

OTTAWA.

The New Contingent Will Be Known As the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

They Will Concentrate at Halifax Instead of St. John.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—An important change in the militia order of last Friday referring to the Mounted Rifles will be made within the next twenty-four hours.

The reason for the change, the minister explained to the Sun tonight, is that experience has shown it to be necessary for horses to be kept at Halifax for a few days before taken on shipboard.

The Mounted Rifles are to be taken to South Africa on an imperial transport. A private message received in Ottawa today conveyed intelligence that the transport Hosiya Castle, returning from Cape Town to England, had been intercepted at Cape Verde and ordered to proceed to Halifax without delay.

Col. Macdonald, director of stores, is providing a splendid kit for each man. The badges for the shoulder straps will consist simply of the word "Canada." This is Col. Evans' opinion.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.—Hon. J. W. Longley, president of the exhibition commission, and Mayor Hamilton, chairman of the executive, were considerably surprised and made delighted when informed tonight that the government proposed to make Halifax the place of concentration for the Mounted Rifles, instead of Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—Considerable interest is felt regarding the destination of the new force, after it reaches Cape Town. Colonel Evans hopes his men will be brigaded under General Anderson, but, of course, that depends upon the commander-in-chief in South Africa.

It is generally understood here that Capt. Barker, of Toronto, will receive one of the captaincies in the new corps and another will go to Capt. Leckie, of Halifax.

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NO UNDER SHADOW. Brilliant, Safe, Economical. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Lights. WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

for the New Canadian corps, two for each man, also an extra pair of trousers for each man.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—Major Boulanger, of Quebec, will probably get a star position with the Mounted Rifles. The long service decoration for officers who have served over 20 years, reached the militia department today from England.

Judge Wurtelle of Montreal will be chairman of the commission to revise the federal statutes, Chas. Murphy of Ottawa is secretary.

FAMOUS SURGEON DEAD. Sir William MacCormac, President Royal College of Surgeons.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Sir William MacCormac, Bart, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, died at Bath this morning. He was born in 1836.



SIR WILLIAM MACCORMAC.

Sir William MacCormac was born in Belfast in 1836, and was the eldest son of Dr. Henry MacCormac. He was educated at Belfast, Dublin, and Paris, and was surgeon to the Anglo-American ambulance in 1870, and was present at the battle of Sedan.

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GUilty OF TRIPLE MURDER

One of the Longest Trials in Maine's Criminal History.

A Crime of the Most Shocking Character—Killed Father and Mother, and Their Daughter, the Object of His Lust.

DOVER, Me., Dec. 4.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned today against Henry Lambert, a young French-Canadian guide and woodsman, after one of the longest criminal trials in the history of the State.

During the long trial Lambert has presented an appearance of apparent composure and disinterestedness hardly to be expected of one in so grave a position, and the verdict was received by the prisoner without the least show of emotion.

The crime for which Lambert was convicted was a triple murder—one of the most shocking ever recorded in the courts of the State. The victims were Allen, a prominent farmer and member of the board of selectmen of the town of Shirley, his wife, Mary S., and their daughter, Carrie L., aged 16. The murders were committed Sunday evening, May 12, and the murderer set fire to the farm-buildings in an effort to cover up the crime.

County Attorney Durbin announced tonight that he would move for adjournment tomorrow. Mr. Hudson, Lambert's counsel, was not prepared to say whether any move would be made to secure a new trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The national stock convention in session here today adopted resolutions lamenting the death of President McKinley and voicing its satisfaction derived from the fact that President Roosevelt is well acquainted with the cattle industry.

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MYSTERIOUS BURNING

Of Three Children and a Dwelling Near Truro.

Two of Them Were Little Girls—Very Ugly Rumors in Circulation.

TRURO, N. S., Nov. 5.—Yesterday morning at East Mountain, Robert Campbell came home after a short absence in the lumber camp, and found a most awful calamity had overtaken him, which removed three of the youngest of his children, Edie, aged 16 years, Arthur, 11 years, and Myrtle, 7 years of age.

Mr. Campbell lost his wife several years since, and his eldest daughter had kept house for him and nurtured the two younger children since that time. There were other children in Mr. Campbell's family, but they had gone to other parts, one girl having married a gentleman named Reid. Five of his children had been consumed by the fire, which had been burning about a mile distant from the burning building.

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Because in its mammoth works a corps of chemical experts is constantly employed to test every ingredient and supervise every process of manufacture to insure a product absolutely pure, wholesome and perfect in every respect. The most wholesome food and the most digestible food are made with Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

AT GUILDHALL.

London's Official Welcome to Prince and Princess.

Speeches by Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery—A Lot of Notables Present.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The city entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales this afternoon to a luncheon given in the Guild Hall and presented them with an address of congratulation on the successful tour of the British Empire. The Royal party drove from York House to Guild Hall in an open laund, escorted by life guards. They met everywhere with the hearty reception from the sight-seers lining the brightly-lit streets and troop-carriage routes.

The scene in the library of the corporation's historic quarters where the Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, and the corporation, was picturesque. Leave or diplomatic dress, uniforms or judicial robes were worn by the majority of the guests, among whom were the agents general of the colonies. Prominent among the other notables present were Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain.

The Prince of Wales made a speech on the relations between the motherland and the colonies. He referred to each colony he had visited, and in speaking about the Dominion of Canada, said: "To Canada, was borne the message already conveyed to Australia and New Zealand of the motherland's loving appreciation of the services rendered by its gallant sons. In the journey from ocean to ocean, marvelous in its content and organization, we were enabled to see something of the marvelous scenery, the richness of its soil and the boundless possibilities of that vast but partly explored territory. We saw, too, the success which has crowned the efforts to weld into one community the peoples of its two great races."

Lord Salisbury said: "No doubt it is true, just at this moment, that we have many enemies who are not very reluctant in expressing their opinion. But on the other hand, today's celebration, which is largely due to the action and co-operation of their Royal Highnesses, has shown that we possess in the support of our distant kinsmen an approval and a sanction which, to us, is worth infinitely more than all the contempt and all the censure that we may receive from other nations. I cannot admit that they are judges of our conduct, or that we can modify our proceedings in deference to their opinions. What we look to are the opinions of our own kinsmen, who belong to our own empire. We have reason to believe that his connection with the case had cost him almost his entire practice, which only began to pick up again after the amnesty was granted, and against which, contrary to his own interests, he had unceasingly struggled. The Sieles says that Dreyfus repudiates the 'Echo de Paris' interview, which he neither directly nor indirectly inspired."

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ANGLE LAMPS FOR Stores, Churches, Halls, Hotels, Factories, Etc. NO UNDER SHADOW. Brilliant, Safe, Economical. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Lights. WRITE FOR PRICES. W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

GIVEN AWAY FREE. WE are giving away free your choice of Watches, Slides, Brascoles, Ladies' Belts, Rings, Knives, Chairs, Lamps, Clocks, Dolls, Caps, Cameras, Air Hoses, Skates, and numerous other presents to any one willing a small quantity of our goods, which consist of Collar Buttons, Scarf Pins, Ladies' Perfume Tablets, and Ladies' Hat Pins, which retail at 5 and 10 cents each. Send us your name and address and we will forward goods. When you remit money and premiums will be forwarded promptly. Address: ROYAL MFG. AND IMPORTING CO., Box 28, St. John, N. B.

FIRST SEVEN MASTED SCHOONER.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The biggest schooner in the world is now building, and is remarkable chiefly because she will have seven masts, three more than the largest ships, and one more than has ever appeared from the deck of a fore-and-aft.

The principal dimensions of the new schooner are as follows: Length over all, 385 feet; length on water line, 368 feet; moulded beam, 50 feet; moulded depth, 34 feet 5 inches; load draught, 26 feet 5 inches; gross tonnage, about 6,000; displacement at load draught, about 10,000 tons.

This means that at least six schooners of the size of the old America, which crossed the ocean to bring back the Queen's cup, could be built on her deck, two abreast, two amidships and four set end to end from stem to stern.

The new seven-masted, which will carry 3,000 tons of coal, nearly half as much again as the "big sixes," is unlike them, being built entirely of steel, with steel lower masts and a steel bowsprit.

The vessel will cost about \$250,000, and her capacity to pay for herself will depend largely upon the fact that she will require a crew of only sixteen men, less than half the number necessary for working an ordinary square rigged ship.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Covers Wide Range, but is without Sensational Features.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Pres. Roosevelt's message was delivered to congress today.

The address, after a eulogy of the late Pres. McKinley, denounces anarchy in the strongest terms, declaring that it is a crime against the whole human race, and that all mankind should be armed against the anarchist.

Anarchists, it says, should be kept out of the country, or deported when they come, or severely punished if they remain.

Anarchy, says President Roosevelt, is a crime "of far blacker infamy" than piracy or the slave trade.

In short no more unsparing denunciation of anarchy and its votaries has ever been penned, and the president recommends international action for their suppression.

Dealing with trusts, the message says the government should, in the interest of the public, have the right to inspect and examine the working of the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and it suggests the creation of a cabinet office to be known as a secretary of commerce and industry.

The immediate re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act is recommended.

With regard to immigration laws, educational and economic test should be applied to all immigrants.

The message declares against any general tariff changes, but favors a supplementary system of reciprocity such as would not injure home industries.

No specific recommendation to congress for a ship subsidy law is made.

It is recommended that the sternest measures be taken with the Filipinos who do not follow the path of civilization.

The need of a cable to the Philippines and Asiatic points is urged.

Satisfaction is expressed at the new canal treaty with Great Britain, which specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal, and regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation.

The message re-asserts the Monroe doctrine that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any European power at the expense of any American power in American soil.

The work of upbuilding the navy, the message says, must be continued, but no army increase is needed at present.

Reference is made to affairs in China, to Cuba and Porto Rico, to the Indians, the Pan-American congress in Mexico, and is entirely without sensational features.

It concludes as follows: "The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died our nation in turn received from every quarter sincere expressions of grief and sympathy, no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when our president was assassinated. Indeed from every quarter of the civilized world we received at the time of the great death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations that surround us, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will."

Such an offer as this could not be made on any other remedy. It would bankrupt the physician who tried it. But in five years I have supplied my Restorative on these terms to 60,000 people. My records show that 50 out of each 40 paid for it, because they were cured.

This remedy alone strengthens those inside nerves that operate all vital organs. It brings back the only power that can make each organ do its duty. No matter how difficult the case, it will permanently cure, unless some organic trouble like cancer makes a cure impossible.

I have spent my lifetime in preparing this remedy. I offer now to pay for all you take if it fails. I cannot better show my faith in it. Won't you merely write a postal to learn if I can help you?

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A despatch to the Tribune from London says: "The Prince of Wales is quickly adapting himself to his great position, and in accepting the office as president of the St. Bartholomew hospital, he is following worthy in the footsteps of his father, who has always taken the deepest interest in the hospitals of London."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Sailed for Palestine. BOSTON, Dec. 4.—At the head of a party of about 50 of his followers, Rev. F. W. Sanford of the Holy Ghost and Us band, with headquarters at Shiloh, Me., sailed from here on the steamer New England today, bound for England. The travellers will do evangelistic work for some time before proceeding to the Holy Land.

DON'T GO HOME, if you have not got at least one bottle of Kendrick's Liniment in the house. Don't go home without it. There is nothing better (if equal) to Kendrick's as a household remedy.

It is the intention to unveil the statue on May 24, 1902, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday.

It Keeps Them Well.

That is exactly what our Vapo-Cresolel will do for your children. When any contagious disease joins the neighborhood you can keep your children from having it by allowing them to breathe in the vapor every night. Not a disease germ can live in this vapor, yet it is perfectly safe. You see it is that little "ounce of prevention" you have heard so much about. It brings quick relief from croup, colds, coughs and other throat troubles.

Vapo-Cresolel is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolel bottle, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which will last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolel, complete, \$1.50; extra supply of Cresolel, 50 cents. Write for literature: Vapo-Cresolel Co., 110 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

DISASTER OVERTAKES A BRITISH FLEET.

A Story of Interest to All St. John People.

Advices from Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, under date of April 28, report that sailors have given up the task of saving the British ship Andrina on account of the enormous difficulties attached to the undertaking. It is also stated that the goods which had been landed from the ship had been taken to Rio Gallegos, where they were to be sold at auction April 30, at which time all that was left of the wreck would be sold.

Three years ago no finer quartette of ships sailed the ocean than the Andrina, Andelina, Andra and Andorina. The first three were 4,000 tons, and the Andorina had a capacity of 5,000 tons. About three years ago, the Andorina caught fire in New York harbor and was damaged to the extent of nearly \$100,000.

She was condemned and sold, but fell into the hands of her original owners and was repaired and is still afloat. While she was undergoing repairs, her master, Captain Starling, was transferred to the Andelina, and early in 1899 she sailed from the Andorina to Tacoma. While lying in the harbor at Tacoma, the ship was struck by a squall, and went down so quick that Capt. Starling and 13 of his crew were drowned like rats in a trap. The vessel was dumped a later many thousands have spent in an effort to raise her. About two months after the loss of the Andelina, the Andra sailed from Tacoma to the Andorina, and in the summer of 1899 piled up on the rocky coast near the entrance of the Straits of Magellan. The crew escaped from the Andra, but the underwriters dumped a later many thousands dollars into the water before they finally abandoned her, as stated in the advice received.

The last and worst disaster met with by the Roberts' fleet was encountered by the Andra, a national master. The Andra sailed from Santa Rosa for Portland Nov. 12, 1900, and after a run of 30 days picked up Pilot Peter Cordier off the mouth of the river late one afternoon. The tugs were busy with another ship, and as night was coming on, the vessel stood off shore and has never been seen since. One of the worst gales ever known off the mouth of the river was raging the night of her disappearance, and it is supposed that she turned turtle and went down so quickly that none of the 20 men on board had the slightest chance to save themselves.

Other ships of the line have also been anything but fortunate, and in 1894, the Andola, a big four masted, was wrecked off the English coast and became a total loss. The Andra, a well known trader out of Portland, was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars while entering a dock at Havre on her last outward trip from Portland.

Including the Andorina, the property lost on the coast since 1894 has been in excess of \$500,000, while over forty lives were lost on the Andra and Andola.

A HEREFORD WON In Fat Cattle Division of International Live Stock Exhibition.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A Hereford is the grand champion of all breeds in the fat cattle division of the international live stock exhibition, this year. Chief interest for breeders centered today in the grand championship of the show for steer of spayed heifer. There were three competing breeds, Hereford, Short Horn and Angus. But in the final judging the Short Horns were eliminated. The winning animal is Woods' Principal, a pure bred yearling shown by Geo. F. Henry of Goodnow, Ills. This animal weighed 1,645 pounds. The Aberdeen, Angus representatives were Empress Damask, calved in April, 1899, weighing 1,450 pounds, being the property of L. C. Dymart of Nashua, Ills., and the yearling heifer Tip Top, weighing 925 pounds, the property of S. Bradford & Son of Cedarville, Ohio. In the contest in the first class for Hereford bulls, three-year-olds or over, Mark Stead shown by N. D. Smith of Compton, Que., won third place. In the horse department the following first prizes were awarded among others:

Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old and under four—Stallion shown by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Clydesdale stallion, 2 years old and under three—Prince Punctual, shown by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Clydesdale mare, 4 years old and under—Mars, shown by Graham Bros., Rest Clydesdale mare, any age—Cherry Startle, shown by Graham Bros.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMPORT Headache Powders.

TURNED TURTLE.

British Ship Nelson Went to the Bottom

With Her Crew of Twenty-eight Men, Including John Mealey of St. John.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Dec. 4.—The bar tug Tootoosh, which has just returned to port, reports that the British ship Nelson, 1,247 tons, Captain Perriam, turned turtle last night and went to the bottom with her entire crew. The Nelson left Astoria Nov. 25. On Monday night she was back at the river's mouth, and yesterday she was reported to have shifted her cargo. She had 23 men on board and could go on only one tack. Yesterday afternoon the tug Tootoosh went out and picked up the Nelson by passing a hawser to her. The tug started off shore with the ship, owing to the gale. It was the intention of Captain Bailey of the Tootoosh to remain with the ship during the night. But the gale which raged last night was too severe for the vessel to withstand, and she broke from the tug and then turned over, sinking at once.

In the darkness it was impossible for the tug to render assistance to those members of the crew who were not carried upon, and so all perished.

The Nelson carried a crew of 28 men all told, and was an old wooden vessel. Captain George W. Woods, the bar pilot, was to have been placed aboard the ship last night, but the weather was too rough to permit it.

The Nelson carried a cargo of lumber, and was consigned to Cape Town, South Africa, by Taylor, Young & Co. of this city.

The officers of the vessel were: Captain Perriam, First Mate W. A. Strachan, Second Mate J. J. Tilsley. Among the crew was Seaman John Mealey of St. John, N. B. (Mealey was a Canadian and was married to a family of seafaring people.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 4.—A Merchant's Exchange reporter at Astoria sends the following regarding the British ship Nelson, which it is reported, sank last night off the mouth of the Columbia river:

"The tug Tootoosh, which had the Nelson in tow, returned to Astoria at 10 p. m. She reports that the hawser parted at 10 p. m. last night, while towing the Nelson off shore. The tug remained out until noon, but saw nothing more of the Nelson. The pilot claims the ship was in a safe condition and may have resumed her voyage."

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 4.—The fate of the British ship Nelson, a steel vessel bound to Queenstown with wheat, reported early today as having turned turtle last night and gone to the bottom with her crew of 28 men, cannot be known until tomorrow. By that time she probably will be sighted if still afloat. If the tug which will institute the search fails to find her she will doubtless be given up as lost. The tug probably will be sighted if still afloat, but there is some cause for the gravest fear.

The Nelson sailed Nov. 25 for England with a grain cargo. She encountered the gales which prevailed early in the week and on Monday evening was sighted off the river in a disabled condition. Tuesday morning she was picked up by the tugs Wallina and Tootoosh. The Wallina returned to port for fuel, the Tootoosh starting north with the Nelson, when a heavy gale came up. At 9:45 last night, during the height of the storm, the steel cable parted and the light of the Nelson suddenly disappeared, leading to the belief that she had capsized.

The Tootoosh searched all night and until noon today, but not a trace of the ship was found. Notwithstanding

(London Canadian Gazette, Nov. 7th.) New Brunswick is to be congratulated upon the accession to the ranks of her agriculturists of so well known a British farmer and stock raiser as Mr. Penhall of Weston House, Pennsylvania.

We read in the Mark Lane Express of the sale last week of Mr. Penhall's live stock at Weston farm, including a small herd of Hereford cattle. Mr. Penhall was the breeder of "Balfour, 1888," the sire at the head of the court house herd, and of other prize stock, while many of his animals have gone to the United States and South America at high figures. We wish him all success in the maritime provinces, where we may hope he will find even wider opportunities of usefulness.

ST. JOHN'S HAY SHIPMENTS. OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—W. W. Moore of the department of agriculture left for St. John today in connection with the shipments of hay to South Africa.

this Capt. Bailey of the tug believes the Nelson is safe and that she will show up tomorrow. He thinks she has made for Puget Sound, while others are inclined to the belief that Captain Perriam of the Nelson will make for the Columbia river.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN Died in Boston City Hospital of Accidental Gas Poisoning.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—J. Winburn L. McPhail, aged 18, son of James McPhail of Whyocomeagh, C. B., died at the city hospital today of accidental gas poisoning. He was found unconscious in his room at 1038 Washington street early Sunday morning. The room was filled with illuminating gas, which came from a partly turned jet. A window had been left partly open for ventilation, and had it not been for this fact it is thought that Mr. McPhail would have died before he was discovered. At the hospital until his death he did not recover consciousness.

Young McPhail had a very bright career ahead of him. He had formerly lived with his brother, Dr. D. T. McPhail of New York, who wanted him to adopt the medical profession. The young man, however, had a desire to study law and so struck out for himself, coming east with the intention of entering the Harvard Law School at its next term. He had intended to work his way through the college, and had only recently returned from New Hampshire, where he had been earning funds with which to pay his expenses. Considerable money was found in his room.

McPhail had many friends and relatives in Massachusetts. His sister, Mrs. E. B. Crownshield of Boston, was completely prostrated at the news of his death. His brother, Dr. D. T. McPhail, left Boston for Whyocomeagh with the body this morning.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA. THANKSGIVING SERVICE. A beautiful and appropriate service was held in St. John's Church, Monday, on the morning of Thanksgiving day. The service throughout bore a tone of national exultation and was highly appreciated by a congregation of busy people, who had cheerfully left their work to participate in the church's recognition of our country's day of thanksgiving. The special hymns and the anthem were heartily rendered, and the rector, Rev. H. E. Dibble, preached a patriotic sermon in keeping with the spirit of the day. At the close of the service the National Anthem was impressively sung.

A TYPICAL CANADIAN FARMER. (London Canadian Gazette, Nov. 7th.) New Brunswick is to be congratulated upon the accession to the ranks of her agriculturists of so well known a British farmer and stock raiser as Mr. Penhall of Weston House, Pennsylvania.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The president's annual message to congress went in this year, for the first time, in print. The two copies for the two houses were printed on paper the same size as that which was used heretofore for the written copies, though the paper is white, instead of the blue tint which has been in use. Each copy was richly bound in brown morocco, with stiff covers, with a simple gold border and lettering the words on the front binding. The message of the President of the United States.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 3.—A snowfall which began shortly after noon here today, has covered the ground to the depth of one foot, and the high northeast gale which has been blowing has drifted the snow badly in many places. Steam R. R. traffic is badly delayed and should the storm continue all night, as now seems probable, trains will be unable to move. Some of the electric lines have suspended operations, while others still continue to run cars upon an irregular schedule. It is the hardest storm experienced here since 1888, and unusually severe for this time of the year. The fall of snow is said to be much heavier farther north, where it began snowing early in the day.

CASTORIA. We have purchased the entire stock of Castoria in the city. It is a most valuable medicine, containing a choice assortment of the most reliable ingredients, and is a most effective remedy for all the ailments of children. It is a most valuable medicine, containing a choice assortment of the most reliable ingredients, and is a most effective remedy for all the ailments of children.

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Every housewife

takes as much interest in her clothes closet as in her parlor or dining-room.

It is only when its contents are dainty and white that she is satisfied.

She knows this snowsown can only be secured by means of a pure soap.

She knows the greatest satisfaction comes from using SURPRISE SOAP.

She is always pleased to display her linen and muslin to her woman callers, because they will stand the most critical inspection.

Taking all in all, she is perfectly satisfied with the results of Surprise Soap.

St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

SEND NO MONEY. Send us the name of your nearest grocer and we will send you for examination a box of our Snowsown Soap. It is a most valuable medicine, containing a choice assortment of the most reliable ingredients, and is a most effective remedy for all the ailments of children.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Meeting—Officers Elected—W. M. Jarvis the New President.

Comprehensive Report of Work of Past Year—Monthly Meetings Will be Held in the Evenings in Future.

(From Daily Sun, 3rd inst.)

At the annual meeting of the board of trade Tuesday the attention of the members was taken up with the regular routine work, the reception of reports and the appointment of officers and committees for the ensuing year.

President J. Wetmore Merritt occupied the chair, and there were present W. M. Jarvis, S. S. Hall, G. S. Fisher, Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., J. Hunter, A. C. Curry, Wm. McAvour, J. A. Likely, D. J. McLaughlin, W. F. Hatheway, John Sealy, W. G. Robertson, T. H. Estabrooks, John Bullock, E. A. Schofield, L. G. Crosby, T. Somerville, F. A. Dykeman, C. M. Bostwick, W. S. Fisher, W. E. Balle, T. Osborne and J. N. Sutherland.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last regular meeting of the board and the council, the annual report of the outgoing council was presented, giving a minute and comprehensive account of the business transacted during the year.

The membership of the board at the time of the last annual meeting was 148. During the year eighteen new members joined, three members died and six withdrew, making the present membership 157, a gain of nine in the year.

In May last the board took possession of their new and commodious rooms on Prince William street, a portion of which was placed at the disposal of the Tourist Association during the summer months.

Mention was made in the report of the success of the merchants' week, of the visit of C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick at London, and its results, and of the annual meeting of the maritime board of trade. A resume of the subjects which had engaged the attention of the board during the year was given, including technical education, corn inspection, improvement in the meteorological service, investigation into the loss of the str. Armenia, the redemption of worn silver coinage, the reduction of postage on drop letters, the restriction of the preferential tariff to goods entering Canadian ports, steam service between St. John and Sydney and other important subjects.

A bill introduced in the local legislature last winter providing for granting the franchise in St. John to ratepayers whose taxes were unpaid, was opposed by the council of the board in conjunction with the Common Council of St. John. Their opposition received also the support of various boards of trade throughout the province and the measure was finally withdrawn.

The appointment of a local examiner has engaged the anxious attention of the board, but no suitable person willing to comply with the requirements of the government for an examiner for the foreign service has been found. In the meantime examinations are being held from time to time by Capt. Bloomfield Douglas, R. N. R., who comes from Halifax for the purpose, but this is necessarily attended with more or less inconvenience and delay.

HARBOR DREDGING. The importance of dredging the entrance to the harbor has been urged on the government both by correspondence and by delegations at Ottawa. Most careful and elaborate plans have been proposed and the work is now only awaiting the completion of a powerful suction dredge especially adapted for it, the construction of which has, it is understood, been already commenced in the government shipyard at St. John.

A delegation from the council visited Ottawa in March and opposed the deckload bill introduced in the Dominion parliament, so far as its application to the maritime provinces was concerned. In this they were successful and the maritime provinces were exempted from the operation in the act. The bill was subsequently withdrawn.

Finding that the maritime provinces had been overlooked in the arrangements for the export of horses for the imperial service in South Africa, the council supported by the Common Council of the city, brought this subject to the attention of the Dominion government, with the result that the imperial authorities were induced to change the arrangements already made, and the first cargo of these horses is now being shipped from St. John.

A special committee has given careful attention to the improvements in the safeguards to shipping in the Bay of Fundy and the approaches to the harbor. Col. Anderson, the chief engineer of the marine and fisheries department, has recently visited St. John and inspected the same generally, and it is understood that tenders for the construction of a first class lightship to be placed at the Lurober Shoal, will at once be called for, and that various other improvements in the present service will be made, including a change in the steam whistle at Partridge Island to render it more visible to mariners making the port. Col. Anderson has also undertaken to report in favor of an additional steam whistle at Negro Head, between Partridge Island and Point Lepreau.

It having been found that opportunities were occurring for an extended traffic with Jamaica, both from St. John and from Montreal through St. John, this important subject has been carefully considered by the council. The subsidy for the present monthly service between Halifax and Jamaica is about expiring, and a delegation from the council has recently waited



Just within her grasp is safety—but she does not see it; she is looking the wrong way. There's many a woman inflaming in a sea of disease who is doing the same thing—looking wrong—snatching at medicinal snags when the life buoy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is within her reach.

Many a woman has testified that now I should not be alive to-day but for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This famous medicinal establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take pleasure in writing to let you know the great good I received from your Favorite Prescription. I had been suffering from Mrs. Nora Gaddie's Favorite Prescription for several months. I had been unable to sleep at night, was nervous, had headache, black spots on my limbs, and sick headache all the time. I have not had sick headache since I took your medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure diseases and sick headache.

upon the government at Ottawa and urged that, in calling for new tenders for the Jamaica service, St. John be made a port of call as well as Halifax, and that the service be made fortnightly, instead of monthly, thus further developing the trade of the Dominion with the West Indies, without incurring that already carried on through the sister city.

The trade of St. John with Yarmouth and the ports between that town and Halifax, on the Atlantic coast having been seriously hampered by the want of a direct steamship communication from St. John, the council has given much attention to this traffic. A subsidy of \$7,000 from the Dominion government is available for the St. John, Yarmouth, South Shore and Halifax route, but this has been considered insufficient by the Dominion Atlantic railway. The company expressed a willingness to extend their shore service to St. John if the Dominion subsidy was increased to \$15,000, and the council urged upon the government the granting of a subsidy for a term of two years on the basis of 48 trips in each year, the steamers to be of first class and approved by the council. It was recommended also that the subsidy for the Digby service should be increased to \$15,000 for an increased number of trips. Owing to the lateness of the season neither of these suggestions were accepted, and the subject is still under consideration.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the St. John merchants with the present shore service to Nova Scotia by the str. Prince Rupert and the Dominion Atlantic railway. The council have some hope of being able in the near future to make arrangements which may give St. John better accommodation on the basis of the Dominion subsidies.

The council have called the attention of the Dominion and provincial governments to the usual subsidies to lines of steamers running from St. John which have been generally continued as before. They have recommended that the subsidy for the Grand Mannan service should be increased. They have asked the Dominion government to grant to the Beaver line of steamships for the present season the subsidy of \$20,000 available for a direct winter service between St. John and Liverpool.

The secretary prepared and submitted to the council a statement of winter exports from St. John during the season of 1900-1901. Owing to circumstances beyond control the volume of business showed a considerable falling off from that of the preceding year, although the number of steamship sailings was the same. With this exception there has been, however, a steady increase in the winter shipments since this traffic began in the autumn of 1895, and there is every reason to believe that the present season will show a large increase on those of any preceding winter.

The report of the finances showed the total receipts of the year as \$2,751.55 and the expenditure \$2,129.96, leaving a balance of \$621.59. The current assets, including this balance, outstanding dues and rentals due amount to \$989.89. The current liabilities, consisting of unpaid bills, are \$368.54, showing a total surplus of \$621.55.

In retiring from the presidential chair, J. W. Merritt spoke briefly of the good work done by the board during the past year, as set forth in the comprehensive report presented. Especially he commended their part in the quashing of the deckload bill as one of their best measures. He heartily thanked the vice president, Mr. Jarvis, for the able manner in which he had assisted him during his term of office, and expressed his appreciation

of the kindly treatment and support always accorded him by the members of the board of the council. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous election of W. M. Jarvis as president, and John Sealy as vice president. The ten members of the council to be elected by the full board were elected as follows: W. S. Fisher, F. H. Estabrooks, W. H. Thorne, D. J. McLaughlin, W. F. Hatheway, J. A. Likely, T. H. Somerville, S. S. Hall, G. S. Fisher, and H. B. Schofield.

W. M. Jarvis, after taking the chair, heartily thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him. The office, he felt, entailed a large amount of work and responsibility, which had lately been greatly increased by the questions arising with the development of St. John's winter port trade. The position of St. John with reference to the winter shipping fifteen years ago was described, and a sketch given of the steady development with an account of business being transacted and freight for late export government cargo was described, and a sketch given of the steady development with an account of business being transacted and freight for late export government cargo was described.

Among the important matters to be soon to come would be the much-discussed dry dock. But we should not forget that there were other important parts in the program with equal claims and in pressing our own development we should take care not to infringe on the rights of others. If we were to get the shipment of horses and freight for late export government cargo was described, and a sketch given of the steady development with an account of business being transacted and freight for late export government cargo was described.

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BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.



Do not allow an inexperienced nurse girl or any other person to give your children medicines that you know nothing about. No one but the mother is competent to administer medicine to babies, as others are too likely to choose one of the many medicines containing opiates so that the child will go to sleep quickly and be less trouble.

It doesn't help a sick baby to give it soothing drugs. On the contrary, it lessens its chance of recovery. Baby's Own Tablets are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless.

At the same time they are the most effective medicine known to science. For Preventing Croup

curing fevers, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, sour stomach, irritation when teething, nervousness and sleeplessness these tablets have no superior. No matter whether the baby is sick or well these tablets should always be in the house.

They not only cure infantile disorders, but they prevent them and should be used whenever the baby shows the slightest sign of illness. This remedy has the most remarkable record of any medicine of the kind and dissolved in water will be taken without objection by the smallest or most sickly infant.

They are sweet, little lozenges, free from all objections which are generally raised against children's medicines. They can be found at druggists or be sent direct by us, if desired, prepaid upon the receipt of the price, 25 cents per box. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

on. Orderly, bring that gun to my tent. Tai tai!" The rebels armed with the protection of a British pass would depart to dig up their Mausers, get their own riding horses and resume business at the old stand. If any patrols called at their houses while they did not happen to be on the war path they would flash up their Mausers, get their own riding horses and resume business at the old stand.

John Sealy, the new vice-president, briefly returned thanks for his election, and assumed the board of his willingness to do all in his power in their interest. The election then followed regarding the frequency of the meetings of the board. Secretary Allison, T. H. Estabrooks, J. A. Likely and W. S. Fisher supported the principle of the monthly meeting at least during the winter months, and on motion of Mr. Estabrooks it was decided to hold the monthly meetings from now until June 1st, in the evenings instead of the afternoons.

The board of arbitration was elected as last year, as follows: Geo. Macdonald, John Sealy, S. S. Hall, J. A. Malcom, S. S. Hall and Jas. F. Robertson. The meeting then adjourned.

AS COOL SAM HANDLED THEM. One Reason Why the Boers Respected Canadians—Called Their Bluffs and Went Them One Better. A good many Canadians would like to see Col. Sam Hughes one of the majors out to South Africa if he would accept of the lie of the command he has applied for.

Col. Hughes has been subjected to a good deal of jocular criticism but he was a valuable man in his position as an intelligence officer in South Africa, though his opportunities were limited. Besides being a brave man he is a man of indomitable perseverance and energy and should make his mark in dealing with the Boers, who out before he was one of the few intelligence officers who could extract real information from the Boers who could make surrendering Cape Town in front of his quarters with muskets in his eye, and a cigarette in his hand, and a string of rebels anxious to surrender (and get passes) would be up armed with a model museum of old-fashioned guns, flint locks, Martini rifles and shot guns of the pre-hammerless days. They would also each be leading a woe-begone old skat of a horse adorned by a smooth eastern saddle. The British officer would say: "Well, men. Come in to surrender, eh? Jolly good thing to do. You fellows really ought to know better, don't ye know, than to take up arms. Verwag serious thing to do. Why, don't ye know, you might be shot for this?"

The Boers would look becomingly contrite and shuffle their feet. "Brought in your arms and horses, eh? Jolly good thing to do. Seen anything of the enemy about?" "Boers in chorus: "Neech, myn he!"

"Aw—just pile your arms down here, like good chaps, and hand over your horses. Don't see how you do such good shooting with those old tools. That must have been rather a good old elephant gun in its day. Make your own ammunition for it, I suppose."

"Yas, boss." "Officer (orderly): "Just pile that elephant gun aside, don't ye know. I want to take it home as a curio." (To the rebels): When you have turned in your arms and horses, men, please will be issued and you can return to your farms, don't ye know. But see you don't get into any more trouble, or bah Jove! we'll have to take severe measures next time. Right—of sergeant. Carry

HOGS HAVE SMALLPOX. A Peculiar Outbreak Discovered by Buffalo Health Officers. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Dr. C. H. Zink, inspector in charge of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at the Buffalo stock yards, discovered today what he believes to be an outbreak of smallpox among a consignment of hogs.

The animals were received from St. Louis last week and they passed the first inspection. After they had been slaughtered, Dr. Zink in making a microscopic examination of the viscera, discovered what he believed to be evidence of smallpox.

The slaughter houses are in the Polish district, where the local health authorities are at present engaged in checking an outbreak of smallpox. The government bureau officials are under instructions to work in conjunction with the local health authorities in suppressing the outbreak here, and this afternoon Dr. Zink brought specimens of the diseased tissue to the bureau of health and submitted them to Dr. Wendt. After examination Dr. Wendt unhesitatingly confirmed the diagnosis of Dr. Zink.

"If the disease develops in animals in the same way as it does in human beings, I should unhesitatingly call it smallpox," said Dr. Wendt. "These tissues bear all the characteristic marks of the disease. They are evidently of a contagious nature. The pitting and destruction of tissue are apparent as well as the characteristic smallpox pustules."

Children Cry for CASTORIA. AT PITTSVILLE. The Yeomans brothers have taken up leases for the winter in the lumber woods. They have a very large crew. Wm. E. Yeomans has been in the trapping business this season. He captured among other things a large shaggy looking animal with a long hooked bill. It looks something like an ant eater.

Advertisement for James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Distillers & Blenders. The Buchanan Blend, Glasgow, Leith, London, and Glentauchers Distillery, Mulben, Speyside, N.B. The Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, London, England.



housewife

much interest in her feet as in her parlor. When its condition and content is satisfied, she is secured by a pure soap.

Always pleased to see linen and muslin clean, she will stand the all inspection. In all, she is satisfied with the Soap Mfg. Co. PHENIX, N. B.

SEND NO MONEY. Send to the nearest Express Office and we will send you for examination this magnificent solid Alaska Soap. It is made of the finest and purest materials and is guaranteed to be the best soap ever made.

SILK. We have prepared the entire output of pieces from the Leading House of Canada, and are making them in packages each containing a dozen patterns and designs. In new patterns and designs, each with color and illustration. If you live too far from a store to send for a package, we will send you a sample of the silk, and you can order the rest when you see it.

Dec. 3.—A snowfall began in St. John today, and continued to the depth of one inch. The snow was very light, and drifted the snow badly in some places. The wind was from the north, and the temperature was below zero.

Dec. 3.—The president's message went in this time, in print. The two houses were printed on the same day, and the message was read in both houses. The president's message was a long one, and covered a wide range of subjects.

ough Year. combat croup, suddenly attacks with frightfulness of battling.

est importance and any mother ally for breath. Throughout this that science has

NG COUGH. man, Berkeley, Street says: "I desire, by Chase's Syrup of Linseed Oil, to relieve my child of whooping cough, which is obtainable, will not be house, nor use any

CHITIS. 71 Garden Avenue. My two children had whooping cough, and Chase's Syrup of Linseed Oil put them to rights.

entine for children and all affections of containing three onto. free.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

SUSSEX, Dec. 2.—The annual meeting of the Sussex Agricultural Society was held this afternoon. The president reported \$500 to the credit of the society deposited in the bank. The old board was re-elected.

A motion to hold an exhibition in 1902 was carried. Considerable discussion took place over the prize list of the different grades of cattle, and a motion was carried to put all on equal footing for the special prizes. Considerable discussion arose over the purchase of a stock horse, but nothing definite was arrived at.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 2.—Geo. Siddall of Westcott, who went west on the harvesters' excursion about three months ago, returned home on Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Neales of Sussex occupied the pulpit of St. Ann's and St. Paul's yesterday, preaching excellent sermons. John Bower of Cole's Island has moved into his recently purchased residence on Sable street. Mrs. Read leaves today for Moncton, where she will reside with her son, Dr. B.F. Read.

Miss Minnie Cogswell, who has been spending a few weeks here, left today for Dorchester, where she will spend the winter.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 2.—Miss Lizzie Field and Frank Milton, both of Sackville, were married on Wednesday, the 27th inst., by Rev. E. B. McLatchy. J. B. Gass of Montreal spent Sunday with his brother, W. A. Gass. A very pleasant reception was held at the Ladies' College on Saturday night last.

The Sackville bridge is still a long way from completion, and much dissatisfaction is expressed because of the delay in getting it constructed. The right kind of lumber seems to be difficult to obtain. The season is far advanced and the river is a hard one to span. These things being true, the prospects for a bridge before spring are not bright.

Another test of the Sackville water system was made yesterday. The pipes leaked in several places, but otherwise the test was satisfactory. An attempt was made to attach hose to one of the hydrants, but this was not able to be done. The water is reported to be first class and the pressure quite sufficient to meet the demands of the town.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 4.—Dr. Andrews of Mt. Allison made an analysis of the beer seized from Messrs. Tracy and Baisley, and gave evidence of the result before Stipendiary Cahill's court yesterday afternoon. He found 2.29 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. of alcohol in the two varieties of beer taken from Tracy and 4.2 per cent. in that taken from Baisley. The cases were adjourned until Monday, Geo. Thomas of Moncton and B. B. Teed of Sackville were the attorneys for the accused.

Randall, son of F. W. Emmons of this town, left today for Moncton to fill a position in the Bank of Nova Scotia. Harmon Scott is seriously ill, and blood poisoning is feared. The annual concert of Mt. Allison Eclectic Society is to be held on Friday night.

About five inches of snow fell here last night. MILLTOWN, N. B., Nov. 29.—A barn belonging to John G. Muriel at Calais was burned on Thursday evening with its contents including a horse and three pigs.

Orin Caldwell, whose home is at Little Ridge, a few miles from here, was attacked by a large bear in the vicinity of Grand Falls. He was returning to the camp for supper when the bear tackled him. Having an axe, he struck at it. The bear turned, struck at the axe, breaking the handle. His companion, Fred Pomroy, came to the rescue and succeeded in driving the animal away. Caldwell escaped with a few bruises, the worst being a bad one on the thigh.

Nov. 23.—Miss Ida Kehoe, while skating this afternoon, was run into by one of the skaters and had her ankle badly injured. Ralph McNeill, son of Thompson McNeill, who has been confined at his home with diphtheria, is now out of danger. A little daughter of George McLean of Milltown, Me., has diphtheria. She is some better today. A younger child of the same family is very sick.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., Nov. 30.—Young Thompson, in the employ of Christy Wilson, had his foot very badly cut. Though very little snow, again the sleigh bells are sounding forth. The death of W. S. Baird, the bridge builder, took place at his brother's

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

GENUINE CARTER'S Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small, and easy to take.

FOR BRUISES, FOR RHEUMATISM, FOR COLIC, FOR HEADACHES, FOR STOMACH AILMENTS, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

FOR SICK HEADACHE.

FOR BRUISES, FOR RHEUMATISM, FOR COLIC, FOR HEADACHES, FOR STOMACH AILMENTS, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

FOR SICK HEADACHE.

After Work or Exercise

POND'S EXTRACT

Sothes tired muscles, removes aches and stiffness and gives the body a feeling of comfort and strength.

Don't take the weak, watery witch hazel preparations represented to be "the same as Pond's Extract, which easily sores and generally contains "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

residence at Chipman. Mr. Baird was of a kind and social nature, and will be much missed by his many friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. D. Clark. The remains were interred in the family burying place at Red Bank. A number of floral tributes were laid on the casket. The deceased leaves one brother, three sisters and an aged mother.

The wife of the Rev. A. D. Archibald of Richmond is visiting her mother. H. W. Porter's many friends are glad to have him home again. A children's service was held in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath last. Mrs. Withrow still continues very ill. Miss Martha Fowler has returned home.

SUSSEX, Dec. 2.—The death of Mrs. Alice Maude H. Palmer, wife of Rev. T. C. P. Palmer of this place, occurred this morning at 11 o'clock after an illness of only one week. On Wednesday last she was taken sick with pneumonia and pleurisy, but was not thought to be any more in danger until Monday. She was a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and came to Sussex about two and a half years ago, when Mr. Palmer came on this circuit as minister. She leaves beside her husband three small children to mourn the loss of an indulgent mother. The time of the funeral is not yet decided on, but it will probably be on Wednesday at 1.30. The remains will be taken to Charlottetown for burial. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson came on the C. P. R. today and will return with the corpse.

Chas. Morrison, who until August last was express messenger on the Quebec express, but since that time has been confined to his bed, is not expected to live through the night.

SUSSEX, Dec. 4.—There will be a meeting of the citizens of Sussex on Friday evening next at 8.30 p. m., at the office of White, Allison & King, to take the necessary steps to prevent the introduction of smallpox into the community. Dr. Wetmore, chairman of the board of health for Kings county, will be present.

The funeral of the late Mrs. T. C. A. Palmer took place at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon from the Methodist parsonage, the remains being conveyed to the depot by Undertaker Wallace. As a severe snow storm had been raging all the morning making walking almost impossible, only a few friends assembled to pay their last respects. Rev. Mr. Lucas, assisted by Revs. Mr. Nobles and Mr. Baird, conducted the services. A large wreath of white chrysanthemums from the members of the Methodist church and Missionary Society were the only flowers that adorned the coffin.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., Dec. 4.—At the annual meeting of Hampton I. O. O. Lodge, No. 52, held last evening in Orange hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and duly installed by Philip Palmer, S. D. G. M.: Fred M. Sprout, W. M.; Madon Boulter, D. M.; James Merrill, Chap.; Philip Palmer, P. M.; Rec. Sec., George Bovard, Fin. Sec.; W. H. Robertson, P. M. Treas.; A. Kilpatrick, D. of C.; James Keenan, Lec.; George H. Burgess, P. M. F. of C.; James Berry, 2nd Com.; Henry C. Frost, 3rd Com.; John Townsend, 4th Com.; Charles A. Robinson, 5th Com.; Robert Bovard, I. T. Congratulations were extended to the officers elected, who responded in suitable speeches.

The first real snow storm of the season came with a rush upon us last night, and with but little let up has continued all day. The wind was high and came in gusts of great violence. About eight inches of snow has fallen on the level, but in many places it is nearly knee deep. At intervals hail has accompanied the storm, showing that the upper cloud regions are heavily charged with moisture. The Casse-kag Creek and Kennebecasis River are low, and the marshes uncovered, save for the newly fallen snow. The ground is frozen, and should a thaw ensue, little of the water will be absorbed, as it will run off the low levels, and the wells which have been so long low and almost exhausted, will receive but scant additions. All of which leads to the conclusion that there may yet be heavy warm rains before winter can be said to have actually established itself, although to-day it appears very much in evidence. The Sussex and Halifax express trains got here about on schedule time, and the St. Marins train was but little delayed. But the noon express was an hour and a half late, and the C. P. R. is reported five or six hours behind. At two o'clock the storm was said to show signs of clearing up, but the down C. P. R. was nearly on time and the Halifax express was not much delayed.

The colored preacher, who has figured before the St. John police court so many times for preaching with undue energy on the streets and squares of the city, turned up here yesterday afternoon, and held forth for a time on the square at the station. But his declamation awakened little interest, and he left for the Village. He spent most of today in the waiting room at the railway station warming himself at the stove and contemplating the ceiling, which sadly needs a coat of whitewash. Numerous enquiries of those who frequent the place failed to show that he had spoken to any one. His presence here seems to have had the same effect upon the colored residents as that of a Huron in the neighborhood of a Missionary camp, for not one of them has been seen about the station all day.

The family of William Ritchie is enjoying the visit of his eldest son, who has been away from his home some fourteen or fifteen years. Mrs. Fred M. Sprout and her sister-

in-law, Mrs. F. M. Anderson of St. Marys, are spending a short time with relatives at Campbellton. John Macaulay of Apohaqui has taken his portable mill to Clifton, where he will operate for a time this winter. Camp outfit and supplies were sent down by teams yesterday. James Kennedy of St. John will cut lumber this winter on his newly acquired property at Salina. It is said to contain a large quantity of hard and soft wood, which can be easily reached and cheaply marketed.

MARYSVILLE, Dec. 2.—Much regret is felt over the departure of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cudlip and family for St. John. During Mr. Cudlip's stay here of something over six years, the cotton factory over which he superintended, has been in a prosperous condition. Mr. Shaw of Lowell, Mass., has been appointed to the position of superintendent here, and is already fulfilling his duties. Mr. Shaw is well known here, having been Mr. Cudlip's predecessor as well as successor. Mr. Shaw is making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hatt.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rendell of Boston are holding a series of special meetings in the Reformed Baptist church every evening. Large congregations assemble and the music is lively. Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall are rejoicing over the arrival of a babe in their home.

Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Crockett of Dalhousie have moved their household effects here, and are at present staying with Mrs. J. S. Gibson, where they expect to spend Christmas, after which the doctor will start for the old country to further perfect himself in the medical profession.

QUEBECSTOWN, Queens Co., Dec. 2.—An accident occurred here in the rotary mill of Arthur L. Mayes, which resulted in the death of a young man, a very nearly cost Mr. Mayes his life. He and his assistant, Lee Fox, were running the mill cutting up a small quantity of logs. Mr. Fox had just placed the log on the chain, when the log was at the right place. Just when he was leaving his position he slipped and fell, and in his fall caught the rope which held the lever and the friction pulleys against the log, and Mr. Mayes, with hands on the lever of the gear, started the machinery, and when about half way up, the chain slipped, loosing all the logs but one. This was drawn in the mill, Mr. Mayes stopping the haul-up when the log was at the right place. 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OLD ST. PAUL'S BURYING GROUND, HALIFAX

The Resting Place of Heroes by Land and Sea.

And of Noted Nova Scotians—Bits of History.

(Halifax Recorder.) Subscriptions are now being taken for the purpose of improving the old, historic burying ground of St. Paul's, and in connection therewith the following from the pen of Christina Ross Frame, published in the Toronto Week some years ago, will be read with interest.

Right in the heart of this old town by the sea, and lying alongside a street where the ebb and flow of life is brightest and busiest, is an old burying ground, the last resting place of many a true and loyal citizen and soldier. The low mounds have grown lower with the flight of years, now in many cases undistinguishable from the surrounding turf. Many of the older stones have fallen forward, and are so overgrown with moss that the inscriptions are barely decipherable, and these are all that remain after busy, active lives; a mere showing that they rest here. These are all that remain, unless the occupant of the narrow house has written his name upon the pages of his country's history. Then it matters not where his grave may be, on the shores of the Black Sea, in the burning sands of Africa or India, or in the quiet churchyard of his native town. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." A stone wall surrounded by an iron railing surrounds the burying ground, while within the enclosure granite pillars and tall elms spread their broad branches protectively over it.

Just within the gates is a massive brown stone monument, lettered in gold and surrounded by a lawn. This is the testimonial of the province for her heroes who fell in the Crimean war. It occupies a prominent position, and the names of great battles, Sebastopol, Alma, Redan, catch the eye of the passer on the street. Only the names of the heroes, Parker, 7th regiment, Welsford, 87th regiment, have been engraved on the monument, but the memory of their brave deeds lives in the hearts of their countrymen.

Captain Parker was born at Lawrencetown, near Halifax. He was educated in his native province, obtained his commission in 1830, and was gazetted an ensign to the same regiment in which his father had been captain. He afterwards exchanged to the 78th Highlanders, and served twelve years in India. In 1855 he was promoted as captain of the 7th regiment, and followed the fortunes of war then raging in the Crimea, where he distinguished himself by many brave acts. He fell in the onslaught at the Redan. The following extract in reference to that terrible day is from the letters of a private soldier which appeared in the United Service Gazette:

"After the rush became general one officer of the 7th and stood alone, on the ground which we held so long and paid for so dearly. He turned round and asked me my name. I told him. He said he would recommend me to my colonel. 'Poor fellow,' he said, scarcely spoken when a shower of bullets few past us, and he fell into the ditch."

CAPT. PARKER'S MOTHER was a Miss Green of Halifax. The Greens were an old colonial family. Capt. Parker's great-grandfather accompanied Pepperell in his expedition against Louisburg, and afterward settled in the province. His monument is also in Old St. Paul's burying ground. His epitaph reads as follows: "Here lieth the body of the Honble. Benjamin Green, Esq., who departed this life 13th October, 1775, in 69th year of his age. He was of a public spirit, and a great encourager of the good of this town and province, from the settlement of which to his death he was employed in the principal offices of government with honor to himself and the approbation of all." And certainly it may also be said of his great-grandson, and he, too, closed his career "with honor to himself and the approbation of all."

Major Welsford, the other Crimean hero to whose memory the monument is erected, was born at Halifax, and educated at King's College, Windsor. He entered the 7th Regiment as ensign, and by degrees became major in 1850. He was an intimate friend of the sainted Hedley Vicars, and like Vicars, thoroughly beloved and respected by all classes. He also fell before the murderous fire of the Redan. Cheering on his men, he was among the first that stood upon the rampart, which was to him and many other brave men the gateway of eternity.

This little province of Nova Scotia has been the birthplace of many men distinguished in science and literature, and among those who have upheld their country's standard in times of danger, there are no more honored names than Parker, Welsford, Sir John Inglis, Sir Froyo Wallis, and in these days of peace, Capt. William Grant Stairs, whose death in darkest Africa has saddened so many hearts.

Another monument, bearing a double inscription, recalls the stirring events of the early years of this century. It reads: "Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Samwell, midshipman of H. M. S. Shannon, who died at the naval hospital on the 13th June, 1813, aged 35 years. Also Mr. William Stevens, boatswain of the same ship, who died there on the 9th June, 1813, aged 36 years." These brave officers closed their careers in consequence of desperate wounds received in the gallant action between their own ship and the American frigate Chesapeake on the 1st June, 1813, which resulted in the capture of the enemy's ship in fourteen minutes.

The death of the veteran admiral of the fleet, Sir Provo Wallis, has recalled the story of this great naval duel. The English Captain Broke was severely wounded, the first Lieutenant killed, and the command fell to the young Nova Scotian, Provo Wallis, a man of twenty-two.

We can hardly realize how intense

CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE EXPLAINS Catarrh of the Nerves.

The above is a name of my own. There is no such term in the Medical Text Books as Catarrh of the Nerves, but it is the best I can think of under which to classify the following train of symptoms. During the seventeen years I have been studying and treating Catarrh in its many and various forms, I have found many whose system was run down. No organ of the body was working properly, the blood was poor in quantity, so much so that it did not nourish and tone up the nervous system properly. Such persons are usually dejected, despondent, always ready to look on the dark side of things. In short life has lost its charm. Very often such people are misapprehended by their friends, who tell them that they are not sick, that they only imagine they are unwell, and that if they just brace up they will be all right. All this is very wrong, it only makes the poor sufferer worse. Instead of this they should receive the utmost consideration, and all gentleness, kindness and sympathy. It has been my privilege to treat very large numbers of such persons. My heart always seems to go out to them in their sufferings, and when I have once more restored them to health, I feel highly gratified and that my life is not being spent in vain, that it is being given for the good of my fellow human beings, and what a number of friends I have thus gained who were formerly my patients. You would be astonished at the number of letters I am all the time receiving, thanking me for the good I have done them, for once more bringing brightness back into their lives. There is one which I will reproduce, as it may be of interest to some of my readers. It is a piece of poetry.

Such communications as the foregoing are highly gratifying to me, and are kept among my most valuable possessions. The most common symptoms of CATARRH OF THE NERVES are: Do you get dizzy? Do you mind dull? Are you easily tired? Do you have headaches? Are you easily excited? Do your muscles twitch? Do your hands tremble? Does your heart flutter? Are you easily annoyed? Are you always anxious? Do you get nervous? Is your temper irritable? Is your brain fogged out? Do you not sleep properly? Are you easily frightened? Do not sleep from above? Do you forget what you read? Do you have horrible dreams? Does the least thing annoy you? If you have some of the above symptoms mark yes or no to each question, cut out and send to me, when I will take pleasure in answering your letter to the best of my ability.



TO DR. SPROULE. From a grateful patient. And now these years of weary pain Forever passed away? These seven long years of weary night Turned into endless day? I sometimes think 'tis all a dream, And I shall on the morrow, When I wake, find all my aches and pains, The old, old grief and sorrow. Oh, no! 'tis true I walk abroad, With peace and heavenly joy, When I am in the summer breeze, No more my nerves annoy. 'Tis by thy aid, my gracious friend, That I have found relief; For God has blessed your skillful work And sent this heavenly peace. Oh, may thy future life be crowned With bliss and gladness! And may you long be spared on earth For the great work of love. How many sickly homes you've cheered, How many hearts made light; For sickness rears no longer here, And all is calm and bright. God bless your life, God bless your home, That home across the sea; A thousand thanks I send, For what you've done for me.

The excitement must have been that bright Sunday in June, when the two ships came up the harbor. How, at the sound of gun firing, the people rushed from the churches and thronged the streets, or how great their pride and exultation in the victory. On the 8th of June the American Captain Lawrence, who was mortally wounded in the engagement, was laid to rest in this old burying ground. All the naval and military honors that England accords to her heroes' funerals were given to this gallant foe, whose last words so characteristic of the man were: "Don't give up the ship." His body has since been removed to the old Trinity churchyard, New York. The masonry tomb near the front entrance, and the little pit it is surrounded by eight cannon-trophies—captured from the British in the war of 1812.

In wandering through the burying ground one cannot but be struck with the number of stones having as part of their inscription "born at Boston" or "New York," merchant of Boston or New York. These inscriptions tell their own story, of the comfortable homes left behind, of the good fellowships broken. All the clinging associations of a lifetime swept away, and the struggle for existence began in a new land and inhospitable soil. Their loyalty was indeed no mere sentiment, and the words so often written on their tombstones, "A loyal subject" and "an honest man," are full of significance.

TWO FAMILY NAMES. that have a strong provincial interest are represented in these epitaphs. Halliburton's is very distinct. "The Honorable John Halliburton, who for many years worshipped the king loyally, and one of the mayor's court for the province of Nova Scotia, who departed this life the 11th day of —, 1838. Steady and true in his life, and of a humble confidence in his end can perpetuate his memory, he will not be forgotten. Also his wife Susan," and

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live of Argyleshire, Scotland, who, after having walked the far of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, he finished his course Dec. 25th, 1810, aged 64 years.

"Here lieth the body of William Fyke, son of John and Elizabeth Fyke, who departed this life 16th day of November, 1776, aged 6 months."

"Happy the babe who privileged by fate To shorter labor and a lighter weight, Received but yesterday the gift of breath, Ordered tomorrow to return to death."

"Sacred to the memory of Eleanor Sparling, aged 42, an honest and virtuous woman, who departed this life 29th of May, 1815, in the hope of resurrection at the coming of her Lord's God."

These are unique. "Here lies the body of the beautiful St. Augustine Peneo, aged 11 months and xii days. Died the victim of febrile or ignorance, Aged, Aug. xii, 1829."

"Janet Glen died 17 Dec., 1836, aged 77. W. Glen died of syncope traceable, 9th May, 1827, aged 71-2. Ar. 1830. Exceptionally beautiful skin, May, 1827, aged 41-2. Stranger whether has disease or medical omission 'clad meat in their last cloth.' 'The evening shadows are falling with the day.'"

The bells of St. Paul's and St. Matthew's are ringing. Lights twinkle out at Government House just across the street from the burying ground. A reception is in progress, and as the gay uniforms, bright dresses and fluttering fans pass within the portal, our eyes fall on the graves of the heroic women and the gallant bearded men of a hundred years ago, without whose presence no assembly then at Government House would have been complete. No sound of the sweet music of the organ and again on the scarcely stirred air; no sound of the "dancers" dancing in time disturbs their rest. Statesmen, soldier, civilian with their wives and sweethearts, the young and the old, the poor, young and old, high and lowly, are alike oblivious. "For so He giveth His beloved sleep."

CANADA'S GREATEST GAME PRESERVE

By Sir J. G. Bourliot.

Although the purchase of the great company's rights by the Canadian government has removed the monopoly which it once possessed as fur traders, and has opened up all the territories of Canada to individual enterprise, it still remains the richest and largest game preserve in the world for the purchase and sale of peltry. Its ferts or posts are still found on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and on the banks of those numerous lakes and rivers which stretch like a chain from the valley of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, as far as the mouth of the mighty river discovered by Mackenzie.

As we stand on the rugged height of land which divides the Winnipeg from the Laurentian basin, we are within easy reach of rivers that flow some to the Arctic sea, some to the Atlantic, and some to the Gulf of Mexico. If we ascend the Saskatchewan River to the Rocky Mountains we shall find ourselves within measurable miles of the headwaters of the Mackenzie, the Columbia, the Fraser, and the Missouri.

This natural system of inter-communication has necessarily always given remarkable facilities for the prosecution of the fur trade by the great company, whose chief northern post is still York Factory by the bay to which its ships have regularly come every summer for two hundred and thirty years for supplies for the northern posts, and returned with carcases of furs. Year by year, as settlement advanced, the fur animal disappeared, and the company's business is now, for the most part, confined to the immense region stretching to the north of the fifty-third parallel and westward to the following Hudson's Bay (Rocky Mountain) and eastward as far as Labrador—in other words, to the unsettled districts of Canada provisionally divided into Keewatin, Ungava and Mackenzie.

Some of the old forts, once so famous in the history of the Northwest, have been dismantled. Of Upper Fort Garry, named in honor of a prominent director when it was built in 1835, within the limits of the present city of Winnipeg, there now remains only the main gate. Near where it stood we now see a splendid stone structure—an immense department store—erected by the company to suit modern requirements.

Like the Prince of Wales fort on Hudson's Bay, which was taken by Admiral de la Perouse in 1772, and of which there are now only a few piles of stones, the walls and bastions of Fort Garry were built of solid masonry, and were defended by artillery. The old fort which once stood in Victoria, British Columbia, was a good specimen of the plan generally followed in the construction of the general type of the four posts in the times when the company was monarch. Palisades of pickets from ten to twenty feet high surrounded half a dozen solid timber buildings of a square or oblong form, one of which was used as a residence of the factor, another as a shop for the sale of the gun, ammunition, gait clothes and blankets, and other goods coveted by the Indians, another as a storehouse for the peltry, and others for the accommodation of the lower class of employes.

When soiled that little bark which bore the hopes of the illustrious adventurers around the cold and barren promontories of Hudson's Bay, the prospect of the ample and persistent were very slim, shrouded in the gloom of impenetrable forests, and darkened by the perils of savage hostility. Long ago these obstacles were swept away by the heroic endurance and persistent push of the hardy factors and their followers.

Modern conditions of competition now demand from the company's officials a shrewd knowledge of the public mind and a degree of tact and energy which is more necessary in the present than were the flint-lock musket and heavy side-arms in the buckskin period, when the company from the mountain shores of the Pacific to the bleak shores of the Labrador coast was sovereign.

The fur-trading posts stretch from the bleak shores of the Labrador coast to the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, and from the forty-ninth parallel to the Arctic seas. The company's steamboats ply upon the Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Slave, Mackenzie, Skeena, and Stikine rivers, and the canoes and dog trains are now chiefly seen in the inaccessible districts. The company, with its experience of over two centuries, can supply all the wants of sportsmen, and also issue circular letters of credit on all its inland posts.

The catalogue of the large fur sales held annually in London, set the world's principal mart of the trade, show what a variety of Canadian animals are necessary for the comfort, health and luxurious habits of modern humanity.

The skin now most prized and highest priced is the silver or black fox, noted for its rich glossy black fur and its exterior hairs of a silver white. In 1890, a magnificent black fox skin brought nearly three thousand dollars—the highest ever paid; but the average value of good skins varies from one hundred and fifty dollars to one hundred dollars.

The fur next in value is that of the sea otter, for which twelve hundred dollars was paid in 1900. The fur is soft and fine, and varies in color from dark chestnut to a deep brown, according to the age of the animal. It is now very rare, and only one skin was offered by the Hudson's Bay Company in March, 1901, and brought only five hundred and forty dollars, as prices of nearly all furs have been of late exceedingly low. The company, of which large quantities are sold every year, only brings a few of the highest, six dollars, and even as low as two dollars for a common skin.

The skins of the blue fox—the favorite fur of Catherine de Medici—were much in demand, and bring as high as thirty dollars each. Cross, gray, white and red foxes bring from forty dollars for the first to five dollars for a good specimen of the same robes and ornaments of the English nobility.

The black bear, which finds a congenial habitat from Cape Breton to the Mackenzie, brings from fifty dollars to fifty cents. The skins of the mink, very numerous still, is shorter and more fleshy than the marten, and varies in value from six dollars to as low as fifty cents. The choice ermine, large quantities are sold every year, only brings a few of the highest, six dollars, and even as low as two dollars for a common skin.

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rod yearly in London by Sampson & Company. We may fairly assume that upwards of a million dollars' worth of skins remain in Canada for the purpose of domestic consumption, and consequently do not appear in the trade returns. Canada is also obliged to buy a large quantity of furs not produced in Canada—coon and opossum from the United States, Persian lamb and Russian astrakhan, Indian tiger and leopard, South American chinchilla, and even Australian rabbit, wombat and wallaby.

With the progress of settlement in the northwest of Canada, the fur-bearing animals must be limited ere long entirely to the great unorganized districts already mentioned, but here especially in the Mackenzie region—for many years to come the great company and free traders will continue to find the skins they seek.

The fur trade of Canada, however, has long since sunk into insignificance compared with its proportions half a century ago. The country deemed by a French philosopher as a region of ice and snow which France could well spare is now famous as the largest exporter of the best of wheat and apples, and other products which attest the richness of the soil and the favorable climatic conditions for the sustenance of human life.

The fur trade has now lost the picturesque aspect it sometimes assumed during the French domination and in the penny days, when the factors of the great company were lords of the north. The songs of the traders and voyageurs are now rarely heard in these prosaic times when the canoe and the bateau have given place to the propeller. As a conspicuous figure of the fur trade the Metis or Canadian half-breed of the Red, Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers are disappearing fast. These people are now settling down to a regular agricultural life, and the hunters and trappers of a once restless race will soon fade in the annals of history, like their more famous ancestors, the coureurs de bois, whose memory is now only recalled as we pass by a storm-veiled cape or landlocked bay, or rapid river, to which they pay still other names they gave as they swept along with song and jest in the days of the French regime.

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