crops, North America had. and still has, a surplus of grainwhent, maize, peas, barley, linseed, buckwheat, and oats, all of which have been exported in large volume. Of flour less has been carried compared with last season and so also of meats and fruits. Cheese and but-ter are somewhat in excess, but the volume of butter is very small, not-with standing governmental patron-

While Montreal's export of grain is in the aggregate large—perhaps 27,-000,000 bushels—it is doubtful whether she has done more than hold her own in competition with the Atlantic ports. The higher rates of freight at New York and ports south of it were sufficient to attract ships away from the St. Lawrence, and the expenses of the route in the way of canal tolls, port dues and other charges continue to be complained of. The item of marine insurance, too, particularly in

autumn, is a heavy disability diffi-

LARGE STEAMERS USED. One of the reasons for the increase in the shipments is the inauguration of a much larger type of steamer than has ever come to Montreal at any which made her first voyage to Montreal in June last, is about 4,000 tons ead weight, and probably 6,000 to 8,000 tons measurement larger than any other cargo steamer here before, except the Canada, which is more especially adapted for a passenger steamer. The Milwaukee made two voyages and was then withdrawn and sent to New Orleans, where the own-ers no doubt obtained better business; but it is understood that she is likely to return next year, and another crobability, come next year.

The advent of these large steamers show that the Elder-Dempster line are prepared to encourage trade from the St. Lawrence, as, in addition to the Milwaukee, they have also had two magnificent steamers—the Montcalm and Montrose—added to their Bristol fleet, which, though not quite so large, are equally well adapted for the trade As there are several steamers of the ame type in course of construction, it certainly behooves the harbor com-missioners and merchants of Montreal to do all they can to improve the facilities for loading these large vessels ar the earliest possible date. An idea of the enormous cargoes these steamers carried will be gathered by the Mont calm which took on four trips made in four months, the following cargo:-974 head cattle, 352 sheep, 120 horses, 616,961 bushels grain, 67,775 bxs. chees 29,847 packages butter, 2,665 standards deals, 1,430 tons flour, 145 barrels of apples, 1,146 tons general cargo.

The business of the Allan line was scmewhat larger than usual Last season they had 88 arrivals and departures. This season they had 95, be sides which the average tonnes the vessels in the St. Lawrence trade was somewhat greater. Their regular weekly London service was main ed with six vessels, viz., Brazilian Montevidean, Rosarian, Grecian, Ormidale, and Ormiston, the first three named having mechanical refrigerator eccommodation for butter and other perishables. Their weekly Glasless than London, by reason of the shorter voyage. These were the steam-ships Sarmatian, Pomeranian, Buenos Only one of these vessels has a refrigerator, the steamship Sardinian. In the opinion of the minister of agriculture, Glasgow did not require more than a formightly service for perishables, which was given by the Affan and Donaldson lines jointly. Their regular weekly service to Liverpool was maintained throughout the

ason with five boats, viz., steamhips Numidian, Paristan, Carthaginian, State of California and Laurentian, besides which they had, during the past two months, a mid-week Liverpool service performed by the s. s.

Livonian, Peruvian, Roumanian and Buenos Ayrean, the last named vessel having been replaced on the Glasgow service by the steamship Peruvian, and 9th reform Hallifax. A considerable of the Allen and 9th reform Hallifax. A considerable of the Allen and 9th reform Hallifax. line thus numbered 20 vessels all told. In common with other experienced steamship managers, they believe in regular sailings. A weekly service to west coast port like Avonmouth. Liverpool or Glasgow, requires five vessels for its regular performance. The Dominion and Beaver lines having only four vessels, each had to omit a sailing on every fifth week. A five week's round has the compensation that it gives a reasonable time at each end of the voyage for discharging and loading. The fast boats of the Cunard and White Star lines make four week rounds, but they carry very little, if any, cargo. It will be the same with the Canadian fast line if established. By stopping at Quebec and carrying no cargo the service may be performed

by the four vessels contracted for, but not otherwise. The same Allan line ships that performed the regular summer service to Liverpool are employed on the winter service between Liverpool and Portland, Me. The steamships Parisian and Laurentian are at Portland now and will be followed by the steamships Numidian, Carthagenian and Mongolian. They are also to have a fortnightly service to Glasgow via Port-

land to London via St. John. The Dominion line, although not having such a strong fleet running to Liverpool as in former years, has had a presperous season, both in the freight and passenger business. The reason that only four large steamers have been on this route is through the inactivity of the government. For some time past the liberal government has been asking for a 20 knot service. The steamers that would perform such a service would be small carriers, and so not filling the requirements of the country from a freight and commercial point of view. The subsidy that was offered did not warrant such an expenditure and it was therefore deemed wiser to delay matters, and so see if some improvement could not be arrived at to promote greater speed in the large carriers, thus combining speed with carrying power. Consequently, the Donaldson line delayed adding to fts fleet for this year, out they are now building stea which they consider suitable as large carriers with passenger accommodation for a considerable number of cabin intermediats and steerage passengers The speed of these steamers will be considerably better than any of the steamers now on the route, but they will not meet the government's requirements of 20 knots.

FROM DIFFERENT LINES. Messrs. The Robert Reford company, Ltd., report a better year than the last, they having had to their consignment 94 steamers, an increase over the previous year of 26. They have found great difficulty, though, in finding west-bound cargoes, as imports have not improved, and many of their vessels had to find their way to the westward in ballast. They have had a large increase in exports of grain, lumber and other cargo, but their large fleet have been much hampered owing to the lack of sufficient wharf accommodation, they having frequently, when five or six vessels have been in port together, to send some of

them to Windmill Point and Hochelaga, in addition to their regular wharf accommodation. This, at times has caused much serious delay to their vessels, especially those with green and dried fruits, in the spring and fall of the year. The harbor com-missisoners should arrange to make some provision for these extensive

The Donaldson line this year added the fine steamship Kastalia to their already large fleet. This vessel was fitted with cold storage, under the Canadian government, for the carriage of fruit, butter and other products, which worked most successfully, the first shipment of green fruit in this vessel realizing a handsome figure to the western exporter.

The Thomson line also added two vessels to their Montreal fleet, making 11 vessels in all sailing between this port, London, Leith, Newcastle, Dundee and Aberdeen. This line has always been albreast of the times, and during the previous winter fitted three of their vessels with mechanical cold storage, under contract with the domnion government, but regret to say they found the Canadian shippers have not made the use of the cold storage compartments, which they might have done, as large quantittles of the butter e xported was American produce. Our cousins to the south of us seem much more alive to than Canadians, and are ready to take a ivantage of it whenever offered.
The Cory line, supplying a long felt want of a direct connection with Car-diff, gave regular sailings during the past summer, the steamship Ruppera

being the pioneer vessel, and it is

hoped that this line will continue to

give an increased and better service

during next year, as Cardiff is a large

centre in the south of The Beaver line also report a very ctory season's business. Export freights opened at good paying rates, which have been steadily main-tained and increased toward the close of the season, although the closing rates were not quite so high as at the corresponding period of last year, the arge apple export of that year being ports were somewhat greater in vol-ume and with better trade prospects will no doubt continue to increase. A good passenger business is also re-ported, and the steamers have perormed a very regular service withut a serious mishap of any kind. Having contracted with the domin on government for the carriage of the Canadian mails, the Beaver line will, during the winter months perform a regular weekly service between St. John, N. B., and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., and Moville, Ireliand, each way to land and embark passengers and mails. The line has secured the fine and fast/steamship Gallia, late of the Cunard line

ship Gallia, late of the Cumard line, to run in the service, and this desirable addition to the fleet should attract an increased frelight and passenger business via the Camadian winter ports. Already a number of passengers have been booked for the Christmas excursion by the Gallia, salling December 8th from St. John and 4th from Hallifar A considerfor the Christmas trade will also be shipped in cold storage by this steamer, and from the large amount of dian Pacific railway for shipment via St. John, the popularity of Canadian winter ports is evident. During the mmer months the Beaver line will run the regular weekly mail service between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal via Moville and Rimouski, and intend augmenting the service by the addition of one or more large and fast steamers of modern type. The Johnston line brought a successful season's business to a close with the steamship Baltimore sailling on November 19th. During the season this line has carried a very much

greater quantity of cargo than last year, or about 60,000 tons more. Live stock carried amounted to 14,-000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep. The vessels which ran in the line consisted of: Craftsman, Oakmore, Rossmore, British Trader, Barnesmore, Balltimore, Parkmore. With the exception of the Milwaukee, the Crafts man is considered both in deadweight and measurement capacity for cargo, the largest vessel that has come to

Montreal this season. TRISH TRADE INCREASING. The trade between Canada and Belfast and Dublin is increasing through the enterprise of the Head line, of which Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. are the agents. During the season of 1894 there was in all, a total of twelve steamers from Quebec and Montreal to Dublin and Belfast. In 1895 this was increased to sixteen and in 1896 it was increased to 23. Towards the close of 1896 the Head line entered on a new era of their career and began a line from St. John under a contrac with the Canadian government. The appreciation of the enterprise is shown by the fact that the Head line will be running a superior and faster class of steamers during the winter son of 1897 the Head line put on the St. Lawrence route three new steam-ers—the Torr Head, Glenarm Head and the Malin Head, all of which are first class carriers and well adapted for the St. Lawrence trade. The total number of sailings for 1897 was 30. Messrs McLean, Kennedy & Co., be-sides representing the Holme line, which plys between Montreal and Hull, handled the bulk of tramp steamers which came to Montreal, the sea-

son's work aggregating 82 sailings.

Among the other lines which have helped considerably to build up the trade of the port is the Turret fleet, which have been engaged in the coal trade, and the steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Co. Although this company has had considera misfortune during the past season they have nevertheless carried immense cargoes both to and from Montreal. The Aberdeen Atlantic Shipping Co. has had two large vessels running between Montreal, Aberdeen and Newcastle. Lower Ports boats have also had a busy season, especially the Cam-pana, which besides having large cargoes, also had a successful passenger season. The Lower Ports had an additional steamer this season in La Canadienne. This boat made several

successful trips, but on her last passage from this port she was run into by the U. S. warship Yantic and received considerable damage.

The R. & O. Company also had a very successful season, the passenger traffic being greatly in excess of former years. This company with their usual enterprise recently gave out the contract for the building of two large palace steamers, which will be brought into requisition newt season.

The passenger business of the St. Lawrence for the season of 1897 has been very satisfactory. In all respects except as regards the important matter of immigrant traffic it has been the best in a number of years. With regarl to immigration, the course has been downward since 1893, and 1897 has been the poorest of the past five years. After deducting the number of steerage passengers who have sailed east-bound from the arrivals, the balance is an insignificant number when compared with the extent of country tled upon. There are signs, however, that Canada is about to have a revival of immigration. Enquiries are pouring in to the steamship companies' offices from those whose attenton have been called to the gold fields of British Columbia and the Yukon countries. Gold mining will be the sterling cause, but all classes of in-dustry, including farming, will follow the wake. The number of persons at present going into that country Canada and the United States will leave thousands of vacant places to he fired by immigrants, especially from Great Britain and Ireland. The season of 1898 is therefore looked forward to as one of great promise both to the steamship companies and

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CHAPTER

When I came into Germain I seemed to shadows along the str ticed before. More seemed the quiet of the door no concierge, halooing seemed to att the house.

I tried the heavy la swung open. Withou further ceremony I prwide old parlor. Still house deserted? I rai called aloud "Aimee! I hear a sob, and pheavy curtains pass into room of the house, Aris Aimee extends her arn is Monsieur the Americ "Where are the se

"Ah, Heaven! Mo gone; they would not re and she wept like a ch "What, is it come to Yes, my father has the front for a week is eaten. Monsieur, I and the childish little "Aimee, you are a and will soon be one in

I am afraid. We mus before dark. I am a Paris will soon make Aimee, what did your me at our last meetin her hand. "Ah, mon Dien! not come back you w know what you mea scream she fell back o swoon. I ran for wa her face and chafing

I soon restored her to "Aimee," said I, as child, "is there any vicasket of papers, or at to take with you? You sible, and do it insta only knows how long the will be safe! Secure value in a valise, and This practical languages spire her with energ gathered her valuab clothing in a small vali back upon her home fo No carriage could be streets were described, away rapidly. The telittle ward who had care seemed all unused but at last we stood i office. A word to my ne burne, explained mattersaid:

Put her in the woman who cares for a ward of the United Thus Aimee was in during the carnival of

CHAPTE

That ridiculous song war, "Johnny Comes l waited on the frosty me that Napoleon Smi ing my office. But it polean Smith we knew ance, at least, for tout of the crysalis ar the crisp winter air i uniform of the Infant His cap with red-tipped very much on one side sition on his head loo regard to its tenure bond, as it had no visa port, and looked as the in position by magnetis "Smith couldn't you and, if you must whis ing 'Dixie's Land, or Y I said, with some aspe
"I suppose I could,
the use? Music is I
attached to that tune
somehow it sticks like a
says I, is not personal says I, is not personal cal or moral force; d think it was just pu measure, like a repeat i in a country church? broadly and stroked tache. "But say, do y uniform? Chivaree de revoir. Well, but wo devils fight or anything devils fight or anything I was in that sortie a you I kept looking for break and gig buck; them. It begun to ge yours truly, and I begu all foolishness when we up on the Dutchmen's up on the Dutchmen's s siege-guns, and a little two of them, and then enough in him to anch just yelled out Vive I passed in his checks II and we fell back and le amongst the dead Gerr gun-carriages, and I k Frenchman will fight, knew how it was at when the Johnnies i when the Johnnies is stone wall and shot Yamuskets got clogged, they told us to go up, nearly the whole army occasion. But I beg ti I don't generally make es." And he looked ov talking to somebody. chair and saw Almee accustomed to our ho

chair and saw Amee accustomed to our hot came into all the offic She stood with open eyes, and erect form words of Napoleon Smi entranced.

"Who is the girl?"
a profound bew.

"Aimee," said I, "thi
friend who has enliste
army. His name is ?
And then what do

pened? Of all the i rences of a sportive queerest.

This little hothouse fully guarded childeyed fairy, fell incontinmy noisy, rude, milit
poleon Smith, and hea moment and then hea moment and then b turned pale, and lo! love. Occasionally I th congenial natures out two of the inhabitants of of human love for the over, or perhaps they caccident. However, it sight to rejoice heaven Aimee floated acros Subscribe for THE

A

but on her last pasport she was run into rship Yantic and re-

Company also had a eason, the passenger tly in excess of fore company with their ecently gave out the building of two large which will be brought nevt season. business of the

season of 1897 has is the important mattraffic it has been the of years. With reation, the course has since 1893, and 1897 has of the past five years. is, the balance is an ber when compared of country to be sete are signs, however. about to have a re-ation. Enquiries are the steamship comm those whose attenalled to the gold fields mining will be the out all classes of infarming, will follow number of persons at o that country from United States of vacant places to migrants, especially therefore looked forif great promise both

thout the Use of Knife Dr. Chase.

companies and to

for years with Piles ning I could buy withil I tried Dr. Chase's esult was marvellous tely cured me. RT, Harness Maker,

Woodville, Ont. URE SIGN. next door," said Mrs. still in their honey-

replied, "he gets up the fires."

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mmmmmy Napoleon • • • Smith.

By a Well-Known New York Author.

"The not Monsieur fight for his country?"

"Yes; oh, certainly!"

"Did you not go up to the cannon, to the hill, to the bayonets?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, always."

"Then it is enough. You are a brave man. I honor you. I respect you."

And the little patriot bowed and went back into another apartment.

back into another apartment.
"Who is the little angel?" said my
excited visitor.

"You are promoting my protege pretty fast," said I, with a smile. "You have got her up to the rank of angel already, and I don't know of many higher

When I came into the Quartier St. Germain I seemed to discover sombre shadows along the street I had not noticed before. More silent than ever seemed the quiet of the quartier. At the door no concierge. No pounding or halooing seemed to attract an inmate of the house.

halooing seemed to attract an inmate of the house.

I tried the heavy latch and the door swung open. Without waiting for further ceremony I pressed on into the wide old parlor. Still all silent. Is the house deserted? I raised my voice and called aloud "Aimee! Aimee!"

I hear a sob, and pushing back the heavy curtains pass into a smaller living-room of the house. Arising from a divan, Aimee extends her arms and says: "It is Monsieur the American. Thank God!"

"Where are the servants, Aimee?"
I ask.

"Ah, Heaven! Monsieur, they are gone; they would not remain and starve,"

gone; they would not remain and starve, and she wept like a child.

"What, is it come to this, my child?" I asked in astonishment.

"Yes, my father has been on duty at the front for a week, and everything is eaten. Monsieur, I too am hungry," and the childish little face looked haggard

"Aimee, you are a woman in years, and will soon be one in hard experience, I am afraid. We must leave this place before dark. I am afraid the Reds of Paris will soon make a hell of this city. Aimee, what did your father say about me at our last meeting?" and I took her hand.

"Ah, mon Dien! he said if he did not come back you would be to me a father, and he does not come. Now I know what you mean," and with a scream she fell back on the divan in a swoon. I ran for water, and wetting her face and chafing her little hands, I soon restored her to consciousness.

swoon. I ran for water, and wetting her face and chafing her little hands, I soon restored her to consciousness.

"Aimee," said I, as if talking to a child, "is there any valuable paper, or casket of papers, or anything you wish to take with you? You must come with me to a place of safety. Gather your clothing in as small a compass as possible, and do it instantly, for Heaven only knows how long the streets of Paris will be safe! Secure everything you value in a value, and be ready soon."

This practical language seemed to inspire her with energy, for she soon gathered her valuables and necssary clothing in a small valise, and turned her back upon her home forever.

No carriage could be procured. The streets were deserted, and we moved away rapidly. The tender feet of the little ward who had fallen under my care seemed all unused to the long walk, but at last we stood in the Ministerial office. A word to my noble chief, Washbürne, explained matters, and her father and the old marquis, and her said on, I saw Napoleon Smith turning away and wiping his eyes. Then he said, in a trembling voice:

"It is a clear case with me, Mr. Secretary. I am a gentleman, if no more, and I tell you that 1 have as good a right to love a woman as any man; but never on this earth have I seen a wo-number of the lone, which was her right to love a woman as any man; but never on this earth have I seen a wo-number on this earth have I seen a

That ridiculous song of the American war, "Johnny Comes Marching Home," waited on the frosty air of Paris, told me that Napoleon Smith was approaching my office. But it was not the Napolean Smith we knew, not in appearance, at least, for the butterily was out of the crysalis and was soaring in the crisp winter air in a new French

ance, at least, for the butterfly was out of the crysalis and was soaring in the crisp winter air in a new French uniform of the Infantry Guard Mobile. His cap with red-lipped pompon, was worn very much on one side—in fact, its position on his head looked precarious in regard to its tenure of office—a vagabond, as it had no visable means of support, and looked as though it were held in position by magnetism in his head.

"Smith couldn't you drop that tune, and, if you must whistle or sing, vary the programme occasionally by substituting 'Dixie's Land, or Yankee Doodle?" I said, with some asperity.

"I suppose I could, Cap; but what's the use? Music is music, and I got attached to that tune in Virginia, and somehow it sticks like a burr. Skewball, says I, is not personal and has no political or moral force; durned if I don't think it was just put in to fill the measure, like a repeat in a choir anthem in a country church." And he smiled broadly and stroked his waxed mustache. "But say, do you get onto this uniform? Chivaree de bongsay and au revoir. Well, but won't these French devils fight or anything? Well, I reckon. I was in that sortie a week ago. I tell you I kept looking for the mounseers to break and gig buck; but not any for them. It begun to get too warm for yours truly, and I begun to think it was all foolishness waen we clambered right up on the Dutchmen's sixty-four pounder them. It begun to get too warm for yours truly, and I begun to think it was all foolishness when we clambered right up on the Dutchmen's sixty-four pounder siege-guns, and a little lieutenant spiked two of them, and then when he had lead enough in him to anchor a flat boat; he just yelled out Vive la France! and passed in his checks like a little man, and we fell back and left him right there amongst the dead Germans and broken gun-carriages, and I know now that a Frenchman will fight. Lord, Cap, you knew how it was at Fredericksburg, when the Johnnies said behind that stone wall and shot Yankees until their muskets got clogged, and every time they told us to go up, we went up—and nearly the whole army went up on that occasion. But I beg the lady's pardon; I don't generally make such long speecnes." And he looked over my head, as it talking to somebody. I turned in my chair and saw Aimee who had become accustomed to our hotel, so that she came into all the offices like a child. She stood with open mouth, flashing eyes, and erect form listening to the words of Napoleon Smith as if she was entranced.

"Who is the girl?" said Smith, with

entranced.

"Who is the girl?" said Smith, with a profound bew.

"Aimee," said I, "this is an American friend who has enlisted in the French army. His name is Napoleon Smith."

And then what do you suppose hap-

pened? Of all the incongruous occur-rences of a sportive fate this was the rences of a sportive rate this was the queerest.

This little hothouse flower—this carefully guarded child—this little hazeleyed fairy, fell incontinently in love with my noisy, rude, military friend Napoleon Smith, and he—well, he stared for a moment and then blushed, and then turned pale, and lo! he was dead in love. Occasionally I think that the two congenial natures out of the billion or two of the inhabitants of this earth come into contact to make an exemplary case of human love for the gods to rejoice over, or perhaps they come together by accident. However, it occurs, it is a sight to rejoice heaven and earth.

Aimee floated across the room and Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

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bowed himself out. He lingered for a moment at the outer door, and I went and looked at the easing. He had stuck some kind of an infernal plaster on the wood which I could not remove. It read, "Use the Great Wildflower Soap!"

CHAPTER VII.

When Napoleon Smith stepped out on the street he heard a confused hum of voices, and stopped for a moment to listen. He had become accustomed to the roar of musketry and the dull undertone of the heavy artillery, and above it all the high tenor of cheers given forth in the charge of troops in the terrible sorties.

in the charge of troops in the terrible sorties.

This noise which he heard was a new sound which the terrible animal we call Paris was given forth.

The thunder and lightning are common adjuncts of a storm, and the pedestrain only hurries his gait to attain shekter before the storm breaks; but there is a low, dreadful murmur preceding the terrible cyclone of the West which arrests the circulation of the blood and leaves the cheek colorless and the knees tremulous with fear. The castle listen with erect heads and tense nerves, and stand for a moment like statues of bronze. The birds fly low and send out shrull cries while seeking safety amid deep, low thickets in river bottoms. Man listens to the long, low groan of nature, and some instinct in him, like that of the beast and bird, prompts him to lie down under rock or deep indentation in the earth's surface and wait with bated breath for the terrible onslaught. This cry of nature is a gasp of agony as of a stifling creature in an exhausted seized one of the great hands of the soldier, and said:
"Monsieur Smith, I understand Enlish. I heard you tell of the grand sortie where my father died. He died for France! You have been in the American war, of which I read, Ah! you have been on the Potomac. You have been in the grand escalade of Fredericksburg. My heart is in sympathy with the soldier."

And Smith stood there speechless. His soldier."
And Smith stood there speechless. His breath came fast, his face was red, and he simply worshipped the little bright-eyed enthusiast who held his hand. At last he plucked up courage to say:
"Mademoiselle must not confound the poor private soldier with the great generals. I was in the ranks—I am in the ranks now, I am unworthy the praise you bestow."
"Did not Monsieur fight for his country?" tion in the earth's surface and wait whit bated breath for the terrible onslaught. This cry of nature is a gasp of agony as of a stifling creature in an exhausted air-chamber. Hot blasts of air as if poured from a furnace, are succeeded by cool, wandering zephyrs, as fragments of some norther torn away in shreds from the fluttering mantle of the storm

at was the moaning of a human cyclone which our hero heard. lone which our hero heard.

As he turned into the Rue Honore he heard a roar as if the lid had been lifted from pandemonium. From a side street he had passed a dark tide of humanity poured into the Rue Honore behind him. In the air above the surging mass fluttered a red flag. Here and there red caps glinted on the surface of the packed street like petals of flowers on a flood which has ravished a garden. They close up behind him.

that came another tributary rivulet of seething humanity to swell the river in the main avenue. The Commune is

and I don't know of many higher grades."

"She is worthy of the highest in the gift of Heaven," he answered. "By George! Mr. Secretary, I have read of such women, but always supposed the descriptions exaggerations. The half has never been told."

Then I told him the story of Aimee and her father and the old Marquis, and how I had brought her home to the Legation during the siege of Paris; and when my story was done, I saw Napoleon Smith turning away and wiping his eyes. Then he said, in a trembling voice: When Paris casts out her devil of tyranny it seeketh rest in dry places, and finding none it returneth to the house and finding none it returneth to the house whence it was cast out, finding it swept and garnished it taketh to itself seven devils worse than the first and returneth to its house, and the last state of Paris is worse than the first.

Napoleon cast out, and Favre in power, the red devil of the Commune comes last to make bloody the dregs of the cup of Paris.

"Down with the Garde Mobile! Kill

comes last to make bloody the dregs of the cup of Paris.

"Down with the Garde Mobile! Kill the mouchard!

Our hero feeds a stinging blow, and partly falls. He is on his knees. His gorgeous cap is tossed in the mud. A hundred feet trample on him, and his coat is forn from his back. His face is covered with warm blood, which trickles from his head. He feels faint, and is about to repeat a simple prayer and die, when a strong hand grasps the colar of his bloody shirt, and he stands on his feet. The crowd closes round him, and though he is faint he cannot fall. He is wedged in the mass of yelling humanity. A red cap is pulled down on his bleeding head, and he turns his eyes downward to view himself.

He is not now the dapper member of the Garde Mobile. His shirt, is his only garment in sight. It is stained with blood. A voice whispers in his ear:

"He who enters here leaves soap behind. He's got to! Save the wrappers and send 'em in. Oh, no, this 'ain't no chromo in fourteen colors. I guess not! Brace up and go the whole figure, my

Our hero tries to turn his head and thank the owner of the nasal voice, but he can only shed weak tears, which mingle iwth the blood on his face; but he feels a strong, nervous hand seizing

and serious one. I am afraid the diagram will prove too dark a chart for me to sail by, and now I confess I see something more important to live for than money. Well, I will tell you, in short, what brought me here, I may in the next sortie turn up my toes as well as the thousands of comrades who fall around me, and I wish to leave with you for a time these papers in reference to the treasure. If I live, I will call for them; if not, work out the problem yourself or let it sink into oblivion." And he took out the red morocco pocketbook and laid it on my desk. I took it and locked it up securely in my desk, and turned to speak again to Smith, when the door slammed shut and a volce said: he feels a strong, nervous hand seizing his, and he returns its pressure.

"We are just as good communists as any of them now. Vive la Commune! Hurrah, and damn your eyes, too! Warranted to keep in any climate, and make a lather in any water. Down with law and order! Un with the devil and all his angels! Holler, Smith, Vive la Commune!"

his angels! Holler, Smith, Vive la Commune!"

Napoleon Smith weakly responded in a cheer, and on they went. The crowd has been pressing on all this time. Once in a while the crash of glass was heard and a store was gutted and left desolate in less time than it takes to tell it. Once or twice the scream of a woman was heard like the sharp cry of a drowning person, and then all was over and the crowd surged on. Now they emerged in a large square. In the centre is a beautiful heroic bronze column. It is the Place Vendome, and a shriek of mad joy goes up as the thousands see that already great cables are stretched from the top of the column, and Paris wants to pull down that first Bonaparte whom they once worshipped.

"Crash! ha! ha! It is good for the aristocrits!"

"More. Many more! Down with the nest! Tea it down!"

A crackling sound is heard, and as our hero looks up he sees the sky filling with smoke. He tries to move back. He might as well put his shoulder to the Pyrenees and start them from their base.

Great beams are brought, and he hears

wants to pull down that first Bonaparte whom they once worshipped.

Thousands of hands grasp the ropes, and now the beautiful column rocks on its base, and now a hundred thousand throats swell in chorus as the mounted figure sways a moment, and then crash it comes to the ground and lies in fragments. It is another Samson, and kills in its fall the enemies who came out to make sport. Now the tide sets, in another direction, and our hero feels that if history is to be made he will see the show even at the expense of a broken head. He cannot escape. He is a waif hurrying on he knows not where.

and locked it up securely in my desk, and turned to speak again to Smith, when the door slammed shut and a volce said:

"It will float on water, as it oughter, and will make suds with hard or soft water, and doesn't waste with dampness or crack in dry weather. Save every wrapper till you get twenty five, and send to the home office in Boston and get a set of silver knives and forks."

I heard a groan, and turned in time to see Napoleon Smith slide to the floor in convulsions.

"Ho!" said Sturgis, "unbotton his shirt, lay him out straight with his head a little high and then give him air. Hum—here's a Grand Army badge. American by Jocks! Been hurt sometime. Here it is in his head. Been shot and the bullet cut out. Brain affected. Good many that way without bullets in their heads. Here he comes around all right. Now then."

Napoleon smith sighed as he looked around and then took from my hand a glass of wine. Then he whispered:

"I have had another attack of veritgo. I have them often lately, and fall as if I was shot. I feel the shot again in my head."

"Then that is why you carry your head so one side," I remarked.

"Yes; I got that bullet at Gettysburg the last day. It never amounted to much, and healed up in a week. But of late I am often rendered insensible with no apparent cause." And he arose weakly, brushed his clothing and put on his hat.

"I spotted it the first thing," said Sturgis. "Lord! I saw hundreds of such heads at Cold Harbor, Chattanooga and Nashville. You thought you were only slightly hurt ara you had a fatal wound, only it will take you off sometime when you are not expecting it."

Napoleon Smith smiled as he heard the familiar New England twang, and weakly but good-humoredly put out his right hand with the usual army exclamation, "Shake"

"Toobysure," said Sturgis, "I am in soap. A new thing. Four cakes to the pound, stamped in a mold with a sunbroken head. He cannot escape. He is a walf hurrying on he knows not where.

"To the Pont Royale !"
Dreamily he knows they are near the Seine. He is jammed against the rails on the side of the bridge, and for a mement he thinks of dropping over into the chill blue tide and ending the agony. Now a ribald song starts up near the head of the advancing mob, and a thousand, ten thousand, torty thousand voices swell the horrible music. That was what he heard and should have fled from.

When Paris sings it is time for the guillotine in the Place de Greve. When Paris is happy, then make ready the cemetery and the lime-hole.

It is the murmur of the human cyclone. Now the mob is approaching a magnificent building fronting on a heautiful park. Those behind crowd on those before, until the front of the mass of gasphumanity is jammed against the facade of the grand structure. Now the red monster of the Commune has suitable diversion. The paving stones are torn up and sent flying through the splendid windows.

"Crash! ha! ha! It is good for the aristocrats!"

"More. Many more! Down with the

hand with the usual army exclamation, "Shake?"

"Toobysure," said Sturgis, "I am In soap. A new thing. Four cakes to the pound, stamped in a mold with a sunflower in the centre, and a beautiful chromo card goes with every cake. Here, put one in your pocket. It is made from vegetable II, will lighten toil and will never spoil. Save the wrappers and get a large mezzotiut of the capture of Major Andre sent carefully packed in a paste-board case to an address. Read the directions on the wrapper."

Laughing at the well-remembered thrift and business push of his countryman. Smith bowed himself out.

"There, I will know him again," said Sturgis. "There is nothing like soap to introduce a man into society and make friends of the women. But say, he wants to send that head of his to the doctor's and get it fixed, or it will leave him in the lurch sometime. I ampushin' business and when peace comes I will control the soap trade of Paris. I put a cake in every hospital in Paris this morning, and put a cromo card in every ward. Strike while the sun shines and make hay while the lron is hot. Bon, jour, my friend?" And he jauntily placed his tall hat on his head and Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

the mud. The fire gaths on the disman-tied and crumbling ruin. It is warm where Napoleon Smith stands, and he looks for a way of escape.

"Here comes the guard. Death to the A regiment forms arcoss the street.
An officer attempts to read to the drunken and crazed Communists. A mad shout
answers him, and paving stones and
revolver bullets and every form of missile is hurled at the handsome, compact
line.

sile is hurled at the handsome, compact line.

Our hero hears a short command. The muskets drop to a level, and he looks along the blue barrels to the bowed pompons on the caps.

Another sharp command.

A sheet of tame leaps across the street like lightning and a thousand bullets smite the solid mass of flesh. They press back. The dead are still on their feet. They cannot fall.

Napoleon Smith feels a vielding broken sash at his back. He falls through. He falls seemingly a long distance, and is unconscious.

When he awakes he is very cold. He sits up and shivers. The moonlight comes in through a broken sash above him, and he looks at his hands. They are covered with blood. He puts one hand up to his face and finds it covered with fifth and dried, crackling gouts of blood. His breast is naked, and on his shoulders are the remnants of a shirt. His trousers are now covered with frozen and dried blood.

He speaks sarcastically, "I am now a Red!" His teeth chatter and he tries to rise. If he had only some garment to shut out the cold then he would not die. How his limbs creak with stiffness, and he thinks he has not a spot on his body which has not been bruised. Youder at that window something flutters. He creeps to it and pulls it in and examines it. It is a costly tapes

the time of Louis XII. He laughs grimly and wraps it around his shoulders.

Now, what time is it? Yonder light is the light of the moon. It must be midnight. Shall he lie down until morning, or essay the streets of turbulent Paris at night? He is speculative and dreamy, and he falls to tracing an arabesque pattern in the tesselated floor of the salon. It must have been a dining-room, he argues, or a kitchen in some grand house, and it had this costly inlaid pavement for a floor. He follows the figure dreamily with his eye around and around in flowering convolutions until the lines reach the centre of the pattern, and there in the centre is a bright expert. And there in the centre is a bright expert. Now the moon wheels along as he dreams, and at last one long beam ends on the glittering copper N. It is strange, but somehow it fixes his attention. It looks familiar. It dawns upon him. His heart beats tumultuously, and on his knees he creeps to it. He touches it with a reverent, trembling hand, and then says, in a gasping tone:

"Across the room is another pattern of this arabesque, and in its centre is another copper N."

What a sight! The bloody, dishevelled wretch, the rich floor covered with ormoment, the wheeling beam of light! Square with his eye, lies down and gropes with his hand.

"Here it is. Another copper N! and his head whirls in a mad waltz, a d again he becomes unconscious. How long he lies thus he never knows, but as the moon sank and the dull dark precedes the light, he stands shivering on the pavement and looking up at the smouldering ruins of a palace. The wind whistles through the open casements, and dully, from time to time, is heard the fall of loosened blocks of stone or masses of brick.

"I shall know it again, if I live," he says, with chattering teeth and creeps away.

"He passes a group of night-hawks with haggard eyes and as they see his smear-

He shouts a hoarse reply and passes on. They find him asleep on the steps of the American Legation and the servants are about to call for a ge

him.
"For Heaven's sake Smith what is
the matter?"
"The Commune," he whispers, and
faints again. "The Commune," he whispers, and faints again.

Aimee comes in during the morning, and then we have a time. She must wash his bruised head. He must be cared for in a royal manner, and, sobbing and singing, the girl manages to work herself more intensely in love than ever; and Smith—well, he acts as though he would be willing to pass through a worse siege if he might have the same nurse. She even attempts to console him by humming his favorite air, and makes of it a cross between the "Marsellaise" and a waltz. This was a strage scene for a staid respectable office of an American Ministry, and I confess I regarded it in some doubt. On my sofa the sorry-looking victim of the Commune; in an office-chair at his side Mademoiselle Aimee. But war and siege and the Commune produced strange scenes. But I was thrown into confusion by the announcement that the Marquis Larue asked instant audience of me. I received him at the door all smiles and suavity, and he said, in a friendly tone:

"Ah, I perceive here my niece, Mademoiselle Aimee, I came instantly to the Quartier St. Germain when I heard of the lamentable end of Lieutenant Boh. Aimee, my child, come home with me. I extend my arms; my heart is open;" and with a sigh he drew out his snowy cambric handkerchief and applied it to his eyes.

Aimee arose and glared upon him with

Aimee arose and glared upon him with anger flashing from her eyes.

"Monsieur, the American is my friend. It was the wish of my father. I remain here."

here."

"Ah, Aimee, but the world will talk.
You must remember your birth. You
must trnst your uncle;" and he tried to
look friendly and compassionate.

"Never!" said Aimee. "I will never
trnst you. I say no more now. Leave
me in peace."

"Never!" said Aimee. "I will never trust you. I say no more now. Leave me in peace."

"Perhaps Monsieur the American can show by what right he detains my niece? He will have a chance to explain it at the Palais de Justice," and he grinned with anger.

"Monsieur, said I, "I had strict orders from Lieutenant Boh to care for his daughter if he should die. In particular he warned me to beware of Marquis Larue. You perceive this is the office of the American Minister, and under the Stars and Stripes all shall be protected alike. I will make no explanation unless it be to a government which puts a demand in legal form."

"I see," he hissed in answer. "Well, adieu, Mademoiselle. Wait until the canaille is put down. Wait until a better class come into power, and then we will see who will govern my niece. Remember Madesmoiselle, I wanted to be your friend. If I be your enemy it is because you choose it." And he left us, white with anger.

"I would like to meet him once face to face, as men meet, and see what he means by threatening women," said Napoleon Smith as he sank back on his pillow.

(To be continued.)

Great beams are brought, and he hears the crash of falling walls. Beaufful carpets and tapestries are tossed from upepr windows and wrap the crowd in gayer colors. White marble statues, of great cost and exquisite beauty, are hunded out on the crowd, levelling in death all beneath. Gold and silver ornaments twinkle about the mob as they fall into "Your picture was in the paper the other day. At first I thought it was an advertisement of some medicine that had cured you."

"You weren't far wrong. I was cured of politics and the picture was printed in connection with my retirement."—Roxbury Gazette.

'PHONES ON THE FARM

POSSIBILITIES OF THE MODERN MES-SENGER FOR RURAL FOLKS.

What the Experiments of a Mere Boy Have Led to-How a Farm Telephone Exchange Should Be Organized and Worked.

The practical utility of having a telephone on the farm is fast being demonstrated in many agricultural districts, and the system is bound to spread. Outside of the business aspects of the project, the social side of the question has helped on construction. From the experiments of a mere boy there has grown in one eastern section a system with sixteen wires, covering seven townships. The demand has spread, in this instance, for telephonic service, until now farmers for telephonic service, until now farmers miles apart sit in their homes with re-ceivers at their ears, and listen to speeches, songs and recitations sent whirling along over the wires, or express



ORDERING THE GROCERIES.

with one another, with readiness and convenience, what shall be done to kill the weevil and keep up the price of

the weevil and keep up the price of wheat.

The farm telephone is the outgrowth of no corporation, and no charge is made for rates. It should either be a purely personal venture, or conducted on the lines of the Grange, for mutual improvement and benefit. The person starting into this enterprise will find enthusiastic helpers. Farmers instantly realize that they have an opportunity to build their own lines at nominal cost. As the great bulk of the farmer's business is, after all, with other farmers, and with local dealers in the nearest town, he is practically independent of the long-distance companies, and serves all his needs by a short line to the homes of his nearest neighbors. The experiments already made will soon become popular, and the near future will doubtless see a farmhouse with a telephone as naturally a part of its equipment as is a windmill or a cistern.

Communication between farmhouses in times of peril or trouble has always been

Communication between farmhouses in times of peril or trouble has always been slow and tedious. Fire, murder, robbery and other disasters which r'iurally enlist the sympathies of neighboring farmers are liable to occur almost any time on a farm far away from its neighbor. If the place is left, as is often the case, in charge of the women while the men are at work far away in the fields news of some important happening can be transmitted only at the cost of a long journey, which many times is out of the question. But if on the wall of a farmhouse hangs a telephone connected with a neighboring system a dozen or a score of farmhouses may be alarmed in an instant, and if a crime is committed which calls for swift retribution or a chase after the offender the instant wings of electricity will aid in the pursuit.

wings of electricity will aid in the pursuit.

The first step toward easily and cheaply constructing a farm telephone line is to get the telephones. Cell batteries are a prime requisite, and can be ordered at any hardware store; so can the transmitter and receiver. It will take some studying to understand just what part this equipment plays in the whole ensemble, yet it is simple and practical when properly comprehended. The bank wire fence should be utilized where there are no breaks, and where wire loops can be employed to connect with other farms. Where this cannot be done, however, wire can be strung from tree to tree, across country or along the highways. No insulable is necessary, the wire being simply fastened to the limb with staples. Sometimes bare spaces may need poles. These need not be the great, tall, well-trimmed poles of the telephone company, but material cut in the woods and branches lopped off.

When a line is complete, part or all barb wire fence, or current carried aloft on a homemade line strung to trees, roofs and poles, the farmer has a decidedly new luxnry secured at a very low expense. An instrument, complete costs but \$6 and wire is \$2.70 a mile. If the barb wire fence method is used the wire costs nothing, for it is already on the ground, strung and ready for service. With hundreds of miles of barb wire fence practically continuous all over the country, there would seem to be nothing to prevent farmers from installing telephone systems which would be independent of the companies which charge such exorbitant tariffs. Private lines among neighbors or lines to town, with a small exchange and switchboard in the postoffice or general store, could be easily and cheaply installed, and when once in service the farmers would fight before relinquishing them.

The practical utility of the independent telephone may be realized by taking the case of an isolated settlement not on



any railroad. Everyone must drive to some other town to see anybody or to find out what is going on. If they had a telephone line, even a single instrument, the advantage would be enormous. The original cost would be scarcely anything, \$10 or \$15 perhaps. After that there is no expense and the convenience will never be appreciated until the line has been in operation for a while. There are a hundred and one things that a settlement like that would want to get into communication with a town for. If they had a line to some near village they could have messages transmitted over the long distance wire to large cities, and if a farmer wanted something in a hurry instead of writing for it and waiting for the slow delivery of the mails there he could call up his dealer in the city, order it by wire and have it come out by express that day.

In one of these settlements where s ATTENDING A CONCERT BY 'PHONE.

line is now in actual operation it is claimed by its users that they absolutely could not get along without it. They use it every day and near neighbors come in to call up the town. It is connected with an exchange, but people are accommodating in a small town, and if anyone wants a message transmitted to somebody there is no trouble about its being delivered at the other end. They call up in the morning and find out what price is offered for something off the farm. If it is satisfactory a bargain is made over the wire, perhaps, or decide to drive in with a waggon. If the market is low a trip is saved. The possibilities are endless. A telegram arrives late at night. The operator at the town can hasten to the wire, read the despatch, and save a long and tedious trip into the country.

Another thing that will be brought about some day will be the storage of the surplus aperry developed by wind.

Another thing that will be brought about some day will be the storage of the surplus energy developed by windmills in storage batteries and its use to light farms and farmhouses by electricity. The only drawback to the scheme now is the great weight and considerable cost of storage batteries. But an immense amount of energy could be accumulated by a windmill and converted into electricity, stored up and later released to light up a farmhouse. Of course this would be chiefly available in the winter when the evenings are short, because in the summer it is light until almost 9 o'clock, and then the average farmer goes to bed. But that plan will be developed by-and-by and indeed has been already in some places, but the expense under the present system is almost prohibitive.

There is no doubt but that in the city the telephone is a constant necessity for the transaction of business. In the country it would seem to be fully as necessary, where everyone is isolated and communication is necessarily slow and difficult by ordinary methods. For every need of the farmer he must drive to town, no matter how great the distance or how bad the roads. Often it means merely a trip both ways to order some

town, no matter how great the distance or how had the roads. Often it means merely a trip both ways to order something by telegraph or to get something that might as well be sent out from the town. With the telephone system in operation his labors will be lightened incalculably and his time saved immeasurably.

system should commend itself to the farmer through its simplicity and its ease of operation and equipment.



Mistakes in Breeding.

A little common sense and progressiveness will enable one to breed the 300-pound cows, but the 150-pound cow is still in evidence in the pastures of the majority of farmers. This is one of the ways to meet hard times—to cut off the cost of production by producing the same quantity with half the number of cows. Test every cow. Send the poor ones to the butcher. Patronize only bulls from a dairy breed, and breed the stock up. If you had begun to do that five years ago you would be better able to meet the hard times now; but it is never too late to begin. It is the same with other stock. Those little runts of sheep that bring next to nothing when sold, but cost nearly as much to feed as theep of twice the size, should have been weeded out of the flock, and blood of some of the great, blocky, thrifty Down breeds introduced, then there would be profit in the flock, even at low prices for wool, the great gain in the quantity and quality of feeh making the product sell well while the quantity of wool would be increased also.

The gist of the whole matter is this: In these times of great business wand agricultural depression, it is of the highest importance that we breed a class of animals high in quality, or capable of large production, so that the maximum profit may be realized with the minimum of expense for care and feed. Poor stock is unprofitable, because it eats its value before it can be sold, or eats the value of all it produces:

Begin now to breed up.—Webb Donuell, in Practical Farmer.

YOUTH'S DUTY TO AGED PEOPLE.

AN ELOQUENT AND FORCEFUL PLEA FOR FILIAL AFFECTION.

Rev, Dr. Talmage Considers the Respec Due to Age-He First Discourses Upon Parental Attachment and Then the Obligation Upon the Young to Be Kind to Parents.

On Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Talmage chose as his text: Genesis, xly, 28, "I will go and see him before I die."

Jacob had long since passed the hundred year milestone. In those times people were distinguished for longevity. In the centuries after persons lived to great age. Galen, the most celebrated physician of his time, took so little of his own medicine that he lived to 140 years. A man of undoubted veracity on the witness stand in England swore that he remembered an event 150 years before. Lord Bacon speaks of a countess who had cut three sets of teeth and died at 140 years. Joseph Crele of Pennsylvania lived 140 years. In 1857 a book was printed containing the names of 11 persons who lived 150 years.

Among the grand old people of whom we have record was Jacob, the shepherd of the text. But he had a bad lot of boys. They were jealous and ambitious and every way unprincipled. Joseph, however, seemed to be an exception, but he had been gone many years, and the probability was that he was dead. As sometimes now in a house you will flad kept at the table a vacant chair, a place, a knife, a fork, for some deceased member of the family, so Jacob kept in his heart a place for his beloved Joseph. There sits the old man, the flock of 100 years in their flight having alighted long enough to leave the marks of their claw on forehead and cheek and temple. His long beard snows down over his chest. His eyes are somewhat dim, and he can see farther when they are closed than when they are open, for he can see far back into the times when beautiful Rachael, his wife, was living, and his childran shook the oriental abode with their merriment.

The centenarian is sitting dreaming over the past when he hears a wagon rumbling to the front door. He gets up and goes to the door to see who has arrived, and his long absent sons from Egypt come in and announce to him that Joseph, instead of being dead, is living in an Egyptian palace, with all the investiture of prime minister, next to the King linked dead and he would have droppe

and he would have dropped had not the sons caught him and led him to a lounge and put cold water on his face and fanned him a little.

In that half delirium the old man mumbles something about his son Joseph. He says: "You don't mean Joseph, do you?" But after they had fully resuscitated him, and the news was confirmed, the tears begin their winding way dowa the crossroads of the wrinkles, and the sunken lips of the old man quiver and he brings his bent fingers together as he says: "Joseph is yet alive. I will go and see him before I die."

great things he saw in his son's house at Washington, and how grandly Millard treated his father in the Whife House. The old man's face was illumined with the story almost until midnight. He had just been visiting his son at the capital. And I suppose it was something of the same joy that thrilled the heart of the old shepherd as he stood in the palace of the prime minister. It is a great day with you when your old parents come to visit you. Your little children stand around with great wide open eyes, wondering how anybody could be so old. The parents cannot stay many days, for they are a little restless, and especially at nightfall, because they sleep better in their own bed, but while they tarry you somehow feet there is a benediction in every room in the house. They are a little feeble, and you make it as easy as you can for them, and you realize they will probably not visit you very often—perhaps never again. You go to their room after they have retired at night to see if the lights are properly put out, for the old people understand candle and lamp better than the modern apparatus for illumination. In the morning, with real interest in their health, you ask how they rested last night.

Joseph, in the historical scene of the text, did, not think any more of his father than you do of your parents. The probability is before they leave your house they half spoil your children with kindness. Grandfather and grandmother are more lemient and indulgent to your children than they ever were with you. And what wonders of revelation in the bombazine pocket of the one and the sleeve of the other! Blessed is that home where Christian parents come to visit! Whatever may have been the style of the architecture when they came it is a palace before they leave. If they visit you 50 times the two most memorable visits will be the first and the last. Those two pictures will hang in the hall of your memory while memory lasts, and you will remember just how they looked, and at what figure of the carpet, and at what figure of the

thing when she said, "Husbands, remember what you are, and be thankful."

By this time you all notice what kindly provision Joseph made for his father Jacob. Joseph did not say: "I can't have the old man around this place, How clumsy he would look climbing up these marble stairs, and walking over those mosaics! Then he would be putting his hands on some of these frescoes. People would wonder where the old greenhorn came from. He would shock all the fogyptian court with his manners at table. Besides that, he might get sick on my hands, and he might to me as though I were only a boy, when I am the second man in all the realm. Of course he must not suffer, and if there is famine in his country—and I here there is—I will send him some provisions, but I can't take a man from Padanaram and introduce him into the polite Egyptian court. What a nuisance it is to have poor relations!"

Joseph did not say that, but he rushed out to meet his father with perfect abandon of affection, and brought him up to the palace and introduced him to emperor and provided for all the rest of the father's days, and nothing was too good for the old man while living, and when he was dead, Joseph, with military escort, took his father's remains to the family cemetery. Would to God all children was as kind to their parents!

If the father have large property, and he be wise enough to keep it in his own name, he will be respected by the heirs, but how often it is when the son finds his father in famine, as Joseph found Jacob in famine, the young people make it very hard for the old man. They

wagon and threw his arms around his fattler's neck, it was an antithesis of royalty and rusticity, of simplicity and parentallove, which leaves us so much in doubt whether we had better laugh or cry, that we do both. So Jacob kept the resolution of the text "I will go and see him before I die."

What a strong and unfailing thing is parental attachment! Was it not almost time for Jacob to forget Joseph? The lost sax's of many summers had bluzed on the feath; the River Nile had overflowed and receded, overflowed and receded again and again, the sed has been sown and the harrests respect; stars rose and set; years of plenty and years of faunhe had passed on, but the love of Jacob in my text is overwhelmingly discounted the parents and the parents of the passage of a half century Joseph was as fresh in Jacob's memory as ever, though at 17 years of age the boy had disappeared from the old homestead. I found in our family record the story of an infant that had died 50 years before, and I said to my parents. What is this record and what does it mean? Their chief answer was a long deep sigh. It was yet to them a very tender sorrow. What does that all mean? Why, it means our children departed are ours yet, and that cord of attachment reaching across the years will hold us until it brings us together in the palice, as Jacob and Joseph from the palice, as Jacob and Joseph from the palice, as Jacob and Joseph from the palice, as Jacob and the palice of the parents. The palice of the palice of the palice of the palic

doubt a great change in Joseph from the time Jacob lost him and the time when Jacob lost him and the time when Jacob lost him and the man in midlite, his forehead developed with the great business of state, but Jacob was glad to get back Joseph anyhow, and it did not make much difference to the old man whether the boy looked older or looked younger. And it will be enough joy for that parent if he can get back that son, that daughter, at the gate of heaven, whether the departed hoved one shall come a cherub or in full grown angelhood.

There must be a change wrought by that celestial climate and by those supernal years, but it will only be from loveliness to more loveliness, and from health to more radiant health. Oh, parent, as you think of the darling panting and white in membranous croup, I want you to know it will be gloriously bettered in that land where there has never been a death and where all the inhabitants will live on in the great furture as long as Godl Joseph was Joseph notwithstanding all the raining splendors of everlasting noon. What a thrilling visit was friat of the old shepherd to the prime minister Joseph! I see the old countryman scated in the palace, and your child notwithstanding all the raining splendors of everlasting noon. What a thrilling visit was friat of the old shepherd to the prime minister Joseph! I see the old countryman scated in the palace, and your child notwithstanding all the raining splendors of everlasting noon. What a thrilling visit was friat of the old shepherd to the prime minister Joseph! I see the old countryman scated in the palace, and your child notwithstanding all the raining splendors of everlasting noon. What a thrilling visit was friat of the old shepherd to the prime minister Joseph! I see the old countryman scated in the palace, and your child not with static of the old shepherd to the prime minister Joseph! I see the old countryman scated in the palace, and your child not with static of the country man scated in the palace, old the country man scated in t Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

ame. God calls her daughter, and heaven calls her saint, and I call her domestic martyr. A half dozen ordinary women have not as much nobility as could be found in the smallest joint of the little finger of her left hand. Although the world has stood 6000 years, this is the first apotheosis of maiden-kood, although in the long line of those who have declined marriage that they might be qualified for some special mission are the names of Anna Ross, and Margaret Breckenridge, and Mary Shelton, and Anna Etheridge, and Georgiana Willets, and the angels of the battlefields of Fair Oaks and Lookout Mountain and Chancellorsville and Cooper Shop hospital, and though single life has been honored by the fact that the three grandest men of the Bible—John and Paul and Christ—were celibates.

Let the ungrateful world sneer at the maiden aunt, but God has a throne hurnished for her arrival, and on one side of that throne in heaven there is a vase containing two jewels, the one brighter than the Kohimoor of London tower, and the other larger than any diamond ever found in the districts of Golconda—the one jewel by the lapidary of the palaces cut with the words, "Inasmuch as ye did it to mother." "Over the hills to the poorhouse," is the exquisite ballad of Will Carleton, who found an old woman who had been turned off by her prospered sons, but I thank God I may find in my text, "Over the hills to the palace."

As if to disgust us with unfilial conduct, the Bible presents us with the story of Micah, who stole the 1100 shekels from his mother, and the story of stather. But all history is beautiful with stories of filial fidelity. Epaminondas, the warrior, found his chief delight in reciting to his parents his victories. There goes Aeneas from burning Troy, on his shoulders Anchises, his father. The Athenians punished with death any unfilial conduct. There goes beautiful Ruth escorting venerable Naomi across the desert amid the howling of the wolves and the barking of the jackals. John Lawrence, burned at the stake in Colchester

Joseph, the prime minister proud of the shepherd.

I may say in regard to the most of you that your parents have probably visited you for the last time, or will soon pay you such a visit, and I have wondered if they will ever visit you in the king's palace. "Oh," you say, "I am in the pit. "Oh," you say, "I am in the pit of sin!" Joseph was once it in prison. "Oh," you say, "I am far chance. I was denied maternal kindness!" Joseph was far from home. "Oh," you say, "I am far attendance. "Oh," you say, "I am far attendance. "Oh," you say, "I am far attendance." Oh," you say, "I am far in the pit of sin!" Joseph was denied maternal kindness!" Joseph was far from home. "Oh," you say if a far chance. I was denied maternal kindness!" Joseph was far from home. "Oh," you say if a far chance. I was denied maternal kindness!" Joseph was once in prison. "Oh," you say, "I am far attendance." Oh," you say, "I am far attendance." Oh," you say, "I am far from home. "Oh," you say if an far chance. I was far from home. "Oh," you say if an far attendance." Oh, "you say, "I am far from home." Oh," you say if an far from home. "Oh," you say if an far attendance." Oh, "you say, "I am far from home." Oh," you say if an far chance. I was far from home. "Oh," you say if an far chance." I was far from home. "Oh," you say if an far chance." I was far from home. "Oh," you say if an far from home." Oh," you say if an far chance. I was far from home. "Oh," you say if an far from home." Oh," you say if an far chance. I was far from home. "Oh," you say if an far chance." I was far from home. "Oh," y

will be! Their cheek smoothed into the flesh of a little child. Their stooped posture litted into immortal symmetry. Their foot now so feeble, then with the sprightliness of a bounding roe, as they shall say to you, "A spirit passed this way from earth and told us that you were wayward and dissipated after we left the world, but you have repented, our prayer has been answered and you are here, and as we used to visit you on earth before we died now we visit you in your new home after our ascensiou." And father will say, "Mother, don't you see Joseph is yet alive?" and mother will say, "Yes, father, Joseph is yet alive." And then they will talk over their earthly anxieties in regard to you, and the midnight supplications in your behalf, and they will recite to each other the old Scripture passage with which they used to cheer their staggering faith. "I will be a god to thee and thy seed after thee." Oh, the palace, the palace, the palace! That is what Richard Baxter called "The Saints' Everlasting Rest," That is what Richard Baxter called "The Saints' Everlasting Rest," That is what I ohn Bunyan called the "Celestial City." That is Young's "Night Thoughts," turned 'nto morning exultations. That is Gray's "Elegy in a Churchyard," turned to resurrection spectacle. That is the "Cotter's Saturday Night." exchanged for the cotter's Sabbath morning. That is the shepherd of Salisbury plains amid the flocks on the kills of heaven. That is the shepherd of Salisbury plains amid the flocks on the kills of heaven. That is the flocks on the kills of heaven. That is the flocks on the kills of heaven. That is the flocks of the rich pasture field of Goshen. That is Jacob visiting Joseph at the emerald castle.

Up or Down Stream. Life and character tend either upward or downward. But a single act or characteristic may not indicate the tendency of a life as a whole. You can make a saint out of the good qualities of bad men; you can make a devil out of the bad qualities of good men. Esau eclipsed Jacob at first, but his virtues were accidents, incidents, without roots, and they withered before the hot tests of life. Jacob outshone Esau at last. Day by day he fought his natural badness, and won in the hard struggle with himself. The mean supplanter Jacob became the hero of Israel, a prince with God. Is it thy will, or my will, be done? Are we living to please Ohrist or to please ourselves? Our answer to this question determines our life-current. Life and character tend either upward

A Sermon With a Point to It.

A clergyman in the West Country had two curates, one a comparatively old man, the other very young. With the former he had not been able to work agreeably; and on being invited to another living, he accepted it, and took the roung curate with him. Naturally there was a farewell sermon; and we can imagine the feelings of the curate who was to be left behind when he heard the text given out, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."—Chambers' Journal.

Daisles in the South. A Southern man says the daisy was never known in the South until after the war. Now every part of the South visited by the Union Army is covered with daisies. "Sherman brought them to us," he said, "and the march to the sea can be followed in the summer time by keeping where the daisy grows. The seed seems to have been transported in the hay that was brought along to feed the horses. That is the only explanation that has ever been made of it."

Talked to Death. A patient and good-natured woman, who became an invalid, was talked to death by her friends, and her husband had that fact inscribed on her monu-

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

A THREE-CORNERED DUEL.

It Slightly Disturbed a Prayer Meeting Last Night.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 2.—A three cornered duel took place at a country church near Huntsville, Madison county, last night. Seth Lowe, Will Phillips and John Howard, three farmers, were in love with the same girl, Miss Irene Pruitt Miss Pruitt went to prayer meeting last night with Phillips, and there they met the other men. The girl went into the building, while the men repaired a short distance away to discuss the situation. Howard and Lowe jumpver and shot Howard through body. Lowe then sent a bullet Lowe from the ground, however, wounding him dangerously in the left shoulder. The fight created a panic in the church. It is said all three men are fatally injured

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

Was the St. John Fire Foretold From Some Tea Ground?

(Cor. Moneton Transcript.)

There is in St. John at present woman, who is Wise with a capital W, and her name is Vernice. In her apparently infinite wisdom, she tells questioners all that they may ask, by what means, this deponent sayeth not. People may be as skeptical as they like but let them—as many have done send up their cards to the fair Ver-nice, and before an hour passes, it will be a case of coming to scoff and remaining to pray. And with all their ninetecnth century knowledge they will have no explanation to offer regarding this woman's powers. All they can say is that it is as mystericus as it is evident.

There are lots of curious things in the world, aren't there? Good, com-mon-sense people laugh at the idea of

half-steeped cup of tea. "Yes, just as plain as can be. I can see the unicorn, crown and the lion distinctly, can't you? No one else could, but 'twes their misfortune, not their fault. Mrs. Kay continued: "And there's more, too. Yes, I see a room packed full of things, trunks upon trunks, and no

end of oundles!"
The ladies laughed at the nonse and the New Yorker handed over her cup to be translated. "You're going to leave us," said the prophetess. "There's a man coming down stairs carrying your trunk on his shoulder." "Wrong there, I am going to stay till Xmas. But what fate is in store for yourself? You havent's told us that yet."

Mrs. Kay carefully studied the contents of her own cup, and then de-clared the story was too doleful to tell—nothing but tears and trouble. Her sad tone made the others laugh; but in a moment, as they all left the table they had almost forgotten the whole thing-only an idle jest-in the discussion of some more practical subject. That afternoon was one still remem-

bered in St. John, for before an hour had passed eyery fire-bell in the city was ringing, and before night whole streets of homes were burned to the ground, Mrs. Kay's among the number. Her sister was more fortunate, her house being in a part of the town not reached by the fire; to it more than one less lucky person carried as many of their household goods as were rescued from the "red flower's" grasp.

When old Trinity was known to be doomed, someone rushed in and from over the governor's seat, tore down over the governor's seat, tore down the historic coat-or-arms, resented twice before from fire, and took it up to Miss Bee for safe keeping.

That night the three who had lunched together at noon, stood and lunched together at noon, stood and looked at each other. They did not say a word, but there it all was before them. The Trinity coat-of-arms looked down upon them, from the

fore them. The Trinity coat-of-arms looked down upon them, from the wall of Miss Bee's front hall, and all around were trunks, bundles and parcels, without number. One of the three was weeping as she thought of her home, now in ashes. The New York lady spoke first.

"Everthing is so unset here, I thing I shall go to Fredericton in the morning; then someone who has been burnt out can have my room."

Next morning, the coachman car-

Next morning, the coachman car-ried down her trunk on his shoulder. and thats the end of my story, which is just as I heard it from the same lips, which had laughed so heartly at the foolish nonsense foretold over her tea-cups, the day of the St. John

IT HEALS THE LUNCS. Gentlemen.—I was troubled for years with weak lungs and could not get relief, but on trying Norway Pine Syrup found it acted splendidly, healing and strengthening my lungs.

A. M. R.

E. J. FURLONG, Lower Woodstock (Carleton Co.),

R Dix Cont.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA

Having recently had occasion to visit the province of Nova Scotia in a business capacity, I feel that it would not be out of place if I gave a few items to your readers that might be of interest to them in many ways. Apart from my particular mission, I would like to say that it is a source of wonder to me to know why our own people will go wild over the glitter-ing statements made to them of the golden harvest to be gathered in the Klondyke, British Columbia and On-tario, when with the honest and legitimate use of one half less capital, properly and judiciously applied, a field for investigation and development and investment is at our own doors. I speak now particularly as to the gold mining possibilities of Nova Scotia— and by that I mean the chances for opening up and working the many rich quartz leads occurring in that province clear from Yarmouth to the Gut of Canso. This, apart from the sudden and meteoric tales that meet the eye of golden possibilities that never mature. Coming down to baid fact, the chances for safe and legiti-mate investment occur in the quartz ledges of Nova Scotia, and the wonderful tales we hear occasionally of placer mining, alluvial washings, etc., have yet to be definitely and con-clusively proven. When the discov-erers and advocates of this branch of mining shall have proved their con-tentions, it is time enough for capital to be diverted in that channel, but the mining men of the present age are too wide awake to the value of such propositions until they are fully and thoroughly proven, to invest any very large capital therein. Such propositions may capture the ignorant and unwary for the time being, but they generally come out of the brush wiser and sadder men. At the present time quite a boom is on concerning the gold washing, etc., of the Meander River in Hants Co., N. S. Late tests have shown a bar of gold of about \$100 in value from 20 tons of drift, or

have shown a bar of gold of about \$100 in value from 20 tons of drift, or an average of \$5 per ton, so it is said. Should this proposition hold good for all of the deposit, which has yet to be proved more definitely and fully, a new branch of the gold mining business in N. S. may be developed that will pay well.

Coming back to my starting point, indeed and developments in quartz in mining in various parts of N. S. has mining in various parts of N. S. has mining in various parts of N. S. has seen towed off and docked at Holyhead. Sch. Albert P., Capt. Potrier, from Halifax for Arichat, has been wrecked at Creighton lamaged. The cargo of bark Sofala, Capt. Aild, for New York (recently on fire at Calcutta), is much damaged; it will have to be discharged. In the wreck of the Russian bark Nikolai, from Pugwash, N. S., for Preston, at Formby, before reported, one seamen was lost. The rest of the crew, numbering ten, were I to tell your readers of the many various finds and tests and mill tests at many points in N. S. it would sound like romance, but the facts are nevertheless true, and at a later day I may, for the benefit of your read-ers, give you a detailed statement of a number of these results. The Tonquay mine, now owned by Truro and Hants county and Halifax capitalists, has since March last, when the mine came into their hands, paid back to the owners almost 50 per cant of moneys invested, and is working along regularly and satisfactorily from month to month. The Moastock mine in Guysboro Co, and the Blue-nose and Stelliarton Gild Mining Co.'s properties in Sherbrooke are paying regular and good dividends. The Baker mine in Gold River District, N. S., is still yielding regularly 3 to 5 exceptionally rich case. The Libby mine at Brookfield, Queens Co., is paying handsomely, and in November last I personally met the owner, who had with him a brick of gold of 373 ounces, as a result of his last month's work, and this was smaller than usual

for the past 4 or 5 years. This wedge of gold was probably worth \$7,000, and fully half, or more, clear profit to the owner. The Cashon and Hines mill, in Milipsigate, at its last crush-ing yielded fully one ounce to the tcm, and has proven beyond doubt the values of this district, which has been looked upon with a doubtful eye. I learn also that the Nova Scotia Klondyke Gold Mining Co. is about being incorporated in this same district, and as it is a learge area, having some 117 to 160 areas, with over a mile of working surface on belt or vein, which is fully 20 degrees wide any yields from mill test from \$14 to \$17 per ton, one can readily see if the matter is managed honestly and economically, as no doubt it will be, that it will pay its stockholders handsomely. The gold from leads of this size and character can be mined and milled for \$5 per ton readily, and even if the yield was as low as \$10 per ton, it can be seen what a chance there is for remunerative profit. The stock of this company will be on the market, I understand, at an early day. At Yarmouth, or near by, the old Cream Pot mine at Cranberry Head, in which some New Brunswickers lost considerable money by injudicious management, and simply "crookedness' on the part of the managers, is ness on the part of the managers, is now being worked by a Mr. Hunt-ington and paying splendidly, and so it goes. I could go on for pages and cite such cases, but must not infringe on your time or space. In conclusion, let me say simply to

our readers, if you have any money to invest, put it at home or as near to invest, but it at nome or as near home as you cam. If you make a plunge in this direction (say Nova Scotia, if you like) and it misses, you have the satisfaction of knowing it was spent among your own people. If it proves remunerative you have the double satisfaction of knowing you helped to promote our own indus-

But, candidly, before you take any such plunge, investigate first fully and carefully the merits of the scheme laid before you, for even N. S. or N. B. is not free from the unprincipled ways of the trickster and the fakir, as I personally have good reason to

At the same time, do not altogethe believe that all persons who may pro-pound a mining scheme are to be classed in the category of Mark Twain, who once on being asked for his opinion, said: "All mines are holes in the ground and their owners are the biggest liars on earth." With thanks for space and perhaps nore to follow later on. C.

Yours, etc. Dec. 1, '97. "Joe has got a new job."
"What is it?"
"He's the tonsorial artist of a chrysanthemum green house." MARINE MATTERS.

An unknown vessel has been wrecked on Boulmer rocks, at Berwick-cn-Tweed, and all her crow drowned.

Ship Larnica, Capt. Burgess, from St. John, N. B., ashore at Fleetwood, is expected to become a total wreck. It is hoped that the greater part of the cargo will be saved. sayed.

Bark Nikolai, Capt. Carlsen, from Pug-wash for Preston, is ashore at Formby, R.ver Mersey, and will probably be a total wreck.

Hangensen. from

wash for Preston, is ashore at Formby, R. ver Mersey and will probably be a total wreek.

Bark Raisovols, Capt. Haagensen, from Sheet Harbor for Bridgewater, has been towed into Cardiff leaky.

Str. Vecndam, at New York from Rotterdam, reports: Nov. 25, lat. 46.44, lon. 46.09, fell in with sch. Elite, abandcued and waterlogged, set her on fire and proceeded.

A Port Hawkesbury despatch of the 26th ult. says: Sch. Avon while beeting up the strait on Frilay morning, during thick snow storm, went shore near Bear Island, but was floated by a steamer and is now on the railway.

The former British ship Kingsport, at Buenos Ayree, has been sold to Argentina, and is now named Tonetti Goggero.

Sch. Edward Groves, which reached Gloucester on the 29th ult., reports sighting the wreck of a schooner 30 miles off Canso, N. S. several days ago.

Bark Thomas Perry, from Leith for Rio Janeiro, was beached near the Grimsby Docks on the 18th ult. to stop a leak which occurred near the stern pert. Carpenters could not find where ressel leaked.

Bark Bestie Hamilton, from Pensacola for Dublin (before reported), was abandoned Oct. 23, lat. 33 N., lon. 70.80 W.

International code signals have been allot. In the Ancenis was formarily the Lillian L. Robbins. The Ancenis was formarily the Lillian K. Sch. Bestie, frum Little Brook, N. S., for Gloucester, wood laden, arrived at Plympton.

Sch. Helen G. King, Capt. De Young, from Calais for New York, which arrived at Vivo

broken; also steering gear. Will repair at Plympton.

Sch. Helen G. King, Capt. De Young, from Calais for New York, which arrived at Vineyard Haven on the 29th ult., reports that when about 30 miles c.Y Cape Cod on the night of the 25th, during a heavy gale, with high reas, the vessel was hove on her beam erds so that the water rushed into the cabin windows and flooded the cabin; about one-half of the deckload of laths was lost overhoard. When the vessel righted she was then hove to and drifted 120 miles off shore; she broke foregaff.

Bark Unanima, Capt. Korff, which arrived at Montevideo prior to Nov. 1 from New York, lost part of her deckload on the voyage.

Bark Alert, stranded at Resident of the part of the deckload on the voyage.

The rest of the crew, numbering ten, were sayed.

Bark Jupiter, Cept. Krautman, which arrived at Swansea Nov. 26 from Pugwasn, N. S., lost part of her deckload of lumber, and has eight feet of water in her hold as a result of the heavy weather encountered by her during the voyage.

Str. Exeter City, Capt. Watkins, at New York Dec. 1 from Bristol, reports: Nov. 24, lat. 46.16, ion. 41.25, fell with sch. Elite, from Cadis for 8t. Johns, N.F., dismasted and in a sinking condition (before reported): lowered a boat and took off her captain and crew of four men and brought them to this port.

by spring, she will be broken up for old junk.

The Calais schooner Lucy, Capt. Hooper, coal k den, for Calais, arrived at that port Tuesday, Grave fears were entertained for her safety, as she was over a week overdue. The captain reports having encountered a severa storm, which stove in her bulwarks, and thought the vessel would sink with all hands, but fortunately he made a harbor of safety, where they were wind bound for several days and had no means of communicating with the owners, James Murchie & Sors, who were greatly relieved on seeing her entering port.

Sors, who were greatly relieved on seeing her entering port.

Advices from Prince Edward Island, under date of Nov. 25 state that the barkentine Albatross was expected to sail from Charlotteewn Monday evening with 32,000 bushels of oats for the English market. Steamship Horion was to have completed loading, by Wednesday, She will take upwards of 100,-00 bushels of oats for the English markets. Barktn. Bonita cleared from Summerside, on Friday last for King's Road, G. B., with 34,000 bushels of oats. Barktn. Cosmo, loaded at Summerside, cleared on Saturday for Great Britain with 30,000 bushels white and 7,000 bushels of black oats.

HOME FROM KLONDYKE.

A Brockville Boy Who Made a Rich Strike Up There,

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 26. Timothy Bell, an old Brockville boy, is home after spending twelve years in the Yukon district. In 1896 he went into business at Forty Mille City. He was one of the first to hear of the high roll of the high ro of the big gold strike at Dawson City or the Klondyke. He left for there or the Klondyke. He left for there in August. By the time he reached the Klondyke quite a few locations had been made. Mr. Bell took out a location at once on Bonanza Creek, five miles from Dawson, and bought another on Eldorado Greek, for which he paid \$100. One of these he has since sold for almost \$200,000. He left Dawson City last July for a trip peagt. The city consisted of seven or east. The city consisted of seven or eight log cabins and seven hundred or eight hundred tents. The supplies there were not sufficient to last any time. Asked as to what he thought of Major Walsh's chances of getting through to Dawson this winter, Mr. Bell said he thought they were very poor, as winter had set in very early this season. It might be possible for the members of the party to get through with dog sleds, but the difficulty would be with the supplies, as it takes about all the provisions that can be carried to last through the trip. He had been over the Dyea or Chilcoot Pass, and says it is a pretty tough experience.

TO PREVENT A BEE STING.

(Chicago Times-Herald.) Sam Knight, an authority on bees, says: "If a stinging insect ever lights on you hold your breath until you can brush it away. If you don't breathe the insect can't sting. I wouldn't mind walking into the biggest yellow jacket nest in the world. I can hold my breath for a minute and in that time I could kill the most of them and scare the others away."

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WIRE FEI A. J. MACHUM, Manag

OTTAV

OTTA J. E. Starr, of Starr who was deputated by agriculture some week ceed to England to er report upon the shipm Canadian fruit, especie turned today in order report to the departr conclusions, as a fruit years' experience, are of great benefit to th the trade. His conclu summarized briefly as of all, greater care sho in the packing of fruit Starr points out the packer makes his own according to the repu man acquires so he resorted to, the repu packer or grower will tely injured and his r Starr emph of the careful handling this side equally as at landing, but above all care should be taken to ventilation in the ship

permit of perfect ver Starr discovered that greatly from the mann was handled by the do unloading the fruit in The barrels are rolled way and allowed to dr in a way calculated to and consequently detegreatest point of all opinion, is ventilation prevent the apples 4 on the way. Mr. Starr until Prof. Robertson

Grimsby,
Col. Strathy, command
Royal Scots, will remer
rew's day, as today he from the force. His la plied to the major ger ing in the newspaper Montreal, was today r minister with the resu Borden decided to ret from the force as soonof the arms can be effected for the transfer go senior officer, who happy Ibbotson. If Major I disposed to take comming no second man for it will devolve upon C senior captain. The missing Col. Strathy provision in the army a inate conduct in use of guage to a senior offic The Centre Toronto day resulted in the el-tram (liberal) by 251 (conservative). The t was: Bertram, 2,183; Great interest was tak and the election was a OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—Hi minister of militia, was your correspondent and statement in reference to between Gen. Gascoign of the 66th. The minis to Col. Irving, D. O. C. to him an explanation Gascoigne. Dr. Borden "The general disavows intention of reflecting o of the officers of the

He regrets that such should have been pla thing he said. He has me that his object was to the practice of every enlisting in the militia, was addressing the me the officers. The gan withdraw at all from expressed order against of army reserves." ed that he was in hope planation which would cated to Col. Irving fo to the officers of the 6 The minister of custo ranged a simpler metho packages to reach the After crossing the inter-dery hereafter, the pac to the customs office no of destination in place of number of central off The writ for Nicolet h Nemination is on the rolling a week later.

It is generally expect ment will be called tog deepatch of business of January 20th. How Much Have You Lost?

Have you ever bought any Clothing at Frasers'? If you have not do so the next time you want any. Compare the quality of our clothing with others, and com-pare our prices with others, and you can find out how much you have lost by not trading with us before. See our Ulsters, Overcoats and Reefers.

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WIRE FENCE MANUFACTURING CO., ST. JOHN N. B.

a circular shortly to ensure the re-porting of shipments made to foreign

A. M. Burgess, commissioner of do-minion lands, fell today on a slippery sidewalk and, it is feared, has broken

the militia force. The last ex

the militia force. The last edition was issued in 1887.

The department of marine and fisheries has been advised that only 13 American fishing schooners are off the coast of Nova Scotia at present. They are nearly all in the vicinity of chickens.

Hon. Dr. Borden sails for England

next week on private business, but during his stay in London he will confer with the war office in reference to the grant of medals for those who took part in the Fenian raids.

Mr. Barthe, ex-M. P. for Kamour aska, has been appointed to the posi-tion of clerk of the French journals

of the house of commons.

The postmaster general says that the revenue of the department from the first of July to the first of November is \$242,000 in excess of revenue for the corresponding four months of last year, and with the exception of the last fiscal wear greater than the

the last fiscal year greater than the average increase of any whole year in the past. The October revenue, \$242,-

under consideration a plan for utiliz-

Lieut. Governor Patiterson, Mr. Tarte and Chevaller Drole left for Quebec today to see Sir Adolphe Chapleau. It is reported here that Premier Laurier has "roped in" Hon. Mr. Paterson to influence Gov.

Mr. Paterson to influence Gov. Chapleau, whose time as governor is nearly up, to go on a royal commission to investigate the Manitoba school question. The non-acceptance by the Catholics of the Laurier-Greenway settlement has caused great disappointment to the government, and it is said his holiness has been induced to withhold his encyclical based on Merry det Val's report on assurance that the Canadian government will do something.

Instructions were issued today that none other that government armourers must repair the Lee-Enfield rifes when injured.

then injured.
OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—It was stated to

day that the canals of Canada will be closed on Dec. 14, unless closed be-

fore that time by ice.

It is estimated that the lumber cut in the Ottawa valley this season will be about 724,000,000 feet, a slight increase over that of last year.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Hon. Dr. Borden

left for Montreal today en route for England. He sails from New York Wednesday. In addition to seeing the authorities of the war office in refer-

OTTAWA.

J. E. Starr, of Starr's Point, N. S., who was deputated by the minister of agriculture some weeks ago to proceed to England to enquire into and report upon the shipment and sale of Canadkin fruit, especially apples, returned today in order to present his report to the department. Mr. Starr's conclusions, as a fruit grower of many years' experience, are likely to prove of great benefit to those engaged in the trade. His conclusions may be summarized briefly as follows: First

Grimsby.

Col. Struthy, commandant of the 5th Royal Scots, will remember St. Andrew's day, as today he got his conge from the force. His language, as applied to the major general commanding in the newspaper interview in Montreal, was today reviewed by the minister with the result that Hon. Mr. Borden decided to retire Col. Strathy from the force as soon as the transfer. from the force as soon as the transfer of the arms can be effected. The order for the transfer goes to the next senior officer, who happens to be Major Ibbotson. If Major Ibbotson is not Ibbotson. If Major Ibbotson is not disposed to take command, there being no second man for the command, it will devolve upon Capt. Cameron, senior captain. The ground for dismissing Col. Strathy is based upon a provision in the army act of insubordinate conduct in use of improper language to a senior officer.

guage to a senior officer.

The Centre Toronto by-election today resulted in the election of Bertram (liberal) by 251 over Howland
(conservative). The total vote polled
was: Bertram, 2,183; Howard, 1,932. Great interest was taken in the result,

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.-Hon. Dr. Bo to him an explanation from General Gascolgne Dr. Borden said to me:
"The general disavows positively any intention of reflecting on the conduct of the officers of the 66th, or desire to wound either their honor or dignity. that his object was to put a stop to the practice of every reserve man emlisting in the militia, and that he was addressing the men rather than the officers. The general does not withdraw at all from his previously expressed order against the emlistment of army reserves." The minister additional that he was in because that the arms in because that the arms in because that the arms. ed that he was in hopes that the explanation which would be communicated to Col. Irving for transmission to the officers of the 66th would be

to the officers of the 66th would be satisfactory to all parties concerned. The minister of customs has arranged a simpler method for postal packages to reach their destination. After crossing the intermational boundary hereafter, the packages will go to the customs office nearest the point of destination in place of to a limited number of central offices.

The writ for Nicolet has been issued. Numination is on the 14th trial.

panies of the Canadian permanent force with the imperial regulars.

Hon, Mr. Mulock does not anticipate any trouble with the postal union authorities over the reduction of postal union authorities over the reduction of postal union. age to points within the empire.

concern to Canada.

At Central Experimental farm oats ranged from 30 to 57 bushels to the acre, barley 35 to 54 bushels, wheat

way have been finally settled and the Portland Rolling Mills Co. and John Bolt and Nut Co. and the subsidy was stopped in the railway aims, while the payment was resist ants, however, have succeeded in get

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.-Hon. Mr. Green

Smith, D. O. C. of No. 2.

In the next militia general order out. Very few of those booked for

which will require exporters to me with the railway companies by which they ship, a list of the goods shipped and the route to be taken.

OTTAWA: Dec. 2.—Mr. Campbell, manager of the Beaver line, has notified the department of trade and

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

course of precedure to secure the amount claimed. The Canadian law-yers think that the case will be settled without recourse to 'egal proceedings. ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, Que, Dec. .-Victor Gladu, who was elected two weeks ago to the provincial legislature

of paralysis.

MONTREIAL, Dec. 1.—Sir William C. VanHorne stated today that the C. P. R. would build its own line into Rossland, negotiations for the pur-chase of the Trail Creek railway hav-

chase of the Trail Creek railway having fallen through.

QUEBEC, Dec. I.—A deputation of Montreal grocers are here asking that the pharmacy act be changed so as to permit the sale of patent medicines by grocers, and also certain other articles of common use now classified as drugs, such as linseed, epsom salts,

QUEBEC, Dec. 2.—The public accounts were laid before the house of assembly today. On their face they show ordinary receipts of \$3,874.83 during the year ending June 30, 1897, and ordinary expenditure \$4,853,927. The total receipts, exclusive of loans, were \$3,923,238, and total disbursements \$6,634,943.

1896. Today returns received at the department from leading cities for November justify Hon. Mr. Mulock in expecting this year's postal revenue to exceed last year's by three quarters of a million dollars. He has now bursements \$6,634,943.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—The agents of the steamship lines running out of Montreal and New York met here today. The meeting was secret, but it was learned that rate cutting was ing the face of the post cards for printing of such designs as munici-palities, business men, hotels, railway discussed and an attempt was made to secure an agreement to end it. Charles F. Portler, post master at tising. He expects this will largely increase the sale of cards. ffice authorities have instituted an courses for instruction in equitation are to be given in connection with the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Artillery. The courses are not to exceed twenty-eight days in length.

on good authority that Bishop Gravel of Nicolet has received instructions from Rome to forbid his ciersy from taking part in the coming dederal election for Nicolet, and that he has accordingly addressed a circular to all parish priests of the county notifying them to that affect

ing them to that effect.

Hon. James Roche, member of the imperial parliament for East Kerry, has arrived in the city. He is here on business connected with steam navigation to the Yukon. He had a long interview with the connected with steam of the results of t interview with the Canadian Pacific

ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—Carpenter & Son, fruit exporters of Winona, have sent a consignment of Canadian apples and pears to the West Indies, via Halifax. The shipment consists of two hundred boxes, and the fruit is heatly packed, something in the same style as California fruit coming to the Canadian market.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ont., Dec. 3.—Wm. Hammond was today found guilty of the murder of his wife, by means of arsenic poisoning. The couple were recently married in Buffalo. The prisoner had taken out a policy of five thousand dollars on her life. Both returned home to Brazebridge, and one naight Katle Tough (wife's maiden name) was found dead in the snow outside her father's door. The evidence was wholly circumstancial but strong.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, St. John, N. B.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.

Men's Ulsters.

Heavy Frieze, well lined, Deep Storm Collars. \$5.00, - \$6.00, - \$8.00. Extra Qualities \$10.00. \$12.00.

Men's Reefers.

Grey Frieze, Deep Storm Collars \$5.00. Extra Quality Blue Beaver \$7.50, \$10.75.

Men's Overcoats.

Blue Beaver \$8.25, \$10.00. Black Beaver \$6.75, \$12.00. Black Melton \$10.00, \$13.90. Blue Melton \$1390, Dark Grey Cheviot \$15.00,

The best overcoats that can be produced for the price.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

THE MILITIA MEDALS.

All Men Called Out for Service During Fenian Raid Will be Honored.

The Pay Lists are Still in the Possession of the Militia Department.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The minister of militia, General Gascoigne and and Adjt. General Aylmer were in conference today on the subject of medals to veterans of 1866 and 1870, and evento veterans of 1866 and 1870, and eventually it was decided to recommend to the home government a liberal distribution on the lines that every man called out for service during the Fenlan raid, whether he went to the front or not, should receive this imperial recognition. It has been pointed out that the fact of a man having moved with his regiment thirty or forty miles away from home was the facture of war, that the mee actually fortune of war; that the men actually under arms at home were rendering equal service to their country. This view strongly impressed itself upon the minister with the result as stated. Doubtless this will be good news to

In regard to the Northwest medals it may be stated that every man who went beyond Port Arthur got one.

General Herbert has not left behind him a very savory reputation, and when he ordered some of the old departmental records to be destroyed there was a good deal of kicking in a mild way by the officers under bits. there was a good deal of kicking in a mild way by the officers under him. The Martinet was determined to have his way, and consequently a good deal of what Gen. Herbert designated as "old lumber" was committed to the flames. It is gratifying to state, however, that the records of the militia enrolled at the time of the Fenian raids are still preserved by means of the pay list, so that the report that sil the records have been destroyed is to that exent exaggerated. The statement has been erroneously circulated that applications should be sent direct to headquarters. This is incorrect; all applications ought to be forrect; all applications ought to be for-warded to the officer commanding in each district.

KENT CO.

RICHIBUCTO, Dec. 4.—The funeral of the late John S. Wilson took place of the late John S. Wilson took place from his late residence yesterday af-ternoon. Rev. Donald Fraser con-ducted services at the house and grave. Robert Phinney, Wm. White, John Irving, John Bell, David Thomp-son and Rodentsk MoDonald were the pall bearers. Internetions at Kingarton authorities of the war office in reference to the grant of long service medals to the Canadian militia he will endeavor to secure the extension of the principle of interchanging com-

SCUM OF EUROPE

a to a Coming to This Country Now via St. John, N. B.

> "Ornery" Lot of People Who Have Just Passed Through.

Canadian Pacific and St. John Have Made a Big Bid for This Traffic.

ignor commercial.)

VANORAORO, Dec. 4.—It has been raported that the United States autherlities were to be mare rigorous and exclusive this season of the entries of the state of the commissioners have been cattleoned them and the general supportion was that he would have to be a pretty silck and clean and the general supportion. We shall not be a pretty silck and clean and the general supportion was that he would have to be a pretty silck and clean and the general supportion. We shall not shall not be stated on the stand on the dock and look at tenutes and feet the weight of purses in the Instruction of the weight of purses in the Instruction of the Weight of purses in the Instruction of the United States.

Under these circumstances the admission jews who took their mal-edorous way the work of the weight of purses in the Instruction of the Weight of purses in the Instruction of the United States.

Under these circumstances the admission jews who took their mal-edorous way the way. What New York and Philadelphia will do with them when they get there is not to be inasgined. The trial men who ran the way that they were a clothespin on his nose in order to level among them for any length of time. The filty things that they did are upprintable. Some of them iddn't have money, but also some folks had misson to be just as large of the season, and to judge by these arrivata has some folks had misson between the work of the provinces and the work of the provinces are the work of the provinces and the work of the provinc

CARBERRY, Man., Nov. 30.- Fire this morning made a clean sweep of one side of May street. The loss is

AN UPPER CUT.

KLONDYKE. no Made a Rich

g twelve years In 1896 he at Forty Mile at Dawson City Bell took out a Breek, for which ed of seven or seven hunared ent to last any hat he thought es of getting they were very the supplies, as provisions that ver the Dyea or

Lucy, Capt. Hooper, arrived at that port were entertained for over a week overdue.

BEE STING.

-Herald thority on bees ute and in that

EEKLY SUN.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CHARLOTTE CO.

WELCHPOOL, Campobello, Nov. 29. -On the 26th a concert and "comun drum supper" was given in Flagg's hall for the benefit of a Christmas tree for the Anglican Sabbath school scholars. The pregramme of twenty parts consisted of recitations, dialogues and songs. Those who took part were the Misses Marjorie Calder, Estella Mit-Grace Mitchell, Mary Lank, Mary Vennel, Violet Vennel, Emily Simp-son, Priscilla Patch and Gertrude Mitchell, Messrs. Hezekiah and Silas Mit-chell and Miss Ethel Townsend ac-companist. The profits of the even-

companist. The profits of the evening's ententainment were about \$11.

Captain Pratt and his second mate,
Mr. Cameron, of the cruiser Curlew
where here on Friday and at Wilson's
Beach on Saturday receiving applications from fishermen for the bounty
granted by the dominion government.

On the 27th a ple supper was held
in North road school house by young
ladies of the village to provide means ladies of the village to provide means to furnish the usual Christmas tree for the pupils. The affair was very uccessful, the net profits being \$21.81. GRAND MANAN, Nov. 23.—The rst snow of the season fell yester-

Fish of all kinds are getting scarcer. There were some herring in White Head Passage on the 22nd inst., but other weirs are doing nothing. At Dark Harbor the outlook for a good winter's work is favouable. The herring catch this fall has not been half of what the usual catch is on the island. The scarcity should affect the prices for bloaters and medium her-rings and give them an upward tend-

James McLaughlin claims the champion spring's pig, which weighed when dressed four hundred and five pounds. Fred M. Gordon comes next with one weighing three hundred and sixty-two

Bloaters have advanced to fifty cents

Southern Cross lodge, No. Knights of Pythias, have received their charter and have had it nicely framed. They have two candidates for the first rank at the next meeting of the lodge. The knights expect to add a goodly number to their membership this winter. The lodge is in much need of a hall of the corrections.

need of a hall of its own.

A young man, Eldridge by name, of Fairville, St. John, has been around soliciting aid to go to the Banff Hot Springs for treatment of a most loath-some disease with which he is afflict-ed. Many persons contributed quite

PENNFIELD CENTRE, Dec. 2.-PENNFUELD CENTRE, Dec. 2.—
On Wednesday, Nov. 24th, Miss Alice
Hickey of L'Etang and John H. Trynor of Pennfield were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Lavers of St. George
Baptist church. The ceremony took
place at the residence of the bride's
father and a large number of guests
were entertained

were entertained.
Another interesting social event took place on Monday, Now 250m by which Lilliam McQuade of Black's Harbor and Joshua P. Justason of this place were made one. Rev. T. M. Munro performed the ceremony and the happy couple left by train for St. John They returned as Wells at the place of John. They returned on Wednesday and were welcomed with the old-time

after a pleasant visit to her sister in Calais. Mrs. S. Akerley and Mrs. Lydia Trimbel have entertained young friends at goose suppers during the

past week. The grounds of the Presbyterian hurch have been enclosed with a neat

church have been enclosed with a neat board fence.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Dec. 5.—The schooner Senator Grimes, Captain Cliff Hill, arrived at Calais from Fall River early last evening. When she was approaching her dock, Charles Barker, a seaman, was taken ashore in a boat with a line which he was to make fast to the wharf. His companion was returning to the vessel when the captain heard a splash near the wharf. The boat was ordered back, and reached the wharf just in time for its occupant to see the reaman disappearing. He caught him by the finger tips, but was unable to hold, and he sank to death beneath the water. His body was recovered at low tide, and funeral services were held this afternoon, the body being placed in the vault at the Calais cemetery to await the receipt of instructions from his friends. The unfortunate scamanwas named Charles Barker or Perkins, and belonged near Windsor, N. S. He was an industrious and steady young fellow, about thirty-three years of age. He was to have gone from Calais to his home to be married.

Charles H. Newton, president of the Calais

Charles H. Newton, president of the Calais National Bank and also of the Granite and Plaster Co. of Red Beach, was buried at Calais today. The prosperous enterprise of which he was the head and front employed about two hundred men, but its future is very much in doubt, as there is apparently no person to continue his work. He was ill but a short time and was universally respected and esteemed. His partner, Samuel Nichelson, died suddenly about a year ago.

SUSSEX, Dec. 3.—A basket social was held last evening at the residence of Nelson Manning in Newton in the interest of Rev. C. W. Mamitton, whose friends assembled in large numbers and made up a sum of between thirty and forty dollars. The presentation was made thy I. P. presentation was made by L. P. Nollin, who paid a fust tribute to Mr. Hamilton's excellent work during his stay on the Sussex circuit. Mr. Hamilton made a verp appro-

priate reoly.

Two separators arrived here today from the Berwick and Waterford skimming stations, to be run in connection with the Provincial Dairy school. These machines are claimed to be the best in the market. They are manufactured by the Dominion Dairy Supply company of Montreal. Mr. Wilson, the company a sgent, who has been here for some time, will see to these separators being properly placed. The dairy here may now be said to be fully established as a permanent institution in Sussex, having for its manager a first-class, practical dairy man in the person of Harvey Mitchell. They are now shipping butter to St. John as fast as they can ey Mitchell. They are now shipping utter to St. John as fast as they ca turn it out. They have now already packed two boxes containing 210 lbs. These will be shipped immediately for the use of the s. s. Gallia, now in

HAMPTON, Dec. 3.—The annual meeting of the Hampton Curling club was held at the rink last evening. The following officers were elected for the Miles

ensuing year: President, Wm. J. night at Murphy's hotel. The next morning Mr. Nicholson, who occupied a room near than in which Russell treasurer, Leonard W. Peters; committee of management, G. M. Wilson, W. H. March and James Bury. It was decided to light the rink by electricity for the coming winter. After the meeting those present were invited to for the coming winter. After the meeting those present were invited to the residence of F. M. Humphrey to the residence of F. M. Humphrey to partake of the hospitality of the retiring president, C. Percy Humphrey.

A very enjoyable evening was spent in speeches, songs, etc. During the evening C. P. Humphrey presented the club with a handsome silver medal, to be competed for in the president v. held in Beveridge's office on Saturday vice-president match. T. McA. Stewart presented the club with a handsome cup, to be played for in married v. single match. The meeting broke up in the wee sma' hour with three up in the wee sma' hour with three cheers for Mr. Humphrey. Thos. Gilliand has about completed

the contract of repairing the embankment near the station. The work has been well done. A substantial and or station or the proposed corporation. Farmers in this vicinity are very crnamental railing has been put along anxious that the proposed pork packtwo feet and widened about ten feet definite shape. At present there is at the village end.

Wilson & Co., proprietors of the new tin and enamelling factory, have put grains, etc. in an electric light plant. They will The annua go into the business of lighting the Farmers an

Wm. Langstroth has received the contract for building a new parsonage in connection with the Methodist

in connection with the Methodist church.

PARLEEVILLE, Kings Co., Dec. 3.—On Nov. 13 Miss Amarda, daughter of John Parlee, and Judson Durlap, fermerly of Hampton, were married in Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Jonathan Babkirk died on Nov. 19, leaving a husband and grown up family to mourn their loss.

BELLEISLE CREEK, Kings Co., Nov. 20.—About 140 persons took tea at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAllister at the recent celebration of the thirtieth anniversury of their marriage. A great number of useful and valuable presents, including handsome silver, china and glassware, cash, et., were received.

Martin Freeze, not James Freeze, is councillor for next term.

Mira McFarlane, the little daughter of Chas. McFarlane, died very suddenly Nov. 17, at West Scotch Settlement.

St. James' kirk, Cromwell Hill, has been repaired and painted outside.

Misses Alma and Jessie Menzie recently returned from Boston.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. NEWCASTLE, Dec. 4.-At the regu-NEWCASTLE, Dec. 4.—At the regular monthly meeting of No Surrender, L. O. L. of Newcastle the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Menzies, W. M.; W. J. Sutherland, D. M.; Daniel McGruar, chap.; Geo. Dalton, R. S.; Jno. Williamson, F. S.; S. A. Russell, treas.; H. L. McKermy, D. of C.; E. O'Donnell, lect.; Russell Jones, sr. com; T. A. Clarke, 1st com.; Sidney Morrison, 2nd com.; Jas. Copeland, 3rd com.; H. Cassidy, 4th com.; Allan Murray, J.

2nd com.; Jas. Copeland, 3rd com.; H. Cassidy, 4th com.; Allan Murray, I. G.; Donald McGruar, O. G. NORTHESK, Northumberland, Co., Dec. 1.—Bass fishing has begun: Eels are plentiful, but the price is so low that it does not pay to catch them.

Mr. Smith has built an addition to his residence, which much improves its appearance.

Ance.

Mrs. John Keaton is recovering from her recent illness. Mrs. White has a fine young son, and Mrs. Nevil Whitney is receiving congratulations over the birth of a little daughter. Miss Katle Somers left tonight en route to Boston, after a lengthy visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Somers.

RESTIGOUCHE CO.

CAMPBELLTON, Dec. 3.—On Thusday last the arbitration to decide as to grouped around him were Premier values in the water works matter met Emmerson, Senator Temple, Chanceland were sworn in. C. C. Gregory of Antigonish for the town, Mr. Vannier of Montreal for the company and George McLeod of St. John arbitraser held down the vice obsirs. Officers

first week in January. A vote of the tax payers will shortly be taken on the question of taking over the electric light charter.

EEL RIVER CROSSING, Nov. 29. There is probably no village in the province which has grown more rap-idly than Eel River Crossing. Ffteen idly than Eel River Crossing. Ffteen years ago there were but two houses; today there is a street of nearly half a mile, with over fifty pretty little cottages, a well built church, three well stocked general stores, a black-smith's shop, a barber shop, and a large and well equipped steam saw mill, with best machinery for mannfacturing shingles, latths, boards and deal. The surrounding country is well adapted for agriculture, and especially in the vicinity of Dundee especially in the vicinity of Dundee the farm houses and buildings have a look of prosperity about them that

is pleasant to see.

SUNBURY CO. SHEFFIELD, Nov. 29.-Mrs. Chase, relict of the late Hugh Chase, a former resident of Lower Burton, died last Tuesday evening very suddenly and unexpectedly at the home of her youngest son, Emoch Chase of Shef-field, and was interred the following Thursday in the public burial ground at the county court house, Burton, the Rev. Mr. Austin officiating.

Mrs. Samuel Bandall, who had been given up by the doctors, is some bet-

the river for some days past on the

Charles J. Kidd, the Sheffield fisher nam, is now taking some nice pickerel. Rev. Wm. Parkins of the Sheffield Methodist circuit, who had been in Boston a few weeks ago for special medical treatment, has returned to his family in Sheffield, somewhat im-

reduced to ashes a few weeks ago, has fitted up an old building on the farm occupied by his family's fore-fathers of the past generation and is occupying it as a temporary resi-

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, Dec. -Wilmot Webb of Tracy is home om the lumber woods with a severe axe wound of the fott.

Principal E. A. Coleman has with

swn his resignation and will teach the village school the ensuing term. Hon. W. E. Perley was here on Wednesday on business. The vener-able ex-member was warmly received by his many friends.

VICTORIA CO.

ANDOVER, Victoria Co., Nov. 29.—
The prisoners Hartsgrove and Snider have been released on ball till March,

missing money came to light. He was taken to jail and on request will

Dailing and M. S. Sutton were appointed to ascertain the cost of a system of water works; also to recommend the limits of the proposed cor-

practically no market in this village for pork excepting to exchange it for

Farmers and Dairymen's Association will be held in Andover on Thursday, Blair, minister of railways, reached Moncton last night. He dined with General Manager Pottinger and at-tended the First Baptist church to-

night and will remain here tomorrow. It is said some changes will be made Fire in Weir & Sons' machine shop last night did damage estimated at \$4,000. All patterns were destroyed

but the machinery suffered only slight loss. There is four thousand dollars Scott Act Inspector Belyea last night raided five or six hotel bars which were wide open and inspected the contents. It is said a lot of new prosecutions will follow.

Rev. Michael Gross, an aged Baptist minister, of Hillsboro, Albert Co., died this morning aged about 70.

YORK CO. MARYSVILLE, Nov. 29.—The hotel soon to be vacated by Austin Harris is to be given in charge of Alexander Forbes, who takes possession the 1st of December. Mr. Harris and family leave for the United States next

week.

James Burpee left for New Hamp-shire today to spend the winter. His wife and child remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Scott. Samuel Clayton will move in the

Samuel Clayton will move in the house made vacant by the departure of Alexander Forbes.

Patrick Mooney and crew of masons from St. John expect to finish the cistern this week. It is forty feet from the cotton mill, is of brick and cement, and covered all over with pine plank. It will hold one million restlings of western

gations of waiter.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 30.—The Fredericton Society of St. Andrew's celebrated their seventy-second anniversary by a dinner at the Barker House this evening. Dr. Crocket, president of the society, occupied the chair, and ser held down the vice chairs. Others tor. These three gentlemen made a present included Sheriff Sterling, J. very brief examination of the property and adjourned to meet during the Collector Street, Dr. McLearn, D. C.

Challmers, Dr. Bridges, Ald. Risteen, Ald. Limerick, Walter McFarlane, Wm. Wilson, Councillor Spencer Inch, Dr. Coulthard, Z. R. Everett, Dr. Da-vidson, Prof. Raymond, G. Y. Dibblee, R. T. Mack, John Black, Eben Miller, F. J. Sherman, C. S. Crockett and others, in all about seventy. At the removal of the cloth the

usual round of patriotic toasts were royally honored. The speech making was entertiningly sandwiched with bag pipe music and an unique German band, an impromptu organization by Lieut. Massie, A. R. Tibbets, F. L. Cooper and Bruni Lemont. Congratulatory messages were received and answered from sister societies during the evening.

Are You Going to Dye?

Successful Dyeing Can Only Be Done With Diamond Dyes

Thousands dye this month. The vast majority make the work profitable and pleasant, while others are onfronted with disappointment, depair and ruin.

The happy and successful dyers are those who always use the Diamond Dyes that produce the brightest, fast-est and most lasting colors. The discontented and unhappy ones are the few that use the common and crude package and some grease dyes, giving muddy and blotchy colors.

muddy and blotchy colors.

If you desire to make your costumes, dresses, capes, jackets, blouses, etc., fook like new garments, buy some fashionable dark color of the Diamond Dyes, and you will be astonished with the results. Now is the time to look out the men's and boys' light colored and faded clothing and light colored and faded clothing and make them ready for another season's wear. Fast Diamond Black, Seal Brown, Indigo or Navy Blue will give magnificent shades on all garments. Insist upon your dealer giving you the Diamond Dyes every time you buy; then, and only then, is success

First Soubrette—I've got to take something for my nerves. Did you ever try Billiger's Bromides? Second Soubrette—It ain't as good as Waxsoudrette—It ain't as good as wax-am's Catnip Compound. The bromide people only use small cuts over their testimonials and the compound folks will put your picture in double column width.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN APPREHENSION

"Did you say that he has a past?"

'Yes," replied Miss Cayerne, thoughtfully.
"But I am afraid I conveyed a wrong impression. What I hear of his conduct leads me to fear that he hasn't gotten well started on a present yet."

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

The market is too heavily stocked with poultry, and it is selling cheap. Eggs are a little higher, Sellers of choice pigs tried last week to get 6c per lb, but not with much success. Other meats, and vegetables are unchanged, except that turnips, which have been very cheap, are a little firmer. The butter market is without change. COUNTRY MARKET. Beef (butchers') per carcass 0.06 " 0.07

peer (nucchers) bel calcass	0.06		0 07
Beef (country), per qr 1b	0 02	**	0 05
Lamb, per lb	0 041/2	44	3 06
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 04	44	0 053/
Shoulders	0 08	**	0 09
Hams, per lb	0 11	**	0 12
Butter (in tubs), per lb	0 12		0 15
Butter (lump)	0'13	44	0 15
Butter (creamery)	0 00	**	0 20
Dairy (roll)	0 16	44	0 18
Apples, per bil	2 00	**	4 00
Fowl	0 20	44	0 50
Unickens	0 20		0.50
Geese	0 35	44	0 60
Geese	0 07	44	0 10
Eggs, per dozen	0 14	66	0 16
Cabbage, per doz	0 30	44	0 60
Mutton, per lb (percarcass).	0 04	**	0 06
Potatoes, new, per bbl	0 90	**	1 20
Potatoes (Snownakes)	1 80	46	2 00
Calf skins, per lb	0 07	46	0 08
Lamb skirs, each	0 35	**	0 45
Hides, per lb	0 07	44	0 071/
Beans (yellow eye)	1 50		1 60
Beaus (white)	1 00		1 10
Beans (white)	0.80		1 00
Beets, per bbl	1 00	**	1 20
Parsnips, per bbl	1 00		1 40
Cauliflower	0 05	44	0 20
Curnips, per bbl	0 45	**	0 50
Squash, per lb	0 00%		0 011/2
Cheese	0 08	**	0 09
Cranberries, per bbl	3 00		5 00
Maple sugar	0 05	44	0 06
Maple honey, per gal	0 70		0 80
Horse radish, per dez bot	0 90	44	1 00
Horse radish, pints, per doz.	2 25	66	2 50
Dir Till W Charles Retail			2 00
Beef, corned, per Ib	9 06		0 10
Beef tongue per lb.,	0 08	**	0 10
Roast, per lb	0 10		0 185

daple sugar 0 05 " 0 06	Birch timber 0 00 " 3 50
daple honey, per gal 0 70 " 0 80	Spruce deals, B Fundy mls. 0 00 " 2 00
forse radish, per dez bot.". 0 90 " 100	Spruce deals, city mills 0 00 " 0 00
lorse radish, pints, per doz. 2 25 " 2 50	Shingles, Nr. 1
Retail	Spruce Doards
	Simples, No. 1. extra non " 1 40
seef, corned, per Ib 0 06 " 0 10	Shingles, clears 0 00 44 9 40
eef tongue per 1b., 0 08 " 0 10	BUILDINGS ONLY
toast, per lb 0 10 " 0 18"	A.TOOSDOOK P. H. Shinning 0.00 "14 00
amb, per lb 0 07 " 0 10	rane snippers 0 10 " 10 09
toast, per lb 0 10 " 0 18 &mb, per lb 0 07 " 0 10 ork, per lb (fresh) 0 07 " 0 10	Common
Ork, Der ID (Salt) 0 07 " 0 10	Pine clapboards, extra 35 00 " 40 00
iams, per ib	Shingles, second clears 0 00 " 1 90
houlders, per 10 9 08 " 0 10	No. 1 0 00 1 20 00
acon, per lb 0 12 " 0 16	No. 2
ausages, per lb 0 10 " 0 12	1 NO 3
Tipe 0 08 " 0 10	Laths, spruce 1 00 " 0 00
Butter (in tubs) 0 14 " 0 12	Lains nine 1 no
lutter (lump), per lb 0 14 " 0 18	1 Lame. casks
Cally roll 0 20 " 0 21	Lime, barrels 0 60 " 0 65
utter (creamery) 0 20 " 0 23 ggs, per doz 0 20 " 0 00	FREIGHTS.
ggs, per doz	There is no activity, and no change in
ggs (henery), per doz 0 25 " 0 30"	rates.
ranberries, per quart 0 00 " 0 06	Laverpool (intake measure)
pples, per peck 0 20 " 0 45	London
ard (in .ubs) 0 12 " 0 14	London
lutton, per lb 0 08 " 0 12	Cliyde
eams, per peck 0.25 " 0.50	West Coget Incland VE 16 FA
otatoes, per peck 0 20 " 0 30	Dublin Warrenport
abbage, each 0 05 " 0 10	Wagrenmort
owl, fresh 0 40 " 0 70	Warrenport Belfast
hickens, fresh 0 40 " 0 90	Cork Quay
urkeys, per lb 0 10 " 0 13	New York 0 00 " 2 50
eese 0 50 " 0 75	Boston
ettuce, per bunch 0 00 " 0 07 arsnips, peck 0 00 " 0 20	Boston
arsnips, peck 0 00 " 0 20	Barbados market (50c >) nom 5 00 " 5 50
0.00 (6 0.00	N. Side Cuba (gld) nom 0.00 " 5.95
ment how the contract of the c	New York piling 0 01% " 0 02
urnips, per peek 0 16 " 0 18	N. Side Cuba (gld), nom 0 00 " 5.25 New York piling 0 01% " 0 02 Boston, piling 0 00 " 6 02
eets, per peck 0 20 " 0 25	Boston lime 0 00 " 0 18
antifower and a second	New York lime 0 00 " 0 21
aple sugar 0 00 " 0 10	OILS.
apie noney, per gal 1 00 " 1 10	American oil is half a cent higher than a
orse radish, small bottles, 0 00 " 0 10	week ago. That is the only change.
orse radish, large bottles. 0 00 " 0 25	American water white. Ches-
PISH	the A (th) free, Olice-
只是这种,我们就是一种的。""我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就会一个人,这个人,这个人,这个人,这个人,这	ter A (hb) free) 0 19 " 0 20
Grand Manan herring are again marked	Canadian water white Arc- light (bbl. free) 0 16 " 0 18
gher. Pollock are as firm as ever, and	Consider polyte white Officer
ry cod are also firm. It is thought dry	Canadian prime white Silver
in will go higher. In other lines there is	Star (bbl. free) 0 14 " 0 16 Linseed all (raw) 0 45 " 0 47
change.	Identified all (halles)
Wholesale.	Linseed of (holied) 0 48 0 50 Turpentine 0 50 0 51 Cod oil 0 28 0 28 Seal oil (steam refined) 0 42 0 45
odfish, per 100 lbs,large,dry \$ 25 " \$ 50 odfish, medium shore 3 90 " 3.25 odfish, small	Cod oil 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
odfish, medium shore 3 00 " 3.26	Seed of (street as 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
offish small 0.00 4 9.00	Done ou (attent renned) 0 42 " 0 45

dry cod are also firm. It	is the	Jug	ht dry
fish will go higher. In other	r line	s tl	aere 18
no change.	0.00		
Wholesale.	200		
Codfish, per 100 lbs,large,dry	9 95		9 50
Codfish, medium shore	9 40	29.5	3.50 3.25
Codash amali	3 50	SPACE	3.20
Codfish, small	0 00		2 00
Shad, per ht bbl		64 66	5 00
Pollock	0 00	••	2 00
Smoked herring	0 06	路域	
Ki pered herring, per box.	0 00	•	1 00
Grand Manan, hf bbls		"	2 00
Finnen haddies, per lb	0 00	**	0.05
Canso herring, bbl	0 00	**	5 00
Canso herring, hf bbl	2 75	•	3 00
Herring, Wolves, ht bbl	0 00		2 50
Bloaters, per box	0 50		0 60
Cod, fresh	0 00	-	0 021/4
Haddock, fresh	0 00	- 64	0 021/4
	Section (Se		V V672
GROCERIES.			
Rice is fractionally easier	than	. a	week
ago. Sugar and molasses ar	e stea	dy.	CENTRE
Coffee-	A party		
	0.04	-	

and the por the properties	n v	6/5		-	. 20
Jamaica, per ib	0	24	**		26
Jamaica, per ib		26	-	0	80
Rice, per lb		031/6	44		
Molasses-	×	UU 72		٧	V
Bardados, new	^	22		•	24
Porto Rico (new), per gal		28			
North Rico (new), per gai			44		31
Nevis, per gal (old)		20			21
Fancy Demerara	0	32	*	0	33
Sait-				1	
Liverpool, ex vessel		00	**		00
Liverpool, per sack, ex store.	0	47	-	0	50
Liverpool butter sah, per		Mark Con			
bag, factory filled	0	90	**	1	00
Spices-					
Creem of tartar, pure, bbls. Cream of tartar, pure, bxs	0	1814	**	0	19
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs		21	44		25
Nutmegs, per lb		50			70
Cassia, per lb, ground		18			20
Cloves, whole		12	-		ĩ
Cloves, ground					20
Ginger, ground		15			20
Pepper, ground		12	**		15
		30			40
Bicarb soda, per keg					01
Sal soda, per lb	Y.	W/2		M	OT.
Sugar	2	0444	"	60	~44
Standard granulated, per lb.		V 1 78	44		941
Canadian, 2nd grade, per in		halas(8508)			04
Yellow, bright, per lb		Auto-Michigan	**		033
Yellow, per lb	0	031/2			035
Dark yellow, per lb	0	03%		0	033
Paris lumps, per box	0	0514		0	06
Pulverised suguar, per to	0	051/4	46	0	05
Tes-					
Black 12's, short stock, p h	0	41	100	0	44
Congou, per lb. finnest	0	22	-		28

Dark yellow, per ib u usq	8 0 03
Paris lumps, per box 0 054	4 ** 0 05
Paris lumps, per box 0 054 Pulverised suguar, per lb 0 054	5 " 0 05
Black 12's, short stock, p tb., 0 41	. 0 44
Congou, per lb, finuest 0 22	** 0 28
Congou, per 1b, go d 0 18	" 0 22
Congou, per Ib, common 0 11	** 0 15
Occions, per ib 0 20 Tobacco	· 0 40
Black 12's, long leaf, per lb. 0 57	" 0 61
Black, highest grade, per lb. 0 61	" 0 62
Bright, per lb 0 57	" 0 78
PROVISIONS.	
The range on American clear	pork
nanower. The market generally and steady.	is quie
American clear pork 14 50	** 15 00
American mess pork 0 00	** 0 00
Trings tours wronn born A AA	V W

MALON LOCK OF THE PROPERTY OF	
American clear pork 14 50 " 15 0	
American mess pork 0 00 " 0 00	D.
P. E. I. mess 0 00 "13 5	0
P. E. Island prime mess 9 50 " 10 0	D
Plate beef 13 25 " 13 50	ī
Extra plate beef 13 50 " 18	C
Lard compound 0 06% " 0 ff	7
Lard, pure 0 071/2 " 0 0	1
ODATA OBBDO HAY BOO	렱
GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.	
The price of oats is unchanged. The h	
market is very dull. The granting of a sp	Œ
cial freight rate is of advantage to Car	le
ton county farmers in supplying hay f	7
the live stock to be shipped via this po	
this winter. Beans, peas and barley a	
steady.	嫠
Osts (Ontario), car lots 0 35 " 0 36	9
Oats (Carleton Co) 0 28 " 0 25	
Beans (Caradian), h p 105 " 110	4
Beens, prime 100 " 100	á
	ě
Improved yellow eye 1 50 " 1 60 Split peas 2 25 " 3 50	å
STOLE DESIS	ri

Beens, prime 1 00	1 05
mproved yellow eye 1 50	" 1 60
Solit peas 3 35	** 3 50
Round peas 3 00	
ot barley 3 00	** 2 25
Tay, pressed, car lots 10 00	" 10 50
Pimothy seed, American 1 75	" 1 90
ted Clover 0 08%	** 0 00
lsike clover 0 08	** 0 09
FRUITS, ETC.	
A carload of California Navel ore	inges, th
irst carload of this fruit that e	ver can
irect to this market, is due here	on Frida
ext for the Christmas trade. E	vaporate
nd dried apples are marked higher	e and th
narket is very firm. Lemons a	re easie
there is a fairly brisk movement	in drie
ruits at former prices.	WAY
Currants, per lb 0 05%	** 0 00
vap. apples, per lb 0 io	0 00
refed apples	0 10
oried apples 0 061%	Ship (1988) 188 (1978)

President Wm. H. Jordan occupied the chair and stated that business would start on Monday, and that every Gloucester vessel would be in the en-terprise. In relation to the reported antagonism to the wharf in Boston, the Gloucester men will not do so wilfully, but they think they can sell goods just as well as Boston merchants at as good prices, and they will do so whenever they can. Captain Thomas terviewing the trade, said that the dealers there were in hearty sympathy with Gloucester, provided the latter did not go into the barrel trade. Other places promised co-operation.

tion to Mercy."

 Bananas
 150
 200

 Cal. Naver organes
 450
 55

 Can. onions, per bbl
 200
 25

 Oranges, per box
 400
 450

 Oranges, per bbl
 650
 800

 Malaga grapes, per bbl
 650
 750

 FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

 There is no change in quotations to note this week

Among last week's exports was a cargo of lumber for Malaga, Spain, and one for Liverpool, while the Glasgow steamer also took some deals. The markets show no change. Shipments to the states were small last week. Quotations are purely nominal.

last week. Quotations are purely
Birch deals ... 0 00
Hemlook boards ... 0 00
do., planed ... 0 00
Birch timber ... 0 00
Spruce deals, B Fundy mis ... 0 00
Spruce deals, city mills ... 0 00
Spruce boards ... 6 00
Shingles, Nt. 1 ... 9 00
Spruce boards ... 0 00
Shingles, No. 1, extra ... 0 00
Shingles, clears ... 0 00
Shingles, clears ... 0 00
Ratingles, extra ... 0 00
Aroostook P. B., shipping ... 0 00
Pune shippers ... 0 00

COALS.

COALS.

Old Minea Sydney. 0 00
Foundry (anthracite)per ton. 0 00
Victoria (Sydney), per chal. 0 00
Spring Hill round, per chal 0 00
Galedonia, per chal. 0 00
Acadia (Ptotou), per chal. 0 00
Acadia (Ptotou), per chal. 0 00
Beroken (anthracite),per ton 0 00
Egg (anthracite), per ton. 0 00
Stove or nut, per ton. 0 00
Chestnut, per ton. 0 00

IRON NAILS ETC.

Nails (cut), base...... 0 00
Nails, wire (base)....... 0 00
Refined, per 100 lbs. of ordi-

THE FISHERIES.

Boston Bureau Wants a Commission from

Canada and United States to

BOSTON, Dec. 3.-At a meeting of

the Boston fish bureau, held today, a resolution was adopted to the effect

that the bureau and the fresh and salt

fish trade of Boston petition the pre-sident and congress to have a joint commission appointed by the United

States and Dominion of Canada to investigate the fisheries and the trade relations between the two countries.

This action is the direct outcome of

the conditions arising from the organ-

the conditions arising from the organ-ized attempt on the part of Glouces-ter citizens to divert the fish trade which has heretofore been done in Boston, to Gloucester.

It is explained, however, that for a long time it has been felt that the fish business and allied industries of the city were not up to the standard they should be. The movement at

the city were not up to the standard they should be. The movement at Gloucester precipitated matters. It has been known, moreover, that the fish business in this city has been growing less and less profitable, and the main point considered at the meeting today was to see what steps could be taken to revive the trade. It is thought that an investigation will appropriate the standard of the standa

thought that an investigation will suggest the way to bring about the re-

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—The Gloucester Fresh Fish company, the body which is to handle the fish busi-ness transferred from Boston, held an enthusiastic meeting tonight, and the

uppermost subject was the fish trade.

who has been to Portland in-

Almonds ... 0 11 Cocoanuts, per sack ... 0 00 Cocoanuts, per doz ... 0 60

The Verdict in the Walsh Murder Trial -The Prisoner's Story as Told by Himself in Witness Box.

the Prisoner and the Crown-An Impartial and Well Considered Charge to the Jury.

The trial of John Walsh, charged commenced on December 2nd in the circuit court before Judge McLeod. The case attracted quite a sarge num-

of a jury was promptly proceeded with. after whispering to the attorney general he was allowed to stand. Ward Thorne was challenged for cause by Mr. Morrill

Charles F. Tilley and Charles E. Scammell were allowed to stand aside, as they were on the panel of the petit jury.

F. S. Sharpe and William Wheeler were sworn in as triers. R. Ward Thorne was then examined by Mr. Morrill as to his competency to give a fair verdict. Mr. Morrill was soon satisfied with Mr. Thorne. Then the attorney general also questioned him,

and he was sworn in. peremptorily. Richard Sullivan was stood aside by the crown. William A. Penaligan was challenged peremptorily. Harry H. Goddard was challenged for cause and examined. Mr.
Morrill then challenged him peremptorily. Samuel Strang protested he
was in ill health, and was allowed to stand aside. John W. Goddard was excused on account of illness in his family. Edward M. Patchell was stood aside by the crown. Thomas F Sutherland and George T. Willis were called, but did not respond. Charles E. Belyea was not looked up-on with favor by Mr. Morrill, who on with favor by Mr. Morrill, who challenged him peremptorily. John R. Richards and William J. Parks were challenged peremptorily. Reverdy Steeves was next catled and he proved acceptable; sworn. James Ponahue was accepted. John Sime pleaded ill-health and was allowed to stand aside. Joshua Ward had a consultation with the attorney general and was allowed to stand acide. R. Duncan Smith said he was acquainted with the family of the prisoner and fit might affect him. This excuse was not accepted by the judge, and Mr. Smith was sworn. Robert A.

sworn, and John H. Walker also proved acceptable. Robert R. Patchell and Enoch W. Paul were also chosen. Alexander Y. Patterson was challeng-ed peremptorily. Joseph Stubbs was sworn. Joseph Ruddock was chalsworn. Joseph Ruddock was challenged peremptorily. R. R. Allan was challenged for cause by the defence, being over age. M. D. Austin was also challenged for the same reason. Hugh Stevens, when about to be sworn, said he had formed a very decided opinion, as he lived in the locality. He was examined by Mr. Morrill and said he did not think be could and said he did not think be could give a fair opinion. He told the attorney general that he was afraid he would be prejudiced. The triers, Messrs. Paul and Stubbs, decided that Mr. Stevens was not indifferent

and he thus escaped. crown. Fred A. Jones was chosen as the tenth juror, Thomas H. Bullock was challenged by Mr. Morrill. Chas. Colwell was acceptable to both sides and he was chosen. Emoch O. Parsons failed to respond. John P. McGrory was chosen, and this completed the tweete jurors.

Secondly, where death results from an intention to inflict great bodily harm. The law said that drunkenness was no excuse for crime, but the jury had to consider whether or not the person charged was capable of reasoning. A man throwing a stone must have intention of causing injury and must know it is likely to cause death. If they found that Walsh was in such a condition that he threw the stone in a drunken frenzy, without realizing that it might cause great toddly injury, and possibly death, they should not convict him of mi of manslaughter. The evidence, he argued, might rather make out a case of manslaughter than of murder.

avenue and Murray's mill, and he told how Walsh quarrelled with him and threw stones after him. The attorney general questioned him carefully about the locality, the distance between certain points, etc. The witness then told how he and Meahan met Walsh and told how they procured some liquor and drank it in the field. He told how he ran away when Walsh chased him. As he ran he heard the stones thrown by Walsh strike the trees behind him. He never

"MANSLAUGHTER."

"With a Strong Recommenda-

Able and Eloquent Addresses on Behalf of

with the murder of John Meahan, was The attorney general appeared for

the crown. The prisoner was defended by Scott E. Morrill. The selection Michael Ryan was first called, and

Charles E. Scammell was challenged

The attorney general opened the case for the crown. After reviewing the history of the crime, as would be given in the evidence, Mr. White defined the term murder for the benefit of the jury and pointed out what constituted it. He read from the Criminal Code, sec. 227, which says culpable homicide is murder in the following cases:

tention to slay. The attorney general did not contend that Walsh did intend to kill Meahan. All he claimed was that there might have been an inten-

was the first witness. Rooney was with Walsh and the deceased drink-ing in the field between Douglas saw Meahan alive after that. While he and Walsh were scuffing Meahan

was sitting down. ground since the spot where they faces of gin and wh had the scuffle. The saw spots that looked when going over the police. He was aske good shot with a sto rill's objection was was not allowed to s Roorey was cross-Morrill, and to him he rad no knowledge a bit foolish. Mr. Ming this point further ney general interpos would open the way tring in evidence as and habits of the pri-not want to do that. questioned Rooney about the spree in t witness answered t chased all the liquor drinks the night bef was not particular and could not say we quented most. He we was quarrelsome, b take offence quickly. arrested for fighting Walsh was angry and beat him. In the Walsh down. He was AFTERNOON PR The cross-examin

Rooney was resumed said the prisoner folk 100 yards. Whe he sta at 200 yards in his pr ination he meant where he . (witness) road. Was about 60 Walsh the last time he said 60 feet at the was mistaken. The court asked the ground be produced

of himself and jury. Witness said it was abouts when the three of whiskey. It was g 1 p. m. when they dre tle. Were then unde He had often been drank his share. Didn the last bottle of liquo had differences with p Strait shore. Had trou han once. If he had a man would not run stood and held his own and once for fighting Would not run away u the wrong. The three is were bought in McDo quarrel with Jack Be and another. Could no Re-examined by A

White, witness said and himself were sober friends ever since.
which witness was
tled the next morni
up a weapon he mi this occasion he ran aw was frightened he wo with a rock. Did not any chances of being i from the prisoner as could. (Hat produced).
a hard hat that day, e It resembled the hat black felt hat produc

To Mr. Morrill-Did either of the hats. W that Meahan and the not wear brown hats swear what was the co these two men wore. pered on a Tuesday. Saw stains that looked did not know what the

JAMES McDO sworn and examined by eral White. Kept a booner bought liquor in 1 1 p. m. that day. Meahs came in and witness to out together. They di sell any more fiquor to day. Meahan bought whiskey in the morning The three appeared to friendly. Roomey was o door. Walsh paid 50 liquor he got. Did not way they went. Did

again that day. Cross-examined by Meahan only got one f from him that day. He square-face of gin fro (witness) wife was fill to go out, not wanting the shop. Never sold small boy. Would not

CATHERINE Mel was the third witness. Tuesday, Oct. 5. Saw day near the head of F Saw his face was covere He had on a bean bot shown in court looked III wore). Blood seemed to down from his forehee about 1.45 p. m. Cross-examined by Mr.

PATRICK QUIN testified to the attorney he resided on Bentley membered Tuesday, Oct. Meahan that day in his on a chair bleeding. The 2.15 p. m. Saw him ne bed in the hospital.

Did you converse with Yes. He conversed in Did he make a statem he was injured?

Court held that as made was inadmissible this question was not all Question withdrawn.
Witness—Was in the eceased 5 or 10 minute last time he saw him ali was his wife's brother.

namine the witness. WM. L. ELLIS, I testified that John

Prisoner's counsel decl

LAUGHTER."

ong Recommendato Mercy."

the Walsh Murder Trial ner's Story as Told f in Witness Box.

Addresses on Behalf of nd the Crown-An Im-Well Considered to the Jury.

John Walsh, charged of John Meahan, was December 2nd in the efore Judge McLeod. ted quite a large num-

general appeared for prisoner was defendorrill. The selection was first called, and

to the attorney genwed to stand. was challenged forrill. illey and Charles E. allowed to stand vere on the panel of

and William Wheeler as triers. R. Ward examined by Mr. competency to give Mr. Morrill was soon Thorne. Then the also questioned him.

rn in. Richard Sullivan was the crown. William challenged peremp-Goddard was chalenged him peremp Strang protested he m W. Goddard was the crown. Thomas d George T. Willis t did not respond was not looked upperemptorily. John d William J. Parks peremptorily. Ward had a con

H. Walker also provd were also chosen ly. R. R. Allan was when about to be formed a very dehe lived in the localned by Mr. Morrill not think he could that he was afraid rejudiced. The triers, was not indifferent

s stood aside by the nes was chosen as Thomas H. Bullock Mr. Morrill. Chas able to both side ond. John P. Mc and this completed

a. After reviewing crime, as would be inted out what conad from the Crimwhich says culp

is evidence of in-The attorney general hat Walsh did intend All he claimed was

death results from said that drunken ed was capable of throwing a stone on of causing injury it is likely to cause nd that Walsh was might cause great possibly death, they him of murder, but The evidence, he her make out a case in of murder.

ss. Rooney was between Douglas him. The attorney he and Meahan ld how they prond drank it in As he ran he thrown by Walsh nd him. He never

chased all the liquor. He had a few drinks the night before. He said he was not particular where he drank, and could not say what bar he frequented most. He would not say the was quarrelsome, but might sometimes feel crochety and disposed to take offence quickly. He had been arrosted for fighting with Meahan, walsh was engry and swore he could walsh was engry and swore he could Nione. Thought he died from in-Walsh was engry and swore he could beat him. In the clinch he threw Walsh down. He was not afraid of Walsh, but when he saw him picking up stones he ran away.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS. The cross-examination of Thomas Rooney was resumed at 2.30 p. m. He said the prisoner followed him about 100 yards. Whe he stated the distance at 200 yards in his preliminary examination he meant 200 yards from where he (witness) turned up the Was about 60 yards away from Walsh the last time he saw him. If he said 60 feet at the examination he

The court asked that a plan of the

ground be produced for information of himself and jury. Witness said it was 11.30 or thereof whiskey. It was going on towards 1 p. m. when they drank the last botthe Were then under the influence. He had often been worse. Walsh drank his share. Didn't know where the last bottle of liquor went. Have had differences with people along the Strait shore. Had trouble with Mea-han once. If he had a quarrel with a man would not run away. Always stood and held his own. Had been arrested twice for fighting with Meahan and once for fighting with Kelly. Would not run away unless he was in the wrong. The three bottles of liquor were bought in McDonald's. Had a quarrel with Jack Best, Pat Cleary and another. Could not think of any

and himself were sober after they had their first bottle. He was somewhat seasoned and had his senses all through. Was twice arrested about six years ago for fighting with Mearian. They were both drunk. Made up friends the next day and were good friends ever since. All the cases in which witness was arrested were settled the next mouning. If a man took up a weapon he might run away. On this occasion he ran away because he was frightened he would be struck. Would break the rim in the way this one was broken. Thought the bought at low prices. A large quantity of new and improved labor saving machinery has been ordered and will be put in their refineries the comfined ever since. All the cases in which witness was arrested were settled the next mouning. If a man took up a weapon he might run away. On this occasion he ran away because he was frightened he would be struck. and himself were sober after they had with a rock. Did not want to take any chances of being hit. Got away from the prisoner as quick as he could. (Hat produced). Prisoner wore a hard hat that day, a bean bouncer. It resembled the hat in court, (Soft black felt hat produced). Could not

To Mr. Morrill-Did not recognize either of the hats. Would not swear that Meahan and the other man did not wear brown hats. Would not swear what was the color of the hats pened on a Tuesday. Went to the spot four days later with the police. Saw stains that looked like blood, but

JAMES McDONALD. sworn and examined by Attorney Gen-eral White. Kept a bar. The pris-oner bought liquor in his place about 1 p. m. that day. Meahan and Rooney came in and witness told them to go out together. They did. He did not sell any more fiquor to Walsh that day. Meahan bought a flask of whiskey in the morning after 7 o'clock. friendly. Rooney was only inside the door. Walsh paid 50 cents for the liquor he got. Did not notice which way they went. Did not see them

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill-Meahan only got one flask of liquor from him that day. He did not get a square-face of gin from him. The three were there together, and as his (witness) wife was fill he asked them to go out, not wanting loud talking in the shop. Never sold liquor to any small boy. Would not do it.

CATHERINE MCKEOWN was the third witness. Recollected Tuesday, Oct. 5. Saw Meahan that day near the head of Bentley street. Saw his face was covered with blood. He had on a bean bouncer. (Hat shown in court looked like the one he wore). Blood seemed to be dripping down from his forehead. That was about 1.45 p. m. Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill-Was

sure Meahan had on a black hat PATRICK QUINLAN testified to the attorney general that be resided on Bentley street and remembered Tuesday, Oct. 5. Saw John Meahan that day in his house sitting on a chair bleeding. That was about 2.15 p. m. Saw him next morning in the beginning the same of the bed in the hospital. He was con-

Yes. He conversed intelligently.
Did he make a statement as to how
was injured?
Objected to by Mr. Morrill.

Objected to by Mr. Morrill.
Court held thait as the statement made was inadmissible he thought this question was not allowable.
Question withdrawn.
Witness—Was in the hospital with deceased 5 or 10 minutes. That was last time he saw him alive. Deceased was his wife's brother.
Prisoner's counsel declined to cross-examine the witness.

WM. L. ELLIS, M. D., testified that John Meahan was

was sitting down. He had been over the ground since to show the police the spot where they drank the square-faces of gin and where he amd Walsh had the scuffle. The witness said he saw spots that looked like blood stains when going over the ground with the police. He was asked if Walsh was a good shot with a stone, but Mr. Morrill's objection was sustained and he was but allowed to state this.

Roorey was cross-examined by Mr.

None. Thought he died from in-

flammation caused by his injuries.
The wound was the prime cause.
The Mr. Morrill—Have practiced about two and a half years. To attorney general—Had been a year and seven months in the hosp-

WILLIAM CHRISTIE, M. D., examined by Attorney General White testified that he had been in practice since 1864. Saw John Meahan at the hospital in the consulting room. Dr. James Christie and Dr. Ellis were present; also Patrick Quinlan. Examined the wound. It was a large flesh wound above the nose, in the middle of the forehead. It was a lacerated wound with fracture and depression of the skull. Operated on the wound the next day. Drs. James Christe, MacLaren, Stone, Addy and others were present. They enlarged the cut some. Took an instrument and pried the loose bones up. The injury was 11-4 inches up and down, but not so much cross-ways. After the pieces of bone were taken out the wound was closed with sutures. Would require a good deal of force to produce such a wound. Did not think it possible for a man walking to fall so as to produce such a wound. A running man might do it. Fractures of the skull were always dangerous. In this case the man died, witness helieved, from the injury. Had no doubt about it at all. (Hard hat shown.) Meahan had a hard hat at the hosp ital. Witness examined it to see if the break in it was done by a sharp instrument. A stone, lump of coal, etc., would break the rim in the way

man the day after the operation and not afterwards. Did not examine the man, only his wound. Disease might Was partially under the influence intoxicants when I first saw him the hospital. He was so drunk he could not give his consent to an

operation. Re-examined by Attorney General White—Had not the slightest doubt what caused death. Before adminis-tering anaesthetics would examine the condition of the heart. In some diseases of the kidneys would not operate at all. If Meahan was injured by falling the cut on his hat would come about the centre of the wound.

JAMES CHRISTIE, M. D., testified that he had practiced 40 Asked if he had heard the last wit-

ness he replied that he had not heard Several of the jurors-Neither did we hear him. His honor said he regretted that ery much. If the jurors could not

hear they would confer a favor by

saying so at once. Witness described the manner in which he temporarily dressed the de-ceased's wound, and said he was in no condition then to consent to an operation. The following morning deceased was quite rational and consented to the operation. All the operation consisted in was removing the loose broken pieces of bone—the fragments. Everything was quite driven in. The wound inside was oblong. On the surface it was an irregular Y. Some of the pieces depressed the brain considerably. As a rule a bad injury considerably. As a rule a bad injury sobers a man up, but it did not work that way in this case. A blow like this, with pressure, would not excite a drunken man; it would have the opposite effect. Was bleeding very freely when witness saw him. Thought he took out 17 pieces of bone. Dressed the wound after the operation. Saw the patient every day, twice two days. It was perfectly clear on Saturday that he was going to die. He died on Sunday. Death unquestionably resulted as a consequence of the injury. The blow was sufficient in his case to cause death. It required a very heavy blow to produce just such a fracture as that was. It did not strike him that was. It did not strike him that the wound was caused by a fall. There was no mark on his face, and when a man falls on his face his nose generally bears a mark. (Hat produced). Did not think the break in it

vas caused by a fall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill

Made no examination of Meahan whatever. Could not have had any scrious disease. He was of fine physique, powerfully built, and did not look as if he had suffered a day's llness. Witness, when a portion of evidence at the preliminary examination was read over to him, said that it was substantially correct, al-though he thought the language was not exactly what he had employed. ight it would be possible to produce such a wound by a fall on a

AMHERST, N. S., Dec. 1.—The eight year old daughter of William Bugley was this afternoon, shertly after five o'clock, the victim of a serious and most probably fatal accirill's objection was sustained and he was not allowed to state this.

Roorey was cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, and to him he declared that he rad no knowledge of Walsh being a bit foolish. Mr. Morrill was pursuing this point further when the attorney general interposed and said it would open the way for the crown to tring in evidence as to the character and habits of the prisoner, and he did not want to do that. Mr. Morrill then questioned Rooney at some length about the spree in the field, and the witness answered that Walsh purchased all the liquor. He had a few drinks the night before, He said he no hope of her recovery.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 1.-Mayor Stephen, Ald. Faulkner and Geldert, three of the winter port delegates, arrived home tonight. They have nothing to say of the results of their journey. Mr. Harriss will come to this city ere completing his schedule of freight rates. They think he may be here in two weeks, but it may be

of the boy Dortt, charged with the murder of the Armenian peddiar, after the jury was selected, the only evildence of importance was that showing that the bullet moulds were showing that the bullet mounds were used on a scow where the boy was employed. One witness, who saw the boy load the gun, said he had heard many bad stories of the boy.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—Horace A. Morine, late cashier at I. C. R. freight rine, late cashier at i. C. R. Ireight sl.ed, is reported to have received the appointment of rallway freight super-intendent in Newfoundland. He had sixteen years' experience on the Inter-

The Furness boats will run to St The Furness boats will run to St. John as usual during the coming winter. All thought of stopping the steamers here has been dropped, as sufficient freight cannot be secured here. No additions will be made, as there is difficulty experienced in keeping up the present tonnage. The Carlisle City was talked of as likely to run from this part but the keep rome. run from this port, but the keen competition with other lines will prevent ary extra expense. A strong bid is being made by the Furness people to secure a large share of the upper province delay trade.

province dairy trade.

The annual meeting of the Acadia sugar refinery was held today, when the old board of directors in spite of the old board of directors in spite of some effort to the contrary were reelected. The company has again declared no dividend, but they hope to be in a better 'position next year.
They are well stocked with sugar bought at low prices. A large quantity of new and improved labor saving machinery has been ordered and will be put in their refineries the coming year. The Richmond refinery is still idle, but that at Dartmouth is working.

Trunk is said to combine the freight and express business with good re-sults. Mr. Harriss proposes to adopt the same idea on the Intercolonial. This is the report in railway circles, and it is asserted that the matter is arranged and will be carried into effect at the beginning of the year.

For some time a West India, and

fish firm in this city have been hard at work attempting to corner the pickled herring market. The average price of herring is not more than \$2.50 per barrel, but this year the price has gone as high as \$3.35. The firm in question is said to have purchased 20,000 barrels, most of it at high prices. The corner was broken today, and the price dropped to \$3, with the market weak at that figure. The trade expect the price to drop to \$2.75 to \$2.50. The reason for today's decline is the arrival of large quantities of splendid fish from Newfoundland and the western part of the province. The steamer Harlaw yesterday brought 1,200 barrels, and today three cargoes arrived. As in former years, it is anticipated much of this fish will find an outlet in the Montreal and west-

ern markets. The building containing the conensing plant atached to the produce building of the People's Heat and Light company's work was destroyed by fire at midnight. The fire was con-fined to the building in which it originated. There will be no interrupton n the supply of gas, a sufficient stock for three days' consumption being stored up. The building burned was stone for two stories, surmounted by twenty feet of wood.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.—The vapor on the harbor was very thick early saturday morning and there came near being a very bad accident. The Dartmouth ferry was backing out of her dock when she struck the steamer and the partmouth for the struck the steamer and the struck the stru Bridgewater passing down the har-ber. The ferry steamer's raft and steering gear was demolished. The damage to the Bridgewater was con-siderable. One plate was completely torn out and several bent. Captain Oakes claims that at the time of the Dakes claims that at the time of the accident he was going at about one knot steam and did everything in his power to avert the accident. Had he struck the ferry boat square amidships, he thinks she would have gone ships, he tininks she would have gone down. The insurance companies held a survey this morning and decided not to pay any claims in connection with the damages to either steamer. The body of Albert Boutilier of Dartmouth, engineman at the sugar refinement was a superstant of the sugar refinement. partmouth, engineman at the sugar refinery, was found by his mate of the day shift terribly mangled early Saturday morning. The body was removed and an inquest held, a verdict being returned in accordance with the facts. The deceased leaves a widow and two children. He was about 35 years of control of the sugar should be sugar to the sugar about 35 years of age.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM PAIN. The great pain caused by a burn, scald or wound is instantly relieved by an application of "Quickcure." Its healing qualities are marvellous, as it destroys the microbes which usually enter where the skin is broken and cause inflammation and retard healVICTORIAN NURSES.

Lady Aberdeen's Scheme Considered Friday.

Leading. Citizens do Not Agree and Definite Action is Postponed.

The Meeting Was Adjourned to be Called Together by the Chairman.

A meeting was held Friday after-noon in the Church of England Institure rooms of the committee appointed when Lady Aberdeen was here in relation to the Victorian Order of Nurses. The meeting was called by Mayor Robertson, and a number of the ladies of the local Council of Women were present. Mayor Robertson took the chair, with J. R. Bullock as secretary, and among those present were: Lady Tilley, Miss Murray, Mrs. E. A. Lady Tilley, Miss Murray, Mrs. E. A.
Smith, Mrs. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. Allwood, Miss Peters, Miss Howland, Mrs.
S. D. Scott, Miss Skinner, Mrs. D. McLellan, Mrs. Narraway, Mrs. Retallick,
Vem. Archdeacon Brigstocke, J. H. McAvity, B. R. Macaulay, S. D. Scott,
John E. Irvine, L. P. D. Tilley, Chas.
The Magastrate Ritchie. F. Kinnear, Police Magistrate Ritchie, and J. F. Robertson.

Mayor Robertson explained that the neeting was called together to conside the provisional constitution of the Victorian Order of Nurses, in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. First came some explanatory remarks leading up to the constitu-tion. The first sections provided that the governor general shall be the pa-tron of the order. The board of govermors shall be a body corporate and politic, may have a common seal, may hold real and personal estate and receive gramts and devises of the same, may appoint general officers, includ-ing the district lady superintendents, define their duties, etc. They will als have power to grant diplomas to nurses, prescribe the terms and condi-tions on which such diplomas may be granted and held, establish local asgramted amd held, establish local associations, and from time to time enact rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of the order and the management of its affairs. The board of governors shall consist of five members appointed by the governor general, one by each of the local associations having an annual income of at least \$500, and an additional member for every additional \$1,000 of armual income; two by the Canadian Medical Association, and one by each provincial medical association. The objects of the order are to supply nurses thoroughly trained in hospital and district nursing and subject to one

as a first necessity a high standard of efficiency for all district nursing; to assist in providing small cottage hospitals or homes. The board of governors are author ized to establish a local association of the order at any place in Canada, the toard of management of each of them to consist of not more than twelve members, to be elected by life members of the association, who have contributed not less than \$100, and by members of the association.

contributed not less than \$100, and by members of the association who contribute not less than \$5 annually.

The provisional by-laws and regulations give each subscriber the right to contribute to the funds for expenditure by the board of governors or those of the local association. In case no special appropriation is desired, one quarter of the subscription shall so to the funds to be expended by the go to the funds to be expended by the governors and the remainder to the local association. The functions of local associations shall be to pay the saharies of nurses and in general to administer the funds in the locality; to arrange for the formation of district committees, to work under the direction of the local board of management; to fix a suitable scale of charges; to make arrangements for the coffection of the same; to provide beard, lodging and washing for the nurses; to report to the board of gov-ernors and receive periodical visits of inspection by the chief lady superin-tendent; to carry on generally the

work of the order. The duties of the chief lady superintendent were then laid out. included the carrying out of the directions of the board of governors; the recommending to the central committee of candidates for admission to the order; the testing of the efficiency of candidates; the ispection of nurses and homes belonging to the order, and green pulls the condensate of the con rder, and generally the conduct of

the business.

The qualifications of nurses were then laid down. They must have obtained a diploma or certificate in a hospital approved by the central council, and in addition must have qualified for district nursing, incircling maternity cases and infec-tious diseases. They must be ap-proved by the chief lady superintendent, be willing to enlist in the ranks of the order for three years. The general regulations for murses state that the nurses shall carry out their work under the direction of the medical practitioner in attendance, and that they shall be strictly forbidden to interfere with the religious opinions of patients or the members of their families. The nurses while on duty must wear the uniform prescribed for the order. They must be on duty for eight hours daily. They will not be allowed, unless in cases of urgent necessity, to dispense charity or relief, nor shall they attend any case where the reserver. where the person or family is able to obtain and employ a trained nurse on

the usual terms.

After getting through with these matters, the mayor said it was for the meeting to express their opinion as to the desirability of endorsing the Victorian Order of Nurses and forming a local council for this district.

It seemed to be the feeling throughout

the province that we should have such an order. All present knew the difficulties that country people had to contend with in cases of sickness. contend with in cases of sickness. The nearest physician might be miles away. What a great thing it would be to have this order of nurses. Even in this city of St. John there were cases of suffering which might be greatly relieved if this grand order were established:

Miss Murray was called upon and

spoke briefly. She said the Woman's Council wanted the assistance of the gentlemen of the committee. The fact that the attendance was not large should not be taken for granted that the order was not needed. From all parts of the country came news which indicated clearly the need of this

order. Lady Tilley desired that all present should express their views. Miss Skinner said it was evilent the medical men were not in favor of the scheme. The colleges were sending out great numbers of young doctors, and, as a matter of fact, the need did not exist for so many physicians, as the women of the day were better fitted to nurse the sick than were those of twenty-five fifty years ago. It would be cheaper

terfere with the doctors. The medical men met Lady Aberdeen at Lady Tilley's home, and one of them since looking over the provisional constitution, said he would no longer raise any objections to the establishment

of the order. Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke was interested in this movement, as he was in all other good movements. Still he had not been appointed a member of the committee, but was present only on invitation of the mayor. He

would therefore not offer any advice or counsel. or counsel.

James F. Robertson was of the opinion that the scheme was of the opinion that the scheme was an impracticable one. Of the large committee appointed at the Institute only 11 gentlemen were present. The ladies of St. John were always willing to help along any scheme of this kind, but he was afraid the ladies always had all they could attend to. We had in St. John a lot of struggeting chart. provincial medical association. The objects of the order are to supply nurses thoroughly trained in hospital and district nursing and subject to one central authority, for the nursing of the sick who are otherwise unable to obtain trained nursing in their own homes; to bring local associations for supplying district nurses into association by affiliation with the order which tears Her Majesty's name, and to afford pecuniary or other assistance to such local associations; to maintain, carried through.

Miss Peters said the same argume

were used against free schools at the time their establishments was talked of as were now employed against this scheme. The Victorian Order of Nurses would in twenty-five years be come as great a success as the fre chools had. Nurses were needed throughout the country. The women were not worked out by any means, but stood ready to help along this

most desirable movement.

J. H. McAvity agreed that the neo ple of the city were frequently called upon to subscribe to various things. When the hospital was first talked of all sorts of objections were raised to it. St. John would only have to pay its proportion. We could well afford to help the Northwest territories, for as they progressed we in the mark the inearer men and women approch the divine ideal the more earthly happiness will they enjoy. In order to march steadily onward to the great goal set before all, men and women must be physically sound. Purity of heart and grand elevation of mind will never accomplish as they progressed we in the mari-time provinces would progress. order. The hospital had a staff of trained nurses, whose services were in demand. Two of the churches in St. John had district nurses. When these things succeeded as they had surely no one would deny the need of the churches the succeeded as they had the seed of the churches the succeeded as they had the seed of the churches the chur these things succeeded as they had ence from day to day; that nervous surely no one would deny the need of headache you dread so much; that nurses for the poor. The cost of escan't sleep condition that makes you nurses for the poor. The cost of es-tablishing the cottage hospitals in the

Police Magistrate Ritchie said many people were objecting to the scheme. He thought they would not oppose it if they were thoroughly acquainted with the whole matter. The suggestion to establish a branch here was not such a wild one. The need of nurses was beyond the region of debate. He would not like to see this meeting decide that the scheme was meeting decide that the scheme was that createst of all cities rood bealth. meeting decide that the scheme was meeting decide that the scheme was impracticable. The passage of a resolution by the Medical Society opposing it had led to the opposition seen on every hand. He did not think the medical men would have opposed it if they had thoroughly understood the scheme. A conscientious physician would admit that would admit that a good nurse had as much to do with bringing about the restoration of one to health as the

cord with the movement if it was possible to make it local or provincial. Churches in the city raised money with which to employ district nurses with the very best of results. The doctors were wrong in thinking that the idea was to interfere with them. He advocated an adjournment till a full meeting of the committee could

Mrs. E. A. Smith in eloquent lanuage showed the need of nurses not only in the country districts, but also in the towns and cities. St. John should do its share. If each family gave \$1 that would be sufficient to make up our contribution. The idea was to pay the nurses \$300 or \$400 a year, which they would be willing to ecept. Who could tell how much good they would do working among the poorer classes? Those able to pay for the nurses' services would of course be called upon to do so.

C. F. Kinnear, after some remarks relative to the small attendance, moved that the committee adjourn, to be called together again by the chair. L. P. D. Tilley was not in accord

with the movement, and therefore asked to be relieved from further service upon the committee.

J. F. Robertson also asked to be struck off the committee, but objection was raised relative to the requests of both gen

Lady Tilley feared that the scheme would suffer injury if it went abroad that the meeting was too small to deal with the question. She trusted those present would see their way clear to send some message of encouragement to Lady Aberdeen. S. D. Scott said he had written the

mayor some days since asking to be relieved from service on the committee. He was not satisfied of the wisdom of the project. The scheme had merits, and there was behind it an estimable lady whose motives were the highest. Still he could not favor it. He would like to see a scheme which would give to the poor people of St. John or the province some assistance in the way of nursing, but he did not see the need of all these superintendents, costumes, homes, etc. He did not see why the hospital should not supply nurses. If the Women's Council exerted themselves in this direction it would, he thought, afford Lady Aberdeen just as much pleasure.
The resolution was then carried,
with the addition that the Medical Society or a committee thereof be invited to attend the next meeting.

THE VICTORIAN NURSES.

Lady Abericen Selects a St. John Lady Es

a Superintendent.

It may interest the ladies who are discussing the Victorian Order of Nurses to know that Lady Aberdeen has already selected a St. John lady for the first superintendent of the Canadian institution. Dr. Worcester of Waitham, Massac-usetts, who has advocated and explained Lady Aberdeen's project before several medical associations and other gatherings in this country, has the control of a school of nurses in his own city.

Lady Aberdeen called a meeting of the professional nurses of Toronto last week and had Dr. Worcester explain the proposition to them. It was stated by Lady Aberdeen that a lady superintendent, having charge of the whole institution, would be appointed, and much of the success of the scheme would depend on the first superintendent appointed. They had the promise of the superintendent of Dr. Worcester's School of Nurses for the first three months. Dr. Worceter stated that the lady to whom her excellency had referred was Miss McLeod, formerly of St. John, N. B., and spoke at length upon Fer ability to fill the position properly.

Miss McLeod is a sister of the late Mrs. R. N. Sharp and a near relative of Judge McLeod and H. D. McLeod.

Sound Health an Essential in Reaching the Great Goal.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND BESTOWS THAT BLESSING

Its Use Means Vigorous Manhood and Active Brain

THE GREAT COMPOUND KEEPS THE BODY IN PERFECT CONDITION.

The illustrious German philosopher Kant says: "There is within every mind a divine ideal, the type after which he was created, the germs of

a perfect person."

It is true that the nearer men vation of mind will never accomplish the great victory if the body be sick and diseased.

Those who aspire to true manhood tablishing the cottage hospitals in the weak and wretched; the pains in side Northwest would be met with the contributions of the rich men of Canada. neuralgia that make life a misery;

that greatest of all gifts—good health. This marvellous medicine is a food that perfectly nourishes the nerves, tissues and blood; it brings strength and vigor to the limbs, gives the rosy blush of health to the pallid face and brings clearness and energy to the brain.

life, is as far removed from the com-mon pills, nervines, bitters and sarsaparillas as the diamond is from or-linary window glass. The people praise it, all honest druggists speak in its favor, and the ablest doctors prescribe it. If you are only half en-joying life try what Paine's Celery Compound will do for you.

Mrs. Fogs—One can never tell what to be-lieve. Mrs. Jones says the Wimpers fight like cats and dogs, and Mrs. Brown says they are the happiest couple in town. Fogs—I don't see as there need be any in-consistent on the two consistercy in the two stories. Some people are never happy unless they are quarreling

DEATH'S COLD SWEAT.

Stood Out in Great Beads Upon His Pace — A Viet m or Heart Disease Snatched from the Grave by the Prompt Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—Relief in all Cases in 80 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart positively gives relief within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken. James J. Whitney of Williamsport, Pa., says: "Cold sweat would strad out in great beads upon my face, and I indeed thought that my end had come. But relief was found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After using it for a short time I feel now that the trouble is altogether removed." Its effects are magical.

THE WEBKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 8, 1897

LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC. The people who are served by the Intercolonial railway will do well to keep their attention directed to the policy of the government in respect to that line. The chief usefulness of the government road is not for the conveyance of goods between Western Canada and the Canadian sea. board. There are other shorter and more direct routes for this trade. The Intercolonial is convenient as an alternative through route, but its best

service is in other directions. A large number of the people of Canada live along the lines of the government railway. Many important towns are supplied by this route. Important centres of production and distribution are dependent for transport on the Intercolonial system. The part of the Intercolonial between St. John and Halifax is included in the shortest route from the west to the latter city, but of the remainder of the line it may be said that its main purpose is to accommodate the towns and country places along the

reaching the Camadian sea board from the west, there as only one way of reaching most inland places in Eastern Canada. In more than a score of counties it is a matter of greater concern that the local service on the government road should be good, and the local freight rates reasonable, than that the Intercolonial should divert export traffic from the shorter Canadian Pacific route and carry it without profit.

The exporter in Ontario or the west is able to protect himself. He can choose his own rallway. But the local shipper of lumber or farm produce, the purchaser of supplies for his villarge store for his own use, has no choice. He has usually but one railway and must pay what is ordered. It may be a fine spectacle for the peo-ple along the line to see through trains rush by, trying to cover 740 miles while a train on a competing line makes 180. But the New Brunswicker will naturally take an interest in the trains that stop at his town and give him a chance.

The Intercolonial has always given better local accommodation and lower local freight rates than any other Canadian line in similar circu The trunk roads, which have to cut rates on through business, and which are dorced by competition to make splendid provision for through travel, usually get all they can out of the lecal and short distance traffic. In s the rai

poly, and there it looks for big profits. The Intercolonial has not been obliged to pay dividends. As a public stitution, it has responded more readily to the demands of the districts that it served than a private road would do. It has given more and better local trains, stopping at smaller places, and carrying freight at lower rates than the company roads. The management has been enabled to do this by the fact that it was not wasting its energies trying to work up an

But now Mr. Balir is sta in a new way. He is ambitiolus to be a great railway magnate. He has extended his operations by purchasing at double value one road, and acquiring running rights on another. He and Mr. Tarte have now a much bigger project on hand, reaching to Georgian Bay. They are annihilating distance. They are distributing millions. They are transferring the trafffic management to Montreal. They ing off the men who understand the management of the freight and passenger business in the maritime provinces. Everything is to be subordinated to the great schemes, of which two are partially understood by the public, while others are becoming dimly visible above the horizon.

In the close competition of long railways with short ones, the long line is liable to lose money on the through trade. The danger is that the Mon-treal management may try to make up the loss by sqeezing the local

MR. DMMERSON'S GREAT DAY.

(From Daily Sun, December 3.) The leader of the provincial govern ment has been banquetted in a most acceptable manner, and has made acgment in a speech which suited his friends and is not unsatisfac nt organs has remarked that the offer of this dinner indicates a desire on the part of the town to be in harmony with the administration. So far as St. John was ed at the banquet this is ably true. But inasmuch as these es, with the notable exc tion of Mr. McKeown, have alway been in harmony with the Blair and Mitchell ministers, the event, though it may indicate a change of senting not imply a sweeping revulsion of

to his friends and supporters, the leader of the government was not hard on his opponents unless it was in his assumption that the gentlemen around the table were "representative of the best thought and genius of the constituency," offering in their persons and presence a sign that "the day of small things has forever passed away." Without making the slightest reflection on the standard of thinking that prevails among Mr. Emmerson's fellow diners, or even suggesting that there was a small man among them, we venture to remark that several citizens who have sufficient mental power to be at home in a civilized community, and who may fairly be classed among fullperson nor by proxy.

While Mr. Emmerson may have slightly over estimated the representative value of the gentlemen whose guest he was, it is fair to say that he was sufficiently unassuming in speakign of himself. His eulogy of the Blair and Mitchell administrations was not stronger than was to be expected in a place where there were none to object and he did not make mself a chief part in them. It was afe for him to say that the government had greatly improved the condition of the public roads, for even those who have been swamped in the mud on some of the alleged highways, would not mar the occasion by saying so. He could claim credit for the abolition of the legislative council as a money saving proceeding, and the pest read man beside the table would not hint at the fact that the whole saving had been devoted to new memers, additional clerks, and other new eatures in the other chamber.

Greater interest attaches to what Mr. Emmerson says of the future, the more so as he does not propose to be bound by the declarations and policies which he and his colleagues have eretofore produced. One old feature remains. The government is a coalition. Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Tweedie say so, and Mr. Blair, who is still a sort of Warwick among his former colleagues, endorses the statement. It was only the other day that the Moncton Transcript told us that the provincial ministers had all, or all but one, become liberals since the change of government at Ottawa. Therefore the government was liberal and the Transcript, which had always clamored for a liberal government, was free to sup-port it. It seems now that this is not the correct view, but whether the ministry is a coalition by virtue of the presence of the one wretched dissentor because some other of the ministers have not yet become "rene-gades" has not been made obvious.

Looking forward Mr. Em

ration without adhering to its platform; to be progressive without being extravagant; to consider the country without neglecting the town, and do everal other things without doing omething else. These are generalities. In particular the programme is not large. It hints at indefinite imigration work and vaguely suggests nce to the pork packing er the one new birth of a very New Brunswick policy, to the encouragement growth of wheat. Mr. the thinks that the province should grow more than 200,000 bushels rown if the farmers had a get it well ground near home. His proposition is that the government necessary a bounty to farmers who hall grow enough to make five bar-els of flour. No doubt Mr. Emmeron has taken counsel on these maters with his minister of agricultur and has good reason for the conclu-sion that the farmers would do better to raise their own bread at average ces than to raise other crops ouy bread. The subject of br will bear discussion, and for the pres ent it brings us back to the congratu ons due the premier on the succes

MR. HAWKE AND THE OPPOR-TUNISTS.

In the little disagreement that is oing on between the Moncton Trancript and the opportunist press, the franscript is accused of having an ye mainly to government printing. The Transcript, when in opposition was in the habit of reflecting on certain stalwart liberal conservative papers as "the subsidized press." The journals which the Transcript so described were papers which had not changed sides and had steadily adrocated the same principles whether their party had patronage or not. They were in the same position as the Transcript, accepting printing from the Intercolonial railway as well as from other railways, and discuss ing public matters with perfect independence. If the Transcript is now misjudged by the opportunist press, and we believe it is, it is judged by its own standards. The Sun does not charge that the Transcript supports the government by reason of govern ment printing, or that its chief grievance is the small amount of subsidy That charge is made by its own comrades, who are giving the Transcrip are it meted to others. So far as Mr. Hawke and his paper

tunism, they deserve the sympathy of their party, and for that matter of both parties. The Transcript has not been a model of fairness, but it has fought the battle of its party and its principles in adversity as well as in prosperity. Some of those who loudly proclaimed themselves liberal conservatives down to the day that the late government lost power are now denouncing Mr. Hawke because his paper does not go far enough in adulation of the government. Mr. Hawke knows that these opportunists were no good to the party which is now triumphant when that party needed help. He knows that they will be no good to it when it is no longer in control of power grown people, were neither present in and patronage. He naturally prefers that the honors, rewards and positions of influence should be bestowed on those who were with the party in time of need, and who can be trusted to remain with it in future extremities. It is a case of the stalwart against the mercenary, and the stalwart is beyond comparison the superior.

The trouble with Mr. Hawke is that he only makes a partial application of his doctrine. He commended the offer of the provincial leadership in federal affairs to Mr. Blair, who is not only a typical opportunist himself, but a cause of mercenary conduct in others. He has commended certain fer the management of the road to Montreal Indeed, it was reported on port because, as he says, they have, become liberals since that party triumphed at Ottawa. He accepted Mr. Killam as the leader of the party in Westmorland, and approved of his appointment to office when everybody knows that Mr. Killam is as much an opportunist as Mr. D. G. Smith. He was well satisfied to have the railway men tried and convicted by a secret tribunal with so notoriously unfit a judge as Mr. William Wilson.

In another way Mr. Hawke is encouraging opportunism. He insists on a wholesale dismissal of conservative officials who may have openly declared their principles. Who are the men dismissed. The opportunists? Very rarely. That breed knows how to take care of itself. Usually the canable, honest officials who were liberal conservatives and dared to say so. But in many cases the men appointed in their places are the class whom Mr. Hawke is properly denouncing. The editor of the Tran script in his advocacy of the spoils system is putting a premium on hypocrisy and offering a reward to the

It may be some comfort to us in Canada, where personation in elec-tions sometimes occurs, to know that day after the Deptford election, gave an account of the proceedings, from which we take the following para

tituency, and whose faces were fosgotien, as the public spirit to turn up and vote. There were even hints of dead voters hav-ng exercised their franchise. But dead vot-

Mr. McKeown was understood to say at the Emmerson banquet that government in 1890 and at subsequent elections on account of some local dishave now forgotten. But those elighteen charges of corruption and crime which Mr. McKeown made against Mr. Blair and his colleagues, and which Mr. McKeown carried to the lieutenant governor, were not all local. Have these allegations of contract selling, public plunder and blackmail escaped through some of the numerous apertures in Mr. Mc-

Sir Thomas Elder of South Australia left over \$750,000 to charities in his own city of Adelaide. These bequests included \$125,000 to the picture gallery. \$125,000 to a workman's home, \$325,000 to the various schools of the university of Adelaide, \$50,000 to other schools, with a dozen bequests of \$5, 000 to \$20,000 to hospitals, missions and other charities.

A weekly paper in Mumfreesboro. ee, has uttered a protest which has attracted attention as far as New York and which is continental in its application. The Tennessee man

The town of Campbellton is exprethe town and is preparing to acquire an electric light plant. Parrsboro has voted money for electric light and will control its own water systems. HARBISS IS BOSS.

The Montreal Man Will Run the I. C. R. Under Guidance of Mr. Blair.

Some Officials Reduced, Some Have Their Offices Abolished and Others Will go to Montreal.

(Moncton Times.)

It is reported that orders have come down from the new manager at Mon-treal for the dismissal of a number of other orders for changes, etc., are daily expected. It is said the staff book, kept in the office of the general manager here, has been sent to the Great Mogul in Montreal. Mr. Harriss, it is said, was at particular pains when in Montreal recently, that his orders are supreme, and that he is responsible only to Mr. Blair. There are ther disquieting rumors in circula-

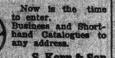
If all reports be correct, it is tin the people of Moncton were taking some steps to protest against the course of the minister of railways. It is stated in Saturday night's Tran-script that the recent order in regard to the conductors of the Intercolonial was issued by the new general traffic manager from his office in Montreal. This would seem to indicate that it is in contemplation to virtually transber of the clerks in the general offices here are to be moved at once to Montreal and that others are to follow The statement in the Times some weeks ago in regard to Mr. Blair's intentions has been verified sooner even than we expected. This is a serious matter for Moncton from every point of view, and unless something is done to stay Mr. Blair's hand, Moneton will e made a mere divisional point. The adventage of having a New Brunswick man minister of railways is not very apparent, and all classes of citizens, liberals and conservatives, should unite in entering a protest against the course pursued. The mayor nd city council should take the mater up without further delay and public meeting of citizens should be called if necessary to emphasize the protes

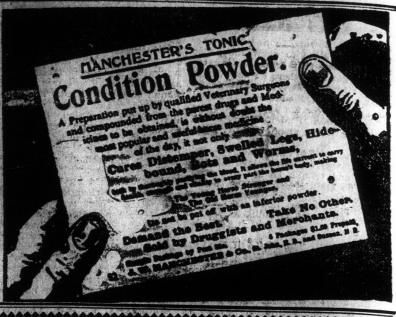
MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 30.-Rumor are still rife here in regard to probable changes in the I. C. R. staff. J. J. Wallace, reneral freight agent, is reduced to the position of assistant, and Messrs Pick, assistant freight egent, and Price, ass agent, and Price, assistant rassenger agent, have received notice that their offices are abolished. It is reported that a majority of the staffs in the audit and freight and passenger agents will be either dismissed or removed to Montreal. There are almost fifty clerks in these three offices.

(Monctom Times.)
There is still much uncertain
I. C. R. circles in regard to the sistant general freight agent, has been informed that his office is abolished and the same is true, it is believed gent, Mr. Price. The former general agents here are virtually reduced to the position of assistants, with Mr. in the offices that a good deal of the work formerly done here will in fu-ture be done in Montreal, and there much uncertainty among clerks whether they are to be dismissed, reduced in the ranks, transfer red to other departments here, o to say on what it belives to be good authority that the work of the fre agent's office, the passenger agent's office and the audit office will in future be conducted in Montreal. There are about 50 clerks in these three offices, which virtually cover the entire raffic and business of the road. The removal of these offices in whole or part from Moncton is a serious matter, but it does not appear that any person in authority is faking any ps to protest against the injustice. It is unlikely that very much will be known definitely as to the disposal of the clerks until the great Mr. Harriss comes down from Montreal, which die of the month. A good many ru-mors in regard to different clerks and officials are in circulation, and while some of these loubtless have more or less foundation, they are after all conjectures based on the little that is really known. Some of those like ly to be affected are making effort to secure other positions in the offi-ces here. Mr. Pick, whose office is abolished, is one of the oldest officials in the service, and in many cases, should removal to Montreal be decided upon, the hardship will be almost as great as dismissal, especially in the case of those who have secured omes for themselves, partly paid for.

Chronicle says: As a consequence appointment of Mr. Harriss eral traffic manager at Montreal and the virtual reduction of Messrs. Wal-lace and Lyons to assistant freight lace and Lyons to assistant freight and passenger agents, though they nominally retain all the title, G. C. Ptok's office and that of H. Price, as-sistants in their departments, have

We Have Secured the Use





Blood Will Tell

When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide any one knows his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good heart.

Dick's **Blood Purifier**

Is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away. Nothing like Dick's for Milch Cows. 50 CENTS A PACKAGE.

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,

DICK & CO. AGENTS, MONTREAL. PROPRIETORS.

will be provided for in some other position. The abolition of these offices releases the salaries which will be applied to the maintenance of district freight agencies at Halifax and Mr. Pick has been in the service of

this road for over thirty-four years, ong before it became the Intercolo nial, and is one of the very few liberals in the service. Several clerks from both departments here will be transferred to the Montreal office. MONCTON, Dec. 1.-There are nine Moncton female prisoners in the jail at Dorchester at present, some of hem for terms of three and six s Their quarters in jail are good deal more comfortable than they were ever accustomed to, and the fact that they are deprived of their liberty is something upon which the people of Moncton are congratu-

ating themselves.
The liberal committee in Moncton the Moeral committee in Moncton city has almost decided to go out of business. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction for some time, not only on account of the disregard of e's wishes in regard to empt any defence of the min cts, and a meeting of the committee the propriety of disbanding. There was a good attendance, but C. W.

Robinson, the defeated liberal candidate, though such action would be hasty, and in deference to his wishes ection was postponed. Father Arseneault, musical director t St. Joseph's college, has received information of the serious illness of his father, Senator Arseneault, of Abram's Village, P. E. Island.

Fred Thibideau was fined \$50 and costs yesterday for vialotion of the cott Act. D. McCleave's case was lismissed, and new cases were start ed against F. Thibideau and Theo LeBlanc. Seven new and adjourned ases come up tomorrow.

The Order of Railway Conductors discussed the regulation in regard to the changing of the runs, and though it is understood to have been pratty generally condemned, it was lecided, in view of the assurance given that the change is merely tem-porary, not to take any immediate

P. S. Archibald, late chief engineer of the I. C. R., has been appointed one of the arbitrators in the in dispute between the town of Trur and the water works contractors. Mr. Archibald will act for

Engine Driver John McDonald, who was instantly killed at Stellarton, N. S., yesterday, while superintending inting in the yard, formerly ran out of Moneton. He was in the act of crossing the track in front of some moving coal cars when the ac eident happened. He was struck and enocked down, the wheels passing over him and almost severing his ead from his body. WEDDING AT NORTH HEAT.

brated at North Head, Grand Man-an, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 1st. in the Reformed Baptist church, when Agnes Deizel, daughter of Geo. Delzel, keeper of the Swallow Tail fighthouse, was united in marriage The ceremony was performed by H. H. Cosman. The bridesmalds were Miss I. Whelpley and Miss Lora Thomas, sister of the groom.

groom was supported by Ernest Delzel and George Scott. Mrs. James Gaptill presided at the organ and the choir rendered appropriate music.

The church was crowded with spec-The church was crowded with spec-tators, friends and relatives of the arties. The interior was beautifuldecorated, an arch being placed in front of the pulpit of evergreen sprinkled, while large and beautiful quets were placed on either side the ceremony a large number of re-

"Isn't this disagreeable weather?" "Yes; it needs cooking." "Why, what do mean by such an expression?" "It is simply raw."—Norristown Herald.

atives of the contracting parties sa

down to a supper at the home of the

been abolished. It is understood that MURDERER THORN SENTENCED,

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.-Thorn, who was found guilty of the murder of Guildensuppe, has been sentenced to be executed during the second week in January. His counsel has filed an appeal that might delay the carrying out of the sentence for some time.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

LONDON, Dec. 2.-The bi-centennary of the re-opening of St. Paul's Cathedral was celebrated this afternoon with a magnificent Masonic ser-vice. Some 5,000 or 6,000 Freemasons attended the ceremony, and the lord mayor, Horatio David Davies, and the sheriffs of Tiondon were present in state. About 250 grand lodge officers, in full regalia, took part in the pro-

ST. JOHN CLERGYMAN DEAD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Rev. Dr. John Rouse, rector of Trinity Episcops church died today from a shock at tending an operation for appendicities. was a native of St. John, N. B., and was in the Episcopal cathedral (?) in that city when he accepted a call from Trinity church seven years ago.

WALSH SENTENCED.

(See page ten for full account. John Walsh, who was convicted on Saturday afternoon of ma was sentenced Monday morning by Judge McLeod to seven years imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary. A large number of persons assembled in court to hear the sent-

The police report that a fence in front of a vacant lot on St. Andrews street has been blown down and that the premises are dangerous.

MIX BID REBIDS

Chicago Mash, Barley Mash, Barley Oats and Peas Mash, Hominy Feed, etc. PRICES LOW. TO

JAMES COLLINS. - - 210 UNION ST ST. JOHN, N. B.

WANTED.

WANTED -A Cook, also two Kitchen Girls. 1228

TEACHER WANTED in the superior school district No. 1, parish of Grand Manan, to take charge at the commencement of ersuing term. Must have the best of references. EDMUND DAGGETT, Secretary of Trustees.

WANTED-A Third Class Female Teacher in No. 3 destrict, to begin first of next term Apply, stating selary (poor district) to JOHN M ERADSHAW, Secretary of Trustees, St Martins, St. John Co.

r than for AGENTS—Book business is better than for years past, also have better and fater selling books. Agents clearing from \$10.00 to \$40.00 weekly. A few leaders are: "Queen Victoria," "Life of Mr. Gladstone." My Mother's Bible Stories," "Progressive Speaker," "Klondike Gold Fields," "Woman," "Glimpses of the Unseen," "Breakfast, Dinner and Supper," "Canada: An Encyclopædia." Books on time. Outfilts these to compassers. Supper," "Canada: An Encyclopsedia."
Books on time. Outfits free to canvassers
THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Limit

WANTED .- A Second-Class Female Teacher to take charge of a school next term in District No. 7, Bright and Peel, Carleton County. Answer, stating salary. Address Mount Pleas ant, Carleton County, N. B. SAMUEL LEWIS, Secretary.

WANTED.-A Second or Third Class Female Teacher, to take charge of Centreton school, No. 9 District, Cenreton, Kings County, to commence he first of the coming term. Apply, stating salary, to GEO. E. HENDER-SON, Secretary, Centreton, Kings County, N. B.

CITY

The Chief Week in

Together With from Corresp Excha

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper that of the office it sent. Office must be se ensure prompt co request.

NOTICE TO COR News corresponding to the total state of the following sun of the following the state of the following sun of the

The St. Martins tion was put in ope for the first time. being displayed.

Chief Engineer N watha had one of crushed on board th er's wharf Thursda

Ship Loanda, which Carleton, is being r remetal. The ship new foremast and

Miss Jennie Bair has resigned her po of the Methodist ch leaves for Boston the her musical studies. The people of Por

land, talk strongl creamery that will people of Rockley, View, Centreville, E Howe.

The directors of Brunswick, at their this morning, declar dividend of six per the tenth of January

Artillery efficiency pared show No. 1 cor town, leads this year and No. 1 company, with 250. No. 2, third with 242, and Nos. 2, 5, 3 and 4-St

A. Bowman, who with Howard N. S and grocery business has retired from the tends going into busi Mr. Shaw continues Hawkshaw.-Woods Sawyer's mili sh

week, after a most operations. Over t stantly employed 10,000 was paid hes his men in the season's out.-Hart on the building be ple's Light and Hea

amounted to \$10,000

of the Gaurdian Co., left for He The death occur Kings Co., Nov. 29th at the advanced age Brundage was the A. Belyea of this Slipp of Lower Woodaughter of the dec

A son lives in Carl another son and dau -Fredericton Gleane Wm. Thomson & with Russell & Co. for the construction similar to the Cherc Arbela (now building launched in April or mensions will be as of keel, 325 feet; brefeet; depth of hold. feet; depth of hold She will be called

to the Messrsr. Tho The C. P. R. has Pherson of Grand Globe, \$1,000 and co. of his claim for dar Pherson, it will be driving a double te ming C. P. R. 1 him, killing both the wagon and Pherson. He was some time. His s McKeown.

vessel will be the f

A quiet wedding cember 1st, at the Tapley, Holly street, ter, Miss Retta Tap in marriage to Geor W. H. Thorne & Co Rev. R. Mathers so tives of the bride at Mrs. McDonald left train for Boston and their return they w

On Tuesday, Nov. was instituted at A. Herd, district organizer for New new court is name will meet in the Ma second Wednesday 8 o'clock, p. m. Toers were elected a G. Hall, C. R.; Ho R.; E. Bennett Harry M. Blair, S. J. W.; J. F. Atkins Mullin, M. D., med)





HORN SENTENCED

Dec. 4.-Thorn, who of the murder of been sentenced to ing the second week

'S CATHEDRAL.

LERGYMAN DEAD.

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DEBEDS

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-- 210 UNION 8T. HN, N. B.

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ond or Third Class to take charge of No. 9 District, CenCITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St John,

Together With Country Items rom Correspondents and

The St. Martins storm signal station was put in operation on Sunday for the first time, the storm signals being displayed.

Chief Engineer Nelson of the Hia-watha had one of his hands badly crushed on board the vessel at Walk-er's wharf Thursday afternoon.

Ship Loanda, which is repairing a Carleton, is being recaulked and will remetal. The ship will also receive new foremast and mainmast and

Miss Jennie Baird of Woodstock thas resigned her position as organist of the Methodist church there. She leaves for Boston this week to pursue

The people of Port Howe, Cumber-land, talk strongly of building a creamery that will accommodate the people of Rockley, Port Phillip, River View, Centreville, Eel Brook and Port

The directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, at their regular meeting his morning, declared a half-yearly lividend of six per cent, payable on he tenth of January next.

Artillery efficiency returns just pre-pared show No. 1 company, Charlotte-town, leads this year with 251 points, and No. 1 company, St. John, is second with 250. No. 2, Charlottetown, is third with 242, and then in order come Nos. 2, 5, 3 and 4 St. John.

It is understood that the insurance on the building belonging to the People's Light and Heat Co. of Halifax, destroyed Thursday night by fire, amounted to \$10,000. F. G. Kmowiton of the Gaurdian and F. R. Butcher, the adjuster of the Western Assurance Co., left for Halifax Friday after-

The death occurred at Greenwich, Kings Co., Nov. 29th, of Ezra Brundage at the advanced age of \$1 years. Mr. Brundage was the father of Mrs. S. A. Belyea of this city. Mrs. Frank Slip: of Lower Woodstock is another daughter of the deceased gentleman. A son lives in Carleton county, and another son and daughter in the west.—Fredericton Gleaner.

Wm. Thomson & Co. have closed with Russell & Co. of Port Glasgow for the construction of another steamer similar to the Cheronea, Platea, and Arbeia (now building). She will be launched in April or May, and her dimensions will be as follows: Length of keel, 325 feet; breadth of beam, 48 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet 6 inches. She will be called the Cunaxa. This vessel will be the fifth steamer added to the Messars. Thomson's fleet.

The C. P. R. has paid David Mc-The C. P. R. has paid David Mc-Pherson of Grand Bay, says the Globe, \$1,000 and costs in settlement of his claim for damages. Mr. Mc-Pherson, it will be remembered, was driving a double team along Bentley street some months ago, when the incoming C. P. R. train collided with

E. A. Gidney, Digby Neck, is build-ing a large factory for fish canning and packing, to be finished during the winter. Mr. Gidney will can haddles and lobsters.

The bishop of Fredericton has issued the following circular: To the clergy and laity of the diocese of Fredericton: My dear brethren—In accordance with the resolution passed at the diocesan meetings in October, I have (after consultation with the Board of Home Missions) appointed three diocesan delegates to visit all the parlishes of the diocesa to the interest of diocesan missions. Archeacon Neales will visit the parlishes in the deaneries of Woodstock, Kingston and Fredericton. The secretary of the synod (Rev. O. S. Newnham) will visit the deanery of St. John. The Rev. H. Montgomery will visit the parlishes in the deaneries of Shediac, Chatham and St. Andrews. The delegates will be besides the meetings which will be held a reference of the meetings which will be held a themselves make arrangements for the meetings, which wil be held as soon as possible. Four faithful friend and bishop;

H. T. FREDERICTON. MAY FIRE HERE.

Lt. Col. Jones a few days ago re-ceived a letter from Col. Cotton of the militia department, Ottawa, asking if arrangements could be made for the different Canadian and English artil-lery companies to do their annual shooting at Fort Dufferin next sum-mer. The particular information Col. Cotton desired was as to whether or Cotton desired was as to whether or not there was sufficient camping room at the fort; if the shooting could be carried on without interfering with shipping and if it was possible to use a towing target. Lt. Col. Jones has assured him that all the conditions are favorable, and has offered to do all in his power to make the visit a pleasant one. If the shooting is done here new and modern guns will be teed.—Globe.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY AT

estimable wife cerebrated the 20th an-niversary of their marriage of Nov. 29th. About forty of the immediate relatives and friends gathered at their home to spend the afternoon and evening, among whom were the aged parents of Mr. Vallis. This aged couple shall have spent fifty years of married life if Providence spares and groom of twenty years were the riplents of a number of gifts, inding, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Vallis, half dozen plates, cups and saucers; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Douglas, lamp and two cake plates; Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. Tisha. Clark, cash: Mr. and Mrs. John Smith. table cloth and teapot; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitten, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vallis, cake plate and cup, saucer and plate; Mr. and Mrs. W. Webb, fruit dish and tidy; Mr. and Mrs. S. Vallis, table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Goo A. Vallis, cup, saucer las, cup and saucer; Miss R. Doug-las, pair of vases; Rev. J. S. Gregg and Miss A. Gregg, breakfast castor; Miss S. Smith, fruit dish; Miss E. Dunlop, glass set; W.n. Smith, half dozen tumblers; David Smith, pitch-er; Samuel Smith, lemonade set. At an hour not late and yet almost early, an hour not late and yet almost early, the pleasant conversation and games of the evening were brought to a close by serving refreshments, a short speech from Rev. Mr. Gregg, congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Vallis on their 20th wedding day, and all joining hands and singing Should Old Acquaintance be represented.

PRINCESS LOUISE HUSSARSA

The marks were distributed as follows: Clothing and accoutrements, arms and saddlery, armories, sword and records, ten points each; horses, squadron drill mounted, 20 points each; answers to questions by officers, 12 points; regimental drill by the commanding officer, 30 points. To this is added the value of individual taris added the value of individual target practice and from it deducted the points for absentees from troop inspection and target practice. This gives the regimental figure of merit as shown above.

In target practice the Kings county corps is away ahead of ail others.

PRESENTATION TO GEORGE H. TRUE-

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)

At the Union Club on Saturday evening about fifty of the members assembled in the reception and dining rooms—these two rooms being made into one by opening the large doors between. At about 10 o'clock Mr. Justice Barker presented to the club president, George H. Trueman, a beautiful brass bound mahogany case, containing forty pieces of silver plate. The inscription on the brass plate let into the top of the case was as follows: Presented to Mr. George H. Trueman by his friends of the Union Club, Dec. 4th, 187." In making the presentation Judge Barker briefly referred to the valuable stryices given to the club by Mr. Trueman, first as member, then as one of the managing committee, vice-president for several years, and this year as president, and expressed the regret which every member of the club felt in the removal of Mr. Trueman from St. John to Moneton, but trusted that the change would be of benefit to him. Mr. Trueman in returning thanks said that he had been informed something of the ert was going on, but had no idea that it would take so handsome a shape as the elegant and valuable case of sliver ware now before him. and he assured the members present that he fully reciprocated the esteem and good feeling shown towards him by the members, and while he would have to reside in Moneton he would not sever his connection with the club.

Short speeches were made by Mayor Robertson, Wm. Shaw, Geo. McLeod, A. Chip. Smith, Li.-Col, Markham and Wm. A. Quinton, and songs well sung by Major Fred H.rtt, Capt. C. F. Harrison, Horace Knig, Dr. Morrison and Cupt. Brennan.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. A. J. Markham, traveller for the Sun, is now on a collecting tour. berland county will please be ready to pay him on eall

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

An important meeting of the execu-live board of the Provincial Good Roads association was held Thursday, December 2. The President, Hon. G.

F. Hill, was in the chair. Others present were Premier Emmerson, Hon. Messrs, Tweedle, LaBillois and Dunn, J. M. Barnes, J. J. McGaffigan, W. F. Burditt, J. Simeon Armstrong, C. J. Csman, M. P. P., and Mayor Whitlock, of St. Stephen.

The meeting was called to consider action as to the best means of furthering the objects of the association, calling the annual meeting, etc.

It was decided after considerable discussion to issue a circular to the vice-president in each county urging each to arrange for a public meeting for the purpose of organizing a local association and for the discussion of the objects of the organization; also to appoint a delegate to be sent along with the vice-president as representatives to a general meeting of the Good Roads Association, to be held at Fredericton during the session of the legislature, and at the same time the legislature, and at the same til as the Farmers and Dalrymen's Association meeting, probably the 16th and 17th of February.

It was also resolved to invite the city, town and county councils each

to send one delegate to represent them

at the meeting.
G. F. Hill, J. Simeon Armstrong, W. F. Burditt and W. W. Hubbard were circular, suggest a programme for the meeting and carry out the necessary

general distribution a report of the proceedings of the Good Roads con-vention held during the exhibition, to-gether with the address of Mr. Camp-bell ,the Ontario road commissioner.

W. Livingstone Blair of Ottawa has been appointed administrator of the estate of R. W. Crookshank in place of Mrs. Crookshank, deceased. The will of Mrs. Crookshank was propated Friday. The administrators are Mr. Blair and Miss Crookshank. The estate was entered at \$10,773 personal and \$13,600 real. To Miss Crookshank and Mrs. Blair are left the rents of marsh properties in Westmorland and of the building on Prince William street, leased by the Horn estate, as well as \$2,000 and the family plate, jewelry, etc. The residue of the estate is to be divided equality among the three sons, Dr. Parcy, Amdrew

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.

A resident of Kings county, Mr. Gibbons, and his daughter, a girl of about seventeen, broke through the ice on Saturday white crossing the Kennebeccasis from Clifton to Rothe-say. The man was skating and haulsay. The mean was skating and hauling his daughter on a pung when the accident happened. Very fortunately there was only about five feet of water where they broke through, but nevertheless they had considerable difficulty in getting out. They came in to the city by train and presented a school and play; sizes 4 to rather sorry spectacle.

Heavy, comfortable and you'll find them marked here. They are astoundingly low well made, regularly sold at shades, large ulster collar and better coats couldn't be built.

School and play; sizes 4 to dark grey Tweed Overcoats

Heavy, double breasted Pants, with black stripe, good

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 25.—We have just had our first snow storm. Sleighs are rist had our first snow storm. Sieigns are running in some parts.

At Canoe Cove John Darrah lest his barns, his threshed grain, two horses and other articles by fire. There was no insurance.

At Covehead, Friday night, fire burned the woodshed and winter's supply of wood wheel by R. P. Lank.

Miss Emma Knight, daughter of Joseph Knight of this city, died on Monday, aged 42. She had been a great sufferer for about twenty years.

42. She had been a great sufferer for about twenty years.

In St. Peter's Bay Catholic church, the Rev. Alexander McAulay, brother of the bride, united in marriage William A. Lewis and Miss Melvin McAulay, daughter of Ronald McAulay of St. Peter's Bay. Miss Annie McAulay, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and John A. McDonald of Cardigan was groomeman. After dinner at the home of the bride, the bridal party drove to Cardigan, where they will reside. Mr. Lewis is proprietor of the Cardingan marble works.

kins in the marriage of Malcolm McNell of Long Creek to Magle Annie McPhee of Nine Mile Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beer, of the firm of Beer Bros., have gone on an extended business trip to Montreal, Toronto, etc.

A new company of Loyal Crusaders has been organized, with the following officers: Worthy commander, Ernest Weeks; vice-commander, Herbert Bagnall; chaplain, Ernest E. Bagnall; secretary-treasurer, Emma, Weeks; captain, Mary E. Bagnall; tleutenant, Ada J. Stevenson; marshal, Frederick I. Stevenson; herald, Edna M. Bagnall; guard, Wm. H. Weeks; boys' banker, Hiram Steverson; girls' banker, Jane Bagnall; boys' sergeant, Alexander Brooks; girls' sergeant, Alexander Brooks; girls' sergeant, Emily Stevenson.

Vernon Beef, eldest son of L. L. Beer, is visiting his home after about three years' obsence. Mr. Beer has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and has been stationed for the past two years in Bermuda. His corps has been removed to Halifax, N. S., where it will remain for a year or two.

The tpotting mare Bye-and-Bye, 2.25½, owned by Owen Hughes of Montague, has been sold to W. B. Belyea of Woodstock, N. B. She was by Aiministrator Right, and a very fine animal.

The schooner Mary May put into Georgetown on Tuesday in a disabled condition, having had by mainboom carriad away and her cells badly torn. She will winter in Georgetown.

leorgetown.

Tharkrgiving day was quietly spent here. Skin Eruptions Cured for 35 Cents-Relief in a Day.

Eczema, tetter, sait rheum, barber's itch-all itching and burning skin diseases vanish where Dr. Agnew's Ointment is used. It relieves in a day and cures quickly. No case of plies which an application will not comfort in a few minutes. It you have used high-priced ointments without benefit, try Dr. Agnew's Ointment at 35 cents and be caused.

Fit-Reform is Coming.

Fit-Reform Clothing is going to be the wonder of the age. It is to be made of strictly high class materials by first class workmen, and is guaranteed the equal, if not the superior, of any made-to-measure clothes you can buy at double the price. We have been appointed the sole agents of Fit-Reform for St. John and vicinity, and have placed our order for thousands of dollars worth of this make of clothing for delivery last of January. All our present stock of clothing must be sold at oncewe need the room and the money for Fit-Reform. Sweeping reductions have been made in every department. Prices are lower and values greater than ever before. Come here for anything to wear-your saving will be great.

Boys' Suits. lowered in price. ton close up to neck, sizes 3 regular prices \$5 and \$6-

one lot - your choice at The \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 suits

are in another lot and the price is only \$2.50. Mothers will appreciate these suits. Stylish and serviceable, double breasted, dark grey and dark brown mixed tweed suits, fine linings and

strongly made; fit boys 11 to 15 years—price only \$3.

Very neat dark grey and dark brown check tweed suits, double breasted, nicely finished fit boys of 11 to 15. made and trimmed; sizes II to 15 years, worth \$5—price years. Price \$3.

only \$3.50. dark blue Nap Reefers, Reefers for boys of 4 to 10 years, plain collar or Men's

large sailor collar, good lin-

Honest, wearable to 8 years, great value at your choice now for \$2.90.

Ulsters. Tweed Ulsters. warm linings and well made. Sizes 4 to 7

years. Price only \$2.
Good heavy Frieze Ulsters for boys of 4 to 10 years, tan and brown shades. neat plaid linings, large collars, hand warmers. Only

Ulsters, heavy plaid linings good sleeve linings and well finished, fit boys of 11 to 15 Very extra quality in light and dark brown Frieze Ul. Men's Three great barsters, fine linings and well tailored. Sizes 11 to 15

years. Regular price new \$5.

—prices \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

Heavy, comfortable and serviceable Frieze Reefers, in light and dark brown shades, large ulster collar

—and better coats couldn't \$2.25 per pair. Our price

Worthy Clothing | Very fine Serge Reefers | Overcoats, single breasted, for the lads is much | with large sailor collar, but- | with black Italian linings-

Honest, wearable garments — all wool, not shoddy, not slappety-dashed together, but honestly tailored, daintily designed.

Suits for boys of 4 to 10 years; fine, medium and dark tweeds in pretty mixtures and checks. The \$4.50, \$5 and \$5.50 suits are now in Some plain collar, some with tweeds in pretty mixtures and checks. The \$4.50, \$5 and \$5.50 suits are now in Some plain collar, some with the some plain collar, some with the some plain and stripe black worsted overcoats, with Quilted Italian linings in the source flame of the source flame

or heavy flannel linings, in sizes 36 and 37 only, very cheap at \$10. We are clear-

ing them out at \$6 each.

Rich, elegant, stylish single breasted dark blue Beaver Overcoats, of excellent quality, made in very latest style, with every "touch" known to the trade, silk lined to waist, skirts lined with fine black worsted, silk velvet collar and silk mohair sleeve linings, worth \$25 of any man's money — selling now at \$15.

extra good and

Men's extra heavy Etoff A good Pants in dark brown shade, large sailor collar, good linings and wonderfully cheap Overcoats. Overcoat couldn't no better working pants

10 years, \$3.75; sizes 11 to dark grey Tweed Overcoats Pants, with black stripe, good wearing, \$4.75.

A size of the size of t

Saint John.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

OAK HALL,

KING STREET. COR. GERMAIN.

REPRESENTATION OF THE SERVICE OF THE SECOND SECOND

RICHIBUCTO.

Peter Poirier Burned to Death-The First

RICHIBUCTO, Dec. 6.—Peter Poir-er, a farmer residing at St. Louis, seven miles north of here, was burned to death at three o'clock this morning. He was a bachelor, aged sixty-eight He was a bachelor, aged sixty-eight years, and lived alone in the house, which was totally destroyed. When the nearest neighbor reached the burning building he could see Poirier inside, and by the time more help came the walls had tumbled in. His charred remains more found. charred remains were found a few feet from the door. Coroner Bourque held an inquest today, the jury giving a verdict in accordance with the facts. The first carload of smelts was ship-ped today by A. & R. Loggie.

CAMBRIDGE, Queens Co., Nov. 29.

o the Editor of the Sun:
Sir-Will you kindly allow me a small ace in your paper to cast in my mite in yor of having a pork packing factory eablished in St. John, a it would give the rmers a market for their pork? At prest there is no market for po k, and I might y for anything else that the farmer has dispose of. An industry of this kind yuld no doubt injure the local packers, me of those opposed to a pork packing instry say the farmers ca not raise any ore hogs than they are doing at present, d that the farmers feed only the refuse their hogs. That may be true in part, tonce give us a market and we will show em the fallacy of their statements. Some thoir letters say they can raise double tat they are doing; where say they can

raise three times as much as they are doing, provided they had a market. Amongst the latter I see Morris Scovil's name. Mr. Scovil is a gentleman I am well acquainted with, and I will go a little further and say for Mr. Scovil, give him a market that will pay him, and he can raise four or five times the pork he is doing. I have myself raised five times as much as at present, and can do it again if paid for it.

It is very true, we cannot compete with some parts of the dominion in raising cora and other grains, but we can raise what will make as good pork as can be raised in any part of the dominion.

Yours, CAMBRIDGE.

"MANSLAUGHTER."

(Continued from page eleven.)

oint of rock, but the rock would have to be wonderfully sharp. If a man fell he would get the wound higher up on his head, but if that portion of his head came into contact with a sharp rock it would produce such a wound. When witness first saw Meahan he

DENIS MCCARTHY. an attendant at the hospital, identified the hat in court as one he got from Mr. Quinlan, who came to the hospital with Meahan. Particularly noticed blood inside of it. Gave it to

CAPT. JENKINS of the city police force testified that death he and Capt. Haistings and Tom Roomey examined the ground where the event took place. He made a plan of the place. (Plan produced). Witness explained it to the jury. Rooney showed where he said he, the prisoner and Meahan drank liquor, and gave between several places pointed out to him by Rooney.

Witness was proceeding to show what he found there, when Mr. Morrell objected to anything being presented, as a week had elapsed after the affray before Jenkins visited the

The court admitted the evidence, subject to objection, for what it was

Witness produced a twig in court which he said he found laying over one of the spots of what looked like tlood. Saw two blood spots there about six inches apart. This was close to the side of the Quarry road. After witness had been examined at some length as to the plan, the jury intimated that it would be more satis factory to them to view the ground

The counsel consented to this proposition, and the court made an order for them to go this morning.

Mr. Morrill applied for permissi for the prisoner to visit the place at

the same time. The court said it would send two showers with the jury to point out the chief places mentioned. As for the prisoner the court had no jurisdiction to let him visit the scene with the jury. He would, however, give the sheriff an order to take the prisoner over in advance so that he hight point out to his counsel the laces that he desired. The jury would start at 9.30, and the attorney general and Mr. Morrill would act as showers. The prisoner in custody of the sheriff and accompanied by his counsel would start an hour earlier.

The attorney general asked permission to take officer Jenkins with him to point out places, but not to speak This was agreed to.

His honor cautioned the jury not to converse with outsiders about this case or any other marter while they

Before adjournment the jury asked permission to attend Mr. Williams'

out Judge McLeod politely declined to grant the request. It was 11 o'clock Friday morning when the court resumed taking evience, the jury having spent the pre-

ceding two hours in viewing the scene of the alleged tragedy. CAPT. JENKINS gain took the stnad and in reply to

Attorney General White stated where he found the bottle, pieces of glass and the soft black felt hat produced in

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill-His attention was first called to this mat-ter on Sunday, Oct. 10th. Knew when the prisoner was arrested. It was Oct. 6th. Was over on the Quarry road this morning. Counsel had then called his attention to some sharp pointed rocks projecting above the ground, also to a tree right opposite the knoll. It had a bare timb sticking out. Al: his testimon about the localities had been given on the strength of what Rooney told him. The articles he pickel up were found by him on Oct. 10th. Had made no examination of the locality previous to that date.

Re-examined by Hon. Mr. White-The bare limb he spoke about was some nine feet from the ground. The hard hat was given to him by the man McCarty in the hospital.

The court, in answer to Mr. Morrill, read from his notes that McCarty stated in evidence he had given this hat to the chief of police.

THOMAS WALSH,

examined by Attorney General White, said he worked in Murray's mills. Knew the deceased 5 or 6 years and the prisoner pretty near all his life. Recollected Tuesday, Oct 5. Saw prisoner about 2 p. m. that day near the foot of the hill. Witness was at the head of the hill. Both were gohead of the hill. Both were going in the same direction then. When witness turned off to go home the prisoner was down pretty mean the mill. Did not see him again that day. Saw John Meahan about 1.10 p. m. at entrance of the Quarry road. Witness was then coming up the hill towards Douglas avenue. Meahan was standing, all alone, a short distance in from the mill road. Witness want by but did not meak to him. went by but did not speak to him. Never saw Meahan more Met Char-ley Brown when he (witness) was go-ing home, at the head of the hill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrin-Thought the prisoner was a little over

CHARLES BROWN. examined by Hon. Mr. White, said ister and lived on Adelaide street. On Oct. 5th last, as he was soming up the hill, saw Walsh at the top. He was on the Murray road when witness saw the prisoner, who then cut across the point at a bend in the road and came down to-wards him. They passed about half way up the hill. Prisoner had been drinking. Had no hat on. They did not speak as they passed by. Prisoner had one arm in his coat and was trying to get the other in. Met Walsh, the last witness, at the

it appeared as if he was coming from Quarry road. Did not see Meahan that day at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill—

When prisoner cut across he merely

crossed the bill road. The prisoner was pretty drunk them.
To Hon. Mr. White—Saw Rooney go cut Douglas avenue towards the Suspension bridge. That was after he had seen the prisoner.

HENRY MILLER the next witness, examined by the attorney general, said he lived on Douglas road. The afternoon before he read of the tragedy in the papers, he met Meahan passing from Douglas avenue to Bentley street. He had blood on his face. Noticed that as the man stepped close to his wheels. It was the blood that attracted his attention

Mr. Morrill did not cross-examine this witness.

WM. O'LEARY. amster, living on Murray street,

said he had known the prisoner about three years and the deceased intimately. On the day in question, about 11.30 a. m., saw the prisoner. Witness was piling wood on the side of the road about three-quarters way up the first hill. Slabs are now piled Prisoner was about 30 feet away when he first saw him. Saw him again sometime about twenty-five minutes past one on the Quarry road, at the clearing. Witness was stand-ing on his wagon. Was there this morning. The slabs are now piled so as to prevent that view. The prison er was going towards St. Peter's church. When prisoner had gone about half ways across the clearing he turned back, came out on the Murray road and passed where wit ness was, keeping off to the left. Did not have his hat or coat on. Prisoner was hid by the bushes 5 or 6 minutes. It would take him about that time to walk the distance. Did not see Rooney. Saw Meahan that day before he saw the prisoner. Saw Meahan after he lost sight of prisoner in the bushes, and before he got out on the Murray road. Meahan was going towards St. Peter's church, along the same road. Did not see him come back. Witness was there this o'clock. Meahan had his hat and coat on. Was walking with his head drooping over a little and his hands spread out. After that witness saw the prisoner come out on the Mil To Juror Paul-Witness was at the

first hill from the mill when he saw Meahan. Recognized him. To Hon. Mr. White-Witness was some 30 feet from the fence towards the mill. John McNamara, Wm. Welsh and a little McNamara boy were with him. He made remark to them about Meahan's condition. Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill—In giving the time when Meahan was dden by the bushes he was depending on his memory, although it was two months. Would not swear as to two or three minutes, but would as to ten minutes. It was not possible for his mind to vary ten minutes as to his mind to vary ten minutes as to the exact time on that occasion. Prisoner was 250 or 300 yards away when he saw him. Was positive it was the prisoner. It was a nice, clear, calm day. Did not hear any quarrel-ling that day out there. When pris-oner came down the hill he appeared like a man that was drunk. Did no see Walsh and Meahan together that

day. Did not have a watch with him that day. To Hon, Mr. White-Was examin efore the police magistrate. That

refreshed his memory.

To Mr. Morrill—Told before the nagistrate that five or six minutes dapsed while prisoner was hidden by the bushes. His memory was good about this case. Walsh went along the path first. He was positive of

To Hon, Mr. White-Did not see Meahan and Walish meet.

JOHN MONAMARA aged 16, was the next witness. had heard the evidence of O'Leary. Was with him that day. Was about 30 or 50 feet from the fence that that crossed the field. The wood pile was not built up high then as it is now. Was there about 1.30 p. m. Knew the prisoner and Meahan well. While standing on the wagon he saw the risoner going past the clearing towards St. Peter's church and again coming back the same way. Saw Meahan while the prisoner was hidden by the bushes, five minutes or ten minutes before he (the prisoner) came out on the mill or Murray road. The prisoner did not have his hat on when he passed witness, but put his coat on on the hill. Did not notice whether Meanan had a hat on or not. Meahan had his head down and his hands out. He appeared like a dog that had the head staggers. lifting his feet high.

Would not like to swear positively to the time the prisoner was hidden by the bushes. Gave it as near as he To Hon. Mr. White-Showed you and

the police the place where he had seen the prisoner and Meahan. Saw the chief of police walk along the clear-ing and recognized him well. To Mr. Morrill—Knew beforehand that the chief of police was going to

JOHN MELANSON estified that he was with de when he was taken to the hospital law Thos. Quinlan hand Meahan's hat

Hon. Mr. White said this closed the calse for the crown.

MR. MORRILL at 12.45 began his opening address to the jury. He said he would only ocoupy what time he thought was absolutely essential to his client. The attorney general had said this was a case that rested entirely on circumstantial evidence, and he had taken a noble, wise and correct course in fining it to a charge of manslaughter. The attorney general was to a certain extent the protector of the mer as well as counsel for the n. Passing on, Mr. Morrill contended that some reason must be established for the crime, and criminal tablished for the crime, and crament the first that the prisoner was perfectly willing to commit murder and had no desire to avoid it, before they

could render a verdict of guilty. It

was true the law laid down the prin-

ciple that drunkenness was no excur for crime, but that was to meet the case of those who might deliberately get drunk to commit crime. But in the case of a man who had no murderous intent when sober, and who while intoxicated took the life of a fellow, the charge of murder could not lie. The prisoner at the bar would take the stand and tell just what did and did not take place. That would be the only direct evidence in the case. They would prove there was not the slight-est ill-feeling or trouble that day. in the bushes; that the prisoner asked them how long they would be there, and saying he could get some money, wen't and got 50 cents (he had the money all the time, but did not want them to know it), gave it to Meahan. who got the second bottle. Walsh then went for the third bottle, but did not go back, and the two found him in McDonald's bar. McDonald took it on himself to say they were not drunk there, but he would comment on that later. They went back. He tree and threw stones at it. The next he saw of Meahan he was lying on the road cut in the head. The prisoner took his handkenchief tried to stop the flow of blood. Noas Meahan sustained. It was for the crown to establish a clear case, and it had failed to do so. He would ask the jury to listen carefully to the evidence of the prisoner, and he deeply regretted that John Meahan's deposition had not been taken, as he felt sure it would have corroborated the prisoner's entire story. He would at the proper time show that the prisoner had not been notified of Mea-han's dying condition, and that it was therefore impossible for him to have

be taken. Adjourned till 2.30 p. m. AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS. The prisoner took the stand at 2,45

and was examined by Mr. Morrill. He

asked that the deceased's deposition

testified that he knew the deceased and remembered Oct. 5th. Saw Rooney and Meahan first that day at the corner of Murray hill road and Douglas avenue. Was standing at the shanty as they came along. Talked a minute or two, when witness went into the shanty, took a quarter out of his pocket and whistled for them. When they came back he gave Rooney the quarter and he went to McDonald's. He and Meahan went up the quarry road into an opening. At Me suggestion they went a little further to Race rock. It was the only turn in the sidewalk. They called Roomer to them there and drank the bottle in the bushes. Witness asked them if they would stop a while. He went away, took 50 cents out of his po and gave it to Meahan. Watched him going into McDonald's, and then they walked slowly out the road. As they turned Meahan came out with the square face of gin, and they then went into the woods and drank the gin. Witness again asked them to wait, and he went to McDonald's and got a 50 cent bottle of gin. That e he went back of the s Went out the quarry road and across the Murray road to McDonald's. While there Meahan came in. Mc-Donald told them they had better go out, as there was a sick the house. Rooney was inside the door. The three went back out the road to the old spot. Had one drink and left the bottle on the Rooney went in one direction, Mea-han in the other. Thought Rooney book the bottle. Wanted to have some fun, so put a can on a limb and went to peg rocks at it. Tore his shirt sleeve doing that and took off his coat. The leaves stopped his sight, but not the force of the stones. He saw Meahan lying with blood on him. Asked him if he hit him with a stone. Meahan said yes. Witness took his handkerchief and tried to wipe away the blood. He did not seem bad. Witness went away then and fell down. He then described how he went to the falls, got in a boat, etc., and told of his further movements till arrested. He fell down the bank, he was so drunk. He did not throw any stones at John Meahan; did not attempt to hurt him. They were always good friends. Meahan was always good atured. Was arrested next morning was not sure by whom, in the shanty, was taken to Portland police office bout 5.30 a. m., and later was brought to the central station. The police did not tell him that Meahan was in the hospital, that he had been operated on, or that he was dead. On Sunday afternoon they told him Meahan was pretty bad. The jail turnkey did not tell him about Meahan's condition.

Cross-examined by Hon, Mr. White -Asked what I was arrested for. Was old: "Some of your funny gain." Asked again in the jail about. three days after his arrest. Thought it was no use to ask them again. They would not tell him the first time. Did not want Rooney and Meahan to know he had money, so he went out of their sight to take the quarter out of his pocket. They may have thought borrowed it. Got a pint flask over half full for 25 cents. It was gin. Gave Meahan the money for the second lot, and witness went for the third. After getting the third lot they all sat down on the side of the road and had a drink. Sat there about 25 nutes talking of mill affairs, etc Everything was friendly. Then took laid the bottle down, Rooney got up and went in to the hill further towards Portland. He did not say anything. Witness did not ask him any questhons. Rooney followed down the quarry road. Did not see him again. Meahan was sitting nearest the mill road, a short distance from the bush. Witness was only a few feet away. Rooney had been sitting between between him and Rooney. got up at once and went off towards the Murray road, out of his sight. Witness sat still three or four min-

Heard Rooney's evidence. Had no

warrel with him at all. Did not chase

him that day or throw a stone at him. Did not have a scuffle with him. Had

no quarrel that day with any one at

Witness then got up and got a can and put it on the tree. When he got up he could see out to the mill road. Did not see anyone. It was an old lobster can that lay across the road. It tay a foot or so from the brambles Could not see it before he stood up. Then made up his mind to fire at it. Put it on a tree and then steeped back towards Portland. Had two rocks in his hand. Got them in the grass back would establish that after getting a a little from where he got the can, flask of whiskey the three men drank it Did not go where he could get lots of a little from where he got the can, rocks. Went to fire a stone and tore his shirt. It was tight. Was so full The prisoner took a can, put it on a he fell and lost his hat. They were all stepping around. They went to sit down near the heap of stones. Yes, they did sit there a little while, about five minutes. Did not have the bottle with them. Could not find it where he left it. Did not find it at all. Felt warm when sitting near the rocks and boys at foot of Jeffreys hill. Might took off his hat. Sat there twice. Sat have done so when drunk. (Witness took off his hat. Sat there twice. Sat have done so when drunk. (Witness by the bush four or five minutes. It identified his own hat and believed was damp on the grass, so they left the hard hat shown to be Meahan's.) the bottle of liquor near by and wen't Re-examined by Mr. Morrill—Did up to sit in the other place. Took off his hat; that's how it got there. Then came back to the tree and sat there was arrested there. His evidence as about twenty minutes. Then took a to the time of the several events and drink. Was only a short distance from the can when he threy a stone at it. It was not large and was pretty body then thought he was injured.
Whether a stone hit Meahan or not, he would show that there were places along that road where a man could fall and sustain just such an injury it went about even with the can, but half a foot inside. Meahan then fell half a foot inside. Meahan then fell on his right side across the road. When witness saw him fall he went right over to him. He said: "Jack, did I hit you with that rock?" said "Yes." Witness did not know he had hit him. Thought he might have. His hat was not on his head. It was lying a little ways from him towards the Douglas road. Meahan got up on his hands sideways and got out a handkerchief. Witness took the handkerdhief and tried to stop the blood, which was dropping pretty fast. Held the handkerchief to his head about five minutes. Did not say anything. Meahan was kind of sitting up, and witness had his left arm around him. Saw he could not stop the blood, so he went down the hill. Stood there about two minutes before he stanted. Meahan was getting up, turned to-wards Portland. Went about five or six steps. Witness did not see him any more, but went on down the hill. Passed a fellow standing with a team. Did not take notice of any one but Charley Brown. Knew his team. Did not see Charley. Followed the road down to the last hill, and then took a road to the left till he came to a field, where he fell down, and laid till about four o'clock. Did not know what he was going there for. Was not going there to go to the island in the river. Got into a boat to go down through the falls. That was as handy as walking. It was his uncle's boat. The tide was low and somebody had pull him ashore. Stanford did it. Was only out a few feet from the shore. That was about 4.30 p. m. The shore. That was about 4.30 p. m. Threw the stone with his right hand. Had nothing in his left hand. Got his coat before he left. Did not know whether his hat was on or off. Did not tell people he met on the road that Meahan was hurt. Thought he had tive Ring. Asked the o ted for his sister's. Did not tell amybody that he said: "My God, did that strike you?" and that Meahan replied it would kill him. Did now remember telling that to the chief of police; that is, the first part, but did not remember saying it all. Did not mind saying it to the chief. Meahan did not say it, and witness could not understand how he could use such words to the chief. As a matter of

> han was in the hospital under doctor's treatment. Officer Jenkins was present when he had his conversation with the chief. When brought ashore poat he went into his uncle's shop. His two cousins and his father were there. Stayed about half an hour. Then went up to the little shanty be fore 6 o'clock. Did not notice any one working on the road. Two girls and a boy lived in the shanty. The girls are about 35 or 40. With had been in the habit of stopping there. Had slept there 6 or 7 times Was arrested there. Did not know the officers were searching for him Witness denied that he had his coat off on the morning before they had the first drink How many times have you been un for throwing stones at people?

fact did not know it was a serious

would. Did not then know that Mea-

Objected to by Mr. Morrill. The court admitted the question but remarked that one crime could not be proved by evidence that another had been committed.

Witness-Three times, I think. Counsel was proceeding to question witness as to the particulars of these stone throwing cases when the court ruled that it was not competent to go so far. It made no differen the man was a good shot with a stone Attorney General White was inclin-

ed to press his point. Mr. Morrill held that it was not competent to go further than to show that the witness had been previously

The court then ruled out the ques tion: "How did you come to throw stones at McCarthy. One could be proved by another when they were connected to gether. like several burglaries committed in one night, and which in effect formed one orime. However, if the attorney general took the responsibility of pressing the question he would admit it.

Where was it you threw this stone at McCarthy? Mr. Morrell again objected he question was withdrawn. Witness - Knew Moses Spragg Tried to climb on his wagon

Objected to by Mr. Morrill. The court, after taking some time to consult authorities, said he could ind nothing to change his ruling. The ransactions were entriely distinct. Attorney General White-Could ow he was generally quarrelsome in

Did you throw stones at him?

his cups? The court-I will allow that. Mr. Morrill-Subject to my objection.

I'id you throw stones at Moses Spragg on the occasion I refer to?

The court said this was not ad-Attorney General-Suppose I show that is the prisoner's regular prac-

The court-You will have to connect the cases with this Attorney General-During the last two years how many times have you thrown stones at people, for which you were not brought up?

Objected to and admitted Witness-None. Did not remember throwing a stone into Dean's window or narrowly missing the head of Mr. Willet, the clerk of the court, a few months ago. Did not recollect it. Knew where Geo. Willis' place on Brussels street is. Pegged a stone at the windows. He was hit before doing so, Never threw stones at Gaskin. Did at Manly Seely, mill foreman, but did not mind throwing stones at Re-examined by Mr. Morrill-Did not attempt to go to the island near the falls. Went to the shanty and as to conversations was given to the best of his memory. It was true that he never threw rocks at any one unless he was full. His version of what took place between him and Rooney was as he remembered it. He was pretty full that day. Did not throw anything at John Meahan that day. The prisoner was then taken from the witness box back to the dock. Mr. Morrill said that closed the case

torney general had opened the case as for the prisoner. W. W. Clarke, chief of police, was then called in rebuttal by Hon. Mr. White.

Mr. Morrill objected to the alleged conversation being given by witness until it had been shown how this conversation arose and how it had een cotained The court admitted the evidence

Witness-Prisoner told him he ex-claimed, "My God, did that strike you?" and Meahan replied, "Yes, and it will kill me."

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill-Knew Wednesday morning that the prisoner was arrested. Interviewed Walsh in jail on the afternoon of Sunday, the day on which Meahan had died. Had no difficulty in getting into jail. One of the turnkeys would not at first let him see the prisoner. From Wednesday morning till Sunday did not send prisoner word as to Meahan's condition. It was not his duty. Knew Meahan had been op-erated on, yet all through till his death he did not convey any information to Walsh that would lead him to get any information or document from Meahan. Set the machinery of the law in force, as far as in his power, to show who struck Meahan. Did not lay any specific charge against Walsh. Knowing Walsh was held on suspicion he did not attempt to get any state-ment from Meaham. Would not swear it was not his duty to have done so. Told the captain to work up the case, From the report he did not think Meahan's condition was serious. Did not han's condition was serious. Did not ask the detective to look into the case. When he had once given a case to an officer he did not call in Detector and the captain if he wanted Ring. Thought he asked Ring afterwards. Was not positive whether he did or did not. He tried to make detectives of all the force. Did not visit Walsh in a cell in the jail, but in a room. The door was open. Did not start the interview by telling him that Meahan was dead or dangerously wounded. Thought the prisoner knew so. Did not tell him one single word about Meahan's condition. Would not swear the prisoner did not ask about Meahan's condition. Witness was positive as to the language used by the prisoner, as given in his direct examination. What Walsh said might have struck Capt. Jenkins differently.

conversation, but had not shown it to Re-examined by Hon. Mr. White This was a north end case, and he handed it over to the north end captain to work up. When he first went to the jail saw one of the turnkeys, who said he could not let him see the prisoner, but went away and came back in a few minutes and admitted him. In cases like assault, relatives desiring to see prisoners can be and are admitted by the sheriff.

Witness was swearing to the exact

words. He had a memorandum of the

AARON HASTINGS. police captain in the north end, testified that on the Sunday Meahan died he made a thorough search of the place where it was said the men were sitting, and failed to find any empty lobster cans thereabouts. When the prisoner was arrested by witness and two others, he (witness) told him, in reply to a question, that he arrested him on suspicion of assaulting John Meahan with a stone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill-Was quite sure of the exact words he used on that occasion. Could remember for two months the language he used

This concluded the evidence, and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The trial of John Walsh, charged with the murder of John Meahan on the 5th of October last rast, ended Saturday afternoon in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a strong ecommendation to mercy, and his honor Judge McLeod will pass sentence at 10 o'clock this morning.

The prisoner was ably defended, and

Scott E. Morrill in this his first impertant criminal case, won unstinted praise from his legal brethren, and was heartily complimented from the bench. His address to the jury was strong and at times eloquent, and his bearing throughout the trial while dignified, was tempered with that becoming modesty which too rarely marks the conduct of a young advo-

Alttorney General White handled the ase with his accustomed skill, and while he looked after the interests of the crown keenly and well, he did not in the slightest degree lay himself open to the charge of blood-thirstiness or manifest an undue zeal to secure a conviction. His summing up of the evidence was strong and masterful. The charge of Judge McLeod was clear, to the point, not too long, and eminently impartial. His honor dealt

only with the legal aspect of the case and left the jury to draw their own conclusions from the evidence.

When the court opened at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Mr. Morrill asked to be allowed to put in as evidence a portion of the deposition of Capt. Jenkins in the police court to show the difference between it and the evidence of Chief Clarke as to what the prisoner had stated to them about his brief conversation with Meahan. The attorney general interposed the objection that if this were allowed it would give him no chance to cross-examine the captain.

The court refused the application Mr. Morrill then moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that it had not been shown that a surgical operation was necessary.

The court replied that the hospital physicians had decided on an operation, and it had taken place. would not rule on the point just then, but the prisoners' counsel might bring

it up again, later on.

Mr. Morrill in opening his charge to the jury said he came before them, a young man, to plead for the life of a young man, a mere lad, not yet 20 years of age. He was going to approach the case in all sincerity, and he believed that the jurors would so conscientiously weigh the evidence that when the verdict was rendered they could each and all look their Maker in the face and say "I am sure many no mistake in my finding." is he had remarked on Friday, the at-

one of manslaughter. It was beyond question that it did not constitute a case of murder. The learned judge would, when the counsel for the crown had concluded, lay down the law. If there appeared any difference betwen the attorney general and himself as to the law bearing on the case he felt sure it would be in its application and not in the law itself. Mr. Morrill asked the jury in applying the law to bear in mind the fact that it was enacted by men who moved in the higher walks of life and who had never been open to the influence of the motives and surroundings that affected the humble class to which the prisoner at the bar belonged. He then read from the Criminal Code to show that motive and guilty intent must be present to constitute the enime of murder; that the offender must mean to cause death, or mean to cause grave bodily harm, reckless or regardless of whether death ensues or not. There must be mallolousness. After citing several authorities in support of his contention, Mr. Morrill contended that the crown to make good a case of murder must establish the fact that the prisoner at the bar had started in intentionally to take the life of John Meahan. The jury would have the evidence before them, and it would be for them to say whether or not the crown had estabshed murder. Whether the deceased came to his death by an act commit ted by the prisoner was another question, but there was not one jot or tittle of evidence to show that prisoner intended to kill him or had the slightest feeling against him. It was an awful thing for a boy, a lad of hardly twenty, to stand after day, night, facing the spectre of death, and it required an awful preponderating weight of evidence in such a case as this to convict of the terrible crime of murder. He felt confident, however, that whatever element of criminality there might appear to be in this case, there was not near enough to constitute a case of murder. There was nothing in the evidence to show that the had any reason to seek the death of John Meahan. On the contrary, naught but friendly feelings existing between the two men. The law never presumed that a man should be con-

victed of murder on such evidence as had been brought out in this case. Mr. Morrill then proceeded to argue that a strong reasonable doubt existed as to this being even a case of manslaughter. He contended there was no evidence to show that Meahan's death was caused by the wound; that there was no evidence that surgical operation was necessary, and that the crown had failed to show that the stone which they alleged caused the injury was thrown by the prisoner at the bar. It was even open for him to suggest that the wound might have after all been the

result of a fall and not the result of a blow from a stone. In the absence of a postmortem examination of the body of the deceased it was impossible for the surgeons who attended him to say what caused John Meahan's death. Dr. Fillis had testified there had not even been an examination of his physical condition or to ascertain whether any complicating disease existed. Dr. Phis himself testified that the man died from inflammation of the membrane of the brain, while Dr.Christie, an older and more experienced practitioner, who had performed the operation, testified he did not know what was the cause of Meahan's death, but that he did not die from any symptom that in due course followed such a wound. Dr. Christie, continued Mr. Morrill, was a conscientious man. He had told the jury that he could not say what sed Meahan's death, but he did say that he died neither from the result of the wound, exhaustion or in fammation of the brain. Dr. William Christie had also said he did not know what caused Meahan's death. council claimed that when the physicians who had attended the deceased at the hospital were unable to agree as to the cause of death, the jury were not in a position to find the prisoner at the bar guilty of John Meahan's death. It was the duty of the crown to have made the cause of death clear, but the crown had utterly falled to do so.

Taking up the second point, Was an operation necessary? Mr. Mor-rill reminded the jury that every physician put on the stand had sworn that they did not make an examina tion to see if it was necessary, and one of them had gone so far as to admit that there were conditions under which he would not think of atempting such an operation at all. On the third point, the prisoner's connection with the matter, the counsel pointed out that the evidence of

Tom Rooney and the accused was

very contradictory. dence that the three cated at the time, a prising therefore tha two months after t two survivors disagr of Rooney on the st parent that he was his ground, and the ju of the locality show was mistaken in sor spects. The only m which the prisoner fered was as to there between them. He to the jury and if an their mind, he asked accused the full benef was no doubt Roone under the influence occasion. When he the Strait Shore he at two places, and m so drunk as to serio memory of what had counsel earnestly be to carefully consider in weighing Rooney's

Mr. Morrell then p to the man McDonal liquor to the prisone and Rooney. Although he had sold them v and that they were to put them out of 1 that they would distu McDonald had the ar that they were not against McDonald's the evidence of Dr.Ch. who swore to the dr of the prisoner, and when taken to the said the counsel, councied ever so remote awful accident as th ing affected thereby. falt in his shrivelled u he could never rid hir sequences of his part tion, but he also felt the punishment inflict oner at the bar, the might be his own resp Donald should have any other man on G the accused, and it perversion of justice the liquor seller go fr trate all punishment the prisoner. Mr. Morrill then w

against attaching too ance to the testimon witnesses who, hund away, claimed to have oner in the clearing, them that if the de was caused by an according to the oner could not be manslaughter.

Taking up the evide cused, the learned cou an awful thing for a in the shadow of eter a still more terrible take the witness that a look, a word, tongue, might cost his much greater the odd case of this poor boy, years of age; ignorant forceful brain, pitted a torney general, keen skilled in the art of tion! But did not He told his story in a way, and what was the jury squarely in compliment White on the able n he had conducted having left nothing out the charge of m Morrill took up the pr directed tention to the had sworn he tion whatever of in that they never had that ill feeling had no tween them. The pris only direct evidence the counsel felt that not ignore the testim who, stepping out of the witness box, had

Turning his attention of the crown that the came intoxicated, that had a slight difficulty, Rooney ran away, t pointed out that ever this, the crown had prove malice. The the tremely doubtful one the crown had it in it cleared away all doubt easily got John Meaha statement. The at might reply that the have got it, but Wals that Meahan was in that he was in a dang Dr. Christie's evidence in that connection, for even Meahan himself was so seriously injur not therefore have co exact state to the pasked about it. Wals the evidence of the pol ed for common assault counsel, there was a 1 in the Quen's dom have been treated was John Walsh. had gone to the the jail on Sunday a to fasten the noose

not mean to kill John

while concealing the fa whom he was accus was dead. He (Morrill at his command to e tempt he felt for men Chief Clarke had do name, if the St. John scend to work of that the place come to? T even give Walsh a figh his life, but from wh Attorney General Wh vocate would ever sleet fully were the prison of murder on eviden such a revolting ma hounded this boy W themselves, forsooth. or St. John "Byrnes," words murder and b ly ringing in his ears standing the gravity chief of police swore, that he did not exa in a cell in the jail. there. He had quibb that affected the life

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egal aspect of the case ary to draw their own the evidence.

rt opened at 10 o'clock ng, Mr. Morrill asked put in as evidence a deposition of Capt. police court to show between it and the ef Clarke as to what stated to them about ation with Meahan. reneral interposed the this were allowed it chance to cross-ex-

ed the application. en moved for the disoner on the ground been shown that a n was necessary. d that the hospital ecided on an operataken place. He the point just then, counsel might bring on.

ening his charge to came before them, a ad for the life of a re lad, not yet 20 He was going to apin all sincerity, and the jurors would so weigh the evidence erdict was rendered and all look their and say "I am sur ke in my finding." red on Friday, the atopened the case as hter. It was beyond did not constitute a The learned judge counsel for the uded, lay down the ared any difference iey general and himbearing on the case uld be in its applithe law itself. Mr. jury in applying the who moved in the life and who had to the influence of surroundings that class to which the bar belonged. He e Criminal Code to and guilty intent to constitute the that the offender se death, or mean odily harm, reckless her death ensues st be maliciousness. I authorities in sup ntion, Mr. Morrill e crown to make rder must establish prisoner at the bar ntentionally to take Meahan. The jury

to kill him or had ing against him. It g for a boy, a twenty, to stand from morning the grim and it required an ing weight of evidas this to convict ne of murder. He ever, that whatever ity there might anse, there was not astitute a case of as nothing in the that the prisoner seek the death of On the contrary feelings existing n. The law never an should be consuch evidence as t in this case. roceeded to argue nable doubt existeven a case of contended there show that Meased by the wound: evidence that as necessary, and

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a postmortem exly of the deceased for the surgeons say what caused th. Dr. Ellis had not even been am physical condition er any complid. Dr. Pilis himman died from nembrane of the ie, an older and ractitioner, who eration, testified was the cause but that he did symptom that in such a wound. ed Mr. Morrill. man. He had told uld not say what eath, but he did ther from the rexhaustion or inain. Dr. William he did not know n's death. The when the phynded the tal were unable use of death, the sition to find the guilty of John was the duty of made the car he crown had ut-

ary? Mr. Morthat every phyand had sworn ake an examina s necessary, and ne so far as to not think of atration at all. the prisoner's the evidence of accused was

very contradictory. There was evidence that the three men were intoxicated at the time, and it was not surprising therefore that the stories given two months after the event by the two survivors disagreed. The aspect of Rooney on the stand made it apparent that he was not certain of his ground, and the jury's examination of the locality showed that Rooney was mistaken in some important respects. The only material thing on which the prisoner and Rooney dif-fered was as to there being a dispute between them. He would leave that to the jury and if any doubt arose in their mind, he asked them to give the accused the full benefit thereof. There was no doubt Rooney was very much under the influence of liquor on that occasion. When he left and went to the Strait Shore he drank still more at two places, and must have become so drunk as to seriously impair his memory of what had taken place. The counsel earnestly besought the jury to carefully consider all these things in weighing Rooney's evidence.

Mr. Morrell then paid his respects to the man McDonald, who sold the liquor to the prisoner, the deceased and Rooney. Although admitting that he had sold them whiskey and gin, and that they were so noisy he had to put them out of his bar, in fear that they would disturb his sick wife. McDonald had the audacity to swear that they were not intoxicated. But against McDonald's statement was the evidence of Dr. Christie and others. who swore to the drunken condition of the prisoner, and of the deceased when taken to the hospital. Men, said the counsel, could not be connected ever so remotely with such an awful accident as this, without being affected thereby. And McDonald filt in his shrivelled up little soul that he could never rid himself of the consequences of his part in the transaction, but he also felt that the greater the punishment inflicted on the prisoner at the bar, the less possibly might be his own responsibility. Mc-Donald should have sold liquor to any other man on God's earth than the accused, and it was a hideous perversion of justice that would let the liquor seller go free and concentrate all punishment on the head of

Mr. Morrill then warned the jury against attaching too much importance to the testimony of those two away, claimed to have seen the prisoner in the clearing, and reminded them that if the death of Meahan was caused by an accident, the prisoner could not be held guilty

Taking up the evidence of the ac cused, the learned counsel said it was an awful thing for a man to stand in the shadow of eternity, but it was a still more terrible ordeal for him to take the witness stand, feeling that a look, a word, a slip of the tongue, might cost him his life. How much greater the odds then in the case of this poor boy, hardly twenty years of age; ignorant and not of forceful brain, pitted against the attorney general, keen and sharp, and skilled in the art of cross-examination! But did not John Walsh acyears of age; ignorant and not of forceful brain, pitted against the attorney general, keen and sharp, and skilled in the art of cross examination! But did not John Walsh acquit himself well in the witness box? He told his story in a straightforward way, and what was more, he looked the jury squarely in the face. After warmly complimenting Hon. Mr. White on the able manner in which he had conducted the crown case, having left nothing undone to make out the charge of manslaughter, Mr. Morrill took up the prisoner's evidence directed the jury's attention to the fact that he had sworn he had no intenwhatever of injuring Meahan; that they never had a quarrel, and that ill feeling had never existed between them. The prisoner's was the only direct evidence on this point, and counsel felt that the jury could not ignore the testimony of the man who, stepping out of the dock into witness box, had sworn he did not mean to kill John Meahan. Turning his attention to the theory

of the crown that the three men be came intoxicated, that two of them had a slight difficulty, and that when ram away, the prisoner asin that connection, for he swore that he doubted the prisoner's statement not therefore have communicated his exact state to the prisoner had he asked about it. Walsh, according to that Walsh had not heard of Meahan's asked about it. Walsh, according to the evidence of the police, was arrested for common assault. And, said the counsel, there was a blunder or negligence somewhere. The meanest man in the Quen's dominions should have been treated better than was John Walsh. Chief Clarke gone to the prisoner in the jail on Sunday and there sought to fasten the noose about his neck, while concealing the fact that the man whom he was accused of assaulting was dead. He (Morrill) had no words deed, they had nothing to do with the class of people by whom they were drafted and enacted. Indeed, they had nothing to do with at his command to express the con-tempt he felt for men who acted as good or bad. They had to take the Chief Clarke had done. In God's law as it was, and under it give their chief Clarke had done. In God's name, if the St. John police are to descend to work of that kind, what will the place come to? They would not even give Walsh a fighting chance for his life, but from what he knew of Attorney General White, he did not believe that high-minded crown advocate would ever sleep a night peace-fully were the prisoner found guilty were the prisoner found guilty. vocate would ever sleep a night peacefully were the prisoner found guilty
of murder on evidence obtained in
such a revolting manner. The police
hounded this boy Wallsh, imagining
themselves, forsooth, modern Vidocas

There existed a reasonable gould,
owing to the prisoner was believed to be
at the time of the wounding of Meahan, whether the accused was open
to any graver charge than that of
manslaughter, but since then the prisor St. John "Byrnes," and kept the oner had entered the witness box and words murder and blood continuous he (Hon. Mr. White) was now bound ly ringing in his ears. But notwithstanding the gravity of the case, the their duty to carefully consider the chief of police swore, upon the stand, prisoner's evidence. Part of it was that he did not examine the prisoner evidently true. He made no outcry, in a cell in the jail, but in a room the there. He had quibbled in a matter Meahan was seriously wounded. He that affected the life of a fellow man, was reckless of the consequences to and everybody knew that it was a the deceased, and his admitted ac-

ly cells in that part of the jail where Walsh was confined. McDonald, the liquor seller, received a commission for the part he had played in the tragedy, as the crown called it, but the chief of police had not even that mercenary excuse for his dishonorable conduct in evading the question when the prisoner asked about Meahan's condition at the very time Meahan was lying dead.

The counsel after emphasizing the fact that Meahan had not asked for Walsh's arrest, which he would have done had the latter attempted to kill him or injure him-had not uttered one word against the accused-cited several authorities as to what constituted reasonable doubt and what was needed to establish "certainty of conviction" with a jury, and then took up the phase of circumstantial evidence. If the jury did not attach any weight to the evidence of the prisoner then all they had before them was a fabric based on circumstantial evidence. And that fabric in this case depended on the eyesight of men who testified as to what they had seen 400 or 500 yards away; on the evidence of drunken men, of the man who sold the liquor to the prisoner; on the testimony of medical men who could not say with certainty what caused John Meahan's death. There was not a perfect link in all this testimony, and the jury would be taking a fearful responsibility to condemn a man on this kind of evidence. Mr. Morrill read from the Criminal Code of Canada the sections relating to circumstantial evidence and illustrated the fallibility of this class of testimony by quoting several cases where people had been condemned and executed for murders which it was afterwards shown they had not committed. Circumstantial evidence, he contended, was an awfully flimsy thing on which to put a man's life in jeopardy, and while the jury might come to the conclusion that the prisoner had not told a wholly true story in the witness box,

him of even nanslaughter. Taking up the bearing of drunker ness on the case, Mr. Morrill said the law held that if a man fortified himself with liquor with the direct intention of committing murder, he could not set up drunkenness as an excuse for the crime. But, on the other hand, if there was no unfriendly feeling be-tween the parties, evidence of drunk-enness was legally admissible to show that reason was dethroned and that the man was not in a state of mind able of forming criminal intent. In his final summing up the counsel reasserted that there was not a single chase of the crown case that went beyond the possibility of doubt, and that in order to bring the prisoner in guilty of murderous assault, they must reject his entire testimony. Eighteen hundred years ago, said Mr. Morrill, the light that spread God's love, the light of Christianity was kindled in a Bethlehem manger. Three weeks hence messages of congratulation would pass between memthe evidence and the many doubts that enshrouded the crown's case, by

prisoner at the bar, back to his home a free man. ATTORNEY GENERAL WHITE, in summing up the case for the crown, said it must be a source of gratification to all that the prisoner had been ably defended by a counsel who had not only skilfully crossexamined the witnesses, but had made an eloquent and powerful address to Mr. Morrill had sought to lead the jury away by side issues and by an appeal to their sympathies, from the real facts of the case. The prisoner's counsel had made what might be called the usual attack on the police force. It was not the duty of the crown officer to defend the police, but saulted the deceased, Mr. Morrill crown officer to defend the police, but pointed out that even admitting all he (White) felt it incumbent to state this, the crown had still failed to that in matters of this kind the police prove malice. The theory was an extremely doubtful one at the best, but not pleasant, but they were for a the crown had it in its power to have certain purpose and especially to seek cleared away all doubt. It could have to punish offenders. In handling this easily got John Meahan's ante-mortem case, the chief of police had not exstatement. The attorney general ceeded his duty, even in approaching might reply that the prisoner could the prisoner in jail in the manner he have got it, but Walsh did not know had done. He did not think it was that Meahan was in the hospital or the chief's duty to have informed the that he was in a dangerous condition. prisoner of Meahan's death, and from Dr. Christie's evidence was important his knowledge of the deputy sheriff, even Meahan himself did not know he that he had been kept in ignorance was so seriously injured, and he could of the charge on which he was held,

their verdict to send John Walsh, the

leading to non-legal minds. Under their oaths the jurors had nothing to manslaughter, but since then the pris-oner had entered the witness box and to point out to the jury that it was

mere quibble, as the rooms were real- tions pointed to a desire on his part to get away before he could be ide fied in connection with the matter It was for the jury to consider this carefully. He would not argue that there was sufficient doubt to do away with the charge of murder, but on the other hand it was not his duty and it was far from his desire press the evidence too far against the

With respect to Mr. Morrill's argunent about the unreliability of circumstantial evidence, he (White) admitted that all human justice, like all human institutions, partook of defects that came from human fallibility, but he ventured the assertion that in all the vast number of cases depending on circumstantial evidence there had been very few wrongful convictions. That would doubtless continue to be the case in the future, but he pointed out that most of the cases cited by Mr. Morrill had arisen long ago under a barbarous state of the law of murder, when criminals were not defended by counsel as they are now, and when the accused could not appear on the stand in their own behalf. Because injustice was sometimes done was no argument against the admission of circumstantial evidence. All the jury could do, Laving heard the evidence, was to search their minds as to whether a case had been made out beyond reasonable doubt, and if so no matter how unpleasant it might be, it was their duty to find John Walsh guilty.

Taking up the argument of the deence that the crown had failed to make out that Meahan had come to his death by the act of the accused, Hon. Mr. White claimed that no doubt could possibly exist as to the cause of death. The crown had shown that the injury was inflicted on the 5th of October. It had shown that the operation at the hospital was neessary. Dr. Christie, in his evidence, said seventeen pieces of bone were pressing in on the brain, and it was utterly absurd to say that this presit needed more than that to convict cure should not have been removed. According to the criminal law, and the learned judge would so instruct the jury, had the deceased died from the operation, the man who inflicted the original wound was liable for his leath. But all the doctors had testified that the operation was necessary and that Meahan had died from the wound received before he was taken to the hospital. Under the new code, however, if a man was in the last stage of consumption and some one caused him an injury which in itself would not have produced death, but accelerated the man's death, the party in-flicting the injury would be indictable for the crime of murder. The doctors in this case, however, made the usua examination before giving anaesthetics and found Meanan's heart all right. They said he was of fine physique; of athletic build, one put it. Dr. Christie, the jury would remember, had stated that a fracture of the skull is always serious, generally fatal, and he (Christie) had no doubt whatever, that Meahan ded from the effect of the original injury. Dr. Jas thristic testified that the pieces of bone were driven in so as to depress the brain very considerably; that he took out seventeen pieces, and that Walsh. In a humble cottage on the Strait shore a weeping mother was waiting to clasp her darling boy once to her bosom and he appealed to more to her bosom, and he appealed to there could be no doubt that the in-the jury, in view of all the defects of Hon Mr White made a passing re-Hon. Mr. White made a passing re-

ference to Mr. Morrill's expression of regret that the evidence of Meahar himself had not been secured, and replied that the prisoner's counsel, in the exercise if his legal right, had objected to the crown showing what Meahan had actually said. Turning his attention to the evidence of the prisoner, Hon. Mr. White

said it might seem easy to make up a story that would hold water, one that provided against every possible contingency, yet unless a story were true, the jury. He regretted, however, that it was very liable to be punctured in a court of law. A story truly told fitted in, and dovetailed with every outside circumstance. That a made up story would not do this was the simplest proof of its falsity. The jury had heard the story told by the prisoner in his own behalf, and it would therefore be unnecessary for him to enlarge on its inherent weakness and absurd-ity. His counsel had said that the priso. er gave his evidence in the fear of death, was an ignorant fellow and was cross-examined by one skilled in trapping witnesses. He left it to the jury to say whether that was a fair criticism, whether he had in any way sought to trap the prisoner. True he had questioned him about his hat and coat, but he did no more than try to get him to account for the discrepancies in his story. The jury had heard the prisoner's evidence with regard to what took place on October 5th, that when they got the third bottle they talked about twenty-five minutes before taking a drink; that Rooney got up and walked off without a word, the prisoner thought taking the bottle with him; that when Meakan left in with him; that when Meahan left in an opposite direction from Rooney he (the prisoner) sat for three or four minutes, then got up, stepped out on the road, did not see Meahan, picked up a lobster can and threw a stone at it, etc. Now that story failed to account for the prisoner's hat being where Rooney said it was. It was in direct conflict with Rooney's testi-mony. The jury had heard Rooney testify, they had seen his manner or the stand and he (Hon. White) was satisfied that he impressed the jurors as a man who sought to tell the truth without any consideration as to the consequences. Unlike the prisoner, Rooney had no object in swearing falsely. A murderer would commit perjury to conceal his crime or to escape the consequences. He (White) did not say that on the ground that the evidence of prisoners should not be admitted. If immovemt about the best thing a prisoner can do is to take the stand on his own behalf. If guilty it was about the worst thing he could do. But in both cases it assists the course of justice. The question now to be considered was, Is Walsh's story reasonable? That was for the The fact that his counsel, who was presumed to be in his fullest confidence, at first set up a false defence, was strong against the prisoner. An innocent man would

have no reason to manufacture a false

story.

stones at an empty can, and claimed that it was made up to meet the fact that Meahan was hit with a stone. The prisoner's recent visit to the ground had enabled him to fill in the details of this story, to concoct it, if he did concoct it, under the most favorable conditions. Whether the prisoner had a fight or an encounter with John Meahan nobody knew, but it was hardly probable that in throwing a stone at a can a short distance away he would throw it with sufficlent force to crash through the bushes, break in the rim of Meahan's stiff felt hat and drive his skull in upon the membrane of the brain. It was a damaging circumstance that the prisoner had taken off his coat. It was also evident that from the height at which he had placed the can on the tree, a stone thrown at it would have passed over Meahan's head. The learned counsel commented at some length on the improbabilities of the story of the stone throwing, which, he said, failed to account for what happened up to the time the prisoner left after hitting Meahan. In order to believe that story, continued Mr. White, was taxing their credulity too severely to ask the jurors to believe that

the jury would have to disbelieve all the other witnesses. He thought it after going a long distance for the third bottle of liquor the three men sat for 25 minutes without taking a drink out of it. Rooney's story that they took their first drink from the bottle in about five minutes was much more probable. The counsel recited Rooney's version of how he and the prisoner quarrelled, how the latter threw rocks at him and pursued him as he fled, and claimed that it bore the ear marks of truth. Flushed with victory the prisoner came back and in his drunken condition attacked Meahan and threw the stone that felled him to the ground. The blood was found where Meahan fell. Seeing the man was sertiously wounded and waking up to a consciousness of what he had done the accused started out across the clearing, and Meahan bleeding and staggering from the effects of the death blow came out soon after. The men who saw the prisoner and deceased were not as far off as the counsel for the accused had asserted, and one witness was so struck by the peculiarity of Meahan's walk that he mentioned it to a man who was with him. If the defence felt they Dr. Ellis and both Drs. Christie, tescould have broken down this bit of evidence they would have no doubt put the man to whom this was told on the stand. The attorney general then proceeded to argue that the prisoner's subsequent movements justified the conclusion that he was trying to escape.

If, continued Hom Mr. White, the jury believed the witnesses for the crown, they could have no difficulty in reaching a verdict. The defence had abandoned the theory that the deceased was injured by falling on a stone, but they did not abandon it till the prisoner had taken the stand. This was an important circumstance for the jury to consider. The jury were as competent as the counsel to weigh the evidence, hence he did not consider it his duty to enlarge further upon the testimony. The Having considered these two questions, the came the point, was the prisoner's counsel had stated that the absence of some crown witnesses who had appeared at the preliminary examination had somewhat changed the complexion of the case, but he (White) ld not see how this circumstance could possibly affect a good honest defence. The evidence proved that the deceased and the prisoner were last seen together, and this coupled with the surrounding circumstances made up the strongest possible case against the accused. There could be no stronger case except evidence of the fatal blow itself. And the defer

utterly failed to break the force of the crown's case, The attorney general warmly com-plimented Mr. Morrill on the eloquence of his sympathetic appeal to the jury on behalf of his client, but he asked the jurors not to overlook the fact that if there was sorrow in the home of the accused, greater, deeper affliction had gathered around the fireside at which John Meahan had spent his ast Christmas on earth. But feelings of sympathy should have no influence on the jury, who had to base their

MUDIN MUDICUPALDIR.

The dangers of exposure to cold and damp vividly portrayed by one who has experienced them.

Mr. John Conboy, 250 Sidney Street, St. John, N.B., talked to our reporter about



his experience with kidney tro recent remarkable cure by Doan's Kidney Pills. Mr. Conboy's statement reads as

Pills. Mr. Conboy's statement reads as follows:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with kidney weakness, brought on by heavy lifting and exposure to wet and cold; also a heavy strain whereby I wrenched my back. I experienced great pain in the chest, extending through to the small of my back and around the loins.

"Before taking Doan's Kidney Pills my blood became vitiated, and my kidneys were greatly deranged in their action. I suffered also from nervousness and general debility, and I sim thankful to say that by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, assisted by Laxa-Liver Pills, I am wonderfully improved. I also suffered from constipation and liver complaint, but found Laxa-Liver Pills an excellent remedy, aiding Doan's Kidney Pills in their splendid work.

"I am glad to testify to the wonderful curative powers of these great remedies, especially when they are used in combination, and feel assured that anyone trying them will not be disappointed in the result.

Laxa-Liver Pills Cure Constipatio and Sick Meadache.

Hon, Mr. White next commented on finding on the evidence before them. the story Walsh had told about firing The immortal Shakespeare, who saw with a sight almost beyond human ken, with a sight almost omniscie had said "Mercy but murders, pardon ing those that kill."

JUDGE McLEOD

who began his charge to the jury at 2.29 p. m. and concluded at 2.55, said, in opening, that the case had reached that stage where it became his duty to draw the attention of the jurors to the law that governed it. His honor read over the indictment, which charged murder, remarking that under it they could find a verdict of manslaughter, and then briefly recited the main facts of the case as brought out in evidence. The prisoner, Meahan and Rooney were drinking. Rooney got a flask of liquor and they drank it on th hill; they then got a bottle of gin, and tater on the prisoner got the third bottle, out of which they had one drink. Meahan was in some way wounded, was taken to the hospital, and died there. The prisoner was arrested on October 6th, he day after the occurrence.

The first question for the jury to determine was, said his honor, whether r not the wound caused John Meahan's death The second question was whether

the wound was inflicted by the prisoner or not And the third-if by the prisoner, was it done under such circumstances as to constitute murder, manslaughter

or merely misadventure. As to the first question, did the wound cause Meahan's death, it did not seem to him that the jury would have much difficulty in reaching that conclusion. Indeed without the evidence of the medical men, it seemed to him that they each and all pos sessed knowledge enough to decide the question for themselves. The wound, the jury would recollect, was in the centre of the forehead. True, the deceased was operated upon in the hospital, but the jurors were not obliged to give much attention to whether the operation was necessary or not. The medical n.en who were on the stand had testified that it was necessary, but even if they were wrong, the death of Meahan would, as the attorney general had stated, be under the criminal code, attributable to the original wound. He could read the evidence of the medical men he recollected it, the three doctors,

tified that death resulted from the wound. Did the prisoner inflict that wound? The evidence on behalf of the crown was entirely circumstantial, and whilst it was not shown except circumstantially that the wound was the act of the prisoner, on the other hand it was tried to be shown on the part of the defence that the wound resulted from a fall. The jurors could bring their own intelli-gence to bear upon that, but it seemtained this severe wound in the cen-tre of the forehead by a fall, there

for the crown with great ability, and the prisoner had been well and skilfully defended. His honor here reminded the jury that whilst it was true that drunkenness was no excuse for murder, and murder must be accompanied by malice, if a man vio lently strikes another so as to produce death, the law presumes malice. It was for the jury to say if in this case malice was present. It had been shown by the evidence that on the morning in question the three men, Walsh, Meahan and Rooney, were good friends, and that the de supplied the money with which the liquor was purchased. Notwithstanding McDonald's evidence, it might be reasonably assumed that they were all drunk. Was it possible then, that the prisoner was in a condition of mind, was possessed of enough in-telligence to distinguish what he was doing? Although drunkenness was no excuse for murder, it seemed to him that the facts would justify the jury in arriving at the conclusion that the prisoner was not guilty of murder. But it was for the jurors

themselves to weight the evidence. Then was the act manslaughter or nerely misadventure? His honor thought it was a most unfortunate circumstance that Meahan's deposition was not taken before his death The attorney general's offer to put in certain statements that had been made was no answer to that. Dying declarations were taken with great solemnity, but it did not appear that Meahan's statements were made with the knowledge that he was facing death. He could not help thinking somebody was at fault. Chief Clark. got from the hospital was good. He could not dispute that, but Dr. Christie on the other hand had said that he felt on Saturday the man would die. He did not know who was to blame, the hospital authorities or the police, but he hoped such a great

wrong would not occur again.

Taking up the action of the chief of police in endeavoring to extort a onfession from the prisoner, Judge McLeod said he felt bound to state that it was not right when Meshan was dead not to let the accused know it. The chief should have told the prisoner that Meahan was dead and that he was held on a charge of murder, before he attempted to ask him a single question. All that, however, did not, must not, affect the evidence

before the jury.

Was the act manslaughter or misadventure? If a man simply fired a stone, having no reason to think that danger would come from it, and another man was killed thereby, it would be misadventure; that is, assuming the act was done in the woods, but if it were done in the crowded streets of a city, then it would be manslaughter. The slayer might not have meant to cause death, or bodily harm likely to result fatally, but if the prisoner threw the stone at Meahan knowing him to be there, the jury might enquire if it was murder. If, however, the stone was not a thing

Œ BL SCRIBI BOTTLE CHOOL Croup, Coughs, Colds 50 YEAR

likely to cause death, then the act was manslaughter and not murder. His honor said the evidence had been pretty well gone into by Mr Morrill and the attorney general, and it would not therefore be necessary for him to occupy much time in reviewing it., It would be noted that Rooney's evidence differed from given by the prisoner. Rooney said Walsh wanted to fight, followed him and threw stones at him till he ran away to escape. The theory of the crown was that Walsh came back and in his frenzy threw stones at Meahan. This the prisoner contradicted on the stand, and it was for the jury to weigh the two statements. After reading some extracts from Rooney's evidence his honor said it was important to note that the place where the blood was seen was not where Rooney sald they were sitting. The prisoner's statement was that there was no quarrel, no words at all, that Rooney walked quietly away and that he did not follow him; that he thought Meahan, who had gone in another direction, had not returned; that he picked up a rock and fired it at an empty can, and that after he had thrown the stone he saw Meahan wounded in the face and bleeding. If the jury believed the prisoner's statement absolutely, they would have to disbelieve Rooney and find the prisoner's act was not manslaughter but misadven-

Outside of the prisoner's statement there was only circumstantial evid-ence. A strong attack had been made on it on that ground, but they all knew from experience that a good many crimes had to be proved by circumstantial evidence alone. comstantial evidence alone. It was the jury's duty to see if the circumstances pointed directly to the crime charged, without any doubt. Leav-ing out the prisoner's statement alto-gether, the jury had the fact that the three men, the prisoner, the deceased and Rooney were drinking together. They had the evidence of Leary that he saw the prisoner walk across the clearing without hat or coat, turn and han's stargering along. From this it would appear that the act could not have been done by the prisoner after Was that evidence enough to show that the wound was inflicted by the prisoner? But in addition to that the prisoner on the stand said he threw a rock at an empty oyster can, and that Meahan was struck. The jury must then, continued his honor, come back to the question is the prisoner's story true or not? They must consider three things: Was it murder? Was it manslaughter? Was it misadventure The first he thought was not ex-

tremely difficult to answer. The evidence it appeared to him would warrant the conclusion that it was not murder, but that was for the jury to determine, and he would not with-draw the evidence from them. But it all were drunk and the prisoner did. not then have intelligence enough to know what he was doing, it would be manslaughter. If they believed the whole evidence of the prisoner it. would be misadventure, not man-

slaughter. His honor then cautioned the jury against being influenced by sympathy, and to find their verdict solely by the evidence before them. He again offered to read over any part of the evidence the jury wished.

The jury retired at 2.55 p. m. and re When asked by Clerk Willet if they had agreed upon their verdict, Fere-man Jones replied: "We find the pris-oner not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recom-mendation to mercy."

Judge McLeod then instructed the

THE VERDICT.

clerk of the court to enter a verdict of manslaughter, and thanking the jury for its attention and attendance, tion to mercy careful cons The prisoner received the verdict without manifest emotion. He has been a close observer of all the pro-ceedings throughout the trial, and has at all times conducted himself with that stoicism which is popularly supposed to have its favorite abode in the person of the red Indian.

VICTORY FOR FAST SIMCOR

Of one Thing Mr. W. H. Bennett, the Conservative Standard Bearer in Rast Simeoe, is Sure — He Suffered from Catarrhal Trouble and Found Speedy and Fixed Relief in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In the coming by-election it will not be settled until the votes are counted, whether Mr. W. H. Bennet, who has represented the constituency with ability for years, will again be the successful candidate. One thing Mr. Bennett is perfectly certain of, whatever turn the election may take: When attending to his duties in Ottawa two sessions ago he was taken down with catarrhal trouble in the head. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and over his own signature says that it worked like a charm, and at ickly removed the trouble and made him fitted for his parliamentary duties.

She—I have seen twenty-five summers.

He—Then you must have been blind for several years. Now, I own to having seen forty five.

She—Then that leaves you about 24 years of age, when one takes into consideration your falling of seeing couble.

DOWL

"Usquebaug The Perfection of Sce 8 Years Old, \$10

Extra Fine Old 8 Years Old, a choice old Whi JUST RECEIVE Donald Macpherson & Co.

100 cases "Bonnie L Scotch, \$7.00 p Goods shipped im ceipt of order. Send remittance by express order, or

M. A. F Wine and Spirit 112 Prince William St.

MR. BLAIR AT

Presented With an Mayor and Council

The Question of the Purch Eastern Railway I

Hen. Mr. Blair arriv on Monday night and of Senator Snowball At 10.30 o'clock Tues met many people at every way, to streng in the extension of railway system, and in proportion as bust mercial principles are affairs, to the divorce of political consider try will be benefited. We have noted with

interest discussions an the press and elsewher probability of the C Railway company be disposing of their ronects Chatham and centres of trade and the Miramichi river Fredericton in the cen ince, on the St. John r way is the distributor ing supplies on the systems with which i It is also the highway larger portion of the between northern N and the United States it is the connecting I northern and central province, terminating cial capital and conn

Canadian Pacific. In the extension of or way system, in which ment is engaged, we l interests of the dominic larly those of the cen shore of New Brunsw promoted, and the pa ties of that system in

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W. H. THOR MARKE

SHIP NEWS.

(For week ending December 7, 1897.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Nov 26—S S Gallia, 2,942, Taylor, from Liverpool via Halifax, Troop & Son, mase and pass. Nov 30—Sch Carrie Belle, 269, Durden, from New York, R C Elkin, coal. Coastwise—Sch Isma, 31, Hicks, from Westport. Coastwise-Sch Isma, 31, Hicks, from Westport.

Dec I-Str Tiber, Delisie, from Montreal via Haiifax, Schofield & Co, gen cargo.

Bark Eberezer, 499, Olsen, from Dublin, Wm Thomson & Co, bai.

Sch G H Perry, 99, Whittaker, from New Bad-ord, J F Watson, sand.

Sch Arthur M Gibson, 296, Stewart, from Rockland, J W Smith, bal.

Sch Annie Eliss, 276, Day, from Richmonl, Va, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Hazelwoode, 114, Farris, from New York, J W Smith, wire, etc.

Sch Certennial, 124, Ward, from New York, J W Smith, wire, etc.

Sch Certennial, 124, Ward, from New York, J W Taylor, coal.

Coastwise-Schs E B Colwell, 18, Thompson, from Kestport: Tilcby, 9, Jehrson, from fishing.

Dec 2-Sch Nellie I White, 124, Anderson fishing.

Dec 2—Sch Nellie I White, 124, Anderson, from Perth Amboy, F Tufts, coal.

Coastwiso—Schs Seattle, 56, Huntley, from Quaco: Eliza Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Sandy Cove; Etta B Tanner, 63, Doucet, from Meteghan; barge No 1, 439, Warnock, from Parrsboro.

cove; Etta is ranner, e., routes, from ghan; barge No 1, 439, Warnock, from Parrsboro.

Dec. 3.—Sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, Foster, from Boothbay, R C Blkin, bal.

Sch J D Payson, 42, Nickerson, from Rockport, J W Smith, bal.

Sch J D Payson, 42, Nickerson, from Portland, Miller and Woodman, bal.

Sch H A Holder, 94, McIntyre, from Portland, Miller and Woodman, bal.

Sch Lizzie B, Belyes, from Thomaston, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Coastwise—Schs New Home, 31, Thibedeau, from Belleveau's Cove; Vanity, 11, Murray, from fishing; Alpha B Parker, 32, Ingersoll, from North Head; Nina Blanche, 30 Thurber, from Freeport; Porpoise, 32, Ingersoll, from North Head.

Dec 4—Str Dunmore Head, 1,458, Burns, from Dublin, via Ardrossan, Wm. Thomson and Co, bal.

Coastwise—Str Westport, 48, Payson, from Westport; schs Uncle Sam, 11, Thompson, from Grand Manan; Britannia, 22, Sinclair, from North Head; Electric Light, 33, Poland, from West Isles; str Beaver, 57, Lockhert, from Bass River; barge No 2, 433, Salter, from Parrsboro; schs Titheys, 9, Johnson, from fishing; Satellite, 26, Perry, from Westport.

Dec 6—Schs Zulu, 18, Small, from Tiver-Son, from fishing; Satenite, 20, Westport.

Dec 6-Schs Zulu, 18, Small, from Tiverton; Yarmouth Packet, 76, Shaw, from Yarmouth; Lone Star, 29, Griffin, from North Head; Fannie May, 19, Cheney, from do; Hustler, 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Meud Holmes, 21, Cheney, from North Head; Happy Return, 13, Campbell, from Musquash; Silver Gloud, 44, Bain, from Digby.

Nov 28 Str St John City, Harrison, for Lone on via Halifar. Nov 38 Sch Bric, Harrington, for New York Nov 39—Sch Bric, Harrington, for New York.
Sch Heather Bell, Gale, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Laconic, Dixon, for North Head; Margie, Hines, for Noel; Sparmaker, Mills, for Advocate Harbor; Blihu Burritt, Spicer, for de; Princess Louise, Watt, for North Head.

for Annapolis,
Dec I—Sch Bonnie Deon, Chapman, for
Vineyard Haven f o.
Uoastwise—Sche Two Sisters, Egan, for
Sackville; Maudie, Beardsley, for Annapolis; barges Nos 4, Salter, and No 2, Salter,
for Parraboro. r Parreboro.
Dec 2-Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.
Str Alcides, Davis, for Glasgow.
Sch Stephen Bennett, Glass, for New ck.

Osatwise—Schs Lennie and Edna, Hains,
Freeport: Seattle, Huntley, for Five
ands: Marion, Reicker, for Alma; Prest, Blabop, for River Hebert,
lec. 3.—Str Tiber, Delisie, for Montreal
Healing.

Bark Barbadian, Balmer, for Malaga, Remeo, Campbell, for Pawtucket.

Ettie, Maxwell, for Providence.

Rewa, MoLean, for Vineyard Haven

ford.

Coastwise—Schs Thelma, Milner, for Annapolss; Helen M, Hatfleid, for Hillsboro; Nina Fierche, Thurber, for Freeport; Levuka, Roberts, for Parrebro; Lennie and Edna, Hains, for Freeport; stmr Tiber, Delisle, for Sydney; soh Forest Flower, Ray, for Margaretsville; Alph B Parker, Outhouse, for Tiverton.

Dec 4—Ship Turkar, Pennant, for Liver-pool.

Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, for Pro-

vidence.

Sch Progress, Erb, for Salem f. o.

Coastwise—Bargs No I. Warnock, for
Parraboro, str Westport, Payson, for Westport; schs Athol, Mills, for Advocate Harbor; Eliza Bell, Wadlin, for Sandy Cove;
Bear River, Woodworth, for Bear River;
J D Payson, Nickerson, for Port Maitland;
Electric Light, Poland, for West Isles; Richard Simonds, Patterson, for Margaretville;
Satellite, Perry, for Westport; str Beaver,
Lockhart, for Canning; schs Uncle Sam,
Thumpton, for North Head; Magic, Thompson, for Westport; Isma, Hicks, for do.

Dec 6—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. Arrived.

At Yarmouth, Nov 26, barletn Nora Wiggins, McKirnon, from Barbados.

At Hillsboro, Nov 27, bktn Robert Ewing, Irving, from Halifax; schs Helen M, Hatfield, from Hopewell Cape; Bessie Carson, Haws, from Parrsboro; 30th, Saint Maurice, Crane, from New York.

At Halifax, Dec 1, sch Fred Gower, Sargent, from New York.

At Hillsboro, Dec 3, schs Morning Stargedgett, from Moncton; Bessie Carson, Haws, from Parrsbero; Sarah C Smith, Rogers, from Gloucester; Uranus, Wood, from Boston.

At Moncton, Dec 4, sch Gladstone, Read, from Boston.

At Yarmouth, Dec 8, a s Prince Edward, from Boston; schs Nutwood, from Liverpeol; Annie, from Barrington; Carrie, from LaHave; Hazel Glen, from Charlottetown; s s Florence C, from Port Latour. Cleared.

At Yarmouth, Nov 24, brigt Ida Maud, Stewart, for Sydney.
At Hillsboro, Nov 29, sch Heien M, Hatfield, for River Hebert; bktn Robert Ewing, Irving, for New York; sch Earl of Aberdeen, Howard, for do.
At Hillsboro, Dec 3, sch St Maurice, Crane, for New Haven. At Hillshore, Dec 3, sch St Maurice, Grane, for New Haven.

At Moncton, Dec 4, sch Annie K, Baker, for River Hebart.

At Yarmouth, Dec 6, s s Alpha, for St John; schs Arizona, for Port Medway; Edward Treroy, for fishing: Puritan, for Louisburg; Jas G Blaine, for fishing:

HALIFAX, NS, Dec 2-Sid, strs St John City, Harrison, for London; Assyrian, Hughes, for Philadelphia; Taymouth Castle, Forbes, for Bermuda, Windward Islands and Demerara. From Hastings, B C, Nov 6, ship Kamand Demerara.
From Hastings, B C, Nov 6, ship Kambyra, Brownell, from Queenstown.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Newcastle, NSW, Nov 23, bark Armenia, Anderson, from Cape Town.
At Newcastle, NSW, Nov 23, bark Armenia, Anderson, from Cape Town.
At Southampton, Dec 1, str St Louis, from Montreal.

LONDON, Dec 1—Ard, ship Annie M Small, from Chatham, NB.

BRISTOL, Dec 1—Ard in the roads, bark Astronoma, from Pictou for Sharpness.

MANCHESTER, Nov 30—Ard, str Stockholm City, from Montreal.

LAVERPOOL, Dec 1—Ard, bark Valberg, from Pictou, NS.
LIVERPOOL, Dec 1—Ard, str State of California, from Montreat.
LONDON, Dec 1—Ard, str Alisa, Craig, from Three Rivers via Sydney, CB.
LIVERPOOL, Dec 2—Ard, barks Torman, from Newcastle, NB; Veronica, from Shediac. ac,
At Queenstown, Dec 3, str Lucania, from
New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.
GREENOCK, Dec 3—Ard, ship Familien,
from Hubbard's Coye via Crook Haven.
RUNCORN, Dec 3—Ard, bark Veronica,
from Shadiac.

THE WORLD STREET STREET

of the form rate and the transfer of the property of the prope

rom Shediac. SWANSEA, Dec 3—Ard, str Marima, from Tilt Cove. GLASGOW, Dec 3-Ard, str Keemun, from Montreal.

BELFAST, Dec 3—Ard, str Malin Head, from Montreal.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 2—Ard, stra Baltimore, from Montreal:

LIVERPOOL, Dec 2—Ard, bark Gunhilda, from Grindstone Island.

At Turks Island, Nov J1, schs Latona, Loye, from Porto Rico (and sailed 15th for Lunenburg, NS); Three Bells, Thorburn, from Jamaica (and sailed 13th for Locke-port); 14th, brig St Michel, Porter, from Porto Sain (and sailed 15th for Tusket Wedge, NS); 16th, brigs W E Stowe, Smeltzer, from Porto Rico (and sailed 15th for Tuneaburg); Moss Glen, Hire, from do (and sailed 19th for Haltiax); 18th, schs Springwood, Clark, from St Martins (and sailed 19th for Luneaburg); Moss Glen, Hire, from do sailed 19th for Luneaburg); The Strate of BELFAST, Dec 3—Ard, str Malin Head,

Quebec. LIVERPOOL, Dec 6-Ard, str Livonian, Sailed.

Sailed.

Limerick, Dec 2—Sid, bark Medeleine, for Yarmouth, NS.
From Penarth, Nov 30, stmr Inishowen Head, Suffren, for New Orleans.
From Cardiff, Dec 2, ship Andrina, Smith, for Colombo.
From Limerick, Dec 2, bark Madeleine, Amero, for Yarmouth, NS.
MOVILLE, Dec 5—Sid, str Lake Ontario (from Liverpool), for St John, NB.
Liverpool, Dec 5—Sid, strs Carthagenian, for Portland; Siberian (from Glasgow), for St Johns, NF, and Halifax.
Liverpool, Dec 4—Sid, strs Barcelona, for St Johns, NF, and Halifax; Lake Ontario, for St Johns, NF, and Halifax; Lake Ontario, for St John, NB.
From Barry, Dec 3, ship New City, Robinson, for Rio Janeiro; ship Arduamurchan, Crosty, for Santa Rosslia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. Artived.

At Delawere Breakwater, Nov 28, brig Bortia Gray, Messenger, from Natal, Brazil (lest and split sails).

At Delaware Breakwater, Nov 28, brig Bertha Gray, Messer ger, from Natal, Brazil, (lost end split sails).

At Newport News, Nov 26, bark Stadacona, Cogswell, from Kingsport.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec 1, bark Wilwood, Smith, from Ship Island.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov 4, sch Exception, Bartesux, from Yarmouth,

At New York, Nov 29, sch Turban, Bulford, from Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA Dec 1—Ard, seh Bedner. ford, from Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 1—Ard, sch Rodney
Parker, from Windsor, NS.

NEW LONDON, Coan, Dec 1—Ard, sch E
H King, from New York for Eastport.

BOSTON, De; 1—Ard, sr Prince Edward,
from Yarmouth, NS; schs Hattle P, from
Salmon River, NS; Harry W Lewis, from
Hillsboro, NB; Utility, from River Harbert Hillsboro, NB; Utility, from River Herbert, NS; Valetta, Silver Wave, Alfaretta S Snare send Swanhilda, from St John; Two Brothers and Vinton, from Weymouth, NS. Std., str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS. Std., str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS. Std., str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS; sch F W Allen, for Calais.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Dec I—Ard, schs Lyra, for St John; Harry, from Windsor for New York; Ruth Robinson, from Hillsboro for do; Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS, for do; Avalon, from St John for do.

Cove, NS, for do; Avalon, from St John for do.

Sid, schs Gypsum Princess, Webster Barnard, Saxon, Addie Fuller, Isaac Obertom.

Passed, schs Nokomis, from Nova Scotle;
Nellie J Crocker, from St John, bound west.

PORTLAND, Me, Dec 1—Ard, schs Speedwell, from Boston for St John; J W Falt, from Boston for do.

BOOTHBAY, Ma, Dec 1—Ard, sch Kilan, from Daniel's Cove, NS.

GLIOUCESTER, Mass, Dec 1—Ard, brig Brnestine, from Jewett's Cove, Me; sch Eastern Queen, from Georgetown, PEI.

SALEM, Mass, Dec 1—Ard, schs Annie A Both, from Tucket for New York; Hunter, from St John for do; Thistle, from do for do; Leonard B, from River Herbert for do; Karslie, from Dorchester to Salem for orders; Harvary H Havey, from St John for Scituate; G M Porter, from Caleis for Wareham.

BATH, Me, Dec 1—Ard, sch Victor, from Batth, Me, Dec 1—Ard, sch Victor, from St John for Scituate; G M Porter, from Caleis for Wareham. ham. BATH, Me, Dec 1-Ard, sch Victor, from BATH, Mc, Dec 1—Ard, sch Victor, from Quace, NB.
CALAIS, Me, De 1—Ard, sch T W McKay, from Parraboro.

Md, schs Nellie King, for New Haven;
Nellie Eaton, for New York; Madagascar,
for Poston; Emma McAdam, for Mott
Hawen; Joe, for Boston.

HYANNIS, Mass, Dec 1—Ard, sch S L
Blaisdell, from Perth Amboy for Rockport,
Me. Ma.

Montevideo, Nov 5—Ard, sch Tyree, from Bridgewater, NS.
At Rio Janeiro, Nov 30, bark Osberga, Morris, from Quebec—46 days.
At Perth Amboy, Nov 30, sch Sadie Wilcut, Dixon, from New York.
At New York, Dec 2, str Germanic, from Liverpool; 1st, sch Mebbourne, Matheson, from Aux Cayes.
At Jashon, Nov 20, bark Salina, Johnson, from Philadelphia.
At Corral, Nov 25, str Capic, Sproul, from New York for Callao.
At Jacksonville, Dec 1, sch B R Woodside, McLean, from Las Palmas. New York for Callao.

At Jacksonville, Dec 1, sch B R Woodside, McLean, from Las Palmas.

At Port Reading, Dec 1, sch Maggie J Chadwick, from New York.

At Lisbon, Nov 30, bark Sallina, Johnson, from Philadelphia.

At Boston, Dec 1, schs Georgia, Longmire; D Gifford, Thorne, and Valetta, Fardie, from St. Jehn. D Gifford, Thorne, and Valetta, Fardie, from St. John.

At Naples, Nov 23, sch George and Mary, from Caraquet, N B.

At Monteviceo, Nov. 5, sch Tyree, Richards, from Bridgetown, N S.

At Perth Amboy, Dec 1, sch Roger Drury, Dixon, from New York.

PORTLAND, Ms, Dec 3—Ard, str Peruvian, Brodle, from Glasgow, schs Utah and Eunice, from Freeport, NS; L A Plummer, from Swan's Island for New York.

HYANNIS, Mass, Dec 3—Ard, sch Ella and Jannie, from Edgewater for Grand Manan.

NEW YORK, Dec 3—Ard, sch Ella and Jannie, from Edgewater for Grand Manan.

NEW YORK, Dec 3—Ard, sch Spartan, from Hillsboro, NB.

MARSEILLES, Dec 3—Ard, brig Josephine, from Halfax via St Pierre, Miq.

SALEM, Dec 3—Ard, sch Maggie Miller, from Boston for St. John.

V.NEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Dec 3—Ard, schs F and E Givan, from Providence for Go.

Returned: schs Lyra, Gladys, Rondon, and

St. John; Otis Miller, from Providence for do.

Returned: schs Lyra, Gladys, Rondon, and Alaska.

Passed, schs Abana, and Hunter, from St John for New York.

BOSTON, Dec 3—Ard, strs Storm King, from Antwerp; St Croix, from St John, NB; brig Champion, from Beaver River, NS; Schi Genesta, from Jordan River, NS; B B Hardwick, from Olementsport, NS; Cora B, from St John: R Carson, from Quaeo, N b, Wetchman, from Olensis, Me.

At Rib, Island, Dec 2, bark Arizona, Foote, from Rio Janeiro—33 days.

At Rio Janeiro—33 days.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov 20, bark Osberga, Morris, from Quebec.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Dec 4—Ard and sid, schs Hattle F Barbour and Charlie Bucki, from Two Rivers, NS, for New Jersey,

SALEM, Mass, Dec 4—Ard, sch A Gibson, from Boston for St John, NB.

BOSTON, Dec 4—Ard, str Prace Edward, from Yarmouth, NS; echs Karsile, from

Dorchester, NB; L E Young, from Lunenburg, NS.
Cld, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS; schs Sunshine, for Port Williams, NS; D J Melanson, for Church Point, NS.
Sld, strs Sylvania, for Liverpool; Halifax, for Halifax, NS.
BOOT:BAY, Dec 5—Ard, schs Florence, from Prince Edward Island; Avis, from St John, NB.
CALAIS, Me, Dec 5—Ard, schs Senator Grimes, Seth M Todd, and Sarch Eaton, from New York,
Sld, sch D W Smith, for Bridgeport,
NEW LONDON, Conn, Dec 5—Ard, 3chs Shenandoah, from St John, NB for New York Hattle F Bayber, from St Margaret's Bay for do; Abana, from St John, NB, for do.
PORTLAND Me Dec 5—Ard, Syndon etc.

do.

PORTLAND, Me, Dec 5-Ard Sunday, str
Scotsman, Maddox, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Dec 5-Ard, str Boston, from
Yarmouth, NS; schs Glad Tidings, from
Murray River, PEI; Victory, from Alberton,
PEI.

Sid, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS;
brig Margueritz, for St. Pierre, Mig: schs
brig Margueritz, for St. Pierre, Mig: schs Sid, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS; brig Margueritz, for St Pierre, Miq; schs Acacia, for Halifux; Oriole, for Parrsboro; Uruguay, for Lockport, NS; George M Warner, for Belleveau Cove; D J Melanson, for Church Point, NS; Sunshine, for Port Williams, NS; Wendall Burpee, for St John, NB: Onward, Glemera, Annie Harper, Temperance Bell, and Hattie Murial, for do. CITY ISLAND, NY, Dec 5-Ard, schs Ernest T Lee, from Calais, Me, via New Haven; Neva, from Charlottetown, PEI.

At Boston, Dec 4, ship Canara, Grady, from Cebu (will load for Buenos Ayres); schs Karslie, from Dorchester; L E Young, from Lunenburg.

At Darien, Dec 3, bark Sagona, Thompson, from Liverpool. At Darien, Dec 3, bark Sagona, Thompson, from Liverpool.

At Ship Island, Dec 3, ship Avon, Brady, from Rio Janeiro.

At Montevideo, Oct 22, bark Louvima, from Bueros Ayres (and remained in port Nov 25, ldg for New York).

At Marseilles, Dec 3, brig Josephine, Stuart, from Halifax via St Pierre, Miq.

At Pernambuco, Nov 4, bark Angara, Rodenhelser, from New York.

At Pensacola, Dec 4, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Cardiff.

At Pensacola, Dec 4, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Cardiff.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec 6-Ard, schs John M Plummer, from Elizabethport for Eastport; Stella Maud, from do for St John; Adelene, and Lakota, from New York for do Canary, from Fall River for do; Frank L Stinson, from Norfolk for Portland; Wandrain, from New York for Shulee, NS; Julia and Martha, from Edgewater for Calais; Petetta, from Edgewater for St John; Viola, from Elizabethport for Halifax; Clifton, from New York for do; Mary E, from Elizabethport for Yarmouth, NS; Hattle C, from New York for Annapolis, NS; Carita, from Edgewater for Halifax.

Sid, schs F and E Givan, Alaska, Lyra, Otis Miller, Gladys, Rorčo.

Returned, schs Otis Miller, Lyra, Rondo, Ada Aames, Gladys.

Passed, schs Newburgh, from Windsor for New York; Tay, from St John for Fall River.

New York; Tay, from St John for Fall River.

ROCHEFORT, Dec 4—Ard, bark Duchesse Ane, from St John, NB.

BOSTON, Dec 6—Ard, bark Eudora, from Manila; sch Alaska, from Alberton, PEI.

Cld, schs Nile, for Hallfax; V T H, for Betr River, NS; Utility, for Harrey, NB; Josephine, for Anapolis, NS; Olivette, for Braccock, CB; Irene, for St John.

PORTLAND, Me, Dec 6—Ard, schs Kolon, Frye, from Nova Scotia for New York; Hyena, Ricker, from New York for Calais, CITY ISLAND, Dec 6—Ard, schs Ayr, from St John, NB, via New Bedford; Shenandoah, from St John, NB.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 6—Ard, sch D J Sawyer, from Hillsboro, NB.

Cleared. At Havara, Nov 23, bark Preference, Bax-At Havara, Nov 28, bark Preference, Baxter, for Montevidco.

At Apalachicola, Nov 29, soh H B Homan,
McNeifl, for Los Palmus,
At Pensacola, Nov 29, bark Robt S Besnard, Andrews, for Rio Janeiro.

At New York, Nov 29, brigt Electric Light,
Edwards, for Rio Grande du Sul; sch Tacoma, Hatch, for Cayenne.

At New York, Nov 30, schs Stella Maud,
for Elizabethport: Viola, for do.

At Mobile Dec 1, bark Trinidad, Card,
for Rosarlo. At Mobile Dec 1, bark Trinidad, Card, for Rosarlo.

At New York, schs Mary B, Ward, for Elizabethport; Hattie C, Buck, for Annapolis.

NEW YORK, Dec3—Cld, bark Clementina, for Montevideo; schs Clifton, for Halifax, N S; Carita, for do; T Towner, for St Croix.

At Apalachicola, Dec 2, sch H B Homan, McNell, for Las Palmas.

NEW YORK, Dec 4—Cld, sch Phoenix, for Windser, NS. Windsor, NS.

NRW YORK, Dec 6—Cld, str MackayBeannett, for Halifax, NS; schs Prudent, for,
St John, NB; Cathle C Berry, for do.

Salled. From Havana, Nov 22, sch Preference,
Baxter, for Montevideo.
From Buenos Ayres, Nov 10, bark Luarca,
Starratt, for New York.
From Manila, Nov 23, bark Strathern,
Fleming, for Delaware Breakwater.
NEW YORK, Dec 1—Sid, str Paris, for
Southampton. Fleming, for Delaware Breakwater.

NEW YORK, Dec 1—Sid, str Paris, for Southampton.

From New York, Nov 30, brig Electric Light, for Rio Grande do Sul; sohs Wandrain, for Shulee; Lakota, for St John; Ella and Minnie, for Grand Manan; Gypsum Emperor, for Windsor.

From Faltimere, Nov 30, str Micmac, Meikle, for Bordeaux.

From New Bedford, Nov 28, sch Roger Drury, Dixon, for Jacksonville.

From Rio Janeiro, Nov 30, bark Severn, Reid, for Baltimore, From Rio Janeiro, Nov 30, bark Severn, Reid, for Baltimore, From Rio Janeiro, Oct 31, brig Snowdrop, Buhl, for Channel.

GALVESTON, Dec 4—Sid, str Platea, Allein, for Liverjcon.

FALL RIVER, Mass, Dec 4—Sid, sch Canary, for St John, NB.

SALEM, Mass, Dec 5—Sid, schs E H Foster, for St John; Cerdic, for do; A Gibson, for do: Maggie Miller, for do; C J Colwell, for do.

New York; Loella, for Boston; Charity, for do; Adde, for do; Florence, for do; Avis, for do; Adde, for do; Florence, for do; Adale, for do; Gracie E Stevens, for do. for do; Ada Herbert, for do; Gracie E Stevens, for do.

From Las Palmas, Nov 18, sch John S Parker, Gesner, for Carolina.

From Delaware Breakwater, Dec 4, brig Bertha Gray, from Natal for New York.

From Maceto, Oct 28, sch Walleda, Kemp, for Rio Grande do Norte.

From Riy Janeiro, Nov 15, bark Kelverdale, Palmer, for Sandy Hook.

From Newport News, Dec 4, str H M Pollock, Newman, for Dublin and Belfast.

MEMORANDA Pessed Sydney Light, Nov 30, schs Louhiel and Bessie, from Sydrey for Halifax.

In port at Manila, Oct 9, ship Ancyra, Morris, for New Yerk; bark Kate F Troop, Fownes, for do.

Pessed Tariffa, Nov 15, barks Angelo Schiaffino, Muri, from Bathurst for Marselles. Schlassino, Mari, from Bathurst for Marselles.

In port at Table Bay, Oct 26, ships Harvest Queen, Forsyth, from Barry: Theodore H Rand, Morris, for do; bark Lynwood, Douglass, from Barry.

BUTT OF LEWIS, Dec 1—Passed, str Kingeland, fromt Montreal via Sydney, CB, for Aberdeen.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Dec 1—Passed, str Rosarian, from Montreal for London.

KINSALE, Dec 1—Passed, str Lake Superior, from Montreal for Liverpool.

Parsed Sydney Light, Dec 1, bark Antoinette, i unhers, from Sydney for Hallfax.

TORY ISLAND, Dec 2—Passed, strs Keemun, from Montreal for Glassow; Malid Head, from Montreal for Belfast.

PRAWLE POINT, Dec 2—Passed, str Damara, from St John, N3. via Halifax, for London.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Oct 20 barks. Londom.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Oct 20, barks Argentina, McQuarrie, for Rosario to load for Delaware Breakwater; Persis, Malcolm, for New York, Boston or Philadelphia; Butesshire, Wyman, from Mobile; Athens, Dill, from Satilla; Landskrona, Starratt, from St. John, NB.

BROW HEAD, Dec 2—Passed, str Fritzholm, Irom Chathem, NB, for Ssarpness.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 2.—Sailed, str Numidian, for Portland.

KINSALE, Dec 3—Passed, str Ulunda, from Halifax via St Johns, N F, for Liverpool,

PilAWLE POINT, Dec 5—Passed, str Ormiston, from Montreal for London.

CIIY ISLAND, Dec 4—Bound south, schs

Dorchester, NB; L E Young, from Lunenburg, NS.

Cld, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS; Schs Sunshine, for Port Williams, NS; D J Melanson, for Church Point, NS.

Sld, strs Sylvania, for Liverpool; Hallfax, for Hallfax, NS.

BOOT:BAY, Dec 5—Ard, schs Florence, from Prince Edward Island; Avis, from St John, NB.

CALAIS, Me, Dec 5—Ard, schs Senator Grimes, Seth M Todd, and Sarah Eaton, from Communication of the Carlotta, Gale, from Sydney, CB, for Longrams, Seth M Todd, and Sarah Eaton, from Communication of the Carlotta, Gale, from Sydney, CB, for Longrams, Seth M Todd, and Sarah Eaton, from Carlotta, Gale, from Sydney, CB, for Longrams, Seth M Todd, and Sarah Eaton, from Carlotta, Gale, from Montreal via Sydney, CB, for Longrams, Seth M Todd, and Sarah Eaton, from Calabria, from Windsor, NS; Phoenix, from do, Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS; LexSon, Tom Hillsboro, NB, for Newark; Avalon, from Windsor, NS; Phoenix, from do, Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS; LexSon, From Hillsboro, NB, for Newark; Avalon, from Windsor, NS; Phoenix, from do, Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS; LexSon, From Hillsboro, NB, for Newark; Avalon, from Windsor, NS; Phoenix, from do, Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS; LexSon, From Hillsboro, NB, for Newark; Avalon, from Windsor, NS; Phoenix, from do, Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS; LexSon, From Hillsboro, NB, for Newark; Avalon, from Windsor, NS; Phoenix, from do, Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS; LexSon, From Hillsboro, NB, for Newark; Avalon, from Windsor, NB, for NB, from St John, NB; Greta, from Go, Athlete, from Hubbard's Cove, NS; LexSon, From Hillsboro, NB, for NB, from St John, NB; Greta, from Windsor, NB, for NB, From Hillsboro, NB, for NB, from Windsor, NB, for NB, from Hillsboro, NB, for NB, for NB, from Hillsboro, NB, for NB, for NB, for NB, for NB, don.

KINSALE, Dec 6-Passed str Vancouver, from Portland for Liverpool.

CITY ISLAND, Dec 6-Bound south, schs Charley Buckl, from Two Rivers, NS.

CITY ISLAND, Dec 6-Bound south, bark L M Smith, from Cheverie, NS.

SPOKEN.

Ship William Law, Abbott, from Manile for New York, Nov 15, let 4 S, lon 33 W. Bark Luarca, Starratt, from Buenos Ayres 2. New York, no date, lat 53 S, lon 41 W. Nov 28, let 42, lon 60, ship Canara, from Manila and Cebu for Boston.

Ship Vanduara, from St. John for Manchester, Nov 27, off Sable Island.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BOSTON, Dec 4—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that as soon as practicable after date the nun and can buoys in Boston Harbor, Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay will be renoved for the winter. Spar buoys of corresponding colors and numbers will be substituted. Spar buoys will also be substituted for the bell buoys in Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay and in Winthrop and Lynn barbors. In case the ice runs heavily the gas buoys in the district will also be taken up for the season.

NORTH SYDNEY, CB, Nov 30—Capt Harding of steamer City of St John, which arrived today, reports the buoy off Old Man, near Peases Island, gone from its position.

TOMPKINSVILLE, NY, Dec 3—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on Dec 3 a siar buoy, painted in red and black perpendicular stripes, was established in 30 feet mean low water, to mark the canal boat H J Devanney, sunk off the Delawure, Lackawanna and Western Raliroad docks, Hobok., NJ. The wreck lies E and W, nearly, and the buoy is placed about seven feet from the middle of the wreck, on the south side, and about 500 feet from the end of the Hoboken ferry slip. There are about 20 feet of water over the wreck. Bearings: Cupola on dock of Hamburg-American line, NNW; coul pocket at Stevens Point, N by Et/E; cupola of Erie ferry, SSW; cupola of Beadleston & Woerz's Brewery, New York city, E by S. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LONDON, Dec 1—The British ship Larnica, from St John, NB, for Fleetwood,
ashore at the latter port, as before reported, fills every tide. It is imperative to have
her cargo salved immediately to prevent its
total loss.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clarke, a daughter.
GREEN—At Cutral Bedeque, P. E. I., Nov. 21th, to the wife of Willard Green, a son. LOWE—At Charlotteown, P. E. I., Nov. 2th, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lowe, a darghter.
MACDONALD—At Wolfville, N. S., Dec. 2nd, to Rev. and Mrs. P. M. Macdonald, a daughter.
MINCHIN—In this city, on Nov. 30th, to the wife of Rev. W. J. Minchin, a daughter.
PERRY—At Johnston, Queens Co., N. B., on Friday, Nov. 26th, to the wife of Elisha Perry, twins, son and daughter. Perry, twins, son and daught

MARRIAGES. CRAIG-FILLMERE—At Amherst, N. S.,
Lee. 1st, by Rev. J. H. McDonald, Wm. L.
Craig of Sackwille to Elva Fillmere of
Amherst Point.

HARD!NG-HILTZ—At the Manse, Sunmerside, P. E. I., Nov. 26th, by Rev. E. M.
Dill, B. D., Boyce Harding to Josie Hiltz,
both of French River.

JONAH-STEEVES—At the Baptist parsonage, Dec. 1st, by Rev. W. Camp, Ward B.
Jonah t.) Miss Bessie J. Steeves, both of
Hillsboro, N. B.

LAYHEY-WHELPLEY—At the Reformed
Baptist parsonage, Dec. 5th, by Rev. H.
H. Cosman, Howard Layhey to Miss
Mamey Whelpley, all of North Head,
Grand Manan.

MACLEAN-NORTON.—In this city on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at 2 Carleton street,
by the Rev. G. Bruce, D. D., Harold L.
Maclean to Ada C. Norton, both of St.
John.

McDONALD-WHEAPON—At Nappan N. S. John. icDONALD-WHEAFUN—At Nappan, N. S., Nov. 27th, by Rev. W. H. Evans, John William McDonald to Hattie Wheaton, all of Nappan.

McKENNEY-HARRIS—At the residence of
F. W. Richardson, Deer Island, by Rev.
D. Petterson, Frederic C. McKenney to
Annie S. Harris, both of Deer Island, Annie S. Harris, both of Deer Island, N. B.
PRICE-CLARK—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 1st, by Rev. Howard Sprague, Edmund E. Prize to Rowena, daughter of S. Hull Clark of Summerside. BOBINSON-VATCHER—At the residence of the bride's father, Kent street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 1st., by Rev. Geo. M. Campbell, Duncan Shaw Robinson to Blanche, second daughter of James Vatcher. Blanche, second daughter of James Vatcher.

RODGERSON-MILLS—At St. Mary's church, Dec. 1st, 1897, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, rector, Lecnard B. Rodgerson of the parish of Kingston, Kings county, to Alice J., daughter of James E. Mills of Brookville. St. John county.

THOMAS-DALZELL—At the Reformed Baptist church, North Head, G. M., Dec. 1st, by Rev. H. H. Cosman, Daniel Thomas to Miss Agnes Dalzell, eldest daughter of Geo. Dalzell, light keeper of North Head, all of North Head, Grand Manan.

TITUS-PETEPSON—At St. Mary's Chapel, Chatham, N. B., Nov. 24th, by Rev. Canon Forsyth, Frank S. 'itus of Upham, Kings Co., to Irene Roberts, daughter of Alfred Peterson, Esq., Chatham, N. B.

TOFT—CORNING—At the residence of the bridegroom, at Waweig, N. B., Nov. 20th, by Rev. W. H. Morgan, John Toft of Waweig to Mrs. Isabella Corning of Rolling Dam.

WHITE-BLUE—On Nov. 24th, by Rev. Geo. weig to Mrs. Isabella Corning of Rolling Dr.m.
WHITE BLUE—On Nov. 24th, by Rev. Geo. Harrison, J. Stanley White of Newcastle, N. B., to Lottie Blue of Northesk.
WILEY-RICHARDSON—At St. Andrews, N. B., Nov. 17th, by Rev. A. W. Mahon, Hugh Wiley to Maud Richardson, both of Baysida.
WILLIAMS-POLK—At the residence of the bride's mother, Militown, N. B., Nov. 24th, by Rev. S. H. Rice, Allen J. Williams of Dufferin to Grace N. Polk of Milltown, WOKDEN-WALLIACE—At Brown's Flat, Kings Co., Dec. 1st, by Rev. H. A. Bonnell, A. Lebarron Worden to Miss Annia E. Wallace, both of Brown's Flat, Kings Co.

DEATHS. ARMSTRONG—At Digdeguash, N. B., Nov. 27th, John H. Armstrong, aged 80 years, 7 months.
BLACK—At his home in Gardiner, Me., Nov. 9th, from an accident received in Augusta a few days previous, Henry W., in the 26th year of his age, eldest son of Thomas and Maria Black, formerly of Newcastle, Miramichi.
BROWN—At Lower Brighton, Carleton Co., N. B., Nov. 12th, Jonathan Brown, aged 70 years and 6 monhts, leaving a widow, two sons and one daughter.
BRUNDAGE—At Oak Point, Nov. 25th, after a ling-ring illness, Ezra Brundage, aged 82 years, leaving three sons and three daughters to mourn their loss.
CALDER—At Campobello, N. B., Nov. 17th, Mrs. Margaret Calder, aged 76 years, 8 months. CHASE—At her con's residence, Sheffield Academy, on Nov. 23rd, Mrs. Hannah Chase, aged 92 years, 5 months. She seemed as well as asual until about 7 p. m., but the summons to go nome had to be obeyed without tarrying. "Be ye also ready."

DARRACH—At Marshfield, P. E. I., Nov. 27th, after a brief filness, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Hector H. Darrach, aged 24 years.

DARRACH—At Marshfield, P. E. I., Nov. 27th, after a brief illness, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Hector H. Darrach, aged 24 years.

Gillespie—At Tower Hill, N. B., Nov. 26th, Robert Gillespie, aged 86 years, 8 months.

HARMON—At her father's residence, Mill-ville, York Co., N. B., on Nov. 19th, of consumption, Mrs. Inez Harmon, wife of Frank Harmon of Kamloops, British Columbia, and daughter of Jarvis Hoyt, Esq., of Millville, York Co.

JONES—In this city, on Dec. 5th, Clara G. Jones, youngest daughter of the late Robert Jones.

LEITCH—In this city, Nov. 28, at 195 Princess atreet, after a short illness, John Leitch, aged 54 years, leaving a widow, two sons and one daughter.

LYNE—At Barnesville, Dec. 3rd, George Lyne, aged 73 years, leaving a wife to mourn her loss.

MABLE—At Hampton, on Nov. 29, Capt. J. G. Mabes, aged 60 years.

Medonald, in the 18th year of her age. The deccased was the mother of Rev. J. C. McDonald, Bishop of Charlottetown.

McGARRIGLE—At the City Hospital, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 28th, John W. McGarrigle, aged 23 years and 3 months.

MUNRO—Suddenly, at Waverley, N. S., of diphtheria, Nov. 18th, Edith, aged 10 years, and Nov. 24th, Eva, aged 14 years, children of Mr. and Mrs. James Munro.

NOONA—At Chatham, N. B., on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, Thomas M., son of Michael Noolan, aged 4 years 8 months.

PARKER—At Georgetown Royalty, P. E. I., Nov. 30th, after a long and severe illness, relict of the late Capt. Parker, leaving one son and two daughters.

PARKMAN—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 25th, Anna Maud, aged 19 years, eldest daughter of the late Charles Paul.

PHILLIPS—On Saturday, Nov. 20th, after a lingering illness, William S. Phillips of Cole's Island, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

QUINN—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 25th, Anna Maud, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

and a large circle of friends to mourn their kess.

QUINN—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 29th, John Quinn, aged 55 years.

RING—In this city, on Nov. 29th, Mrs. Ann Ring, aged 83 years, leaving one son and a laughter.

SAUNDERS—In this city, on Dec. 5th, Tobias Saunders, aged 79 years.

SMITH—At Mehone Bay, N. S., Nov. 29th, Dailie Smith, aged 13 years, 5 months, daughter of Mrs. J. G. Smith.

WETMORE—On Dec. 4th, at the residence of his scn-in-law, John Ahrams, Apohaqui, Kings Co., N. B., Isaac S. Wetmore, aged 92 years, leaving a wife, one son and three datighters.

WORTHY—At Charlottetotwi, P. E. I., Nov. 25th, of paralysis, Mrs. L. C. Worthy, aged 43 years, leaving a husband and several children.

WINTER PORT NEWS.

Despite the cold weather of Novemper 30th the wharves on both sides of the harbor were lined with people who wished to have a look at the first mail boat to arrive at St. John. At Sand Point there was a very large gathering, some of the crowd waiting everal hours. The steamer, the Gallia, docked at the Beaver line berth shortbefore six o'clock. She is in every way the finest steamer that has ever visited the port. She is owned by the Cur erd Steamship Company, and her dimersions are as follows: Length, 1901 feet, breadth of heart 4.6 feet 430.1 feet; breadth of beam, 44.6 feet, and depth of hold, 34.5 feet, and her gross tonnage is in the vicinity of 5,000 tons. Capt. Taylor, who formerly commanded the Lake Winnipeg, is in command, and he has a most capable lot of officers in every department The voyage from Liverpool, Capt. Taylor describes as rather an uneventful one. The steamer left Liverpool at 4 p. m. on the 20th, and Mobile the following day. For two days the weather was all that could have been de-sired. From that till Cape Race was reached, on the 28th, strong westerly gales prevailed. The steamer arrived at Hallfax at 1.30 p. m. on the 29th, and after getting rid of the mails and some seven or eight passengers, re-sumed her voyage to this port about o'clock. The steamer made 310 miles each day the first two days she was out, but her best record on the passage was 325 miles. The Gallia had in all 220 passengers, 7 saloon, 17 se-cond cabin, and 195 steerage. The saloon passengers were : E. H. Smith for Toronto; Mrs. A. M. Kay for St. John; Capt. K. M. Drummond for Halifax; Miss I. English for Toronto;

Thos. Brophy for Montreal; J. L. Las sands for Montreal; Gardner Smith for Yarmouth. The passengers were sent forward by a C. P. R. special last night. United States Immigration Commissioner Laird, who has his head-quarters in this city, met the steamer at Halifax, and with his officers and Mrs. Granville, caine in the steamer from Halifax with the result when the steamer was docked that all the immigrants had passen the necessary examination required by the Uinted States officers and were sent off on a special C. P. R. train in a short time. In addition to the Beaver line men, District Passenger Agent of the C. P. R. Notman, James B. Lambkin and A. J. Heath were on hand to look after the The freight brought out in the Gallia

was considerable over 1,000 tons, and it is being forwarded to the west with all the despatch possible.

The Gallia, as before stated, is in every way superior to any steamer that has ever been seen here. Her passenger accommodations are simply uperb. She is fitted to accommodate 460 to 480 saloon passengers, 50 second cabin, and her capacity for carrying steerage people is unlimited. Her saloon is spacious, well lighted and handsomely and comfortably fitted up. Two hundred people can be seated at

The officers of the ship are: Capt. Taylor, commander. P. F. Thomas (late of Lake Winnipig), first officer. T. Shervington (late of Lake Win nipeg), second officer. Allan Fearnley, extra second officer. Wm. Appleyard, third officer, Wm. Bewley, chief engineer. R. Cross, second engineer.

Alex. Lindsay, third engmeer. W. H. Rowland, purser and chief steward. John Caffrey, second steward.

F. B. Carron, surgeon. Capt. Taylor is one of St. John's best friends, and he and his officers will be delighted today to show vis-itors over the splendid steamer. Purser Rowland, who is deservedly popular here, is being congratulated on

hands on his appointment to his prosent position. Some difficulty was experienced in docking the steamer ewing to the high wind. The tugs Dirigo and Neptune had lines on the vessel, but they were of little use, and the Gallia drifting about, blew for assistance.

The Storm King, the most powerful tug in the port, promptly : sponded and in a short time the Gallia was

made fast in her dock. (From Friday's Daily Sun.) (From Friday's Daily Sun.)
The Donaldson liner Alcides will sail for Glargow this morning with a full cargo. She takes away 250 head of American cattle, which were put on board last night.

James McLean, D. H. T. Borthwick and S. R. Smith arrived from Mortreal yesterday to look after the Head line steamers. They are all stopping at the Dufferin.

The Beaver steamer Gallia finished discharging her inward cargo last night, and has alleady taken in quite a lot of outward goods. goods.

Many of the C. P. R. workers were em-

ployed in the elevator yesterday putting up rye into bags, which will be shipped by the Gallia. Gallia.

There is a report of a sharp rise in the cattle market in England, and shippers are anxious to benefit. Manager Campbell of the Beaver line yesterday had application from fifteen shippers for cattle space on the Advices have been received of the shipp

Advices have been received of the shipment from the west for export from St. John by the Allan-Thomson steamers of 49,000 bushels of cats, 10,000 bushels of buckwheat, 40,000 bushels of clipped cats and a lot of package stuff. This is in addition to the goods mentioned in the Sun the other day. The president, financial secretary and recording secretary of the Ship Laborers' Union had a conference with Manager Campbell of the Beaver line at the Royal hotel yesterday morning. They assured him the beauty would do its best to see that no difficulties arose over labor matters, and promised to do everything possible to get the mail boats away on time every trip. Mr. Campbell expressed himself pleased with the conference,

The Sun published a few days since some of the goods bocked for shipment to Dublin and Belfast by the Head the conference.

The Sun published a few days since some of the goods bocked for stripment to Dublin and Belfast by the Head line steamers. The following may be mentioned in addition thereta:

For Dutlin, 306 sacks of meal, 15,800 bushels of wheat, 1,250 sacks of meal and 20 sacks of flour.

For Belfast—35 tons of Joors, 24,000 bushels of heavy grain, 5 carloads of hay and 1,000 s.cks of flour. (From Saturday's Daily Sun.)

The Beaver line boat Gallia took in a lot of grain and other goods yes-The Mantinea of the Alkan-Thomson line is expected here from Liverpool Tuesday. The Cheronea of the same

line will sail from Manchester for this port on the 8th. The Head liner Dunmore Head is looked for at any hour, and the Teelin Head is expected on Wednesday. The first steamer to leave here this winter was the Donaldson boat Alcides, Capt. Davies, which sailed last evening for Glasgow with a full cargo. evening for Glasgow with a full cargo. Among the cargo moved mention may be made of 16,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of rye, 8,600 bushels of peas, 20,000 bushels of oats, 12,000 sacks of flour, 2 carloads of clover seed, 1,200 bayes of samples 2,000 bayes of seed, 1,200 barrels of apples, 2,000 cheese, 2,000 cases of eggs, 3 carloads of butter, 25 tons of spool wood and

head of cattle and 18 horses. hundred plassengers.

The Allan-Thomson line cargo for the first London boat, the Mantines, will begin to arrive today.

The Lonalison steamer Concordia, from Glasgow, will be dud here Thursday.

The Gallia has taken in all her grain. The turkeys for chipment by her will be more than sufficient to fill her cold storage space. Some 200 head of cattle will be shipped by her.

shooks, 300 standards of deals; 251

Some 200 head of cattle will be shipped by her.

The Dunmoce Head, Capt. Burns, the first of the Head line steamers to arrive here this season, reached port at an early hour Saturday morning. She will move some \$6,000 bushels of grain. There are 12 carloads of oatmeal and flour here for her.

Among the goods which arrived at Sand Point Saturlay for shipment to the U. K. were 6 carloads of turkeys, 4 carloads of meal, 10 carloads of the the season of the shipment of the blocks for the Beaver line. There will be in today is carloads of turkeys, 5 carloads of eggs, 4 carloads of turkeys, 6 carloads of of home of the same line. In addition to the cargo above mentioned there are in the yard at Sand Point 18 carloads of pulp, and 2 carloads of four, 6 carloads of pulp, and 2 carloads of furniture, all for the Beaver line.

IS A POOR SECOND.

(Bridgetown, N. S., Monitor.)

Halitax, for the first time in her history, is a poor second to her old rival, St. John, as a winter port of Canada. Recognizing the situation, the city is now endeavoring the structure, the city is now endeavoring to better its position by securing a through freight rate over the government railway from Montreal equal to the rate over the same line to St. John. If this is obtained, the city will no doubt secure a portion of the western trade, but will do so at the expense of the country generally. The I. C. R. being a government road, can carry freight from New Brunswick to Halitax without any charge to shippers or receivers, but the haulage will nevertheless have to be paid from the pockets of the people, and it is open to question whether Halitax should thus be benefitted at the expense of the whole country. If the I. C. R. was a money-making road, no objection would be raised to a portion of the profits being spent in the interests of Halitax, but while deficits are to be faced they should be kept as small as possible. Halitax has kep been the pet of governments, imperial and federal; subsidized steamers have loaded at government wharves and from government warehouse and elevator. St. John had none of these facilities, but that city was enterprising enough to spent money freely in building whatves and warehouses and is now thoroughly fitted to handle the immense quantities of freight that will be shipped from its docks this winter. Over a million dollars of St. John money has been spent, and as a shipping port the commercial capital of New Brunswick ranks second to Montreal. Such enterprise deserved recognition by the government, and while as Nova Scotians our sympathies are with Halifax, it must be admitted that Halifax has done little for itself. It may be a policy of the present government to "help them that help them selves;" if so, the principle is a good one. Halifax will likely remain under a cloud till the present temporary arrangements for an Aliantic steamship servic

The party on board Lord Brassey's yacht Sunbeam, which has been cruising about the northeast of the Australian continent, met with a little adventure the ether day. When off Fraser's Island, Mr. Parves, the officer in charge of the aboriginal settlement there, boarded the yacht, and invited the party on shore to witness a blackfellows' corroboree. In his absence the natives broke into the stores and drank every drop of spirits they sould lay mouth to. When the ladies and gentlemen from the Sunbeam arrived, conducted by Mr. Purves, great was their consternation to find the sable community in a state of rebellion. Three gallons of whiskey and gin had done their work. The party at once "made tracks" back to the beat, and the officer, instead of proudly showing off his charges' agility in the savage dance, had to set himself to quell the demons invoked by the "fire-wuter."—Westminster Gazette. . A SUNBEAM ADVENTURE

A good railroad official is a man who can write a letter to a complaining shipper that doesn't mean any-thing.—Atchison Globe.