

Queen Hotel Visited by Burglars—Six Year Old Boy Drowned.

On Oct. 26.—The gale which here Saturday and continued day reached almost hurricane but did little damage.

On Oct. 25.—A special to the from Gloucester says: News received here of an im-

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On Oct. 25.—P. J. Tyrnan, "No. 1" of the Phoenix

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Jaunty Jackets for Everybody.



This department is right on the jump just now. We've many new styles to show you, each the best of its kind.

Heavy Rough Black Serge Jackets, buttoned to the neck, plus trimmings, \$1.25.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

SUNNY CANADA.

The Title of a Series of Letters on This Country by a Young Canadian.

The Jackson-Harnsworth Expedition Discussed—The Felicity of Mr. Harnsworth's Paper.

Beekles Wilson of the London, England, Daily Mail is at the Dominion.

REACHES NEW YORK.

of the Alleged No. 1 of the Monix Park Murders.

C. C. R. COLLISION.

Badly Smashed Up as the result of an On or Sw tch.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Opening of the Annual Session of the Grand Division.

Reports of the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer.

The Officers Elected—The Jubilee Will be Celebrated in This City Next October.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, met in annual session in the Market Building Oct. 25th.

The outside delegates present John Thompson, Sussex, P. W. A. D. McGruar and Edw. McGruar, Newcastle; H. H. Faulkner, Sussex; Geo. Steed, Chatham; Geo. H. Forbes and Mrs. G. H. Forbes, Moncton; Thos. Hutchinson, Nova Scotia; W. C. Anslow, Newcastle; Purser, Glasgow, Kingsclear, Kings Co.; R. C. Williams and R. E. Lyons, Long Reach.

THE G. W. P. ADDRESS.

Robert Maxwell, grand worthy patriarch, delivered his annual address. In opening he cordially welcomed the representatives to this city and expressed the hope that they would tend to advance the interests of the order.

Regarding work for the young, the G. W. P. regretted that though there were many of the Sons of Temperance in this branch of the order, it was not as flourishing as had been hoped for.

The Grand Division, Sons of T. of Nova Brunswick, in session convened, sends fraternal greeting to the Grand Division of Nova Scotia.

At the Grand Division meeting Thursday evening opening exercises, the reading of minutes, etc. it was decided to send a telegram of fraternal greeting to the Grand Division of Nova Scotia.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

At large to the National Division as follows: H. C. Tilley, 21 St. Henri and N. J. Morrison.

As Pastor of Olivet Presbyterian Church—Accepts a Call to Franklin, Pa.

Rev. W. Y. Chapman announced his resignation as pastor of Olivet Presbyterian congregation at the close of the Sunday morning service.

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A SEVERE STORM.

Hundreds of Buildings Damaged in New Orleans—Roof of Fuller's Opera House Blown Off.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—About 4.30 this afternoon a cyclone or twister struck this city on the river front and swept it a distance of about a mile and a half the track of the storm being about 1,500 feet wide.

The first building damaged was the Independent oil mill, situated at the head of Hamilton street. It was unroofed and the building and contents damaged to the amount of \$6,000.

Gen. Beizer, a switch tender, was severely injured, an arm and hip broken, and Joseph Hennessey, laborer, was also injured.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 23.—A severe wind storm struck this city tonight, doing much damage. A portion of the roof of Fuller's opera house was blown off and carried across the street.

A MINE EXPLOSION.

At Least Six Men Killed at South Wilkesboro, Pa., Yesterday.

Wilkesboro, Pa., Oct. 23.—A terrible explosion was occurred in No. 3 mine of the South Wilkesboro Coal company in South Wilkesboro, Pa., between 7 and 8 o'clock this afternoon.

The injured so far as known are: David Williams, overcome by fire and injured on back and side; John Davis, overcome by fire and injured on back and side.

SIX HUSSARS.

Major Leonard, inspector of cavalry, has made the report of his camp at Sussex. The standing for general efficiency of the four squadrons is as follows: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued today, shows the following changes in comparison with the previous account: Total reserve, increased, £34,000,000.

THEATRE MANAGER DEAD.

New York, Oct. 23.—Frank D. Bunce, manager of the Lyceum theatre, died suddenly in the office of the theatre this morning. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

JOHANNESBURG IDENTISTRY.

Johannesburg is a paradise for dentists, as the money made there by the extracting of teeth is enormous.

CARMELETTE NUNS TO MOVE.

A Rare Spectacle Soon to be Seen at Montreal.

The Only Time Since They Entered the Cloister that They Will be Seen by the World.

The New Convent to Which They are Going—Ruins of the Order.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—In a short time the people of the east end of Montreal may see a spectacle the like of which has not been witnessed for more than twenty years, at least a procession of the Carmelite nuns through the streets. The reason of this is that the members of this most strict of cloistered orders are about to change their abode. That interest will be aroused by the event may be surmised when it is stated that five of the members of the order have been sent, not even by the family from which she shut herself off, since the order was founded here on April 15, 1875, and that no one may pass the door of her cloister except by the private of the chaplain, a member of the royal family, or a representative of it, and then only at stated times.

The present home of the Carmelite nuns in this city is an old-fashioned stone building on Notre Dame street in Hochelaga, now an eastern suburb of the city. They were introduced to this country by the late Archbishop of Montreal, Monsignor Bourget, in April, 1875, and came from Rheims, France. The mother prioress, Sister Bernadette, was accompanied by five nuns, and seven Canadian women almost immediately joined them. They remained with the sisters of the Hotel Dieu, founded by Mlle. Mance, the first white woman who came to Montreal with its founder, Sieur de Maisonneuve, in 1642, until the old convent at Hochelaga was prepared for them. After a number of vicissitudes they were about to return to France on account of financial difficulties, when the late Abbe Yalota and his sister came to their rescue with funds. In 1894 it became necessary for them to obtain larger quarters, and through the aid of Mrs. Fabre, architect, the convent was able to raise sufficient money to build the new convent to which they are about to remove. It is possible that the authorities of the church may contrive some means by which they will be removed to their new quarters shielded from the gaze of the world.

Driving up what is now the fashionable Boulevard St. Denis, near its upper end, where one can see many fine houses and the old village of Coteau St. Louis peeping out from among the modern houses of the quarter, one comes across a long stone wall, recently constructed, and rising above the sidewalk to a height of twenty-five feet. Behind this wall are situated the new convent and chapel of the cloistered nuns of Mount Carmel, but one can see nothing of these buildings from the street. They are only visible through the windows of the convent, which is a dreary, unornamented pile, and this effect is heightened by the high, forbidding walls. The area enclosed is very large. The buildings consist of a cloister of the same in the form of a square of sixty feet. The chapel which adjoins the cloister is seven feet long by thirty, in width. The convent is two stories in height. Provision has been made for ventilation on the ground adopted in the magnificent new Royal Victoria hospital. The space within the walls not occupied by the buildings is laid out as a garden in which have been erected two hermitages, built of stone, in which the nuns will retire for greater solitude and penance. By the side of a small lake within the grounds is a miniature of Mount Carmel, with a facade of the grotto of the Prophet Elijah, which contains a statue of the prophet. The traditional founder of the order. In the centre of the courtyard formed by the buildings is a small mound with a wooden cross, at the foot of which the nuns will come to pray and meditate. The lay nuns will occupy apartments built beside the walls at the main gate. They carry on all the communication the Carmelite sisters have with the outer world.

The rules of the order are exceedingly strict. No Carmelite is allowed to leave the walls of her convent on any pretext whatever, and none is permitted to go out for a moment, on the face of the convent, which may have had in the world. Even after death has made her separation from the world complete, her ashes are not permitted to mingle with those of her family, but are laid away in the dark vaults of the convent. Silence is one of the first rules of the order. Outside of the short hours allowed for recreation, the sisters communicate only by signs, being permitted only to say a few words in a whisper when something important is to be conveyed to the listener. From 7:30 in the evening until the offices of the following morning a single word is not permitted, even in cases where it might seem to be necessary. The rules are so strict that a mother may not see her child, though she were on a bed of sickness that could have only one attendant. Correspondence with persons outside of the walls is entirely out of the question, unless the most urgent necessity should demand it. Like their prophet founder, they shut themselves out from the world so as to devote themselves wholly to prayer. All religious exercises are performed in common in the sanctuary of the chapel, and in the interval between these exercises, each nun devotes herself to the work allotted to her, either in her cell or in some other part of the cloister. During all this time deep silence must reign, a door must not be heard to open or close, and the sandals of the sisters as they pass from place to place must give out no sound upon the floor. In the morning, at 5:15, rising 14 1/2 a. m., and at 8:00 every one must be in the chapel, where silent prayer goes on until 8. Other exercises follow, and then each returns to

A CHILD'S LETTER.

Sick Girl Writes to the Queen and Receives a Reply Accompanied by a Photograph.

A Neighbor of the Burns and Carlyles—A St. John Resident Tells an Interesting Story.

John Steele, who is one of the veteran citizens of St. John, informs the Sun that the last glass of punch he ever drank he took in company with Robert Burns, a son of the poet, Mr. Steele's home near the town of Dumfries, but had been living in England for some years previous to this meeting. Returning home for a visit and learning that Burns had been settled on as pensioner from the civil service, he sought his introduction and spent an afternoon with him. Robert was a pleasant fellow, pretty well educated. He had taught school at one time and had taken private studies in history. The introduction of friends of the father got him a place in the customs' service, but it was understood that he did not give the government much opportunity to promote him. At all events he was retired and was then living in Dumfries. The other two brothers, who went into the army, had honorable careers in the East Indies. Some three miles from the Steele home, the family of the Carlyles, in a stern man, not too agreeable in his social relations, but reported to be honorable and a good workman. Mr. Steele remembers hearing his neighbor, who heard the conversation, describe an incident between Mr. Steele and the Kirk minister. The minister enquired kindly of the mason why he had not been at church for some time, and Mr. Carlyle said that he thought he would go no more, as the only articles of furniture that he had particular to tell him. The preacher suggested mildly that if Mr. Carlyle were in his place he would perhaps do better, and the parishioner closed his eyes and turned away, leaving the minister for a while in a spot. Mr. Steele came to this country in 1831 and was for over twenty years in the custom house at Halifax. He handed the Sun the following article from the Edinburgh Scotsman of October 7, 1836, remembering that Catherine Smith was the daughter of his cousin:

"The little daughter of Dr. Smith, Dumfries, who has been several years an invalid, was very much interested in the death of the Queen. She writes to me and says how glad she is that the Queen has died. Her father had been a soldier in the army, and he had written to her to tell her of the death of the Queen. She writes to me and says how glad she is that the Queen has died. Her father had been a soldier in the army, and he had written to her to tell her of the death of the Queen."

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FRANK JAMES' NEW JOB.

Will Guard Bullion Cars Against Train Robbers.

It would be odd if Frank James, Jesse's brother, were to die at the scene of train robbers who followed in his wake. It may come to pass, too.

For now that oft quoted bit of advice, "Set a thief to catch a thief," has been heeded by the express company who carry fortunes through the southwestern states in closed, strong boxes, and who lose them sometimes at the hands of desperadoes. Frank James, whose career of crime is perhaps second to that of his notorious brother Jesse, is to accept a position as special express messenger, his duty being no other than that of meeting train robbers at their own game.

Frank James is no longer young, but he can still shoot with both hands, and shoot straight. But it is not on that account alone that his services are in demand. The men who have made him an offer have decided that the reputation which the man won as a desperado when the band which he and his brother led was the dreaded scourge of several states, will prove a better safeguard for the bullion than even his ready revolver.

Indeed, it has been said, and with some foundation, that as Jesse James had headed his brother's warning he would never have been shot down by whom he was shot, so fully that he removed his pistol belt and turned his back to him only to receive his death wound. Frank James had said: "Trust no one when the price on your head is big enough to make a man rich." He is willing to become a watch-dog and guard bullion for a living provided the men who wish to employ him will agree to his terms.

"I'll take the job," he told them, "and an agreement will be made on the spot. You sign an agreement by which they are to get \$20,000 in case I'm killed, and I'm your man. I know enough about some of them to be sure they can't shoot a hole in even if the business was what it used to be." So the man whose name was once feared throughout several states is now awaiting to see if the express-men will play for a high stake, which is his life. It will be strange indeed, if the former desperado, the brains of the most blood-thirsty set of outlaws this country has ever known, stands on the side of law against men who respect it and his brother as patterns to be followed.—Ex.

MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Speech Delivered at a Banquet at Dublin, Ireland.

Belfast, Oct. 28.—The Marquis of Dufferin, newly retired from the post of British ambassador at Paris, was accorded a banquet here last night, at which he made a speech. He declared that owing to his age and deafness he had definitely retired from official life. Although England was not ailed, the marquis confessed, she had no dispute with any nation but Europe except Turkey. The salvation of the Armenians, he asserted, cannot be found in any scheme applied to the Armenians alone, but in reforms given protection to all Turkish subjects.

TO ANNEX EGYPT.

London, Oct. 28.—Lord Charles Bessborough, in a speech at the Constitutional club yesterday, declared that the time had arrived for England to boldly announce her intention to annex Egypt.

A Churchmen's Liberation league, composed of clergymen and laymen, has been formed in London, to promote the separation of the church and state in England by means of disestablishment on the ground that the connection "has become injurious to the spiritual interests of the church and a hindrance to the progress of true religion."

VESSLS SUNK IN THE THAMES.

Between forty and fifty vessels are sunk in the Thames every year. During the last season, seventy-four steamers, of 55,755 tons register, fifty-four sailing vessels, of 1,238 tons, and 301 barges, of 11,956 tons, have been raised by the Conservancy Light-

WINDSOR SALT.

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

Windsor Salt is the purest and best for table and dairy use. It is never adulterated and never cakes.

HOME COMFORT.

Roll of Honor listing various agricultural and mechanical societies and their members, including the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1897, and the Alabama State Agr. Society at Montgomery, 1888. It also mentions a silver medal awarded to the writer at the Toronto Exposition, 1894.

TURKISH REFORMS.

Government Will Carry Out the Terms of the Berlin Treaty. The Entire Empire Will be Included in the New Move of Authorities. Blame for R-forms Not Being Introduced Earlier Laid to the Armenians. Washington, Oct. 28.—The Turkish government, according to reliable information here, has notified the signatory powers of its intention to execute to the fullest extent the entire spirit of the reforms embodied in the treaty of Berlin. This measure to be adopted, it is learned will carry the reforms not only into the six provinces of Turkey contemplated by the treaty and peopled by Armenians, but will embrace the entire empire. The authorities at Constantinople also have taken steps to counteract the public display or against Turkey, due, it is felt, to a lack of knowledge of the conditions surrounding the Armenian troubles. The information thus conveyed shows clearly the purpose and policy which the Turkish government has in view to terminate the distressed condition of the country. It is pointed out that the Armenian subjects of the sultan have retained their nationality, their religion, and their wealth for the last six hundred years, under the protection of the Ottoman Empire, and that in no other country have the Armenians been protected in this independent exercise of all their rights and privileges. As evidence of this fact it is stated that five hundred and ninety-seven non-Mussulmans are employed in the Turkish government service at Constantinople at this time, while the number of Mussulmans in the government service there is but eighteen hundred. Considering the difference in population it is said that the non-Mussulmans are thus given a far greater proportion of public employment than the Mussulmans. This same favor, it is said, holds throughout the populous portions of the empire, where the sultan has sought to give the non-Mussulmans a full share in government affairs. But the authorities feel that there has been a lack of appreciation and gratitude on the part of the Armenians, and that they have risen against the government, circulated reports calculated to shake the stability of the empire, thus ruining business and trade within the country. The Armenian revolt was started, it is said, in order to secure autonomy in the six provinces where the Armenians are most numerous. In these six provinces there are, it is estimated, one thousand Armenians, while the number of Mussulmans, as shown by official census, is eight million, and there are in addition two million Mussulmans not included in the census. That is, the Armenians constitute only eight hundred thousand, or less than one per cent of the population of the empire, and their conditions, it is pointed out, are such that they have a right to demand that the world should help to accept. That the troubles have occurred at Constantinople and elsewhere is not denied by the authorities, and they have just appointed a commission there to try and settle the difficulties without disintegration. The commission is composed of the most prominent officers of the army and from civil stations. The entire purpose of the authorities is to see that such a policy as will give peace and quiet to the disturbed country and at the same time commend itself to all countries as just and humane. It is said that the Armenians themselves stood in the way of the execution of reform under the Berlin treaty, bringing such turmoil on the country that any large measure of administration was made impossible.

STANDARD BLEND TEA.

Standard Blend Tea is a superior quality of tea, carefully selected and blended for your enjoyment. It is available at W.P. Harrison & Co.

W. P. HARRISON & CO.

INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY.

Table showing train schedules for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, including routes to Halifax, Montreal, and St. John, and the times of departure and arrival.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a powerful medicine for the relief of various ailments, including diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and general debility. It is a purely vegetable preparation and is safe for all ages.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

Epps's Cocoa is a rich and delicious beverage, perfect for breakfast or any time of the day. It is a natural and healthy food.

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERBILITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homocopia Chemicals, London, England.

CANADIAN WEST.

Entertained at Lunch by Hugh John Macdonald.

Way Still Out of Town and Not Known About School Question.

Northwest Legislature Urges the Convention of the Crow's Nest Railway.

Calgary, Oct. 28.—Hon. Mr. Tarte had a large number of callers to-day, transacted considerable business during the morning. At noon he dined at the Manitoba Club, where he was the guest at luncheon of Hugh John Macdonald, M. P. Macdonald had invited a number of prominent people, including several of the members of the cabinet, and a very pleasant time was spent at dinner. Hon. Colonel Lang, provincial treasurer, at his residence.

Friday afternoon Hon. Mr. Tarte is to leave for the west, making his first stop at Weyburn, where he is pressing invitation from Rev. Douglas, M. P., and the citizens of Weyburn, who will meet him on the next day's train, arriving Sunday morning. On Monday a number of Regina have arranged that several days will be spent in the town and neighborhood, and subsequent movements will be arranged from Regina. It is possible a visit will be made to Alberta, but has not yet been decided.

There has developed in regard to school question settlement, the Greenway is still out of town at night home, and while the usual amount of rumors in regard to the report are afloat, absolutely nothing of an official or reliable nature is earned. Tribune tonight says editorially: "A visit of young men like Mr. J. Tarte to the west has a good effect to ways. In the first place, it gives the mind of many people a clearer view of the real situation of the west, and the aims of the younger of the liberal party in the east, particularly in Quebec; and on the other hand, it impresses the men of the west with the fact that the Government of the Northwest is not a mere paper organization, but a real power in the Dominion. The speech of Monday night was one in which this dominant theme was built up."

Northwest legislature has adopted the following resolution: "That hence take the liberty to draw attention of the federal government to the imperative necessity for the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, which this is done and the Kootenay district permanently deflected into American channels; that the Crow's Nest contains large areas of bituminous coal, and that the construction of this railway will lead to the development of the Kootenay district, and to the mining of southeastern British Columbia."

TRADE IN HALIFAX.

(Chronicle, Oct. 27.) Although the weather has been backward a good volume of trade has been doing and most of the lines may be said to show an upward movement. October of last season, however, it is held that there is nothing whatever done and prices are very low. As a result, the refinery quotes today at 37-8c, whereas they quoted at 41-2c at the end of September. The quotations were 38-8c respectively. Provision market is fairly active. Carcass pork today in family is worth from 4 to 4 1/2c, while Island mutton, in anything like sized lots, can be had in Halifax at 12c.

There are steady at 16c. Cheese is being quoted at 11c. Butter is at 11c. The butter market is active and strong. But cream quoted at 20c, and prints at 4th prospects good for an early crop. Dairy is worth from 16 to 18c.

market is glutted with apples—all fruit—which sell all the way 75 cents to \$2 per barrel. No fruit has yet arrived. Apples from Island have not been large. The per Cardigan is at 12c and Black & white at 10c. She had 1,200 bushels of potatoes, which sold at from 27 to 30 cents, which is the quotation today for the Island. She brought 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which sold at from 27 to 30 cents. The dayspring is at 20 cents with a cargo of potatoes, and turnips.

Y. Cummings of Folly Village, near Co. N. S., is shipping large quantities of potatoes to the Indies. He has already shipped 3,000 bushels from the London-district of Colchester. He brings down to Halifax in cars and then them for shipment at the deep terminus. They are fine looking potatoes, carefully picked and are of any sign of blight, and are with great care while being packed. Mr. Cummings is of opinion that communication with the Indies would be of great advantage to shippers of Nova Scotia produce. The natives are enterprising, and have subscribed the entire capital to build a railroad from the tip of the Malay peninsula.

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MARRIED IN PARIS.

Mrs. Higginson, a Boston Belle, Married to J. W. Smith.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Press this morning says: It was announced in this city last night that Mrs. Julia Bonrad Higginson and Jas. Wheatland Smith had been married in Paris yesterday. From the cable, so little information has been had about the particulars of this last step in one of the most remarkable and sensational episodes that have been known in this city last November. The bride and groom were accompanied by Mr. Smith, Francis Leo Higginson was one of the most prominent and wealthy bankers of Boston and a member of the most exclusive clubs of that city. Mrs. Higginson has been a girl the reigning belle of Boston. She left four children when she eloped, one of them a daughter 18 years old, who had just made her debut in society. The man she eloped with was fifteen years her junior. After she got abroad Mrs. Higginson tired of her young lover and wrote her husband asking him to take her back. He sent \$100,000 to her, but she refused to return to him. A sensational divorce trial succeeded this, and now the announcement of the wedding comes from Paris. The announcement was made by an intimate friend of Mrs. Higginson who lives in Brooklyn, whether they intend to remain abroad or will come back to this country is not known. It is believed they will return and weather out the storm. Mrs. Higginson has money of her own, but Smith has none.

IN A BAD WAY IN LABRADOR.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 28.—The newspapers here publish frightful accounts of the destitution in Labrador, upon the authority of Dr. Grenfell, superintendent of the mission to desperate fishermen, who comes from England yearly with two assistants to do medical service on the coast. He declares that words are inadequate to do justice to the wretchedness of the people.

AHEAD OF PRINCE OF WALES.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 28.—Dr. G. H. Gray of Lynn, Mass., brought a large moose to this city today, whose antlers were of unusual beauty, having thirty-eight points. The animal, owned by the Prince of Wales, and supposed to be the largest in the world, have thirty-four points.

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

Castoria is a safe and effective medicine for infants and children. It is a natural and healthy food.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters sent to certain money remitters, the Post Office has decided to discontinue the same.

THE WEEKLY SUN

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc. 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements. Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

THIS PAPER IS MAILED REGULARLY TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS UN- TIL A DEFINITE ORDER TO DIS- CONTINUE IS RECEIVED AND ALL ARREARS ARE PAID IN FULL.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

MR. TARTIE IN THE WEST.

Reports from the west show that Mr. Tartie is saying no end of pleasing things to the people of Manitoba. Almost fresh from an election campaign in which he took advanced ground in favor of separate schools in Manitoba and expressed great concern for religious education, the minister of public works appears in Winnipeg as an advocate of a national system and of mixed schools. He is not reported as having so much as intimated an objection to purely secular education.

THE LOBSTER BUSINESS.

The Port Elgin correspondent of the Montreal Witness, whose letter is reprinted in this issue, has a lively imagination. The lobster factories on the New Brunswick coast are hardly such large establishments as the description would imply.

LONDON AND THE EAST.

The kidnapping of a Chinese suspect in the streets of London and his imprisonment in the Chinese embassy preparatory to a forced journey home to be beheaded is a transaction of a decidedly Oriental flavor.

WHAT BISMARCK KNOWS.

So long as Prince Bismarck is alive he will be more of a personage in Europe than most statesmen yet in office. He is no longer in a position to make combinations he carries about with him a burden of imperial state secrets the publication of which might shake several thrones.

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES OF ONTARIO.

The liberal conservatives of Ontario have great reason to be pleased with the convention or conference held on Tuesday for the purpose of perfecting the party organization.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Organization of New Brunswick Lodge. The Service in German Street Baptist Church and Sermon by Rev. G. O. Gates.

IT IS THE FACT, Think as You Please

It is not generally known, but it is a fact readily proven by the laws of science, that the real danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation.

INFLAMMATION Causes Every Known Disease!

Inflammation of the nervous system embraces the brain, spine and muscles. The breathing organs have many forms of inflammation such as cough, pleurisy, bronchitis, etc.

sacred trust, yet of infinite import, given for a great purpose, that we may live not to ourselves. Life in this world is at best brief, but freighted with responsibilities attached to which are issues that are eternal.

THE SERMON.

Before entering upon his discourse Rev. Mr. Gates made a few remarks relative to the Pythian order and its purposes. It was organized in 1864 with a membership of five. Now at the close of 32 years, we find it with a membership of 400,000.

The texts chosen were 1 Samuel iv, 17 verses; "Quit yourselves like men," and 1 Cor. xiv, 13th verse; "Quit you like men," the preacher taking for his theme Manliness. "Like men." There is something noble in the expression.

Mr. Charles Tupper, who has taken up his residence in Ottawa, is the president elect, with Sir Mackenzie Bowell as honorary president and Mr. Whitney vice-president.

After the preliminary work of the organization was completed Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell disposed of the favorite suggestion of their opponents that they are now or have sometime been out of harmony.

Professor Ganong, who is on the staff of a Massachusetts university, gives a token of genuine patriotism in mentioning the reasons which have led him to undertake the preparation of a history of New Brunswick.

William Watson, whose wrathful sonnets have been among the chief means of keeping England stirred to passion in the cause of the Armenians, has no words of fury for Lord Rosebery.

Lord Derby when governor general of Canada was not thought to be particularly generous. But as lord mayor of Liverpool he insists on dispensing official hospitality at his own expense.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

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The procession went up German street, along Union, down Charlotte and along Queen to the church. The edifice was well filled, and the service was a very interesting one.

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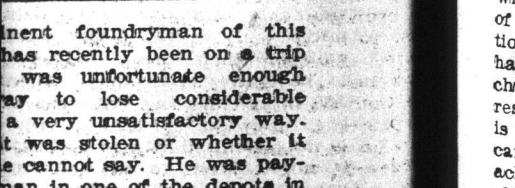
Our Graduates Occupy the Leading Positions. THE JUNIOR... S. KEER & SON, Stationers & Printers.

PLEASE ATION

Internal inflammation... Accompanied by cough, croup, asthma, etc.

Wn Disease!

pleas, holy, perfect, and that cannot be fully attained... It is only the coward that shrinks near him!



ment foundryman of a trip has recently been on a trip... it was unfortunate enough

S. KEER & SON, Opticians

Optician... Every office in St. John, and... for the convenience of our

PROVINCIAL

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell, Oct. 24.—The bad weather of the last few days has not had the effect of preventing the usual number of arrivals...

Mrs. Mites Brewster is ill of heart trouble. W. Crane Bennett, who has been very ill, is thought to be improving.

Mrs. Whitfield Kennebec was quite badly scalded recently about her breast and face by the bursting of a large tin can she was cleaning with boiling water.

Albert A. Smith has leased the house and premises of Mrs. Marsh. Hopewell Hill, Oct. 23.—Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. Calvin Tingley...

The feast of Saturday night caused a bad break in Smith & Wainwright mill dam on the Sawmill Creek, and a considerable quantity of logs were carried down stream.

The death of a son of Asa Tingley of Midway, occurred last week, after a few days illness. The deceased was 18 years of age and was an industrious young man.

Schooners Susie Prescott and Wainwright sailed for St. John today with deals from C. & I. Prescott, Albert G. D. Prescott's steam mill at West River started sawing this morning.

While Valentine Smith's team was drawing the government road machine a day ago the axle broke and the machine was thrown and quite badly out.

Benton, Oct. 24.—Joseph Dougherty, one of the oldest and best known residents of this place, died on Tuesday last in Waterville, Maine.

On Wednesday, 28th, the clergyman of the deanery will hold their annual conference here. During the past week the grounds around this church have been enlarged and a new wire fence is being placed.

A most enjoyable surprise party, composed mostly of members of the Methodist church, was assembled at the home of William Spur on Thursday evening last, it being the eve of the departure of Miss Emma Spur for Boston.

Centerville, Oct. 23.—Knoxford Settlement begins two miles north of Centerville which extends seven miles to the east of Mar's Head. It was a very successful one.

ALBERT CO. CONT.

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Chatham, Oct. 23.—The bark G. S. Ferry arrived at Escominc on Sunday flying dis... signals. The str. Mascoot went to her assistance on Saturday.

Blissville, Oct. 23.—At the annual school meeting of district No. 3 Elgin G. Smith was elected trustee in place of E. Smith who died.

Grand Manan, Oct. 23.—Captain A. P. Gupitt of the Lubec schooner Walter M. Young, and son of Judah L. Gupitt, died on Saturday in Harbor, died on the 17th instant of typhoid fever, after an illness of 18 days.

Moncton, Oct. 27.—Miss Sarah Dennett who was 35 years of age, died at Petitcodiac on Saturday last. She was the elder sister of the late Charles Dennett.

Dear Island, Oct. 23.—The island lately received a call from Mr. Pearson, the agent for the Sun. Last Saturday was one of the roughest days experienced in this neighborhood for a long time.

On the 20th inst. William E. Doherty of Madam and Mrs. Annie L. Swan of Harvey Settlement were married in Moncton.

Richibucto, Oct. 21.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Short, wife of W. W. Short, took place yesterday afternoon. The remains being followed to the cemetery by a large number of people.

Chatham, Oct. 27.—The case of Costin v. Ellis was resumed in the county court on Friday morning. It is an action brought by Captain Costin against Robert Ellis for breach of contract.

The school act is being strictly enforced in Northumberland at present. Information has been laid by Inspector Menzies against Peter Archer of the River View hotel.

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ALBERT CO. CONT.

Commissioner White Concludes Hearing Evidence in the Case of Or Gordon D. Reid, of Gravesend Insurance

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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

HOME CLASS DEPARTMENT—NO. 4—THE PASTOR.

During the provincial Sunday school convention held last week at Woodstock the home class department was much discussed and was spoken of with great commendation. Many of the pastores referred especially to its beneficial results. One of these said that since the formation of the home class in connection with his school he found he had as many assistant pastores as there were of home class visitors in his school. In view of the widespread interest being taken in the method of Sunday school work it may not be amiss to note, first, some of the ways in which the home class will help the pastor, and second, how the pastor may help the home class.

The home class will help the pastor (a) in securing better attendance at church. It is a rare thing for a church to make a systematic canvass of its territory. Once in a great while a house to house scheme of visitation may be undertaken, and result in new converts being invited to church and Sunday school, and perhaps being a few; in some cases of need are discovered and reported, and the church thinks it has done a great thing and is entitled to a good long rest. Such sporadic efforts do not accomplish much that is of use to either church or people. A regular, persistent, and thorough "going out into the highway and hedges" is necessary. That is what the church should do. Other effort that of the pastor in his preaching must be made if the empty pews are to be filled. The church should evangelize the neighborhood where it is situated and to accomplish this it is necessary to do more than merely open the church on Sunday. The invitation must be carried to the people in their homes. This is what the home class department visitors do. They are pledged to visit every family at least four times a year, year after year, and it is part of their duty to urge everyone to attend church, as well as to join the Sunday school or home department. Going over the field every quarter they will discover the new converts and make sure that they are welcome to both church and Sunday school. By their frequent calls they will make all feel that the church is indeed in earnest in looking after them, and that is the impression every church should have.

(b) In visiting in large parishes it is difficult, if not impossible, for the pastor to visit all his people regularly, and yet if he does not get acquainted with them he has little hold upon them. He wishes to visit all his people, but how shall the need be discovered? The answer is, "by our home class visitors." They can report to the pastor cases of those having letters from other churches. Those coming into the territory and who do not always present themselves, and after a time there is a reluctance to do so. This would not happen if there were a corps of visitors regularly canvassing the territory and inquiring into the church relationship of each new arrival. Then, if the visitors are faithful in their work they will frequently find cases of persons interested in their own salvation, and they can report the cases to the pastor. It would be an inspiration to him to be told of them, and under such circumstances calling will be worth while. Again, they can report cases of affliction and distress from poverty or other causes, and when the pastor goes to the home he will know the needs of each case, and will be prepared to do and say the right thing.

In these and many other ways the home class department can do much for the church and pastor. On the other side the pastor can do much for the home class department by introducing it, by commending it from the pulpit and in his pastoral visits; by recognizing it in public prayer; by letting the visitors see that he values their work, telling them of the good results that come to his notice, of the good words he hears, of the encouragement it has been to invalids and others, and of the value it has been to him in his labors; by identifying himself with it, and assisting with the work, telling them of the good results that come to his notice, of the good words he hears, of the encouragement it has been to invalids and others, and of the value it has been to him in his labors; by identifying himself with it, and assisting with the work, telling them of the good results that come to his notice, of the good words he hears, of the encouragement it has been to invalids and others, and of the value it has been to him in his labors; by identifying himself with it, and assisting with the work, telling them of the good results that come to his notice, of the good words he hears, of the encouragement it has been to invalids and others, and of the value it has been to him in his labors.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27.—Rev. E. H. Capen, D. D., president of Tufts college, has filed a voluntary petition for insolvency, and the court has issued a warrant for a meeting of assignees and creditors on November 12. The causes which led to the assignment do not in any way affect the institution with which he is connected.

London, Oct. 27.—Two of the Canadian delegates to the convention of the Irish race, Mr. MoShane and Rev. Mr. Foley, reported that they had returned from Rome where they had an audience with the pope, who showed the greatest interest in these missions, especially regarding the spirit of peace and unanimity evidenced by the convention, and displayed the warmest satisfaction on that account.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—The Dally Mail publishes an interview with H. V. Wolahan of the Navy League, Toronto, urging that an auxiliary British navy be gradually established by liberally subsidizing the improved torpedo boats, manned and officered by a system of naval reserves which shall include colonial seamen.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Nearly three hundred delegates attended the conservative conference organization, which was held here today. The gathering is thoroughly representative of the party in Ontario, and will be seen from the names of those who passed into the meeting. That there

was an enthusiasm manifested early in the proceedings by the vociferous applause that was heard in the corridors of the building.

Among those present were: Sir Charles Tupper, chairman; Hon. John Haggart, Hon. Dr. Montague, Hon. J. F. Wood, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, E. F. Clarke, J. P. Whitney, E. B. Oser, Dr. Preston, Carlton R. McLennan, Henry Cagill, Major Hughes, Major McGilivray, Senator McKillian, Major Beatty, M. P., Wellington Boulton, ex-M. P., H. Corby, Andrew Border, M. P., W. H. Bennett, M. P., Uriah Wilson, besides nearly all the conservative members of the legislature and presidents of liberal conservative associations of the various counties.

Sir Charles Tupper occupied an hour's time reviewing the work done in the other provinces, and urging the delegates to apply themselves to the work of perfecting the organization.

It is a rare thing for a church to make a systematic canvass of its territory. Once in a great while a house to house scheme of visitation may be undertaken, and result in new converts being invited to church and Sunday school, and perhaps being a few; in some cases of need are discovered and reported, and the church thinks it has done a great thing and is entitled to a good long rest. Such sporadic efforts do not accomplish much that is of use to either church or people. A regular, persistent, and thorough "going out into the highway and hedges" is necessary. That is what the church should do. Other effort that of the pastor in his preaching must be made if the empty pews are to be filled. The church should evangelize the neighborhood where it is situated and to accomplish this it is necessary to do more than merely open the church on Sunday. The invitation must be carried to the people in their homes. This is what the home class department visitors do. They are pledged to visit every family at least four times a year, year after year, and it is part of their duty to urge everyone to attend church, as well as to join the Sunday school or home department. Going over the field every quarter they will discover the new converts and make sure that they are welcome to both church and Sunday school. By their frequent calls they will make all feel that the church is indeed in earnest in looking after them, and that is the impression every church should have.

FOR A POLICE MATRON.

Mrs Barney Speaks on the Necessity of Having a Police Matron.

Her Address in the Mechanics' Institute Yesterday Afternoon and in Carleton Last Night.

(From the Daily Sun of 26th Inst.) The meeting held Sunday afternoon in the Mechanics' Institute under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. was very largely attended, all the seats except those in the end gallery being occupied. A silver collection in aid of the Little Girls' home was taken at the door and a good round sum realized.

On the platform with Mrs. Barney, the speaker, were the members of the union, Rev. Dr. McLeod and Rev. John Shearer.

The meeting opened with the singing of the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," with piano and organ accompaniment. E. J. Harrison having kindly offered his services. An earnest prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. McLeod, who then presided over the meeting.

Mrs. Barney commenced by reading from the 29th to the 35th verses of the xxiii chapter of Proverbs, also the 11th and 12th verses of the xxiv chapter and Ecclesiastes 4th chap. and at the same time referring to the fact that of Saturday night when she read the story of the gallant rescue of the seaman from the vessel wrecked on our shore and her heart responded in sympathy with the praise given to those noble men who risked their lives to save those of their fellow men. If Christian men and women would only come up to this thought of rescue work how much better they would represent Him than they now do. For thirty years she said, she had been down in the depths, working among the worst classes, and she before them to plead for the people who had no voice to plead for themselves. Let me ask every woman who loves the Lord, every woman who loves her children, every woman who loves her fellow man, who would rescue work how much better they would represent Him than they now do.

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THE VENUEZUELA QUESTION.

Marquis of Lansdowne, Speaking at Leeds, Said the Matter Will be Settled.

London, Oct. 27.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, made an address on political issues at Leeds tonight. The speaker expressed the belief that the Venezuelan question would be soon dealt with by an amicable compromise.

In the course of his address he said that the Indian government felt the greatest fear as to the possible loss of life from famine.

Referring to the recent statement of Sir Edward Clarke, formerly solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's last government, that no impartial arbitrator could be found in favor of Great Britain in the Venezuelan question, Lord Lansdowne asserted that he was given to understand that Sir Edward only referred to districts beyond the Schomberg line. This, said the marquis, was a minor point and was open to a wide divergence of opinion, but he assured his hearers that Great Britain was not at the territory as a whole was not put forward without the most careful consideration. There was reason to believe, he continued, that a time was approaching when the question would be dealt with by an arbitrator or by an amicable compromise under suitable conditions.

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THE LOBSTER PACKERS.

Horrible Condition of the Canadian Lobster Establishment Employes.

A Correspondent of the Montreal Witness Describes How the Men and Women are Treated.

(Montreal Witness.) Port Elgin, N. B., Oct. 1, 1896.—The conditions under which the Canadian lobster industry are carried on demand the immediate attention of the people and government of Canada. Last year the Bowell government was furnished with a detailed account of the cannery establishments on this coast, and the awful condition of the employes therein. The answer was received that the government was in possession of all the facts, but nothing has ever been done, and the insupportable condition of the factories continues. The government taxed the lobster fishermen ten dollars as a license and permit for fishing, but the factories, belonging to wealthy men are untaxed, and are free from government regulation or inspection, and are in a state which calls for immediate reform.

The packers, who are mostly French girls and young women, are badly paid, poorly housed and are fed on scanty food and work for two months of the year. English people are not employed, and "would not dream of coming down so low." The so-called "factories" are mere weather shelters; they are dirty and abound with unmentionable filth. There is an attempt to partition the rooms for the sexes, but the shelters are so open in construction that the partitions are of little use. There are no sanitary arrangements, not even such provision as Moses declared necessary in his description of the tabernacle.

The packers in fact are worse than the worst of the Chinese. They are paid from five to ten cents a day, and their food is so scanty that they are reduced to a skeleton. They are crowded into filthy quarters, and the women are treated with the same consideration as the men. The women are treated with the same consideration as the men. The women are treated with the same consideration as the men.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Institute Appropriately Observed.

The Special Service in Trinity Church and the Sermon by Rev. Dean Fairbridge.

In connection with the twenty-first anniversary of the Church of England Institute, October 27th, a communion service was held in St. Paul's (Valley) church at 7.30 o'clock a. m., and was conducted by the Rev. A. G. H. Dicker. A communion service was celebrated by the Rev. Archdeacon Briggstock at 11 o'clock in Trinity church.

In the evening a special service was held in Trinity church, the music by special choir being especially fine. Rev. Dean Fairbridge of Fredericton was the preacher. He said: "The coming of age of twenty-first birthday, has always been kept as a time of rejoicing. In royal palaces of world-wide fame; in baronial halls; in the modest mansions of families untraced, but often of more ancient lineage still; in the homes of the yeoman and the artisan; in the simple cottage of the laborer; in all these one day in the family records has flooded the hearthstone with the radiance of an exultation that was as powerful as any that could be kindled by the coming of age. In countries like the mother land, of which the roots are stuck in a hoary antiquity, the thousandth anniversary of an institution is no uncommon occurrence. But in a domain like ours, where the progress has scores one hundred years of existence, the attainment of the mature age of twenty-one is reasonable cause for felicitation. This is your enviable position tonight. Many of you who saw the birth of your institute now rest from their labors, including the Father in God, whose watchful eye and ever-ready word of approval and encouragement were such a tower of strength to those who worked under his supervision. Those of us who still survive offer you our most hearty congratulations. Since the formation of the Church of England Institute the time itself has been a period of transition. Persons and things treasured and dear have passed away. The spirit of change, which is really the providential arrangement which makes progress possible, has come to work. When I first worshipped in old Trinity in 1868, who would have dreamed that we should have been worshipping in such a magnificent structure as Trinity is today? A few years after the above period your present rector came. After wise survey of the ground, one of the first steps towards the consolidation of the church in this city was the formation of the institute, which from its very beginning became a place where men who differed from each other in some points could yet labor together in the cause of the Gospel. A due consideration for each other's divergences and for the good of the whole led to a loyal alliance to the great central truths of the church, and beyond all the love of Christ and His work, because of love for Him, have brought about the condition of fraternal affection which exists today. By a careful attention on the part of its officers to every detail, rigid and just economy, which never yet degenerated into meanness, offering privileges that could be obtained elsewhere, a spirit of co-operation and an exclusion of all petulant controversy nursed the institute along. Then came the great terrible in detail, in which homes, businesses and institutions of all kinds were swept away. Your church and institute were not spared. The central pillars were shattered and the roof was to be destroyed, even by the most startling calamity. With your church and institute the old love gathered round more strongly than before, and now you would feel the presence of one of the church's most beneficent departments should anything occur to mar the work of the institute."

Occupying the honorable position of your preacher on this anniversary occasion, having watched your growth from the first, I propose to pay a well deserved tribute to one whom I esteem and love as a man and admire as a faithful minister of Christ and whom I consider, as you do, the principal factor in the success of the institute. In his presence I cannot say what I would. I speak not now of his constant labors for the advancement of the Master's work in the parish, nor of his value in the church councils, nor the place he fills in the diocese, but there is no one to whom we look more confidently for advice and guidance than to our beloved rector of Trinity parish and archdeacon of St. John, to whom in a large measure is due the present success of the institute. Acknowledgment must also be made of the many faithful workers of the institute and to those that form its mainstay and backbone.

The addition of the women's auxiliary has added an irresistible power. Strange that it should be left so late in the nineteenth century for holy women to unite with their fathers, husbands, sons or brothers in the bonds of active work for the church, but here you have it at its best. What is all this but the heaven of our sober and unassuming religion, the reserved and well-guarded piety which makes no show but runs still and deep, qualifying our efforts for the best interests of those we seek to win for Christ. And if to feed the hungry, wait on the sick, visit the fatherless and widows, comfort those who in their last days are dependent on the public charity, to carry flowers of God's bounty and the blossoms of Christ's tender compassion to the lowly and sorrowful, to soothe with sympathy the loneliness of the bed of death; if this be the hallowed work of your women's aid, then the richest benisons of Heaven must forever encompass it, so late in the nineteenth century.

There are some reasons why your work in connection with the institute should be diligently prosecuted; first, "because the hand having once been put to the plow, none may look back." Since your modest beginning many difficulties encountered, but your faith did not fail you; you kept a firm grip on the plough handles, and the furrow is turning ever straight.

Second—"Because you are supplying a real need." Many facts and ventures have not stood the test of time, but the institute has become "a great centre of church work."

Third—"Because a neutral ground is often a great blessing." This is one of the glories of the Church of England. "Behold they good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity. For there the Lord promised His blessing."

Fourth—"But for another reason yet would I with all energy and sympathy give you God's speed and urge you to perseverance, patience and a still greater measure of earnest and unremitting labor. The last fifty years of the church's history have been years of great progress. English Episcopacy has been carried far and wide, turning surveying the increase in Canada, turning your gaze to the mother land, and behold how in her age she has watched her youth like the eagle. Watch her girling up her limbs for the defence of the education of her children, founding new sees, building and endowing cathedrals, making herself the church of the nation in a manner unknown since the earliest days. Witness the expenditure of vast sums for church and charitable purposes. This widespread and ever-growing preponderance of the church has been consolidated in no small degree by the great statesman, lawyer and archbishop so suddenly taken from his chair."

RESTIGOUCHE CO.

Presbyterian Church at Dalhousie Enlarged and Greatly Improved.

The Re-dedicated Sermon Preached by Rev. L. G. Macnellig at St. Andrew's Church, St. John.

Campbellton, Oct. 26.—About ten years ago the foundation stone of the new Presbyterian church was laid with Masonic ceremony. It was thought at that time that it would be many years before any additions would have to be made to accommodate its congregation, but either by reason of the increase of population or the popularity of its present pastor, Rev. A. F. Carr, within ten years it has been found necessary to make large additions, and yesterday the church was reopened for public worship.

The alterations to the church are a great improvement on the old one both inside and outside. The church as now finished is nearly the shape of a cross, new wings 20x23 having been added. Each addition has twenty-five feet wide and ten feet deep. The new building is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, with a spire nearly three hundred feet high, and the church can seat comfortably about seven hundred. The choir platform at the back of the pulpit has been enlarged and a vestry added, so that the minister comes out of it directly on the platform. The trustees called for tenders for the alterations, but thought the price asked too high, so they decided to do the work by the day. Wm. and John Andrew had charge of the work, and the work reflects credit on them. Metzler Bros. of Moncton did the painting, which is very satisfactory.

While some of the congregation were opposed to any alterations, being made upon the question, come up first, now one and all are delighted with the improvements. One thing is particularly noticeable, that its acoustic properties have been greatly improved, as the speaker could be heard distinctly in all parts of the building, and the singing is heard to much better advantage.

On Sunday morning the Rev. L. G. Macnellig at St. John preached to a very large congregation. The subject was the opening anthem, The Lord is Gracious, after which the pastor, Rev. A. F. Carr, offered prayer. The 100th psalm was then sung, in which the congregation joined most heartily. Rev. Mr. Macnellig read the lesson from the 8th chap. 1st Kings, 22nd verse, after which followed prayer and the 24th psalm was sung. The preacher took for his text the third verse of the 84th psalm: "Ye that sow the seed shall reap a harvest," etc. After referring at some length to the alterations of the church and the cause for thankfulness, the speaker said his feelings could be expressed, like the speaker, in the first verse of the chapter: How amiable are thy tabernacles, or how loved are thy tabernacles. It would take the two adjectives to express the feelings of the congregation. He said that when they came to re-dedicate this church to the Lord. This text suggests that we are in need of a spiritual home, and when we come to this house of God we know that our Father will be here to meet us. This morning he referred to the Sabbath school and the training up the children so as to bring them up to love the church and look upon it as a place for spiritual education. Some people think that if they send the children to the Sabbath school that they have done all their duty to them, but they should bring their children to church, so that when the old die the young can take their places there. God himself dwells in the house of His people, and there is something pathetic in the words "the meeting house." Here we meet with God and here only is found joy. The true dwelling of God is not in the meeting house but here in the temple of His people. Nature has not one shade of pity. The avalanche as it rushes down the side of the mountain and kills the inhabitants in the valley does not have any pity, but he must come to the house of God to find pity. When we come to God's house and hear His word and sing His praises we enjoy His love and pity. Speaking of the ways and means adopted now by some of the churches to get large congregations, such as having violins, cornets and fine singing and very little gospel, the Rev. gentleman said it was one of the worst heresies of the day. We come to the house of God, hoping to meet Him. Is he at home? Is it not to St. Peter, or St. Paul, or St. Andrew, but to God Himself. May He who put it into your hearts to build His temple come in and abide with you always. He said to the pastor and you, the occupants of these pews, must do your duty, and be doers of the Word and not hearers only.

During the collection the choir sang the anthem "Therefore Will Angels, which was very nicely sung.

Another large congregation assembled for the evening service, when the Rev. Mr. Macnellig again preached. He took for his text part of the 34th verse of the 15th chapter of the New Testament: "How many leaves have ye?" From this text the preacher made an eloquent and earnest plea for all to do their duty towards their God and their church. The choir sang the offertory Gloria in Excelsis. The platform was nicely decorated with choice flowers and ferns. The collection amounted to \$436, which is a grand total. It is probable that the work can be completed in time for the arrival of the first steamers, but there will probably be sufficient temporary accommodation and more men can soon be worked to advantage in all the departments.

The manuscript of "Tribby" is preserved in a locked glass case in the rooms of the London Fine Arts Society. It is said that Dr. Maurier sold it for a sum larger than other writers get for the serial rights of a novel. The story is written in little exercise books, but in various handwriting. Dr. Maurier has a pet theory that all members of the family must take part in the production of his works, and each one can soon be worked to advantage in all the departments.

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In the maritime provinces, which will be circulated very extensively.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HAINS-WORTH.

He constructed the Machinery for the First Rolling Mill at Coldbrook.

(American Manufacturer.)

The death of Wm. Hainsworth, which occurred at West Seattle, Washington, on October 12, calls to mind Pittsburg's latest experiment in gun manufacture. In 1888 Mr. Hainsworth, who was at the head of the Hainsworth steel works, decided that he would cast a gun which he hoped would reduce the theory that the built-up process was the only way of successfully manufacturing heavy ordnance. He spent considerable time and money, and finally turned out a piece weighing 10,423 pounds. It consisted of a series of steel castings, which were then finished in the government proving ground at Annapolis, Maryland, and the first shot blew it into more than a dozen pieces. This was the last shot of the Pittsburg cast steel gun.

Mr. Hainsworth was born at Leeds, England, in 1833. He early became identified with iron making, and upon his arrival in Pennsylvania, where he followed the profession of industrial developments. He was a practical man, of an inventive turn of mind, and he soon began to improve methods. By some he is considered as the inventor of the steel casting process, which secured patents on a rolling mill, and one of his patents was in connection with forging by hydraulic pressure. In 1889 he moved from Pittsburg to Seattle, Washington, and took charge of all iron and steel works established at Ballard in that year. Reports from that section state that within the last few years he had developed one or two ideas on the subject of handling steel, which may yet be adopted by steel manufacturers throughout the country. He died very suddenly, from apoplexy, leaving a widow and four children. He was public spirited, and an enthusiastic believer in the future of the Pacific states.

Mr. Hainsworth will no doubt be remembered by many of the older residents of St. John. In about the year 1868 the machinery for the rolling mill at Coldbrook, Mr. Hainsworth also worked with Adam Young.

OF A FAMOUS FAMILY.

(Charlotte-town Guardian.)

Franklin Sterne, one of the oldest and best known residents of St. John, died at his residence on the morning of the 12th inst., aged 83 years. He was a man of great talents, and his life was a model of industry and perseverance. He was born at Annapolis, Md. on the 3rd of February, 1813, and was the fourth son of Dr. Benjamin Sterne of Haverhill, N. H. His parents were both of the name, and his father was a prominent physician and surgeon. He was educated at the University of Maryland, and after spending some time in England, he returned to his native country, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was a member of the Medical Society of the State of Maryland, and was highly respected by his fellow citizens. He was a man of great integrity and honor, and his death is a loss to the community.

I CAN'T SLEEP.

Is the Daily Wall of Thousands of Humanity Who have suffered as Wm. Froudfoot of Huntville has Suffered for his South American Nervine did for him.

I was greatly troubled with general nervous debility, indigestion and sleeplessness. I tried a number of cures and consulted best physicians without any benefit. I finally decided to give South American Nervine a trial. I had heard of some great cures by it. I took it, and got relief from my sufferings, and after using one bottle sleep came to me. I sleep like a child. Six bottles have completely cured me.

CASTORIA.

It is the most reliable and safe medicine for all ailments.

Workmen are outfitting a drop in the C. P. R. wharf between the two warehouses. A landing stage will be put in for convenience in shipping cattle. There are now over 150 men employed in and about the city's works. The upper part of the wharf has been built to a height of about ten feet above low water and the rest can be pushed on more rapidly. The C. P. R. propose to extend the work at gravel digging and filling to a day and a quarter per day so as to get the roadway to the sheds ready as soon as possible. All the framing for the new warehouses is being got out and piled on the grounds ready for the completion of the ground work. The warehouse on the Connolly wharf is being extended about 100 feet westward and is making good progress. It is not probable that the work can be completed in time for the arrival of the first steamers, but there will probably be sufficient temporary accommodation and more men can soon be worked to advantage in all the departments.

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LIVE STOCK.

A Breed That Has Proved Very Valuable as Grazers.

THE HEREFORDS.

THE HEREFORDS, with their white faces and forward-curved horns, presented an attractive show at the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The exhibition was held at the Agricultural College, and the Herefords were one of the many breeds displayed.

The Herefords were one of the many breeds displayed at the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition. They were shown in various colors, and their distinctive white faces and curved horns were particularly noteworthy.

Prof. Brown, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, but now in Australia, used to size up the situation thus: "When we speak of the Hereford, we mean something that does not run on the average equal to a quarter to one-half a cent per pound. I should say that in proportion to bone and beef, the Herefords have a little less bone. The worst feature that you can find against them is that they are a little heavier in the fore quarter, and possibly you can't get a Hereford of three years old as heavy as a short-horn."

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far ahead of the Durhams. I think the Hereford bull has the same power of stamping his own merits upon common stock as the shorthorn has. I would like to see a shorthorn and a Hereford both equally courageous as a means of improving the common stock of the country. I have seen quarter to one-half a cent per pound. I should say that in proportion to bone and beef, the Herefords have a little less bone. The worst feature that you can find against them is that they are a little heavier in the fore quarter, and possibly you can't get a Hereford of three years old as heavy as a short-horn."

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TURNING MONEY OVER.

A Few of the Mistakes Made by Many Dairy Farmers.

A farmer who has quite a clean trade was heard to say that it was only "turning money over." And while his receipts from the sale of cream were considerable, yet there was a great deal of truth in his remark. It should not have been so, for the price paid him was a good one, and there was no railroad freight or commission bill to pay out of the sales. It is not a pleasant task to criticize anyone's work of all a farmer, but sometimes good comes of it, and we venture to point out his mistakes, hoping that he may thereby help some one.

In the dairy trade, his trade is only for certain times in the year, and instead of having his cows fresh at that time, he turns a bull loose among his cows, and they come in without regard to times or seasons. It may be a short-cut to a better time, but it is not a profitable one. Then instead of getting a thoroughbred bull, he raises one from one of his cows, sired by any bull that happened to be the nearest to his farm. In times when prices were high, some profit might be made in following such plans, or rather lack of plans, but now when prices are so very low these two causes alone are sufficient to change from profit to loss the whole business of dairying. I do not think that the present situation is at all just to the farmer, nor do I believe that affairs will always remain as they are now. I most ardently hope that after the election we will see better times, and every particle of influence I possess will be used to further such means as I believe will bring about the desired end. But no man may tell when the better times are coming, and in the meanwhile we must make our calculations on the present basis of prices.

The only way to do this is to cheapen the cost of our salable produce. Just how we are to do this is the most important question that confronts our farmers, and it is one that must be answered, or we will keep on going from bad to worse. It may be a thoroughbred bull will answer the question, or better feeding, or a silo, but just what it may be each one must decide for himself. It seems that sometimes we get into a certain way of doing things, and keep on year after year, whether we are being paid or not. This way of doing will not avail these things, however unjust it may be. Think how they are—National Stockman.

Digestion experiments show that cooking decreases the digestibility of milk. Prof. Henry of the Ontario Agricultural College has just published a paper on the digestion of milk. He has found that cooking milk decreases its digestibility, and that the longer it is cooked, the less digestible it becomes. This is a very important discovery, as it shows that cooking milk is not the best way to preserve it. Prof. Henry suggests that milk should be kept fresh, and not cooked, for the best results.

Cooking feed for hogs. Digestion experiments show that cooking decreases the digestibility of feed for hogs. Prof. Henry of the Ontario Agricultural College has just published a paper on the digestion of feed for hogs. He has found that cooking feed decreases its digestibility, and that the longer it is cooked, the less digestible it becomes. This is a very important discovery, as it shows that cooking feed is not the best way to preserve it. Prof. Henry suggests that feed should be kept fresh, and not cooked, for the best results.

Guernsey bull, Prince of Sunny Springs. This bull is a fine specimen of the Guernsey breed, and is highly prized by his owner. He has a fine head, a well-shaped body, and a good temper. He is a good milker, and produces a large quantity of milk of good quality. He is a fine specimen of the breed, and is well worth the attention of any farmer who is interested in the Guernsey breed.

A Guide in Judging the Quality of Grade Milk Cows. This is a valuable guide for any farmer who is interested in the quality of his milk cows. It gives a detailed description of the various parts of a cow, and explains how to judge their quality. It is a very practical guide, and is well worth the attention of any farmer who is interested in the dairy business.

Structural Points. This is a list of the structural points of a cow, and is a valuable guide for any farmer who is interested in the quality of his milk cows. It gives a detailed description of the various parts of a cow, and explains how to judge their quality. It is a very practical guide, and is well worth the attention of any farmer who is interested in the dairy business.

Legs and Brisket—Legs short and strong, and thin at the knees. Brisket light and thin. Tail—Fibrous, long, with good switch. Skin and Hair—Velvety, pliable, soft, and for better yellow, inside clean and bright.

Fore udder—Full extending well forward, large surface attachment to body and with some substance in structure. Hind udder—Well up behind, allowing good breath and ample room for distension.

Teats—Good in size, even in structure, set squarely at the four corners of the udder. Milk Veins—Prominent, extending well forward and crooked in their course. Disposition—Intelligent, submissive, yet nervous.

Substance—General appearance of eye, head, hair, skin and promise of long production, vigor. Total. 100.

Dairy Suggestions. Bad milk will make bad butter, no matter how it is handled. German experimenters claim that cows calving in December give over 35 per cent more milk than those freshening in May or June. A farmer friend says that in using his Jersey bull on a small tread power for running his cream separator is not only a cheap and easy way to secure all the cream, but results in more vigorous calves.

Care for the cow at calving time, or she will be profitless the rest of the season; also put a little oil meal or oat meal in the milk for the calves to keep them plump, and see that they do not gorge themselves; and remember that the calf makes the cow. The cow that is well milked will make a good cow, and the good cow will make a good cow.

Milk for Cheese Factories. A Michigan cheese factory has sent out the following pointers to its patrons: That milk cannot be strained from milk. That milk will catch and hold bad odors from stable, woodhouse and filthy surroundings. That milk, when put into a can tightly while warm, will spoil inside of three hours. That the meanest man on earth puts milk into the factory can that he would not use upon his own table. We can't make good cheese from skinned milk. Good milk should test four per cent butter fat.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 A YEAR.



THE DAIRY.

Another Dairy Breed That Has Made Great Strides in Recent Years.

The general purpose dairy cattle known as Guernseys were either so few in Canada in 1850, or were in such unenterprising hands, that this was one of the breeds "not directly represented before the Ontario Agricultural Commission." But, judging from the extensive exhibit made at the recent Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, it has made wonderful strides in public favor since then. And no wonder. Canadians know a good thing when they see it, and a Guernsey cow is an excellent good thing in any farmer's herd. As a general purpose dairy animal the Guernsey cow stands very nearly unequalled. Great quantities of milk are given by these mild-eyed, well-mannered animals, and they are generally admitted that for richness it ranks next to that manufactured by the Jerseys. Indeed, some of their enthusiastic admirers claim that it equals

THE HARVEST FIELD.

IT INSPIRES DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON ON GOSPEL FARMING.

Noah the First Farmer—The Honor to Agriculture of the Ages—Deep Plowing for a Soul—The Straight Furrow With God's Standard as a Guide.

Washington, Oct. 25.—This sermon at this season, after most people have had a good long breath of the country, if they do not actually live there, will revive many pleasant memories...

This last summer, having gone in different directions over between five and six thousand miles of harvest fields, I can hardly open my Bible without smelling the breath of my mown hay and seeing the golden light of the wheat field, and when I open my Bible to take my text the Scriptures are full like the tassels of the corn...

We were nearly all of us born in the country. We dropped corn in the hill and went on Saturday to the mill, tying the grain in the centre of the sack so that the corners on either side the horse balanced each other, and drove the cattle ahead, our bare feet wet with dew, and rode the horses with the halter to the brook until we fell off, and hunted the miller for the miller until the feathered occupants went cackling away. We were nearly all of us born in the country, and all would have played there had not some adventurous lad on his vacation come back with better shoes and softer hands, and set the whole village on fire with ambition for city life. So we all understand rustic allusions. The Bible is full of them. In Christ's sermon on the mount you could see the full brown hills and the honey bleats of the crowd as it flies over Mount Olivet.

David and John, Paul and Isaiah find in country life a source of frequent illustration. While Christ, in the text, takes the responsibility of calling God a farmer, declaring "My Father is the husbandman."

Noah was the first farmer. We say nothing about Cain, the tiller of the soil. Adam was a gardener on a large scale, but to Noah was given all the acres of the earth. Elisha was an agriculturist, not cultivating a ten-acre lot, for we find him plowing with 12 yoke of oxen. In Bible times the land was so plenty and the inhabitants so few that every inhabitant had a certain portion of land; that land, if cultivated, was to be his own possession, just as in Nebraska the United States Government, on payment of \$18, years ago gave preemption right to 180 acres to any man who would settle there and cultivate the soil.

All classes of people were expected to cultivate ground except ministers of religion. It was supposed that they would have their time entirely occupied with their own profession, although I am told that some ministers do plunge so deeply into worldlyness that they remind one of what Thomas Fraser said in regard to a man in his day who preached very well, but lived very ill. "When he is out of the pulpit, it is a pity he should ever go into it, and when he is in the pulpit, it is a pity he should ever come out of it."

They were not small crops raised in those times, for though the arts were rude, the plow turned up very rich soil, and barley and cotton and flax and all kinds of grain came into it, and when he is in the pulpit, it is a pity he should ever come out of it.

This was the rule in regard to the culture of the ground, "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together," illustrating the folly of ever putting intelligent and useful, and pliable men in association with the stubborn and the unmanageable. The vast majority of troubles in the churches and in reformatory institutions comes from the disregard of this command of the Lord, "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together."

There were large amounts of property invested in cattle. The Moslems paid 100,000 sheep as an annual tax. Job had 7000 sheep, 3000 camels, 600 yoke of oxen. The time of vintage was ushered in with mirth and music. The clusters of the vine were put into the wine presses, and then five men would get into the press and trample out the juice from the grape until their garments were saturated with the wine and had become the emblems of slaughter. Christ Himself, wounded until covered with the blood of crucifixion, making use of this allusion when the question was asked, "Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel and thy garments like one who treadeth the wine vat?" He responded, "I have trodden the wine press alone."

In all ages there has been great honor paid to agriculture. Seven-eighths of the people in every country are disciples of the plow. The government is strong in proportion as it is supported by an athletic and industrious yeomanry. So long ago as before the fall of Carthage, Strabo wrote 28 books on agriculture. Hesiod wrote a poem on the same subject, "The Works and Days." Cato was prouder of his work on husbandry than of all his military conquests. Standing amid the harvests and orchards and vineyards of the Bible, and standing amid the harvests and orchards and vineyards of our own country—larger harvests than have ever before been gathered—I want to draw out the analogy between the production of crops and the growth of

grace in the soul, and I have seen men

In the first place, I remark, in grace in the fields, there must be a plow that which the theologian calls conviction is only the plowshare furrowing the sins that have been rooted and matted in the soul. A farmer said to his "indolent son," "There are a hundred dollars buried deep in the field. The son went to work and plowed the field from fence to fence, and he plowed very deep, and then complained that he had not found the money. But when the crop had been gathered and sold for a hundred dollars more than any previous year, then the young man took the hint as to what his father meant when he said there were a hundred dollars buried down in that field. Deep plowing for a crop. Deep plowing for a soul. He who makes light of sin will never amount to anything in the church or in the world. If a man speaks of sin as though it were an inaccuracy or a venial offense, he is just as much in the habit of sinning as a man who never finds that God hates, that man will never yield a harvest of usefulness.

When I was a boy I plowed a field with a team of spirited horses. I did it very quickly. Once in a while I passed over some of the sod without turning it, but I did not jerk back the plow with its rattling devices. I thought it made no difference. A neighborly father came along some day and said, "Why that plow never do this, you plowed deep enough. There you have missed this, and you have missed that. And he plowed it over again. The difficulty with a great many people is that they are so satisfied with their own plow, when the subtil plow of God's truth ought to be put in up to the beam.

My word is to all Sabbath School teachers; flow deep; plow deep. But what means all this crooked plowing these crooked furrows, the repentance that ends in nothing? Men groan over their sins, but get no better. They weep, but their tears are not counted. They get converted, but not converted. What is the reason? I remember that on the farm we set a standard with a red flag at the other end of the field. We kept our eye on that, we made a straight furrow. Now, in this matter of conviction we must have some standard to guide us. It is a red standard that God has set at the other end of the field. It is the cross. Keeping your eye on that, you will make a straight furrow. Losing sight of it, you will make a crooked furrow. Plow up to the cross. Aim not at either end of the horizonal piece of the cross, but at the upright piece, at the center of it, the heart of the Son of God who bore your sins and made satisfaction. Crying and weeping will not bring you through. "Him hath God exalted to be a prince and say that he give repentance."

Oh, plow up to the cross! Again, I remark, in grace, as in the field, there must be a sowing. In the autumnal weather you find the farmer going across the field at a stride of about 25 inches, and every stride he puts his hand into the sack of grain and he sprinkles the seed corn over the field. It looks silly to a man who does not know what he is doing. He is doing a very important work. He is sowing the seed of the kingdom of heaven. Though the snow may come, the next year there will be a great crop. Now that is what we are doing when we are preaching the gospel—we are scattering the seed. It is the foolishness of preaching, but it is the wisdom of God, though the sowing of wisdom may come down upon it, it will yield after awhile glorious harvest. Let us be sure we sow the right kind of seed. Sow mullen stalk, and mullen stalk will come up. Sow Canada thistles, and Canada thistles will come up. Sow wheat, and wheat will come up. Let us distinguish between truth and error. Let us know the difference between wheat and helobore, oats and beans.

Again, I remark, in grace, as in the farm, there must be a reaping. Many Christians speak of religion as though it were a matter of economy or insurance. They expect to reap in the next world. Oh, no! Now is the time to reap. Gather up the joy of the Christian religion this morning, this afternoon, this night, if you have not as much grace as you would like to have, thank God for what you have and pray for more. You are no worse enslaved than Joseph, no worse troubled than was David, no worse scourged than was Paul. Yet, amid the rattling fetters, and amid the horror of shipwreck, they triumphed in the grace of God. The weakest man in the house to-day has 600 acres of spiritual joy ripe. Why do you not go and reap it?

Again I remark, in grace, as in farming, there is a time for threshing. I tell you bluntly that is death. Just as the farmer with a flail beats the wheat out of the straw, so death beats the soul out of the body. Every sickness is a stroke of the flail, and the sickbed is the threshing floor. What say you, is death to a good man, only the shaking wheat out of the straw? That is all. An aged man has fallen asleep. Only yesterday you saw him in the sunny porch playing with his grandchildren. Only today he received the message to leave this world. He had a pleasant goodbye to his old friends, the telegraph carries the tidings, and on swift rail trains the kindred come, wanting once more to look on the face or become acquainted with the hands the gray hairs from his brow; it will never ache again. Put him away in the stumber of the tomb; he will not be afraid of that night. Grandfather was never afraid of anything. He was rising in the morning of the resurrection.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

Mon. Grandfather was always the first to rise. His voice has already mingled in the doxology of heaven. Grandfather always did sing in church. Harvesting grain. What? No. The thrashing of the wheat out of the straw. That is all.

The Saviour folds, a lamb in his bosom. The little child filled all the scatterings all up and down the stairs just as she left them. What if the hand that plucked four o'clocks out of the meadow is still? It will wave in the eternal triumph. What if the voice that made music in the home is still? It will sing the eternal hosanna. Put a white rose in one hand, a red rose in the other hand, and a wreath of orange blossoms on the brow, the white rose for the victory, the red rose for the sacrifice, the orange blossoms for her marriage day. Anything ghastly about that? Oh, no! The sun went down, and the flower shut. The wheat threshed, the husks were blown away. "Dear Lord, give me sleep," said a dying boy, the son of one of my elders; "Dear Lord, give me sleep." And he closed his eyes and awoke in glory. Henry W. Longfellow, writing a letter of condolence to those parents, said, "Those few words were beautifully poetic." And Mr. Longfellow knew what is poetic. "Dear Lord, give me sleep."

"I believe that matches are made in heaven," remarked the romantic Miss Homewood. "I don't think that all matches are," replied Mr. Frankston. "You allude to those which terminate in the divorce courts," said she. "I was thinking of pugillit matches,"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"I don't know," cried the Excited Feminine Voice in the Darkness, "whether you are my husband or a burglar, but I'm going to be on the safe side and shoot."—Detroit Tribune.

"The evidence shows that you have been scorching," spoke the Magistrate, with great sternness. "You appear to be a peasant," haltingly acquiesced. "What have you got for your scorching?" "I do look like I was scorching" now? asked the blue-nosed youth who stood shivering with dread before him.—Chicago Tribune.

First Dead Mute—What is the matter with your hand?—Being trying to ride a bicycle? Second Dead Mute—No, Been learning to speak Russian. Cincinnati Enquirer.

"You have named the boy 'Flytop,' you say. Family name, I presume?" "No, but look see the name of the tandem we did our courting on."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Be my wife," pleaded the member of the firm. The typewriter shivered as if a dagger had been plunged into her heart. "Then you have ceased to love me," she faltered.—Detroit Tribune.

"Why," she asked, "do you seem to doubt me when I tell you that I have never been engaged before?" "Because," he replied, "you kiss and hug like a school-boy driver, and after she had calmed down a little, he tried to explain that he judged merely from what he had heard, but when he left that evening he knew that she was still disposed to be suspicious of him.—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Gladstone on Old China.—Mr. Gladstone's interest in the old China while waiting for his tea at the village inn at Caerwyle the other day was not a passing fancy, for he is an accomplished judge of Chinese tea, and his purious racy, says the 'St. James' Budget. When on a visit a year or two ago he rather disconcerted his hostess by picking up a plate from the table and remarking: "No, that is the finest Chinese tea I have ever made. It was made in the year so-and-so, and I rather think the clever fellow who made it finished by getting twenty years' penal servitude!" He had no doubt that he was right in discovering that what she supposed to be old Crown Derby was really only a copy of the real thing. Mr. Gladstone remarked: "It is much more rare and curious than the original. I do assure you, my dear lady, it is excellent." Another correspondent writes with reference to the same subject: "About twenty-seven years since Mr. Gladstone called upon a literary friend of mine in Derbyshire, who had a small collection of china and other wares. After the business upon which the great statesman came had been arranged, he examined and valued every single piece, that was in it. Eventually, and after my poor friend's death, the collection was sold, and the purchaser bought it on the precise valuation of Mr. Gladstone." Perhaps the taste of Mr. Gladstone's for old china explains his interest in Li Hung Chang.

Origin of the Nickname "Uncle Sam."—The nickname "Uncle Sam," as applied to the United States Government, is said to have originated at the following: Samuel Wilson, commonly called "Uncle Sam," was a Government inspector of beef and pork at Troy, N. Y., about 1812. A contractor, Elbert Anderson, purchased a quantity of provisions for the army. The packages were stamped with "E. A." Anderson's initials, and "U. S." for United States.

The latter initials were not familiar to Wilson's workmen, who inquired what they meant. A fact was fellow remarked: "I don't know, unless they mean 'Uncle Sam.'" A vast amount of property afterward passed through Wilson's hands marked in the same manner, and he was often asked upon the extent of his possessions. The joke spread through all the departments of the Government, and before long the United States was popularly referred to as "Uncle Sam."

Mother Goose.—Mother Goose was a real character, and not an imaginary personage, as some people suppose. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Foster, and she was born in the year 1665 in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. She married Isaac Goose in the year 1683, and a few years later became a member of the Old South Church, Boston. The first edition of her melodies (which were originally sung to her grandchildren) was published in Boston in 1716 by her son, Thomas Fleet. Mother Goose died in 1757. Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

WHERE ARE THE SONGS OF YESTERDAY?

But yesterday we heard men sing, Of "Comrades" and "Promises Me!" But yesterday our voice did "Comrades" sing, "With 'Doris' and 'Sweet Marie.'" We sang "The Deacon Went Astray"; And how wide the hours did sing? Where are the songs of yesterday? But yesterday—maybe last spring—Then "An Revolt" was quite the thing—"An Revolt" was quite the thing—"An Revolt" was quite the thing—We've sung with touching melody, "Blue Eyes" they say has had its day; Alas! how quick all cease to be—Where are the songs of yesterday?

A thousand songs have had their fling. From "Marguerite" to "Magnity"; A thousand more the years will bring. To help along our agony, And though all men do well agree, A thousand more the years will bring. The cares grow worse; we are not free—Where are the songs of yesterday? BENVOL.

THE JESTERS' CHORUS.

"Is it true that Plager is financially embarrassed?" "He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him any."—Chicago Record.

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Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

PRETTY GIRLS IN THE CUBAN ARMY

Young Rebels Who Smuggle Ammunition and Fight in the Ranks.

The beauty of Spanish-American women has always been of interest to the Northern, and, although upon my arrival in Havana I failed to see those delicate beauties for which Latin America has long been famous, I soon discovered that they existed there as well as on the mainland. And what was of as much interest to me as their beauty was the part they took in politics.

In Santa Clara I saw many examples of the pluck and heroism of these fair Cuban rebels. While the Spanish press continually published accounts of the insurgents being chased all over the island, I found Santa Clara in a continual state of alarm over the threatened attacks of the enemy. In the day time the rebels could be seen on the hills outside the city, and at night it was not a rare thing for them to fire upon the forts. The Spaniards had built barricades closing in the entrance to the central plaza, and the fair Cubans on many occasions openly ridiculed the soldiers and officers for their display of cowardice.

One night there was an alarm, and as I stepped into the street I saw everything wearing a Spanish uniform running for their lives. Down the street came a troop of merry Cuban maidens, laughing as though they were out on a frolic. "What is the matter?" said I.

"Nothing," said one of the girls, "but look see the Spaniards run! And they say that the insurgents all over the island, but who is it running now?" While I was in Cardenas one of Cuba's fair heroines was arrested for buying cartridges for the soldiers. The cartridges were bought regularly and shipped by regular routes to the insurgents to be used upon the simple-minded soldiers who had sold them. This woman was confined in a dungeon. In the last war the women of Cardenas were subjected to such indignities as being dragged to the plaza and having their hair cut off for the simple offense of having it tied up with a bit of blue ribbon.

In Matanzas I knew a woman who is actively at work within the Spanish lines, aiding her countrymen to carry on the war against Spain. I knew of her procuring a Winchester cartridge and 200 pounds of ammunition. These she secreted under her skirts and had her black coachman driver her to the block house guarding the road which leads to the insurgent country beyond.

Before I left Matanzas several Cuban boys were thrown into prison, one of them the handsome wife of the insurgent leader Pepe Roque; but Spanish stupidity only was responsible for their arrest. For while these were innocent women pursuing their vocation of smuggling arms and ammunition to the insurgents.

Nor have the Cuban women always been content to remain within the Spanish lines. Gloria Fulano.

Many of them, wives and maidens, have sacrificed home for the hardships of the field. At the siege of Candliana a fair maiden rode a snow-white steed and led a company of insurgents in an attack upon the Spanish trenches. It was reported that she had been killed, and when I was in Masco's camp I inquired particularly about her. They told me that she had not been killed, and that she was still in the field attending to the sick and wounded.

It is these fair rebels in Cuba who have done so much to make Spain's task a hopeless one. The Spaniards who have come to Cuba to colonize have invariably taken Cuban wives, and their children imbibe the spirit of hatred of Spain with their mother's milk. If the Spanish husband be a tyrant and cruel, the Cuban wife, as is frequently the case, then she hates all the harder, whereas if the Spaniard be kind and gentle he is apt to realize the tyranny of his country and join with his Cuban wife in her principles of insurrection and freedom.

On the other hand, the women are ever faithful to their country's cause, and with that natural shrewdness belonging to the gentler sex she receives the Spanish soldier and officer, and always contributes her mite to aid the rebels. C. R. DAWLEY, JR.

World Aton.

A North Carolina man, having been told that he had killed the wrong man, said, "I am sorry, and if he were only alive I would apologize!"—Atlanta Advertiser.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the Magee block. President S. T. Golding occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of the members.

The report of the directors was presented, in which they reviewed the work of the year, during which the directors held eleven meetings. Early in the year it was thought advisable to introduce new varieties of seeds. These were purchased and disposed of readily, with but little loss. Later importations of poultry were made and similarly disposed of. Two delegates were sent to the meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's association held in Frederickton. The property at Smithfield has been well maintained, the buildings and grounds having been much improved by the Society. A lease of the grounds to St. John B. and A. club was authorized for one year. The property at Moorespath has been kept in good condition, and a number of race meetings were held, but owing to unfavorable circumstances the best efforts of the committee only made both ends meet. A communication received from the secretary of agriculture relating to an importation of pure bred dairy cattle and swine was discussed and was not favorably reported on. A few cases of tuberculosis have been reported in the newspapers as existing among some of the dairy herds. The directors recommend that the Society take some steps to bring before the public an exhibition for animals, granting compensation for animals destroyed by owners themselves to conserve their own safety and that of others. An exhibition of live stock and produce was held at Moorespath on Sept. 21st. The display was not up to the standard of previous years, and it was strongly in evidence that enthusiasm was lacking. This was fore-shadowed, the directors being divided in opinion as to the advisability of holding an exhibition at all. The report was then adopted. The report of the executive committee was then read and likewise adopted.

Following is the treasurer's report:

Receipts from property stock \$488 87 Sales of seeds and live stock \$15 00 Dues driving tickets and boxes \$14 50 Government grant, 1896 \$38 00 Race surplus \$70 00 Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1895 \$203 18 Total \$1019 45

Expenditures: On general account \$130 83 Live stock, seeds and labor \$480 89 Wages caretaker \$169 00 Balance \$1460 28 Special deposit with Halifax Banking Co., bearing interest \$446 04 Government grant for 1896 \$322 00 Total available cash \$956 41

The auditors then reported and the report was adopted. The final business was the election of the directors for the ensuing year. Following are the names of those chosen: S. T. Golding, J. H. Frimley, W. S. J. B. Hamner, Dr. D. E. Barryman, J. Shaw, Mr. Crighton, A. C. Fairweather, Mr. Mullen, W. Shaw, R. R. Patchell, Mr. Walsh, R. McLean, J. A. S. Mott, Mr. Watson, Dr. Thos. Walker, Wm. D. McGovoy, D. V. Troop, Mr. Drummond, John Donovan, Mr. Clarke, S. J. Hall, E. LeRoy Willis, W. McPate and C. Ward. By an unanimous vote S. J. Hall was made an honorary member.

DEATH OF CHARLES M'GIBBON.

The sad intelligence reached this city yesterday forenoon of the death of Charles McGibbon, of the oldest and most enterprising men in the county. Mr. McGibbon was about 70 years of age, and for many years has conducted one of the best farms on the province. Mr. McGibbon was a brother-in-law of the late Geo. H. Miles, who died so suddenly last spring. Mrs. McGibbon's eldest sister, by whom he had two children, a boy and girl, who with his widow are left to mourn the loss of a kind, affectionate husband and parent.



Estrella Morena.



Aurelio Blanco.



Dolores Garcia.



Gloria Fulano.



Maria Magoa.

Advertisement for SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds. 50 YEARS IN USE. Price 25cts a bottle.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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Following is the treasurer's report: Receipts. From property \$158 97...

Expenditures. General account \$310 39...

Balance available cash \$305 41...

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THE OF CHARLES M'GIBBON, DOUGLAS, YORK COUNTY.

Intelligence reached this yesterday forenoon of the death of Charles McGibbon, one of the oldest and most enterprising men in the county...

Advertisement for Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed, curing Croup, Coughs, and Colds. Price 25 cents a bottle.

To Suit the Weather.

A New Stock of Mackintosh Cape Coats and Umbrellas at lowest prices.

FRASER, FRASER & CO. 40 and 42 King Street. Cheapside.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 27.—A gold brick from Cariboo hydraulic mine is on its way here, the result of the second clean up this season. It is valued at \$35,741, and is the product of fourteen days twenty hours, run in one pit. This makes \$115,000 so far this season, and hydraulic is still going on till cold weather stops operations.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—The Free Press this morning says it is in a position to state with reference to the proposed terms for the settlement of the school controversy that the federal government has asked for greater concessions to the Catholic minority than the provincial authorities can give.

Mr. Tarte being interviewed today said: I shall be away in the west three weeks or a month and on my way back will spend about a week in Winnipeg and then I will go into the St. Andrews Rapids question and learn all that is to be known about this question.

The Northwest Review, official organ of the Manitoba Roman Catholics, in an editorial on the school question settlement says: "We venture to think that when the actual terms of the arrangement are given to the public they will be found to be very different to those alleged in the reports now published daily. If they are not, we have only to say they will prove to be no settlement of the difficulty. The Catholics of Manitoba have a right and justice on their side. They have a decision of the highest court in the empire in their favor; they have the sympathy of the vast majority of the electors of Canada, and for all these reasons it may be taken for granted that there will be no settlement until their rights under the constitution are restored in their fullness and entirety."

As to the wheat situation, naturally the rise at Chicago has somewhat stiffened up things in Manitoba. As yet no increase in price is reported, but should Chicago quotations keep going upward another boom in Manitoba will likely ensue. Reports from many points in the country indicate that the farmers are confidently looking for this boom and steadfastly holding on to their wheat. At points where the rate of freight does not exceed 18 cents, the prevailing price is in the neighborhood of 63 cents, and the minimum price seems to be about 60 cents.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—In spite of Premier Laurier's speech at Quebec last evening there is a strong impression here that there is trouble in the Greenway cabinet over the school question. The cabinet meeting to have been held today, according to the premier's statement, is postponed indefinitely. Col. McMillan, provincial treasurer, was interviewed by your correspondent this morning, and said that separate schools were entirely out of the question, and judging from the loss of a third of his conversation it would seem as if the Manitoba government will not grant all that is asked.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 23.—People here are still in a state of excitement regarding the school question settlement. Premier Greenway still keeps away, and a cartoon in a city paper today, which illustrates him saying nothing but sawing wood, about hits off the situation. His ministers cannot be induced to talk. A speech made by Hon. Mr. Tarte at the French Settlement of St. Norbert, near Winnipeg, yesterday is exciting much comment. He spoke quite unreservedly in favor of the school question. He said that it was impossible to restore to the Catholic minority of Manitoba such a system of separate schools as they had prior to 1880, but they would probably not please the bigots, would be a vast improvement on the present state of affairs. The means of securing a good education would be placed within the reach of all Catholic children, which they could take advantage of without any concern for their conscientious scruples. Mr. Tarte said he had come to Manitoba bearing a message of peace, and he asked that Catholics should reflect and exercise the broadest spirit of toleration, because he felt it was in their best interests individually and collectively to do so. With such men in the cabinet as Messrs. Laurier, Mowat, Fielding, Blais, and Davies there was not the remotest danger of any minority, whether Catholic or Protestant being ill-treated. He admitted that the Manitoba school question had arrived at a desperate stage, but he had every confidence that Mr. Laurier and those surrounding him at Ottawa would be equal to the occasion and find a solution that would be satisfactory to all fair minded people.

This morning Hon. Mr. Tarte, with a number of city school trustees, visited several public schools of the city, and at the Collegiate Institute delivered an address, expressing his wish that the pupils of all creeds might sit side by side at school and learn to know and trust each other. He said it is his desire to see our boys and girls growing up together, learning together, respecting and loving each other. If my trip to the west helps to unite more closely the children of all creeds, I shall feel that I have done a good work in it, and the feeling I have found everywhere gives me great hope. I am confident that in a very short time we will be able to announce that we have settled that question, which in my opinion should have been settled long ago. My young friends, I bid you good-bye, and I hope the next time I visit Winnipeg I shall find in these halls Roman Catholics and Protestants working hand in hand.

Mr. Tarte asked for a set of the text books used in the schools and a set was sent to his address. Mr. Tarte and party proceeded west this afternoon. The Northwest Territories, under the sensation, C. E. Boucher, member of the Northwest legislature for Batoche, has surrendered himself to the Northwest mounted police authorities here this morning on information laid by one of the members of his constituency charging Mr. Bucher with unlawfully procuring the delivery of a cheque for the sum of \$700 to Joseph Barbeau from the Northwest government. Mr. Boucher appeared before Magistrate McNabb this morning and was released on bail. The preliminary hearing will be held on Monday.

Winnipeg has now got the gold mining craze, due to the rich discoveries of yellow metal on the eastern shores of Lake Winnipeg. Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—A city newspaper states that on the occasion of the visit of Hon. Mr. Tarte to St. Norbert, a French settlement near Winnipeg, a resident stepped forward at the meeting after the liberal address had been presented and read an address purporting to express the sentiments of the conservatives of the district. In this address Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte and other Frenchmen were condemned for their course on the school question, and it was emphatically stated that if the Catholics could not get back their old system of schools they would have none at all.

In replying, Hon. Mr. Tarte is said to have devoted some attention to the clergy, blaming them for keeping up the agitation against the wishes of the people. Vice-president Shaughnessy of the C. P. R. left for Montreal Saturday after several days' stay in Winnipeg. In an interview before leaving, Mr. Shaughnessy said he had found every one here very happy with the prospect of unity around them in the province, and there was certainly more confidence than ever before. So far as the C. P. R. was concerned, he believed everything to be in the best possible shape.

The Northwest legislature was prorogued at Regina Saturday by Governor Mackintosh. November 24 has been fixed on as Thanksgiving day in Manitoba. Premier Greenway returned to town last night, and there will be another meeting of the cabinet council tomorrow. As yet nothing definite can be learned regarding the school settlement.

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KINGS AND QUEENS.

Great Damage Wrought by Dam Bursts in Waterford.

A Child Fatally Burned at Waterford While His Mother Was Milking Her Cows—Terrible Accident at Long's Creek, Queens Co.

Springfield, Oct. 23.—On Monday morning while Lawson Greenslade was attempting to board a moving wagon a rifle he had in his hand, by some means unknown to him, was discharged. The ball passed through his right arm at the wrist, and glancing from the bone went up through his right ear. Mr. G. walked up to Dr. H. V. White's office, only a few steps away, and had his arm dressed and then walked to his home.

L. D. Pearson, traveler for the Sun, passed through here on Saturday on the way to Belleisle, where his sister lives. His many friends are pleased to see him looking so well. The schooner Fanny sailed from Headport on Tuesday with kiln wood for Rockland, and had with her Moore's driving dam, and then came Hawkes' mill dam. Trout creek runs down through a narrow rocky channel, surrounded on either side by rocky peaks. All summer long, your correspondent has been reporting across this creek on his way to and from his work, so little water flows in its bed during the summer months. On Saturday the rain fell in torrents, and the dam burst, sending a foaming, frothing, rushing down the valley. At 11 p. m. there came a mighty thundering echoing noise, resounding up and down the valley. The three dams up the river had given away, and came an avalanche of water, tumbling, leaping, rolling down, sweeping everything movable before it, barns, bridges and even the roadbeds; still on came the seething mass, spreading out over the lower land. Noting the point on the bank until Adair's dam was reached. This is a dam in between two rocks, and hence the main foundation is as firm as the solid walls of rock, so it had to be content with tearing the top off the dam and starting the mill from its foundation. On the waters went with a mighty rushing, deafening noise over Moore's grist mill dam, down into the saw mill pond. This dam was lately repaired, and was stronger than the right bank and dam as high. The Cedar Camp stream had broken its breaker, and the two rivers uniting cut a channel down the right side of the saw mill, tearing away the mill when the dam burst, about an acre of ground surface. It cut a deep channel, the net loss to Squire Moore's is large, but the loss of the business which cannot be replaced on account of the destruction of the bank of the stream will make a loss which will be for a lifetime. The bridge across the government will reach a thousand dollars. One piece of the creek roadbed, which cost a cost of four hundred dollars, is now swept away. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. E., has visited the scene of the disaster.

Havelock, Oct. 30.—On Wednesday morning Mrs. Ambrose McDermott, who lives on the road, left her two little children, alone in the house, and went out to milk her cows. By some means the eldest, who is about three years old, burned himself terribly. The mother heard the screams, but thought the child was only playing, and did not pay any attention for some time. She returned to the house to find her child burned in a terrible manner. As she was some distance from neighbors, she was forced to carry the injured child and younger one with her while she went for help. Dr. Bliss Thorne, who has been in attendance, says there is no hope of saving the child, as in some places the child's chest was so badly burned.

A special train will be run from Havelock to North river on Saturday evening, November the seventh, to accommodate parties wishing to attend the public temperance meeting there.

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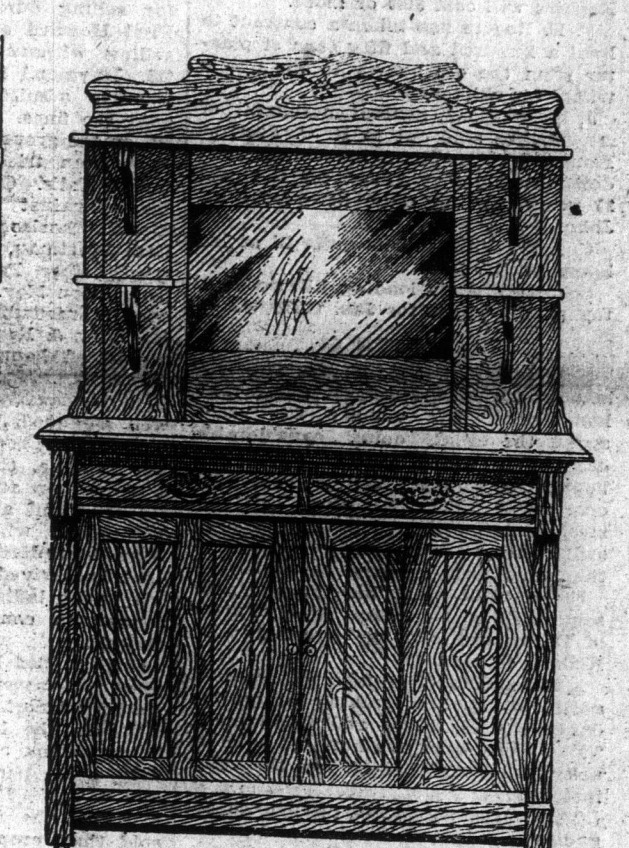
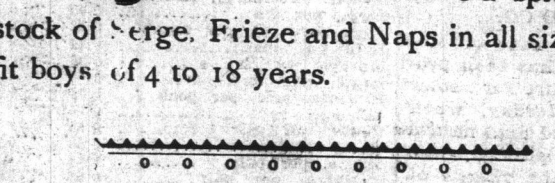
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Saint John, N. B.

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Arthur G. Thomas, who has been confined to his rooms for some time, is now very low and gradually sinking. The Governor and Mrs. Fraser left by train this afternoon, and after resting a day or two in Boston will proceed to New York, where they will be joined by the Misses Fisher, and the whole party will from there Saturday for the Mediterranean. It is quite probable Judge Barker will be sworn in administrator tomorrow afternoon. His honor has taken a suite of rooms at the Barker house for occupancy as an occasion demands until the governor's return. Michaelmas term of the supreme court opens tomorrow. The new docket of cases entered for argument as made up until four o'clock this afternoon is as follows: MOREON PAPER.

Ex parte Charles Wright—O. S. Crockett to move for discharge of applicant a prisoner under Habeas Corpus act, referred by Judge Vanwart. City of Moncton v. Hebert—C. H. Hasting-ton; to support order for review by order of Judge Hastington.

Mrs. S. B. Conbet and daughter of St. John are the guests of Mrs. J. E. Vanwart, Samuel Perkins, who has been to Ellsworth, Maine, for nearly two years, to home on a short visit. Hampstead, Oct. 23.—John McKen-chie of Inceby lost his hog house and hen house by fire the other morning. He had been boiling potatoes for his pigs the day before, and the fire caught about two o'clock in the morning. He had been boiling potatoes for his pigs the day before, and the fire caught about two o'clock in the morning. A door flew open, and the fire, which Mrs. Lydia Nason of northend, St. John, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Vanwart.

Mrs. Catherine Dunham of this place went to St. John on Monday to have a tumor removed from her breast. A Young Girl Suiicide.—Docket of the Supreme Court. Fredericton, Nov. 2.—The Currie divorce case was up again today before Judge Vanwart. It was argued by W. Vanwart, Q. C., and Geo. W. Allen on behalf of plaintiff that the new married woman's property act had abolished the law of dotality. The case was further adjourned till Saturday.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers and Subsidies to Steamship Lines—Women for the School Board.

Halifax, Oct. 27.—The scaffolding was removed from the front of Donald Keith's new five story building, Barrington street, this morning. The front is handsome. The builder, Geo. McArthur of St. John, is a hustler.

The Nova Scotia Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, opened its forty-ninth annual session to-night. Grand Worthy Patriarch Benjamin Hills, in his report, urges the immediate preparations for the dominion plebiscite on prohibition.

Halifax, Oct. 29.—The attendance at the Halifax Medical college is the largest in its history, sixty students being in the classes.

The second instalment of bequests from the John P. Mott estate was paid to charities today. The legatees received \$32,800. A third instalment of \$30,000 will be paid next spring.

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YOU CAN SPOT THEM ALL.

How Railway Men Walk—They All Have Their Distinguishing Characteristics From Usage.

"Do you know," remarked an old resident of East Toronto, and a keen observer of men, to a World reporter, "that you can tell from the walk of a G. T. R. man on the streets what branch of the service he is in?"

"Take, for instance, the brakeman. From constant walking along the tops of cars he soon acquires the wide walk and roll of a sailor and this, with the absence of general responsibility, has developed so many characteristics in common that he may aptly be styled the 'jolly' lot of handmen."

"Then the conductor. He was once a brakeman, and hasn't thrown off the swinging gait, but as he is lord and master of the train he walks with an air of authority that you can't mistake."

"An engineer, during his run, generally leans against the side of his cab, and his walk abroad has a set attitude like one who misses some support and braces himself up to make amends for it. He is usually a stout man from want of leg exercise."

"The fireman, from whose ranks the driver comes, is much less in his walk. His big shoulders have slight stoop and his hands, for lack of a shovel to grasp, are nearly always in his pockets. As a whole they are a light, jovial lot of men, and many of the best jokes going begin with them."

"The switchman, perhaps, is the easiest of all to spot, for when he walks he picks up his feet as if to avoid tripping over a rail."

"A despatcher, you will find, has a quick, nervous walk, and one that isn't governed by public opinion, for he has his head full of the whereabouts of his trains, and this knowledge goes with him everywhere and crowds out everything else."

"There is still another class, the repair men. They are generally lifting heavy weights and hammering away at something, and if you look at their arms and hands you will see they are as if getting ready to strike a heavy blow or to sustain an unknown burden."

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

It was natural that Pasteur should desire to know how the microbes which he showed to the essential causes of the various fermentations took their origin. It was at that period a prevalent notion, even among many eminent naturalists, that such minute and minute beings originated 'de novo' in decomposing organic substances; the doctrine of spontaneous generation, which had been chased successively occupied among creatures visible to the naked eye, having taken its last refuge where the objects of study were of such minuteness that their habits and history were corresponding-ly difficult to trace.

London, Nov. 2.—A Paris despatch to the Graphic says: "A committee has been formed, including Viscounts Henri de Bormier, Francis Coppée, Ludovic Halévy, Jules Lemaitre, Victorien Sardou, Mr. Sully-Prudhomme and a host of other distinguished Frenchmen of letters, to arrange for a solemn festival to glorify Mme. Sarah Bernhardt."

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THE WALL OF THE TURK.

Constantinople, Oct. 27, 1896.—As a result of the rise in the price of flour breadstuffs have increased in price five paras per oke.—Associated Press Despatch.

Five paras higher, do you say! Then we will all be broke; There is no way that we can pay Five paras more per oke.

Thou paragon, we cry to thee: Blest Abdul Medjid's son; For every quarter-oke, we see Another para-gone.

High is that holy minaret, And yonder Gortie spire. The poor man's oke is higher yet, Five blessed paras higher.

In vain the Prophet we invoke And beg him for to spare us; There is no profit—when the oke Climbs up so many paras.

THE TYNNAN AFFAIR.

O'Connor, Anti-Parnellite, to Inquire as to a Mysterious Mrs. Tyler.

London, Oct. 31.—James O'Connor, anti-Parnellite, member of parliament for the west division of Wicklow, showed to ask parliament to order an inquiry into the Tynnan affair, based on his demand on the past history of a mysterious Mrs. Tyler, who he asserts, acted as a medium between Tynnan and the British police. It appears that when Sir George Trevelyan was chief secretary for Ireland, the Dublin police learned that Mrs. Tyler gave bank notes to the amount of £20 to a sporting man who was supposed to be a felon, to buy dynamite, and this knowledge goes with him everywhere and crowds out everything else.

There is still another class, the repair men. They are generally lifting heavy weights and hammering away at something, and if you look at their arms and hands you will see they are as if getting ready to strike a heavy blow or to sustain an unknown burden.

HONORS FOR BERNHARDT.

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THE BIKING GIRL.

The First One Contrasted With Her Sister of the Wheel of To-Day.

The bicycle girl is not exactly a creature of to-day, however firmly we may believe it. She appeared in England as long ago as 1819 and created nearly as great a sensation as she has in recent times.

She did not wear bloomers or short skirts or anything out of the common in the way of clothes. On the contrary, the machine was so constructed that her dress, in the words of a contemporary writer, could float easily and gracefully to the ground.

A picture shows the original bicycle girl as she appeared in 1819. The machine has two light iron wheels running in a line. The front wheel turns on a pivot which, by means of a short lever, serves to steer the machine. The back wheel always runs in the same direction.

The vehicle it is claimed by the French is a development of one that was invented by the Baron de Drais de Sauerbron, a French engineer. He brought his machine before the public in 1818. He gave it the name of a draisienne. It was made entirely of wood, but otherwise resembled the machine described. Fearful of exhibiting himself in public on such a strange invention, he ordered his servant to appear on it in the Tuilleries Gardens.

He made such a peculiar exhibition of himself—running into obstacles and sliding along the ground on his face—that he became the laughing stock of the crowd, and was mobbed by the small boys. That was the end of the draisienne in France, but it was quickly adopted and improved in England.

The 1896 Bicycle Girl's Jewelry. The bicycle girl, her needs and her fads, is a positive influence in the various departments of commercial enterprise. The "bicycle skirt" is an industry all by itself, as will be its successor, the rainy-day skirt. The "bicycle boudoir" has appeared, and now on every hand we are confronted with the very latest novelty—bicycle jewelry.

And the genuine bicycle devotee will have none other, from her engagement bracelet, or bracelets, as the case may be, to her daintily expensive garter buckles. She has even evolved a code of signals with the various colored enamelled "bikes" which are worn in miniature as scarf pins.

A "bike" pin set off with purple enamel is nothing short of a downright bachelorette, for purple is the royal color, and the meaning thereof is "You are my queen." If the rim is yellow, the meaning is "Au revoir, I'm off for a voyage." When bright green is the color employed, the youth is fearful, and does not wish his friendly attentions to be misunderstood. A bicycle set in white enamel shows a steadfast faith in his "lady friend" while scarlet means doubt and perplexity.

A variety of scarlet pins of different styles of bicycles, made in gold and silver, also have a special deep and unalterable significance, and the bicyclist can express his position in the most eloquent manner without uttering a word if he selects for his gift the correct style of bicycle.

A small "bike" for a solitary individual means, "I intend to remain a bachelorette" a two-inch tandem, "we are only flirting with a daisy," and a matrimonially inclined; a line of four or five tiny "scooters," "You are a flirt," while the presentation of an old-fashioned tricycle is intended to intimate that the recipient is considered passe—"out of the running," to speak after the manner of the wheelman.

But the wheelman's interest in bicycle jewelry undoubtedly centres in the bicycle engagement bracelet. There are several unique designs now in the market, of which the most fetching is unquestionably the wheel-link bracelet. This is made of a series of tiny bicycle wheels, linked together with precious stones and clasped with a miniature lantern, of which the light is a glistering gem. If the lantern has a green light, an emerald is naturally used, and the same stones are found in the link settings. Garnets are used for the red light, topaz for the yellow, amethyst for the purple and sapphire for the blue. Only luminous gems are selected, a fact which debars such popular gems as pearls, turquoise, opals and catseyes.

Wheels in colored enamels are also used for link cuff buttons, while a larger wheel, say about two inches in diameter, is converted into a watch chain. The watch is suspended from the clasp by a couple of enamelled handlebars, and the watch itself, in some instances, has the appearance of a fairy "bike."

Stick pins, too, are shown that are emblems of the widespread wheeling influence. These vary from an entire miniature bicycle to a tiny lantern, set with appropriate birthday stones. Jewelled lanterns are also regarded with favor as watch charms or as the finish for a hat pin.

But the ultra enthusiastic bicycle girl does not stop with this assortment of wheels for her personal adornment; she has especially designed for her use, or someone else has designed for her, the most bewitching of bicycle garter buckles.

And this does not end the list of the bicycle girl's fads, for the craze is spreading. A bicycle clock is seen on the wheelwoman's dressing table, and a bicycle paper weight is found in her desk. Her beautiful ivory toilet set has a silver wheel on the back of each piece in place of the customary monogram, and her stationery is stamped with a tiny machine in her club colors.

Acme Davenport Single Barrel Breech Loading Gun, \$7.25. Will Buy an "Acme Davenport" Single Barrel Breech Loading Gun, Which for strength, durability and fine shooting qualities will readily commend itself to those desiring a thoroughly well made, serviceable gun at a moderate price. It is new this season. HAZARD'S POWDER. Is the strongest, cleanest and best made. It is used by all the leading sportsmen. If your dealer can't supply you send direct to W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED, Market Square. St. John Agents for Davenport Guns and Hazard Powders.

BARLEY MEAL. Just Received fresh from the Mill. 50 Bags Barley Meal. JARDINE & CO. THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD. THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. RICHARD P. BOWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year. THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box, 1833, New York, 27 Park Place.

Suit you exactly, Sir! I picked him up from a man who knew nothing about a horse. The neighbors said he was "hard to keep." I knew where the trouble was. His hair stood on end like the feathers on a Poland hen. His hide was so tight that the slip of your hand on his forehead was like the best of a drum. He was so thin you could see him only when he was with me—gave him Dick's Blood Purifier and now after six weeks just see him. Yes Sir—just six weeks—You can't beat Dick's, it simply puts an animal right. Its worth dollars where it costs cents. You can get it from druggists or at general stores but if they don't have it don't let them palm off something else on you—because you can send 50 cents to Dick & Co., P. O. Box 428, Montreal and they will send you a trial package—post paid.

DISTRES AMONG FISHERMEN. St. John's, N. F., Oct. 30.—The distress among the Labrador and Newfoundland fishermen must be increased because of the drop in the colony's fish in the Portuguese markets, it having dropped 60 to 70 cents per cwt. in the past three days. This is the best foreign market Newfoundland has, and local prices must fall in consequence, thus depriving them of the means of providing food for the winter to the same extent. Otherwise the government expects to have heavy claims for relief during the next four months, owing to this, because the fishermen must dispose of their catches during November, before navigation closes.

STORIES BY NEWSPAPER MEN. A note from the editor of Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh, intimates that the November issue of that journal will contain a story by A. M. Belding of the Daily Sun staff. It is a story of New Brunswick country life. Copeland & Co. of Boston are issuing a little book entitled An Outland Journey, of which the author is Walter L. Sawyer, formerly of the St. John Telegraph and Progress, but for some years past on the staff of the Youth's Companion. The book will be on sale in this city. Hope is like the sun, which as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burdens behind us.

THE GREAT TWINS AND K.D.C. PILLS. Relieve and Cure the Great Twin Ills. INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION. Write for samples, testimonials and guarantee. K. D. C. COMPANY, Limited, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

nts of It.

boat, best work must be good bread out of anything, unless a rule to test those the bottle. "Tell us for ourselves about modest sarsaparilla secret. Have faith in exception; one sarsaparilla. If you sarsaparilla, ask sarsaparilla. Then you sarsaparilla of the sarsaparilla

ould be the greater glory of Without a church in the house ous to be nothing but dissonance termination. On the other the influence of a good man for years after this life has d. Better than honor or is a church in the house. See sarsaparilla, the high priest, who indulgence of his children ed this important duty.

he neglected this work let remedied at once. Let not the al life be inconsistent with the church in the family. unmarried persons might their own church in their own in their own rooms. Men advancement for gain, yet was not room in the soul for God and the world. Which would be made? Which would for all eternity?

twice cleansed his temple on once at the inception of His and again at its close. We Him to visit His church upon to search the temples of our and find how far we have re- them as churches of our God. will be with us, and we come suddenly to His temple service was concluded by the tion of the Holy Communion. he afternoon the congregation led at half past three o'clock the induction of the rector, J. M. Wythecombe.

bishop announced the purpose meeting and read the instru- of institution, after which he need a blessing upon the new cent, who knelt before him. He presented to the incumbent the and Book of Common Prayer, which the minister went to the and read the mandate of induc- the churchwardens, who de- to him the keys of the church, after which he accepted the keys as of his induction and promised a faithful shepherd.

service of the day followed, and the lessons and col- after which the bishop deliver- hort address to the rector and gation upon the ceremony of tion and induction. Every par- who paid at least one dollar was entitled to a vote for the p of their rector. The qualifi- varied as to churchwardens, ad charge of the temporalities, hen it came to the spirituality in who subscribed a dollar had ch to say and should have as to say as the one who contri- hundreds.

bishop was the representative in the diocese. He should being a party man, but should at the person presented for the of rector is a fit and proper to exercise that office. If ap- by the bishop, the minister is ed and given spiritual charge of the church, the care of souls be- lled and noted that it should be the rector charge of the tem- of the church. This is done unction, the ceremony just per- by the churchwardens.

is customary to provide, but better that it should be seen recognized by the people, and he should be present and join him in prayer, thus establish- iber relation between the or- responsibility of the people had begun. They had chosen their and should now do all in their to help him by prayer and by all in their power to assist

church reflected great credit the work of the parishioners. He said the other day that St. was an ideal parish and that it might remain so. He be- that all were doing their best he hoped this spirit might al- continue.

he evening at 7 o'clock a con- sion service was held and the administered to thirteen candi- by Bishop Kingston, who after- delivered an address upon the ony, its institution and mean-

hundred and eighty barrels of have been washed ashore at ester, on Lake Michigan, and fruit is on a sand beach many from a railroad the underwrit Chicago telegraphed the Cot- people to eat the apples.

OF THOUSANDS. A Man who Sleek and Nervous Suffered from Constipation, it for business on an average 2 days a week. Pills helped me, but Dr. Agnew's Pills at 10c a box, a vital cured me. My own Testimony and it's Fact. Now I never lose an hour or day. Is the written testimony of a Toronto Journalist—you give his name if you will. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, at all druggists, a box, 10 cents.

DROPSY TREATED FROM root with CURRY with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least 100 lbs. of water are removed. BOOK of testimony of numerous cures sent FREE. 40 DAYS TREATMENT FREE BY MAIL. Dr. Green & Sons, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

THE PREMIER'S STEAMSHIP POLICY.

Mr. Laurier's speech at Quebec is said to have been well pleasing to the people of the ancient city. He told them that Quebec had the best and most beautiful harbor in the world and that the interests of the port had been sadly neglected by the late government. He pointed out that trade had left the city and that it would be the business of the present government to bring it back. In this connection Mr. Laurier dealt with four matters of interest to the locality.

First he said that the government would vigorously pursue the policy of deepening the canal system so that the grain from the Canadian and United States west could be turned entirely into the St. Lawrence route. Then the Quebec and Parry Sound railway, connecting Georgian Bay with the Lower St. Lawrence, would be pushed to completion. Thirdly, the government would give generous assistance to the bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec. The other topic of local importance with which Mr. Laurier dealt was the fast line steamship service. The premier's discussion of this latter question is of more general interest because it contained at least one clear and definite statement of the policy of the government.

Mr. Laurier began his branch of his theme by remarking that after the grain of the west was brought to Quebec by the canal and the Parry Sound route, it was still necessary to consider how it should be conveyed to Europe. This problem he would like to discuss with the citizens. The premier then recalled Mr. Foster's view that Canada ought to have a steamship service equal to any on the Atlantic. This said Mr. Laurier, was a noble idea, worthy of the attention of patriotic people, but unfortunately it had not been carried out. When the present government took office they found certain tenders had been received, among them one for twenty knit steamers capable of carrying 1,100 tons freight. Mr. Laurier had thought that the offer should not be accepted without consideration. He was desirous that the city should become a terminus for freight as well as for passengers. He did not consider that \$750,000 would be too much to pay for that dual object. The premier then made the important declaration that the government would assist only one line.

This declaration of policy shows a clear divergence from the plan of the late government. The late ministry, after looking carefully into the question, reached the conclusion that a fast passenger service could not be combined with an effective freight service, or that both could be carried on with the same ships and from the same ports. The proposal was to provide for a fast passenger and mail service, which would use the port of Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter, and to assist one or more fast freight lines which would use the St. Lawrence route in the summer and St. John in the winter.

We believe that the policy of the Laurier government will be found entirely unsatisfactory. The single steamship line will neither be one thing nor the other. If the ships carry much freight they will not be fast enough to compete with New York for the passenger service. Yet in the attempt to give something better than the slow service the government will find itself unable to divert the freight business from Portland and Boston in winter. The freight business will perhaps get along all right in the summer because of the fine geographical position of Montreal, which is far nearer the western wheat fields than any other eastern port. But Mr. Laurier forgets that the close of St. Lawrence navigation does not mean the close of the Canadian export business. In winter it is absolutely essential for many years to come that encouragement be given to the export of Canadian freight through Canadian ports. A single line of fast passenger ships sailing from Halifax or St. John, or both ports will not accomplish this purpose. A line of freight ships which would accomplish the purpose will not meet the conditions for which the Canadian and imperial subsidies are offered.

This is how the case stands from the point of view of the dominion at large. To the people of St. John the policy which Mr. Laurier announces has additional interest, because this city has made large investments in the hope of the diversion of the trade from Portland to this port. For nearly half a century Portland has had the benefit of a Canadian subsidy. Today, with the Grand Trunk influence, and with two generations of custom in its favor, it has an enormous advantage over a new aspirant. Even with equal land carriage it would be a long and weary work to turn the traffic into a new channel, overcoming the prejudice that com-

merce always has against change of custom and that shipping has against a change of route.

Suppose Mr. Laurier could devise a plan which would deal justly as between St. John and Halifax in fixing the terminus for his single line of steamships, he would fall altogether to deal with this problem of the winter freight Portland, so long subsidized by Canada, would be left with a monopoly of traffic obtained by the public expenditure of Canada, and Canadian communities which have poured out their treasure in the reasonable hope of securing Canadian business would be left to pour out more money to keep up the unequal struggle.

SOLICITOR AGAINST MINISTER.

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick spoke not only in his own name but in that of Sir Oliver Mowat when he administered his astonishing rebuke in open court to the minister of public works. This is the language used by Mr. Fitzpatrick:

As representing the department of justice, I would like to make an observation or two with reference to some comments that appear to have been made respecting the judgment rendered in this case. It is quite apparent to any person who has read those comments that they must have been made in entire ignorance of the true condition of the record and of the facts as they stood revealed by the record. It is understood that in this case the reference was made in the regular course to your knowledge by the department of justice and that, in consequence of the delay which occurred on the line the reference was made in consequence of the delay which occurred on the line the reference was made in consequence of the delay which occurred on the line.

The reference is to the words used by Mr. Tarte in the house of commons on one of those occasions when he was exposing the wrong doings of the late government, and showing what he was himself doing to serve the country. After speaking of the Connolly claim Mr. Tarte said: "The late government thought proper to refer to Mr. Burbridge a claim which had been discussed during the last session of parliament. There was only one opinion entertained by parliament, and it was that Goodwin's claim was a bogus one; but in that case the government waived the rights of the crown, and we have been condemned to pay \$750,000." Again Mr. Tarte said: "It is a great pity that so many claims which have been discussed before parliament, and which have been declared unjust and unfair claims, have been referred to Mr. Burbridge." Having talked in this strain for a time Mr. Tarte added with emphasis: "I will refer the case to the department of justice, which will have to deal with it after I have investigated the facts, and after the session I intend to go into it very carefully with my engineers." Well, he has referred the matter to the department of justice, and the department of justice says that his comments were made in entire ignorance of the true condition of affairs.

BISHOP TEMPLE'S SUCCESSOR.

The successor to Bishop Temple in the see of London is, like his predecessor, a scholar and a teacher. Bishop Creighton, who has been called from the important diocese of Peterborough to the most influential bishopric in the empire, was the first occupant of the chair of ecclesiastical history founded at Cambridge about twelve years ago. He had graduated with high honors in Oxford in 1866 and remained there nearly ten years as a fellow and tutor. In 1875 he became rector of Embleton in Northumberland, four years later rural dean of Alnwick, and in 1883 canon of Newcastle. Soon after accepting the chair at Cambridge Professor Creighton was made canon residentiary at Worcester cathedral. In 1891 he was appointed bishop of Peterborough in succession to the late Bishop Magee, who died a few months after he was called to the position of Archbishop of York. Bishop Creighton, who is fifty-three years old, is a historical writer of great eminence. Besides his most important work, "The History of the Papacy During the Reformation," of which the first volumes were printed in 1882, he is the author of "Cardinal Wolsey" in the English Statesman series, "The Age of Elizabeth," "The Life of Simon De Montfort," several historical primers and one or more works on local history. He is, or recently was, the editor of the English Historical Review, a periodical begun some ten years ago.

MR. DAVIES ON THE TARIFF.

In his banquet speech at Charlottetown last week Mr. Davies talked a little about the tariff. He is thus reported in the Patriot:

We propose to approach the consideration of the great question from a business standpoint, recognizing the fact that these interests have been built up under the policy which the country for some years adopted and returned; recognizing the fact that the liberal party, it will be impossible for some years at any rate to attain that goal. Free trade may be resumed some day in Canada; absolute free trade cannot be had through. That has been our platform all through. What we do say is that the national policy which is embodied in the

tariff, that the principle of protection per se which is embodied in the tariff, that the principle of transferring from the pockets of one class of the community to another class large sums of money without compensation, shall cease and be eliminated, and that we have here what is called a revenue producing tariff with necessary give, but revenue imposed not for revenue but for protection must cease.

This language shows characteristic confusion of thought. How does the government propose to recognize vested interests built up under the protection tariff and at the same time eliminate protection "as such" from the tariff? If the vested interests are the interests of people to whose pockets have been transferred without compensation large sums of money belonging to others why should those interests be favorably considered? What is the difference between protection as such and protection as not such? The fact is Mr. Davies is using language which he does not intend to convey any real meaning. He does not seriously regard the protected producers as robbers or he would not promise their consideration. He does not condemn protection as such, for he never suggests that raw material should be placed in the same tariff category as the finished article, even though more revenue could so be obtained. He talks humbug from mere habit, and because he has no definite ideas to express.

P. E. ISLAND AND ENGLAND.

The Charlottetown board of trade has passed a resolution claiming the right of the province to a subsidy sufficient to induce a line of Atlantic steamships to call at that port. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the minister of marine and fisheries and urge the matter upon his attention. Prince Edward Island could furnish a great deal of produce for the British market if the opportunities for transport were better. The province is a large producer for export of grain, pork, mutton, eggs, butter, cheese and fish, for all of which England would be the natural market under favorable conditions of transport. The Charlottetown board of trade should be able to present a strong case to Mr. Davies.

The valued Telegraph gravely lectures the Sun for an alleged discourteous reference to that Turkish measure of weight, the oke. Our contemporary wants to know how we would feel if some Turk were to make fun of our pound or ounce. This awful possibility suggests the story of the Englishman who discussed his theories of the north pole until a weary companion broke in with a profane exclamation. The theorist, much hurt, went to Rev. Sydney Smith and told of the unenviable interruption. "My dear fellow," said the divine, "that is nothing at all, have heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator." We hasten, however, to say that the Sun has not spoken irreverently of the oke. On the contrary there is no weight known to us for which this journal has a higher esteem, though the Sun also feels a profound respect for the miscal, the pood and the kileh, and has invariably treated the yen, the ploud and the koku with the most distinguished consideration.

The city of Birmingham is represented as one of the best governed municipalities in the world. Birmingham manages its own public services most successfully, but so far it has allowed private parties to control the street railway system. This has enabled a couple of capable Canadians to make a little money in a tramway speculation. Mr. William Mackenzie of the Toronto street railway company, and Mr. James Ross, who is well known through the Sun, also feels a profound respect for the miscal, the pood and the kileh, and has invariably treated the yen, the ploud and the koku with the most distinguished consideration.

The executors of the A. A. Massey estate have begun to pay the charitable and religious bequests. The sums bequeathed to local societies have been the most generous of any father, sons and heirs of Mr. Massey and have twenty years to pay the legacies without interest. Mt. Allison university has \$100,000 interest in this estate.

The New York Sun is quite rejoiced over the great mineral wealth of Canada and announces that the heritage will be so much the better when the dominion is acquired by the United States. It is flattering to this country that we are becoming more and more an object of desire to our neighbors. They have their faults, those neighbors of ours, but they know a good thing when they see it.

Mr. Chamberlain has not only won the confidence of the English conservatives, but the admiration of the Scotch students. As he is not a great scholar it may perhaps be assumed that Glasgow University is pleased with Mr. Chamberlain's public services.

The true Christian is like the ripening corn; the ripier he grows the more lowly he bends his head.

M. Welch, the well known lumberman, was at the Royal Saturday. He says the 15,000,000 logs being up on the Miramichi will remain where they are till next spring. The recent rains did not affect them at all. The out this winter he puts down at 60,000,000, or 5,000,000 less than last year.

RUSSIAN-GERMAN TREATY.

Vienna, Nov. 1.—The Neue Freie Presse published an interview last week from a correspondent at Hamburg which was supposed to have emanated from Prince Bismarck, today says it learns from a well-informed source that Bismarck may be impelled in making his disclosures by a fear that Germany will repeat the mistake of 1890 by the eventual abandonment of the support of Russia in favor of an entente with Great Britain, which would be more dangerous, as it would doubtless lead to France obtaining what she has hitherto been unable to obtain, namely, an alliance with Russia, of which the enforcement against Germany would only be a question of time in the circumstances. Another motive of Prince Bismarck, the paper thinks, was to show France how little their relations with Russia were due to themselves and how much they were due to Germany's mistakes in the treatment of Russia after the dismissal of Prince Bismarck from the chancellery. That the latter is actuated by hatred of Von Caprivi, this journal thinks, is an untenable supposition, as Prince Bismarck has not regarded Von Caprivi as the real author of the rupture between Prince Bismarck and the present emperor.

London, Nov. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News reports that he has learned that the German treaty with Russia was in no wise as harmless as is alleged, but was disloyal to Austria. "Prince Bismarck was eager to come to terms with Russia," says this correspondent, "at Skiernewice (where the Czar and Emperor William met), and later in interviews with M. De Giers, he gave too warm an expression of his desire. The Russian diplomat noticed this and raised his price, the result being the agreement which, it seems, contained clauses which even know are unknown, but which proved bad faith to Austria. In government circles it is suspected that Bismarck's ultimate object is to dissolve the dreary and at the price of a Russian-German alliance.

THE WINTER PORT BUSINESS.

S. S. Bengore Head, of the Head line, will arrive here between the 15th and 20th December, to load for Belfast. Another boat of the same line will arrive about the same time to load for Dublin.

The first steamer of the Franco-Belgian line, probably the Greta Holme, will leave here about the middle of December for Boulogne and Antwerp. These steamers will sail monthly, making in all six trips during the winter. The company belonging to the Aberdeen Atlantic Steamship Co. will sail from here between the 10th and 15th of December for Aberdeen direct, and the line intend making monthly trips during the winter. Wm. Thomson & Co. are the agents at this port for all the above lines. T. M. Nairn of the Donaldson line arrived here on Monday from Montreal. A Sun reporter saw him at the Dufferin last evening and was informed that the sailing for November, December and January had been fixed. Still he said their boats would make more trips if they found that the business would warrant it. The first steamer, the Concordia, he said would arrive here about the 25th of November. She would be followed by the Aloude or possibly the Amethysta. The last named ship, he said, would pay St. John a visit during the winter. She is an exceptionally fast vessel.

The Donaldson liners, Mr. Nairn says, have had a good year's business out of Montreal. Their cargoes for the past five or six weeks have to a very large extent been made up of apples.

The company have arranged for the shipment of large quantities of ersic grain by their boats through the port of St. John.

SUNBURY CO. FIGHT.

A Row in the Huddlin Household, During Which Amos is Shot in the Leg.

News reached the city Oct. 25th of a serious shooting affray which occurred Tuesday night in the house of Amos Huddlin, a colored man, at Lakeville Corner, back of Sheffield, Sunbury county. Huddlin, according to the people who reside near his house, has never got along very well with his family. His wife left him two or three years ago. He then insisted that one of his sons should marry at once and bring the bride home to care for the house. The son did not do his father's bidding, but even then things did not run along smoothly. After a time the old man put his son and daughter-in-law out. Since that time Huddlin and an unmarried son have kept house together. On Tuesday the married son visited the homestead and in the course of the evening he and the other brother got into an altercation with the father. The old man grabbed a gun, with which he struck the single son, knocking him senseless. The other son wrestled the weapon from his father's grip and shot him in the legs. It was not known yesterday what the result would be.

FAIRVILLE NEWS.

Robert Catherwood, senior, father of Councilor Catherwood, an old and highly respected resident of Fairville, died at his residence Sunday evening after a lingering illness of paralysis. Mr. Catherwood was born in Donegal, Ireland, and came to America a great many years ago and settled in Musquash, from which place he moved to Fairville thirty years ago. Mr. Catherwood was in his eighty-first year, and was a remarkably smart man for his age up till a few months of his death. He leaves a wife, four sons—Councilor Robert Catherwood, William Catherwood, Andrew Catherwood of Minnesepois, and Jas. Catherwood—and three daughters, Mrs. Robert McArthur, Mrs. Samuel Peterson of Kingsville, and Mrs. John Cooper of Minnesepois, to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father.

MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder. A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest Drugs and Medicines to be obtained, is without doubt the most popular and useful horse medicine of the day, it not only Cures Distemper, Swelled Legs, Hides, Bored, Bots and Worms, but it thoroughly purifies the blood, it allows the blood to carry health, strength and vitality to every part of the horse's body, making The Young Horse Stronger and The Old Horse Younger. Do not be put off with an inferior powder. Demand the Best. Sold by Druggists and Merchants. J. W. MANCHESTER & Co., St. John, N. B.

NEW TEAS, OATS, CORN MASH, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. JAMES COLLINS 208 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE. Sealed tenders for the repair of Wickham Wharf will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1896, according to plan and specification to be seen at the store of T. Melbourne Carpenter. All tenders must be accompanied by 10 per cent. of amount. The lowest and any tender not necessarily accepted. MANFRED H. McDONALD, Dock, Wickham, Oct. 29th, '96.

FOR SALE—A Farm situated in the parish of Sunbury, containing 270 acres, eighty acres under the highest state of cultivation. Large apple and plum orchard, all bearing. House, two barns and outbuildings in good repair. For further particulars apply to M. E. GILBERT, Sheriff, Sunbury Co., or to A. J. GREGORY'S office, Fredericton, N. B. Possession given to buyer the first of November.

WANTED—HELP—RELIABLE MEN in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Compensation or salary \$6 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when wanted. For particulars write The World Medical Electric Company, London, Ont., Canada. 1564

WANTED—Wanted to Lease or Buy, on easy terms, a farm in good state of cultivation, raising not less than 15 tons of hay. H. BECKWITH, Gardner's Creek, St. John County, N. B.

WANTED—AGENTS. For Electric Soldering Pumps. Mends tinware instantly. Sells everywhere. Retail price 25 cents. Wholesale price 15 cents. Write stamp, GENERAL AGENT, care Weekly Sun.

In accordance with the regulations governing the inland revenue department, Messrs. McCuskey, Ferguson, Smith and Fitzpatrick and Geldert have received an increase of pay.

Capt. CHAS. B. COLLINS, who has commanded the 5th. Hattie E. King for the past seventeen years, has been compelled by failing health to give up his position. Capt. Johnson, who was mate with Capt. Collins, now has charge of the schooner. Capt. Collins is well known here, and his friends, who are many, will regret that he will not come here in the King any more.

The death is announced in this week's issue of Miss Foulis, which occurred at Kentville, N. S., a few days ago. Miss Foulis was born June 11th, 1817. She received her education in Edinburgh and lived there with her grandfather's sister. On the death of her great-aunt she came out to St. John, and opened a boarding school for young ladies, which became a popular establishment. Circumstances compelled her to resign her charge, and she came to Nova Scotia with the late Mrs. Wishart, wife of the Rev. Mr. Wishart. For some years she made her home chiefly with Mrs. Wishart. At the death of Mrs. W., and feeling the infirmities of age, she required a home for herself in the family of E. Guy Morton, where she spent the remainder of her days. She was in feeble health, but she enjoyed peace and quietness and was comfortably kept and kindly cared for, and lived to a good old age, respected by all who knew her.

FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT. There was shipped to Boston Thursday by train a massive oak chair with wicker seat, weighing a little over two hundred pounds, manufactured by E. H. Gaultier of Miramichi, Quebec, to the order of E. LeRoy Williams of the Dufferin hotel. The chair is to be presented to the successful presidential candidate, and is being forwarded to Boston now for the purpose of being exhibited in one of the windows of the extensive establishment of Jordan & Marsh.

ONCE MORE BEHIND THE BARS. Charles Reynolds of Indiantown, is once more in the hands of the police. Yesterday he was discharged from the hospital, where he has been cared for since he was thrown out of the wagon on his way to work. He was arrested on his way to the post office some time ago. His liberty was short, for early in the afternoon Captain Hastings and Officer Dalton conveyed him to the police station, being charged with a warrant with stealing the aforementioned rig.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B. THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN. All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

In Farm—I have a horse troubled with a cough that is worse when first coming out of the barn or when going down hill. He is in good health and eats well. The trouble seems to be mostly in his throat. What had I better do for him? Ans.—Blister the throat well with a strong liniment and repeat the blister as often as necessary. Give daily one ounce of oil of tar, and follow with general tonic medicine.

F. Mc—I have a very fine seven year old mare, well bred and a splendid driver, that feeds well and is full of life, but she keeps low in condition, in fact she looks as if not sufficiently fed. I give her what hay she will eat and about twelve quarts of oats daily. What would you advise? Ans.—Have her teeth looked at and see that they are all right. Have your oats crushed and feed them mixed with some bulky food, such as boiled potatoes. Some horses if of very nervous temperament, do not thrive if their food is not concentrated.

James E.—I bought a large brown horse some weeks ago that was quite lame. I thought he would get over it, but instead of getting better he is getting worse. His feet are getting very flat and rings are forming around the shell and the foot seems bad. The horse lays down a good deal of the time. What is the matter and what had I better do about it? Ans.—The trouble with your horse is chronic laminitis, commonly known as founder. Your case seems so bad that treatment may not be satisfactory. But you might try poulticing and an occasional blister around the coronet.

P. P.—Is there any cure for the disease known as seedy toe? I have a horse that is troubled with it. Ans.—The trouble is very difficult to cure. You might apply to the shell once daily a little of the following mixture: Tartar emetic, one part; lard, six parts. Mix.

J. C.—A large brown mare, 13 years old, has a soft swelling about the size of a goose egg on the inside of fore leg just above the fetlock. The lump is on the inside and rather to the front of the leg. It does not lame her and has been on for nearly two years. Ans.—I would not advise you interfering with it unless it causes lameness.

Farmer—I have a four year old ox that is quite lame in the gambles of the hind leg. There is quite a large bony growth on the inside of the joint. Can an ox become spavined? Ans.—There is no reason why cattle cannot be affected with the bone disease known as spavin if subjected to some exciting cause, although I have never seen such a case. Blistering would be useful.

Subscriber—The answer to your first question will be found in the issue of the Sun three weeks ago. Your second I will answer by letter.

The Month for Coloring and Recreating. Diamond Dyes Make Old Things Look Like New. This month thousands of women will be coloring dresses, shawls, coats, vests, pants, knitting yarns, carpet rags, sheepskin mats, etc. An important dyeing operation is an important one and demands much care. The great essential is to get the right dyes—colors that are pure, bright, and fast to washing and sunlight. The Diamond Dyes—the only guaranteed dyes in the world—possess all the important virtues that make perfect colors. The popular Diamond Dyes have such an extended sale that unscrupulous dealers have made efforts to imitate them. Avoid all such imitations if you would have your goods and materials colored richly and permanently use only the "Diamond." Refuse all dyes that your dealer tells you are just as good as the "Diamond." The "Diamond" is the best in the world and he knows it well. B. Mooney & Sons have contracted to repair the western pier in connection with the cattle pier bridge. It will be quite a job.

The... Together... When... WEEK... the NA... which... that of... sent... Home... Office... ensure... request... NOT... News... mailed... not late... to ensu... SUN of... The... Sumner... England... Maine... England... packed... Wm... Spruce... other da... the wint... There... ber on... pier, an... piled up... Both... day. Th... busiest... Whatever... ing, the... original... remedy... Renewer... At H... 28th, a... Curtis's... it so m... be killed... The... offers... 1st, for... far bill... thousand... An ad... been de... The pri... fourteen... from st... Capt... Parama... her, ha... the iron... register... erpool... The... this... the Spe... Main... the cou... The... one an... flats, w... together... seventy... rriages a... The... celebrating... a p... Gernall... 6th, at... friends... tend... Says... of this... establish... barrels... rise can... that co... The... more of... 27th a... on his... strawbe... is a gre... The... ready... dies for... d... The... others v... A lett... ces the... at their... captain's... although... the effe... The... daughter... crition... tion, an... Roberts... eral P... escape v... Walsh... had on... that h... yet. It... of Cold... twenty... ty-board... Mr. J... S. C. W... and im... began... enjoying... and str... bows...

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

News correspondence must be mailed in time to reach this office not later than Saturday afternoon to ensure insertion in THE WEEKLY SUN of the following week.

The barkin. Meteor has arrived at Summerside to load white oats for England for J. E. Laforgue.

Maine apples are being shipped to England wrapped in tissue paper and packed in half barrel cases.

Wm. Hanson, whose saw mill at Spruce lake was destroyed by fire the other day, says he will rebuild during the winter.

There are 110 cars loaded with lumber on the tracks at the government pier, and a considerable quantity is piled up there also.

Both the Parks cotton mills are now running two hours over time every day. These mills have been the best in Canada for months past.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.

At Hartland, Carleton Co., October 28th, a freight train ran into Dr. Curtis's \$50 Jersey cow and injured it so much that the animal had to be killed.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce offers fifty dollars, open to January 1st, for the best history of a two dollar bill; to make about seventeen thousand words.

An advance in the price of bread has been decided upon by Montreal bakers. The price of a large loaf has been from fourteen to sixteen cents; it will be from sixteen to eighteen cents.

Capt. McDonald, who took the bark Paramatta to the other side and sold her, has been given the command of the iron ship North Riding, 1371 tons register, owned by A. Gibson of Liverpool.

The title of the science course of the University Extension lectures of the coming season is "The Physiology of the Special Senses." Dr. J. Robertson Molinosh has kindly consented to take the course.

The barn of David Weldon, about one and a half miles from Brown's flats, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, together with two horses, all cattle, seventy-five bushels of oats, hay, carriages and sleighs.

The Orangemen of this city will celebrate the Gunpowder Plot by holding a public meeting at Orange Hall, Germain street Thursday evening, Nov. 6th, at 8 o'clock. All Orangemen and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Says the Fredericton Gleaner: One of this city's leading wholesale establishments was carrying over 4,000 barrels of Manitoba flour when the rise came, and had been buying all that could be had of it.

The Sun received from H. D. Wetmore of Clinton, Kings county, Oct. 27th a large ripe strawberry, picked on his farm on Friday last. A ripe strawberry at this season of the year is a great curiosity.

The Wire Fence Company have already got a foothold in the West Indies for their ornamental graveyard fencing. A shipment was made by the Taymouth Castle this trip, and others will follow.

A letter from Capt. Starkey announces the arrival of himself and party at their destination in California. The captain's health is slightly improved, although he had not recovered from the effects of so long a sea voyage.

The Misses Robertson of London, daughters of the late Hon. John Robertson, first president of the Institution, and sisters of the late David D. Robertson, have presented the General Public Hospital with a microscope valued at \$150.

Walsh Bros. of Haymarket square had on exhibition Saturday a turkey that has a good lead as the largest yet. It was grown by James A. Bowles of Coldbrook. It weighed exactly twenty-five pounds and measured forty-four inches in circumference.

The causes of death reported at the office of the board of health for the week ending Oct. 31st were: Croup; cancer of uterus; diabetes; influenza; paralysis; heart disease; cholera infantum; laryngeal phthisis; valvular disease of heart; total, 11.

Mr. Jacob B. Brown, of Grahamville, S. C., was troubled with chills and fever and unable to procure relief, until he began to take Ayer's Pills. He is now enjoying excellent health and is a warm and sincere advocate of Ayer's Pills for all complaints of stomach, liver, or bowels.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. I. D. Pearson is now doing Prince County, Prince Edward Island, and Mr. T. K. A. Pearson is in York County, New Brunswick.

Subscribers in these places are respectfully requested to make provision for a call from the Sun's collectors.

Mrs. Richards, wife of Capt. Richards, late of the Prince Rupert, wishes through the Sun to thank the many members of parliament, merchants and citizens generally for their kind words expressed in an address recently presented to Capt. Richards, who is now in England.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick Historical society was held October 27 the president, George Henderson, Col. Cunard, Joseph Ewing and C. Ward, the secretary, were named a committee to confer with other organizations in respect to the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne.

A new river steamer is talked of. She is built of steel, fitted with electric lights, all modern improvements, draws four feet of water, steams twenty-two miles an hour, and is certified for nine hundred passengers. It is proposed to start her from Indiantown at 7 a. m. and make the return trip to Fredericton before 6 p. m.

Repairs of a temporary character are being made to the Negrotown Point breakwater by John Long and a crew of men. The breakwater at the foot of the Fort Dufferin slope is being renewed by John Kane. The recent storms have damaged both structures considerably, besides wrecking the fence at Fort Dufferin.

Schofield Bros., wholesale paper dealers, are introducing a "Handy Box," containing a bottle of glue, ball twine, box fasteners, box rubber bands, package adhesive paper, two boxes gum labels and two packages tags, all neatly packed in a box which is fitted with a handle, and will be appreciated by housekeepers everywhere.

Con. Geo. A. Chesley, who runs on the day freight between St. John and Moncton, probably has the heaviest train crew on the road. The combined weight of the conductor and brakemen is 820 lbs. made up as follows: Con. Chesley, 190 lbs.; D. Hanigan, 220 lbs.; W. Capson, 210 lbs., and John McLeod, 200 lbs.—Moncton Times.

The Freemason of Toronto for October states that "In North America (including Canada) there are 111,894 English Templars, in England and Wales, 3,000; in Ireland, 1,300; in Scotland, 525, and 76 in Australia. Of the 526 Knights Templar on the Scottish register over 200 belong to the Encampments of St. John and St. Stephen in this province.

The Northumberland News says that contractor Armstrong of St. John is framing D. E. H. Ritchie's new mill at Newcastle. The machine will be 12x44 feet, with 25 feet posts. The engine room will be separate and of brick and iron. The mill will have a patent haul-up and the latest machinery. There are eight boilers, 40 feet long.

Hazen Campbell, a workman in the St. George granite quarries, met with a painful accident some days since, by which he has lost one eye. While in the discharge of his duties a chip of stone struck him in the eye, inflicting a very painful wound. He immediately came to this city, and Dr. Morrison attended him, but the sight had been entirely destroyed.

Many will regret to learn that the well-known mercantile houses of A. M. Wright, Wright, Schurman & Co., Summerside, and Colin Wright of Bechuque, have been closed, having assigned to E. H. Wright and I. N. Schurman, for the benefit of their creditors. Their stores were closed yesterday morning for stock-taking.—Charlottetown Guardian, Wednesday.

Charles McCavour of Asanico died suddenly Thursday evening of heart disease. He was sitting at the table reading, when his daughter noticed his head fall. He was picked up from the floor, but was dead. One of his daughters died suddenly some few days ago, and it is thought that this hastened his death. He was somewhat troubled with his heart for some years.

The Sun's Sheffield, Sanbury Co., correspondent writes under date of Oct. 25th: The recent heavy rains brought down all the logs in the Burpee mill stream and Little river, and Bridges Bros. are now rafting them for market on navigation close. A girl in her teens, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Kate McCarty of French Lake Hill, was kidnapped or stolen one day last week in Mrs. McCarty's absence.

Wm. J. Dickers, who has been ill in the General Public hospital for twenty-one months, died on Thursday morning of dropsy. Mr. Dickers once belonged to the 15th regiment. For some years he was in Arthur Bryant's employ. From 1888 to 1895 he was standard bearer of St. George's society. Mr. Dickers was well and favorably known throughout the city and was a prominent Mason.

The horticulturist of the Central farm, Ottawa, has received very fine samples of Nova Scotia cranberries. These were grown by Henry Shaw of Waterville, who has raised this year about 100 barrels. The sample includes Cherry, Bell and Nettle varieties. The latter is a handsome dark red berry, very uniform in size and of good quality. Ottawa dealers to whom samples were submitted, spoke very highly of the appearance and quality. Mr. Craig assured your correspondent that they compared most favorably to the best Cape Cod cranberries. Fruit growers in the vicinity of Berwick, N. B., are making substantial progress in developing the cranberry growing industry.—Montreal Gazette.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,800 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of any papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Captain William Forester of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, formerly of the Bank of B. N. A., Fredericton, and a son-in-law of Senator Temple, has been taking a six months' course of instruction in England, has been granted three certificates. The first was obtained from the army veterinary school at Aldershot, the second from the cavalry school at Shorncliffe, and the third was granted by the military school at Hythe.

Daniel L. Richardson, Deer Island, fisherman; Eben A. Holmes, Eastport, trader; Fred S. Ross, St. Stephen, trader; Robert D. Ross, St. Stephen, trader; W. A. Adams, Deer Island, captain, are incorporated as the Deer Island and Campobello Steamboat Company, to operate a boat between St. Stephen, Deer Island and Campobello. The office is to be at St. Stephen, and the capital stock \$7,000, divided into seven hundred shares of \$10 each.

The death occurred in Boston on Sunday of John D. Gleeson, brother of Patrick Gleeson of this city. The deceased was about fifty-six years of age and was a native of Ireland. He came to this city when a boy and went to the United States about forty years ago. His wife died some time ago, and his only son, an employee of the Boston post office, Patrick Gleeson, who is now the only surviving member of a large family, learned the death of his brother very keenly.

Sheriff Perry died at his home, Gagetown, Queens county, Saturday morning. He had been ill for some time. Deceased held the office of sheriff of Queens county for a number of years. A wife and family survive him. His funeral took place at Gagetown on Monday at three o'clock. Deceased was about sixty years of age. He was highly respected by all residents of Queens county and by all who knew him. His death will be heard with sincere regret.

The death is announced of Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, widow of the late W. S. Bailey of this city, at her late residence, Hazen street, on Wednesday evening last. Deceased lady leaves a large family, as follows: Mrs. D. B. Taylor, of York; Mrs. T. A. Stewart of Charlottetown; P. E. I. Peter Stewart of Charlottetown; P. E. I. Mrs. J. J. Fleet of Moncton; Mrs. R. B. Walsh of Woodstock; Mrs. Stanley Hopkins of St. John, and four unmarried daughters. One son, W. S. Bailey, lives in this city, also a brother of the deceased, who is at present in Moncton. Mrs. Bailey was a daughter of the late Thos. Penn Williams of this city, and was greatly respected.

Alexander Halpin, better known to the police as "Red" Halpin, was arrested Friday forenoon by Detective Ring in Nell Riley's house, on Sheffield street. Halpin is wanted in Halifax for larceny. Chief O'Sullivan of Halifax telegraphed Chief Clark on Thursday to arrest Halpin and hold him. Detective Ring ascertained that Halpin had arrived in the city on the midnight train, and located him. He was locked up and news of his capture was wired to Chief O'Sullivan. Halpin has served two terms in Dorchester for robberies committed here. He was sentenced for two years in January, 1895, and only was released a short time ago. The police regard him as a most dangerous criminal.

Henry R. Lordy, C. E., consulting hydraulic engineer, is engaged preparing plans for a novel system of raising water to the reservoir at Yarmouth, N. S. The Rife hydraulic rams or engines are to be used, which engines are worked by the power of the water obtained from the mains. The same amount of water will be used over again to work three engines and nearly a million gallons per day will be raised. The whole plant, as the plans shown to the Sun, will cost less than half of steam driven engines, and the cost of running is trifling. Yarmouth will have the most economic pumping system in the country. Mr. Lordy is acting for the Canadian Iron Co. Montreal, the makers of these hydraulic engines for Canada.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE LEADS THE VAN.

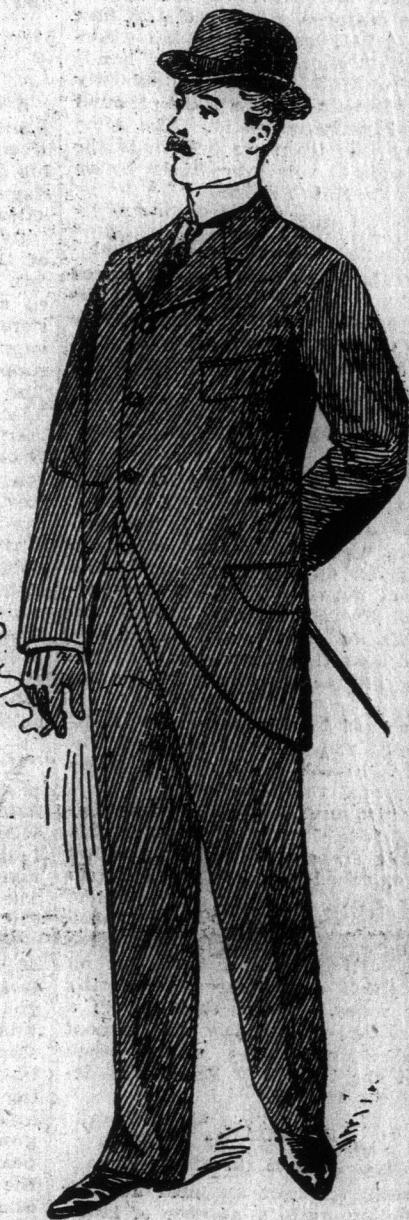
The thirty-seventh annual report of the New York Insurance Department shows that the eighty-seven co-operative associations or societies combined, doing business in this state during the year 1895, transacted the following business: We show what proportion of the total was done by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association: The eighty-eight associations received payments from members amounting to \$23,723,214, of which the Mutual Reserve received \$5,253,194, the ratio being 22.15 per cent. of the total payments by members. The total income of the eighty-eight associations was \$25,066,413, of which the Mutual Reserve received \$5,575,250, the ratio being 22.24 per cent. of the total receipts. The total paid for claims by the 87 associations was \$16,887,537; the amount paid by the Mutual Reserve was \$4,095,678, the ratio being 24.25 per cent. The general average is: About 22 per cent. of the whole business is done by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

The old line company having the largest business had a premium income of 18.25 per cent. out of the total premium receipts of the 35 companies doing business in New York. Its share of the total income was 18.21 per cent.; its proportion of claims paid was 16.3; its proportion of the total disbursements was 18.05 per cent. The Mutual Reserve has, therefore, relatively a larger proportion of the business than the co-operative associations than the largest "old-line" company has of all the business of that class of companies.—(From the New York Insurance Journal, July 22d, 1896.

THE GREATEST, THE GRANDEST STOCK OF CLOTHING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

MASTER STROKE OF BARGAIN TRIUMPHS.

In offering our mighty and magnificent stock of Boys' and Men's Clothing we do not claim that our line comprises all the good clothing in the market; but we do claim that the material of which our clothing is made comes from the best factories in this country and Europe, that the workmanship is among the best to be had, that the clothing was bought at the very lowest cash prices such a large stock could be bought for, and is now being sold at lower prices than clothing of equal goodness can be had elsewhere. Price is not everything, quality must be taken into consideration. If you do this you will buy our clothing every time.



MEN'S SUITS.

Wear-well, all wool, dark brown check, Canadian tweed suits, well made and trimmed. Price, \$5.50. A great variety of medium and dark color all wool tweed suits, single and double breasted sack coats, worth \$10, now selling at \$7. All wool tweed and cheviot suits, medium and dark shades, lined and finished in approved style. Your choice at \$8. Hundreds of other makes and styles at \$10, \$12, up to \$15.

MEN'S OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

The largest and best stock we have ever offered—more variety, better values, lower prices, stylish, strong and comfortable, thoroughly well tailored, with all the appearance and goodness of custom-made. Complete range of sizes. Overcoats at \$3.50, \$4, \$5, up to \$10, \$12, \$14. Ulsters made from heavy Canadian frieze, colors dark grey, dark brown, tan and fawn, good all-wool linings, deep collars, hand warmers, in every way up-to-date. Prices, \$5 to \$10.

Pants, Reefers, Heavy Jumpers, Leather Jackets, Hunting Coats,

Everything in clothing a man or boy wants.

Write for anything you want. Money back if goods don't suit.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO., OAK HALL, SAINT JOHN. King Street, Corner Germain.

Advertisement for medicine, mentioning 'der.' and 'Take No Other'.

Advertisement for 'URINARY DEPARTMENT' by J. W. Manchester.

Advertisement for a horse medicine, mentioning 'Blister the throat'.

Advertisement for a mare, mentioning 'I have a very fine seven year mare'.

Advertisement for a large brown mare, mentioning 'A large brown mare, 13 years'.

Advertisement for coloring and recreating, mentioning 'Month for Coloring and Recreating'.

Advertisement for diamond dyes, mentioning 'Diamond Dyes Make Old Things Look Like New'.

SPORTING MATTERS.

St. John Defeats the University of N. B. Seven to Nothing

The Halifax Wanderers Beat the Dalhousie College Team, Sixteen to Nothing.

THE TURF.

Allerton, 2.06 1-4, has put 14 in the list this season.

Pat L. is one of the greatest racing four year olds that ever took a bride.

Ladies' driving races have been features of some of the fairs in the west this season.

Ben Burnell, who ranked Superior in 2.17-4, died recently.

Maud C., 2.10-4, will be driven on the road this winter.

It was Ed. Green, not the Hamlin, who bought Walter S. (2.13-2), by Fred S. Wilkes. The purchase price is said to have been \$3,000.

It is said that Hukda, 2.08-1-2, by Guy Wilkes, will be retired from the turf at the end of this season.

Ottawa (Ont.) horsemen are stirring themselves with a view to holding some winter meetings at Ottawa and Aylmer, Quebec, just across the river from the capital city.

John Spilan has recently added to his string by purchase of a four year old trotter by Nelson (2.09), that is said to have shown a mile in 2.14-2, a half in 1.04-1-2.

Frank Hall of Boston hitched Tomah (2.10) and Eddie E. (2.14-4) to pole for the first time last Monday, the 26th inst. at Myrtle Park. After jogging them out he thought he would work them an easy mile. He did so, but the watches registered 2.26 flat, first half 1.11, last quarter 33.1-4 seconds, a 2.13 clip. With a little handling Mr. Hall could undoubtedly drive this pair a mile right around 2.15, and perhaps better. The time made by this team we believe is the fastest mile to pole ever driven by an amateur in New England.

SKATING.

World's Championship in Montreal. Montreal, Oct. 30.—It was arranged definitely by cable today that the world's speed skating championship will be decided this year on the rink of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

THE RING.

The Broadway Athletic Club Meeting. New York, Oct. 30.—The Broadway Athletic club held its third boxing carnival at its club house tonight.

The card was a fairly good one, three bouts being on the programme. The first was between Professor Desverney and Professor Andy Watson. In the tenth and last round, as Desverney had done the better work throughout the referee awarded him the decision.

The second bout was between Sammy Kelly and Dolly Lyons, both of the city. In the twelfth round Kelly was awarded the fight.

The third and last event was between Leslie Pearce of Philadelphia and Billy Ernst. In the fifth round Ernst smashed his left on Pearce's jaw, a right on head and a left straight on the nose. Pearce jabbed left on neck and adopted defensive tactics. Ernst sent a hard left on neck, which sent Pearce staggering on the ropes. Ernst then got in a right swing on the jaw and almost finished Pearce. The referee then stopped the bout, and Ernst was declared the winner.

FOOTBALL.

St. John Defeats the University. St. John was not an ideal day for football, but quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were present to see the U. N. B. and St. John A.A. play their second league game. St. John won the toss and took the northern goal. Capt. Tabor of the U. N. B. kicked off and 'Varsity by a hard, quick rush forced St. John to touch for safety. From the kick the ball was forced within ten yards of the college goal and passed from a scrum to Brecken, who punted to Hal Skinner, who dropped a pretty goal from a short distance back from the 25 yard line. From that until half time the ball was mainly in centre field. In the second half S. Jones kicked off, and after about 15 minutes play Captain Shaw dribbled the ball over the college line and MacMichael fell on it, scoring a try. E. H. Ward failed to kick the goal, which was from a very bad place tonight and against the wind. From this until time was called the ball was mostly in the U. N. B. territory, no further scores being made. The University team has improved wonderfully and were several times nearly over the line.

Mr. Booth was referee as referee. Isaac Burpee and F. C. Walker were touch judges.

There will be a practice today at 4.30.

Mt. Allison Beats Moncton. Sackville, Oct. 31.—The Mount Allison football team defeated the Moncton club here today by 28 to 0.

The game was played on very soft ground in a drizzling rain.

Wanderers Beat Dalhousie. Halifax, Oct. 31.—Sixteen to nothing tells the story of Dalhousie's defeat at football by the Wanderers this afternoon. Within ten minutes after play began the Wanderers made a try and during the entire half Dalhousie was clearly on the defensive. The second half had not been in progress more than a couple of minutes when the Wanderers scored again, and this success they repeated over and over till the score reached sixteen. During the last thirty seconds of the game they made their final try. The college were outplayed in their quarters and halves and in their forwards they were at best equalled by the Wanderers. The standing for trophy is: Wanderers, 5; Dalhousie, 2; Navy, 1.

The Navy will have to beat the Dalhousie and Wanderers to make a tie.

The Wanderers also defeated Dalhousie in the junior league by a score of 2 to 0.

Truro played a match with the Y. M. C. A. which ended in a draw.

THE WHEEL.

New York, Nov. 1.—The New York to Philadelphia and return cycle record has been broken. Albert Peitchoe of the Yorkville wheelmen, left City hall at 8.55 a. m., rode to Philadelphia

To the Electors of the Province:

The season for Black Dress Suits and White Ties is at hand. You can see a fine assortment of them at the Depot Clothing Store, 48 Mill Street.

Black Dress Suits, \$12.00 with a box of White Ties thrown in. Blue Tweed, \$18, with Brazer in the pocket. Blue Serge Suit, \$27.50. Good Pants for \$1. Collars, Cuffs and Ties—latest.

W. J. YOUNGCLAUS.

City hall and finished the return journey at 12.10 p. m., riding the entire distance in the elapsed time of 18 hours and 47 minutes. The record breaker's papers were properly checked. His time therefore supplants the old record of 19 hours and 56 minutes held by Charles Stanbach of the Manhattan Bicycle club by over two hours.

Peitchoe stopped half an hour at Philadelphia, twenty minutes at Trenton and fifteen minutes at Newark. He had a bad fall and was sick twice during his ride. Another attempt at the same record was made by Hugh J. McCrane of the century wheelmen of New York. He left his starting point at Philadelphia and broke the record to Philadelphia. His time was 7 hours and 45 minutes. McCrane overtook Peitchoe shortly after leaving Philadelphia and stuck to him until Trenton was reached on the return.

At Princeton, when he was well within the record, McCrane ran into a mound of leaves which concealed a big stone, was thrown from his wheel and fractured his knee cap.

WEDDING BELLS.

(Amherst Press, 29th.) A very quiet but pretty wedding took place at the residence of Thos. Blackwood, Joggins Mines, last night, when his daughter Jean was united in marriage to William C. Dick, jr., senior salesman with J. H. Seaman & Co.

Only a few of the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. The bride was charmingly attired and was attended by Miss Dick, sister of the groom. The groom was supported by Hugh Murray. After the supper a dainty supper was served. The Press tenders its congratulations.

Dr. E. M. Copp of St. John was married yesterday to Miss Dorner Dixon, daughter of the late John Dixon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Wilson of Port Elgin at the residence of the bride's brother, Joseph Dixon, Pt. de Bate, in the presence of about sixty guests. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Bertha Dixon, and by three little maids of honor, Miss Grace Dixon of Amherst, Miss Bowser of Sackville and Miss Dixon of Point de Bate. A. E. Copp of Sackville did the honors for the groom. The bride received many pretty presents.

A correspondent writes: A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, 'Hartsville, Chatham, when Dr. P. McLaughlan of Chatham was united in marriage to Miss Isabel K. Edger. The contracting parties are well and favorably known in musical and choral circles and the large number of beautiful and costly presents bear testimony to the esteem in which the young couple are held. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with potted and cut flowers. At half past six o'clock, the bride carrying a lovely bouquet of white chrysanthemums, entered the room, leaning on her father's arm. She was attended by her sister, Miss Minnie Edger of Sackville, who wore a dainty and becoming dress of pale green crepon, with silver and white trimmings, while the groom was ably assisted by his brother, William McLaughlan. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Joseph McCoy, in the presence of only the intimate friends and near relatives of the bride.

After partaking of a dainty wedding supper, the happy couple, accompanied to the depot by many friends, left for a trip to St. John, Halifax, Boston, New York and Niagara Falls, followed by good wishes of a large circle of friends.

The bride looked lovely in a going-away gown of brown, with trimmings of electric blue brocade, and hat to match.

Among the presents were a very handsome five o'clock (Japanese) tea set and water from the members of St. Andrew's choir, in which the bride had been leading alto for several years; \$50 in gold from the groom's parents; silver tea set, gold lined, from the brothers and sisters of the bride; large mantle mirror from Miss Lillie McLaughlan; oil painting, Mrs. George Watt; china tea set, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar; table linen, Mrs. E. Loege; silver fruit knives, Mrs. A. and B. Loege; napkin and tray cover, Miss Alice Loege; silver cake basket, Miss B. Edgar, Newcastle; Silver card receiver, A. Burr; fruit dish and picture set, Mr. and Mrs. R. May; handsome tray cover, Mrs. McCoy; silver berry spoon and soup ladle, Mrs. J. Galloway. The groom's present to the bride was a very handsome fur cape, and to the bridesmaid a gold watch chain.

A Topeka girl who spells her name Kathryn has a regular fellow who who gets even with her by spelling his name 'Jym'.

That best portion of a good man's life is his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

Mr. Schreiber, chief engineer of railways and canal, left at noon yesterday for British Columbia. He will make a thorough investigation of the way in which the Canadian Pacific railway has been expending money under the arbitration award, some \$500,000, with the dominion government a few years ago. The money was to be spent in bringing that portion of the road up to the standard of a first-class railway.

The tracklaying on the Ottawa and Parry Sound railway will be completed tomorrow and by the middle of the month the whole of the line will be ballasted, thus giving a clear run from Ottawa to Georgian Bay. An inspection of the new section will be made by government officials this week. The distance from Ottawa to Parry Sound is 260 miles.

Hon. Mr. Laurier returned to the capital yesterday.

Testament is prolonged pro forma to Dec. 17th. The belief is growing that the house will not meet until March.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—It is remarked here that while Hon. Mr. Dobell was received in silence when he arose to speak at Mr. Laurier's banquet, Hon. F. Langlois, whom the premier left out in the cold, was wildly cheered.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—The Allans confirm today the despatch sent you on Monday last to the effect that they will have two new steamers under way.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—The second anniversary of Hon. Honoré Mercier's death was celebrated here today by ten thousand people assembling around the departed leader's grave, where a library was sung and prayers were said. The ceremony was purely religious.

The annual statement of the Montreal Street Railway company shows a profit during the past year of \$422,108.79, as against \$351,712 for last year. The gross receipts were \$1,255,898.59. The net earnings for last year were \$555,033.69. The operating expenses 54.48 per cent, as against 53.62 in 1895.

(Toronto), Nov. 1.—Wm. Lount, Q. C., M. P., returned to the city today from Barrie, where he defended Michael Brennan, murderer of John A. Strathay. In an interview Lount said that Brennan was dying and that doctors held out no hope that he will live to see January 18th. If he does he will have to be carried to the gallows.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—For considerable time past there has been a great agitation for the fast mail between the east and west. It was thought that the steamship Canada, which is the fastest boat which ever steamed the St. Lawrence, would have carried the mails. It is learned, however, that the government has decided not to allow the Canada to carry the mails during the winter months to Halifax. This being the case, the company will probably run the boat to Boston until next season, as the shippers there are anxious to have a boat which has speed in accordance with her carrying capacity.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Toronto People and Reported Coal Discovery at Sudbury.

Second Anniversary of the Death of Mercier Celebrated at Montreal. The Government Will Not Allow the Fast Steamer Canada to Carry the Mails.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The controller of customs has reached a decision regarding the blank forms used by the importers. Since 1868 a charge of five cents has been imposed for each set of blank forms. This charge is now abolished and customs officers may hereafter supply forms, as required for use in making an entry report or application, without charge to the importer. The department, however, does not consider itself bound to furnish these blanks gratuitously. It will therefore be open for importers to lay in their own stock.

Ottawa grapes shipped in cold storage to England have arrived in splendid condition, with bloom and flavor unimpaired.

Much feeling is aroused in the city over the summary dismissal of public works employes. Several got notice last night to quit work tomorrow. The officers of the department admit that new men are to be put on.

The department of railways and canals received word today of another break in the machinery of American Sault canal involving an increase in business to the Canadian canal.

Sir Charles Tupper sails for England November 7th.

The P. E. Island plan of aiding farmers to establish creameries is to be applied to the Northwest. The officers of the department admit that new men are to be put on.

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9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

THE CULTIVATOR 1831 - AND - 1897

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES

DEVOTED TO Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture and Fruit-Growing, Live Stock and Dairying

P. E. ISLAND.

Annual Convocation of Sunday School Workers.

A New Camp of the Sons of St. Andrew—A Dead Man on an Abandoned Schooner—cott Off—A. J. Schiller.

Summerside, Oct. 30.—A large and enthusiastic company of delegates assembled in the Presbyterian church, Summerside, on the morning of Oct. 28th for their third convention for the province. It was about two full years since William Reynolds, accompanied by the field secretary of New Brunswick, helped them organize that province.

Prof. Hamill came to Charlottetown from Nova Scotia on the previous Monday and held a meeting there, also another at Kensington on Tuesday.

Eighty delegates were present at the opening session, and the convention began with good strength. The New Brunswick convention had sent their delegates, and under their leadership the more extended experience of this province might enable him to give.

As President Campbell was unavoidably absent from the two days sessions because of attending to the business of his church, they elected Mr. Lucas to preside. Rev. H. E. Cooke made a brief address, and Prof. Hamill occupied the remaining hour in helpful instruction.

At the afternoon session Rev. G. Goldsmith reported on the work of the Sunday school workers as yet in the infancy of their work. Prof. Hamill was again the instructor and had charge of their extensive question box.

In the evening Rev. G. M. Campbell had returned and occupied the chair. After brief appropriate words he called on Rev. R. Weddall for the appointment of a committee to prepare a paper on the Sunday school teachers' text book. Rev. H. Warren of Beauce gave the responsive address. Prof. Hamill spoke for an hour and a quarter.

The delight and strengthening of this closed memorable day in P. E. I. Sunday school work. As he had to leave by the boat next morning the speaker to hold a Bible reading from 8.30 to 9.15 a. m.

On Thursday morning at 8.30 a large number had assembled and used their Bibles under Prof. Hamill's direction. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him and to the international committee who sent him. The convention adjourned for the night, and the delegates accompanied him to the boat, singing and saluting as the boat moved.

The professor was deeply interested in the signs of thrift which he saw on the island, especially in the Charlotte town market.

The work of convention was resumed at 10 o'clock. The statistical report showed 1,000 officers and teachers, with 10,000 scholars. Prof. Hamill called the others in Sunday school work.

The new officers are: Rev. D. Sutherland, Charlottetown, president; L. Morris, Summerside, secretary; D. McLean, Charlottetown, recording secretary. Mr. Lawson, with Rev. George Manifold had served as secretaries and kept excellent minutes of the sessions.

Frequent reference was made to Mr. Lawson for the experience derived in New Brunswick. The executive brought a resolution asking for some sort of co-operation with New Brunswick, that for a limited time, in the year they may get the services of their own secretary, they elected a committee of three to consult with a committee in New Brunswick. The president, ex-president and secretary compose this committee.

The afternoon was given to the relations of the Sunday school, and to the home class department. This was well discussed and good work will likely result.

The farewell session was held in the Methodist church, with large attendance. Mr. White of Charlottetown conducted the devotions. Rev. R. Weddall occupied the chair, while President Sutherland gave an address of eloquence and thought on the subject of the international convention. Mr. Sutherland is a member of the international executive. Mr. Lucas followed, and also answered written questions. There was a good attendance of papers from the Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist and Methodist churches, and testimonies from them and the delegates were all grateful.

Charlottetown, Oct. 28.—Grand inspector W. C. Sumner held a meeting in the Caledonia club room Thursday night and organized Argouir camp of the Sons of St. Andrew, with the following officers: Past chief, James McLeod; chief, A. A. McLean; chaplain, Rev. David Sutherland; secretary, R. H. McKenzie; fin. sec., James H. Stevenson; treasurer, W. D. Small; marshal, J. T. McKenzie; standard bearer, A. A. Bruce; junior guard, M. A. McLeod; junior guard, A. McWilliam; physician, James McLeod, M. D.; trustees, R. J. Campbell, Capt. R. McMillan and J. McKinnon. The past chief, Dr. McLeod, entertained the new camp at the W. C. T. U. rooms.

Angus McDonald and Joseph Kent went to jail to serve two months' terms for third violation of the C. T. act.

The schooner Maggie Alice arrived at Souris on Friday last from St. Peter's and reports that the schooner Satellite, Capt. Bushey, for whose safety there has been considerable anxiety, had arrived at St. Peter's after a long and stormy passage. The schooner Maggie Alice on her way from St. Peter's fell in with a small schooner dismasted and full of water. They found on board a drowned man and a quantity of liquor and tobacco. The remains were buried at sea.

Capt. P. W. Moore of No. 8 company Garrison Artillery entertained his officers and men on Thursday evening at a complimentary dinner.

The prisoners Hall and McCallum, under arrest at New London for burglary, are ready for bottling. Mr. Brown's herd of forty-one Guernsey cattle present a fine appearance in the stable. Everything is kept scrupulously clean; not straw is used for bedding, as it lays closer and absorbs the moisture better than the usual straw. Ground

Reeves, for whom Hall worked. They have been lodged in Queens county jail pending their trial at the supreme court.

The first snow of the season fell on Sunday morning. It was very thick for a short time, but melted immediately.

Stipendiary Blanchard and Prosecutor Beers are making things lively for Scott act offenders in Kings county. George McAuliffe and John Larkins of St. Peter's bay and Mrs. Dingwell of Moreau were fined \$50 each and costs or two months' imprisonment. The same amount of fines were imposed upon Wm. Edmunds of Montague Bridge, Joseph Robertson of Carleton Place, Daniel Somers of Narrows Creek, and Mrs. Martin of Dundas.

The schooner Mary P., Capt. Benoit, arrived Monday with a cargo of sugar from Barbados for Nelson Rattenbury.

William McCabe was fined \$3 or 40 days for being drunk and incapable. John Spencer and John McLaughlin, for a similar charge, were fined \$2 each or 10 days. Charles Collins, for a third infraction of the Scott act, was sent to jail for two months.

The Central creamery is to open in the Welsh and Owen building on Queen street, about the first of December. Mr. Dillon contemplates a large business this season, and that the weekly output of butter will go beyond last year.

The temperance people have not only employed a special Scott act prosecutor in this city, but also a special lawyer to watch the cases to secure offenders for perjury.

Charlottetown, Oct. 30.—On the 15th Alpha Rebecca Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 10, was instituted in this city by John S. Nelson and Bro. Houle. The officers are as follows: N. G. Mrs. A. W. Mitchell; V. G., Mrs. J. S. Nelson; R. S., Mrs. J. P. Whar; Treas., A. W. Mitchell; P. S., J. F. Whar; Wm. Wares; P. F. N. G. Mrs. John Varea. The lodge will meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Charles Watling was sentenced to two months imprisonment for a third infraction of the Scott act.

Frederick Conroy, brother of Dr. Conroy of this city, and Miss Sara Campbell, niece of Archbishop O'Brien, were married at Tracadie on the 27th by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, brother of the bride, assisted by Rev. Father Hogan, P. P. Miss Mary Conroy attended the bride, and J. Campbell supported the groom. They left this city on the afternoon train for their future home.

The bride was married by Rev. C. F. Trask of Gardiner, Maine, who has been buying horses here the past few days, left with fifteen good ones on Tuesday.

The Caledonia club met on Tuesday night and elected officers for the year as follows: Chief, Jas. Paton; president, John S. McDonald; 1st vice-pres., H. C. McMillan; 2nd vice-pres., John McLeod; fin. sec., John McEachern; piper, Peter Ferguson; board of directors, T. A. McLean, Capt. D. McDougall, Robert Lambert, John Smith, Charles McGreggor, A. C. McDonald, A. E. Baiton, James Waddell, Hon. D. Laird, Mr. Laphorne of the soap works presented a copy of the famous Burns' picture to the club. It was highly appreciated.

The board of trade met according to adjournment, President Blake in the chair. It was announced that Mr. Campbell of the Beaver line would be here on Friday and the board will write to the contractor with a view to probable imports and exports from Great Britain available for direct shipment from this port. After a discussion on the question of a bridge across the Hillsborough river the following resolution was passed on motion of L. L. Beer, seconded by Mr. Paton:

"Resolved, in view of the great importance of a branch railway from Murray harbor to Charlottetown, with terminus in Charlottetown, and in view of the evident expediency of having a bridge across the Hillsborough by means of ordinary traffic, that this board take steps to bring the matter before the dominion and provincial governments, and that a special committee of five be appointed to see up the minister of marine and fisheries and the minister of railways at the earliest opportunity."

The committee for this purpose was then named as follows, viz., L. L. Beer, James Paton, H. C. McDonald, M. L. A. T. A. McLean and L. E. Prowse, M. L. A.

Before Stipendiary Magistrate Blanchard Percy Jenkins, William Cherry and Maurice Kehoe, all of Georgetown, were fined \$50 and costs for a first violation of the Scott act.

The banquet at the Davies' hotel in honor of the minister of marine and fisheries last night was a brilliant affair. Hon. Mr. Fisher was present and spoke.

Charlottetown lodge, No. 68, I. O. G. T., elected officers last night as follows: C. T., S. A. McDonald; V. T., Louis Swann; Sec., Henry Laphorne; Fin. Sec., Maggie Clark; Treas., W. N. Tauton; Chap., G. F. Hutchinson; Mar. Reg. Chandler; guard, Mattie Swann; Sent., Joseph McGinnis; D. M., Euphemia Hanson; As. Sec., Blanche Arbling; P. C. T., Rev. W. J. Kirby.

Frances Bagan was fined \$8 or ten days for drunkenness at the police court yesterday.

Little York, Oct. 30.—Salmon poaching still continues on the Winter river. The fishery wardens appointed by the late government have been dismissed and none have yet been appointed to fill their places.

E. R. Brow of East View Farm, East Royalty, has made a new departure in the sale of milk to his Charlottetown customers. He has the milk put up in transparent bottles which are sealed and delivered daily. Before the milk is put in the bottles it is strained through a muslin strainer and then scalded. In this last process the milk is allowed to rest near the surface of the aerator—large cone shaped tin can, filled with ice and ice cold water—till the temperature is reduced to forty-eight degrees. Then after the animal odors have been removed, the milk is ready for bottling. Mr. Brown's herd of forty-one Guernsey cattle present a fine appearance in the stable. Everything is kept scrupulously clean; not straw is used for bedding, as it lays closer and absorbs the moisture better than the usual straw. Ground

epytium is also spread in the stable every day to absorb the moisture and prevent offensive odors. The stables are well ventilated and every means is taken to keep the cattle clean and comfortable. Mr. Brown feeds his cattle entirely on our fodder, the hay, ensilage, grain, roots, etc., all being reduced to a fine condition before feeding. The power for cutting is obtained from a windmill which stands near the barn. By this means he also pumps the water, which is fed to the cattle in the stables. In winter it is warmed before feeding.

BLOOD-THIRST.

The passion of which the word "blood-thirst" is truly descriptive seems to be a kind of temporary mania excited in human beings by killing human beings, and in them only by that act. Animals are free from the great fondness which their ferociously developed by generations of hunger, never display it—never, for example, attack whole herds for the pleasure of killing them, as they cannot do so. There is a faint approach to it in the dog who "worries" a flock of sheep, but he does not kill on the spot, and seems at all events to be actuated by lust of blood or even by the spirit of tyranny, but not by the spirit of a special dainty—the fat of the sheep's liver.

The human being with the blood-thirst on him wants most to kill after he has been killing. Soldiers, other warriors, and many sailors, who have killed the feeling as rising in them after a hard-fought day, when many friends have fallen round them—and there are moments in battle when, as the soldiers say, they "see red," and in many armies, perhaps in all, it is difficult for their officers to induce them to give quarter. Killing relieves their burning thirst for vengeance.

There are moments in almost every campaign, as all military historians know, when even highly disciplined soldiers seem to lose their reason, when their officers are powerless, and perhaps useless carnage cannot be stopped. The existence of this passion, which, by its sporadic outbreaks, is the true explanation of the awful slaughter which occurred in some ancient and some Asiatic battles, and of that ghastly incident of the Boer war, when the Boers, in a constant habit of killing the wounded.

It explains also the devilish exultation and thirst for more slaughter which, as the record of scenes like the St. Bartholomew massacre or the murders recently committed in Constantinople proves, falls upon a crowd which has shed much blood. Many, perhaps a majority, do not feel it, but the ferocious remainder seem to be actuated by an impulse which has in it that of the murderer and of the hunter combined, and unless controlled by some form of terror they will go on killing while victims remain to be disposed of. The blood-thirsty and blood-shedding are in them, and tigers would be less cruel, the cruelty—it is one of the strangest of the arcana of human nature—increasing with the absence of resistance. It might, indeed, be possible to hold them partly irresponsible, but for the fact that they can instantly be reduced to order and sanity by appealing to their sense of religion, a voice, and the wilder mob, and generally made to all appearance with the blood-thirst, will become on the instant reasonable, will take orders, will abandon, and in some instances will even be the cause of a wholesale whit of grape-shot would have calmed the French Terrorists at any moment, and a thousand of the Irish Constabulary with rifles would restore the worst mob of Constantinople to the order of fruits of the harvest in ten minutes.—London Spectator.

SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

No. 58.

(Copyright by Charles Austin Bates.)

There is no business or profession which advertising will not help. Some of the professions have been very slow to recognize this, but gradually they are coming to a realizing sense of the value of advertising.

An eminent musical artist in Chicago recently published a pamphlet advertising himself. The opening paragraph states the advertising case as follows:

"This is a lonely morning age; the sensation of today is forgotten tomorrow; competition is keen and every one is anxious to keep before the public by some means or other; the appetite of the reader has been killed, and he cannot be reached by either new facts have to be adduced or the old presented in different form. What is the artist to do to keep before the public? He must succeed, or he must either be content with the ap- preciation of the few, or to a degree unite some commercial element with the exercise of his art. It does not suffice that he considers himself great; he must succeed, in impressing others with that fact, and in the advertisement story. A man may have the very best store and the best stock in the world, but he will not sell for the lowest, but he will not sell for a dollar's worth unless he succeeds in making people believe that he has and does these things.

The greater number of people who know that a man is in business, and in the best way, is the quickest and best way to impart this information.

Newspaper advertising is the best of advertising, because it will carry the information to more people for less cost than any other kind. This is a fact which a lead pencil and a little signing will demonstrate beyond argument.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

One pint of liquid weighs one pound. Two pints of liquid weigh two pounds. Three pints of liquid weigh three pounds. Four pints of liquid weigh four pounds. Five pints of liquid weigh five pounds. Six pints of liquid weigh six pounds. Seven pints of liquid weigh seven pounds. Eight pints of liquid weigh eight pounds. Nine pints of liquid weigh nine pounds. Ten pints of liquid weigh ten pounds.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

Annual Harvest Festival and Sermon by Rev. Mr. Brown.

The annual harvest service of St. Philip's church was celebrated Sunday evening. The front of the platform, in a hall circle, was profusely decorated with fruits of the harvest and presented an attractive and beautiful appearance. The attendance was very large and special hymns were sung by the members of the Sunday school and Christian Endeavor society, who occupied a part of the church set aside for them. The opening hymn, Bring in the Sheaves, was beautifully rendered by the choir.

The Rev. Mr. H. B. Brown, took for his text the 22nd verse of the 8th chapter of Genesis: "While the earth remaineth seed time and harvest shall come. He said, any method that will tend to concentrate thought on the works of Jehovah, and those that assist in divine worship should be applied and improved, hence welcome return of the harvest time and harvest festival, however, such services may be profusely decorated with the fruits and vegetables our thoughts are carried to the bountiful giver and the words, 'Thou coverest the earth with the grass, thou makest the people before him fall,' and we see in these offerings, that we have made, the symbols of something deeper, higher, spiritual and therefore eternal. Wonderful is the work of God. He has created a world of earth, sky, plant life, fishes and animals were brought into existence, crowning this work with man—the lord of all. Then came His subsequent fall and consequent departure from Paradise. The curse of the earth was cursed in sorrow, 'he was to eat of it and by the sweat of his face to get bread.' The increasing wickedness of the people culminated in their destruction by the flood and his household. At the termination of the flood Noah offered a sacrifice, which God accepted, and promised, no more to curse the ground, but 'that while the earth remaineth seed time and harvest shall not cease.'

In the return of harvest we see the fulfillment of the divine promise, God's promises never fail. They rest on four pillars, justice and holiness, by which He can never deceive. His grace and goodness, by which He can never forget. His truth, by which He cannot be unfaithful, and His power, by which He is able to perform.

Each season has come in regular order, rain and sunshine in their turn so that there is always seed for the sower. There are grumblers about the weather. These characters are everywhere, in homes, in business, in churches. They are not satisfied. All interests are in God's hands. He remembers the promise made to Noah. The repeated fulfillment of this promise should excite gratitude from all. We naturally detect the evil, hate the order, and begrudge the blessing, and despite the thief. What are our feelings regarding the ungrateful ingratitude, the baseness of evil, which we observe in the brutes when kindly treated. Virtue exists among all civilized and uncivilized nations, when it is absent in any individual we are mortified. If these are our feelings, what are the feelings of our great creator and benefactor, who yearly loaded us with benefits? God save us from base ingratitude. Where gratitude exists it will be seen, and like the fountain send forth clean water.

Israel's sweet singers voices were heard in the morning and at evening sending forth praises to God, and while the sun and moon, by their shining light, sing his praises, the human voice should never be silent.

The offering of fruits of the harvest which decorated this altar are exhibitions of gratitude and the offering of money that will follow will also be made in the same spirit.

Chief Justice Tuok's Address in Introducing Rev. Dr. Pickles.

(From Daily Sun of 27th ult.)

The lecture in Centenary church last evening in connection with the celebration of the fifty-seventh anniversary of the church was only fairly attended.

Chief Justice Tuok occupied the chair, and the members of the church choir were in attendance. After singing the hymn, 'The Power of Jesus' Name and a short prayer, the chairman introduced the lecturer of the evening, Rev. Dr. Pickles of Boston. In doing so his honor referred to the early history of the church, the energy and enterprise exhibited at the rebuilding of the edifice after the big fire of 1877. One of the most prominent workers at that time, a judge of the supreme court, was present. The church members were always ready and willing to further in every way the church interests. Last year a well known Boston divine delivered two interesting sermons in the church, and Sunday evening they had the pleasure of listening to an eloquent discourse by another Boston clergyman, but this time one who they could claim one of themselves, as Rev. Dr. Pickles was born in St. Andrews and for the most part received his education in Canada. In Boston he had won a name for himself, for which he was given all honor. More fortunate than many of his brother visitors he had enjoyed the pleasure of travel and he felt sure his lecture on parts visited abroad would be received with as close attention as his sermon had been. Judge Tuok then read a beautiful and poetical commendation which he read with a descriptive 'Rev. Mr. Pickles' detention at Digby and his trip across the bay in the steamer Bridge-water.

Dr. Pickles joyfully referred to the visit of what he styled "our post laureate," and assured his hearers that his next trip this way would be made by rail. He thanked the chairman for the kind words said about him, and told of the gratification he felt at knowing his place had been

HEALTHY DIGESTION.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO MAN-KIND.

The Life of a Dyspeptic one of Constant Alisy

One Who Has Suffered from His Pangs Points the Way to Real Health.

(From the Cornwall Freeholder.)

The life of the dyspeptic is proverbially a miserable one, eliciting universal commiseration. Not so much because of the actual painfulness of the ailment, but largely because it projects the pestilential shadows upon all the concerns of life, and here they sit like a deadly incubus upon every enterprise. An impaired digestion gives rise to an irritability that exposes a person to such annoyance, being besides extremely trying upon others. We are all aware of the value of cheerfulness in life. It is a flower of the rarest worth and strongest attraction. It is a tonic to the sick and a stimulant to the healthy. Those things that destroy a man's habitual cheerfulness, lessen his usefulness, and ought therefore to be resisted by some drastic and efficient remedy. The duties that devolve upon the average man and woman are invested in so much difficulty as to put a premium on hopefulness. The relation between the prevailing moods of the mind and the physical ailments is a close and vital. Hence it is not surprising that many who are benefactors have caught the contagion of sufferers from indigestion.

Judging by results, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a remedy unique in its success, therefore it is confidently recommended as a safe and adequate cure for acute dyspepsia. This claim is substantiated by experience, as the following facts will show.

Mrs. D. McCrimmon of Williams-town, Glenegory Co., suffered unduly from a severe attack of dyspepsia, which manifested itself in those unpleasant ways for which dyspepsia is notorious. Every attempt to take food was a menace to her enjoyment of comfort, until the stomach was relieved of its burden by vomiting. When not suffering from the presence of food in the stomach, there were other symptoms, such as a general debility consequent to the functional disturbance of the stomach, such as impaired taste and appetite, unwatched languor, increasing apathy, and falling emaciation. Such an aggregation of symptoms produced a crying state of affairs, and relief was eagerly sought. One of the best physicians of the neighborhood was consulted. He prescribed his medicine was taken and his directions followed, but unfortunately three months of the treatment brought no substantial relief. When Mrs. McCrimmon expressed her intention of trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the doctor laughed and held the thought in derision. However, Mrs. McCrimmon decided she would not afford to leave untried such a well recommended remedy as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Hence she took a course of this medicine, and a fair trial was eminently successful. From her inability to take solid bread and milk or soda biscuits, she became able to take a hearty meal of any variety, without the painful effects that once asserted themselves after every meal. It remains to be said that Mrs. McCrimmon improved in flesh and general comfort from the first taking of the pills, and almost anything going she could eat with impunity. Dyspepsia became a thing of the past, and largely belonging to the past. It is little wonder therefore that she urges the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills upon others similarly afflicted.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and therefore drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect your- selves against cheap imitations by a pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATION.

Some queer measures have been introduced into the New Zealand legislature by the party in power. One is a bill for the suppression of juvenile depravity. When a policeman finds a girl in the streets after 10 o'clock at night, he must take her to the nearest justice of the peace or clergyman, and if he does not find him in the house of some married person of good repute, and then find out who she is and why she is out. Another is a bill against undesirable immigrants, designed to keep consumptives out of the colony. The captain of a ship landing a passenger afflicted with lung disease is to be heavily fined. An additional fine is to be imposed if he allows a sound passenger to room with a sick one, and he is held responsible if lung disease develops in a passenger within three months after his landing.

THE VALUED HIS INTELLECT.

Speaking of the drinking usages of society, especially among working men, Hugh Miller tells now, in one of their treatise, two glasses of spirits fell to his share. "A full grown man would not have deemed to fill an over-dose, but it was considerably too much for me; and when the party broke up and I got home to my books, I found, as I opened the pages of a favorite author, or the letters of a friend, that I could no longer read the sense. The condition into which I had brought myself was one of degradation, and in that hour I determined that never again would I sacrifice my capacity for intellectual enjoyment to a drinking usage. By God's help I kept my resolve unbroken."

About a year ago Samuel H. Boone and Wm. West of Kennel, says the Gleaner, sold their rights in their patent thread case, patented in the United States, to George A. Clark & Co. of New York for \$4,000, half of which was cash and the rest was to be paid. On Tuesday last Messrs. Boone and West received Clark & Co.'s check, \$2,000, of which was cash and the rest was to be paid in installments. This thread case is also patented in Canada by Edwin Hunt and Mr. Boone.

DRS IN 10 HOURS

THE CULTIVATOR

ENTRITY GENTLEMAN.

THE BEST OF THE CULTURAL WEEKLIES

Crops and Processes, Live Stock and Dairying

CLUB RATS FOR 1897

ROUSSEAU ELECTION CASE.

POWELL MADE A STATEMENT

THE BOARD OF TRADE MET

THE AFTERNOON WAS GIVEN TO THE RELATIONS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE FAREWELL SESSION WAS HELD IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

CHARLOTTETOWN, OCT. 28.—Grand

EXPLOSION OF ACETYLENE GAS

THERE IS NO ROOM IN CANADA

THE KING OF RHEUMATISM

WICKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE

THE LIFE OF A DYSPEPTIC

THE LIFE OF A DYSPEPTIC

THE LIFE OF A DYSPEPTIC

THE LIFE OF A DYSPEPTIC

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