



MURDERS THREE

Molineux "Not Guilty" Mason Let Go— Frank Higgins' Fate in Balance.

Argument at Fredericton for a New Trial for the Convicted Slayer of Doherty—Judgment Will Be Given on Friday.

Before the supreme court in banc at Fredericton yesterday morning, Daniel Mullin, K. C., counsel for Frank Higgins, made formal application for a new trial for his client on the grounds that the presiding judge at the first trial had mis-directed the jury and that he was in error in admitting in rebuttal the evidence which tended to prove that Goodspeed had returned to his home the day of the murder at an hour earlier than the one named by Higgins as the time he and Goodspeed arrived in the city. The other two points he made in his argument for leave to appeal were not considered.

Attorney General Pugsley on behalf of the crown, argued against the granting of the plea. The presiding Justices took active part in the debate and judging by the attitude assumed by the majority, it seems highly probable that the appeal will be denied and no new trial granted.

Justice Hanington and the Chief Justice were inclined to uphold Justice Landry's actions throughout, and Justice Barker, though more non-committal, seemed to lean the same way. Justices McLeod and Gregory actively upheld Mr. Mullin's contentions during the first of his argument, but latterly, as Justice Landry elucidated his position more clearly, showed signs of being impressed with his side of the case.

At the conclusion of the argument the court would consider and would deliver judgment on Friday morning. At the opening of the court Judge Landry's report of the case and his decisions therein, prepared in obedience to the order of the court, was read.

The two questions reserved for argument were:— 1st. Was the trial judge in error in admitting the evidence called in rebuttal by the crown? 2nd. Was the trial judge in error in admitting the evidence called in rebuttal by the crown?

In discussing the first question the report gave a full and concise summary of all the evidence adduced against the prisoner Higgins mentioning the many opportunities the prisoner had to give information regarding the murder, had he so desired, and referring to the judge's comment on his failure to do so.

Referring to the second question referred to the report gave a full and concise summary of all the evidence adduced against the prisoner Higgins mentioning the many opportunities the prisoner had to give information regarding the murder, had he so desired, and referring to the judge's comment on his failure to do so.

Some objection was taken technically to the wording of the report and by the order of the court some minor changes were made.

In opening his argument Mr. Mullin read that portion of the judge's charge which referred to the absolute silence maintained by Higgins and the inference to be drawn therefrom, contending that the judge had no right to comment to the jury upon his prisoner's actions, especially after he had been arrested and employed counsel. To Justice Hanington he admitted that he had no complaint to make of comment upon Higgins' conduct previous to his arrest.

Judge Hanington asked what was the difference in principle between the reference to the prisoner's silence before and after arrest, and Mr. Mullin in reply quoted the law regarding the lack of right of police officials to question prisoners after arrest, and said that, reasoning by analogy, his conclusion was that the prisoner's silence before and after arrest should be treated as a single fact.

Justice McLeod and Gregory supported Mr. Mullin's contention, arguing that if the prisoner had made statements revealing his guilt or innocence such would have been a proper subject for comment, but that the mere fact of his saying nothing was not so. The Chief Justice considered that the judge was simply commenting to the jury upon facts before the court was acting within his perfect right.

Continuing, Mr. Mullin called the attention of the court to the law stating that if a prisoner did not take the stand in his own behalf, which was his right, neither the judge nor prosecuting attorney could make any comment upon his refusal to do so. He held that the principle involved here should apply to the case in point.

Judge Gregory gave his opinion that if the judge had desired to make reference to Higgins' silence he ought to have mentioned specific times when the prisoner should have made statements he had to declare himself.

Justice Landry, in reply, read clauses of his report speaking of Higgins' association with his parents, his old companions and the police, and pointed out what inadmissible instances the evidence had had to give information had he so desired.

The Chief Justice said that from his own long experience in criminal cases he considered the charge of the presiding judge in this instance to be absolutely correct and fully warranted by the circumstances.

Judge Landry added that his reference had not been to the prisoner's silence at any specific time before his arrest, to the police, but to the fact that he had not declared himself.

In concluding his argument on that point Mr. Mullin insisted that the judge, who was referring to the prisoner's silence, should have stated at what time that silence should properly have been given.

Proceeding to the discussion of the second question Judge J. said:

THE RESILIENT TURK

Too Much for a Yankee Boat Admiral.

He Did Not Show His Hand Till Two or Three Days Later.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—When the Armenian troubles were at their height a few years ago, said a naval paymaster, "my ship, the San Francisco, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, carrying Admiral Kirkland's bit of bunting, dropped her anchor in the harbor of the most important seaport town in one of the main provinces of Turkey in Asia. The idea of anchoring there was not alone to kill time, but also to give the engineers a chance to do some overhauling required by the machinery."

"After the ship had been swinging to her mudhook for an hour or so, a gaily caparisoned short-bow came from the beach, bearing a message from the rail, or Turkish governor of the province. He was in full Turkish uniform, this messenger, and he jabbered at the gangway for some time before the officer of the deck thought it was the messenger of the American navy, who was then attached to the San Francisco."

Ward had often exhibited his skill as a linguist and had won renown for his knowledge of the obscure languages. What Ward couldn't do with any old language, living or dead and dead, from ancient Carthaginian down to the coon French of Louisiana, wasn't worth doing.

"So the officer of the deck sent for Ward to see if he could pick any talk out of this violently-persuading person in the baggy, gilt-embroidered trousers at the gangway. It was something easy for Ward, talking Arabic words and phrases, and the messenger reduced to tatters his Turkish jibber."

"The messenger's message was the simplest thing in life. He simply bore the respect of the bluff old admiral, pleased to visit the San Francisco himself on the following day, with the gracious admiral's invitation, etc., etc."

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"Well, the Vall, gorgeous as the Eastern star in his clothes and jeweled decorations, came off to the San Francisco the following afternoon. He was a good-looking Turk with a shrewd eye in his head, and he was the quintessence and tincture of courtesy and grace."

"He spoke only in Turkish, and of course Lieut. Ward had to be summoned to interpret his talk to the admiral. At the gangway the Vall extended the hand of the admiral, and the admiral Kirkland, of course, and also, of course, the bluff old gentleman replied that he'd be delighted to receive his guest on board the San Francisco."

"Now, I ought to say that Admiral Kirkland didn't have a bit of use in his head at this time, and he was a pretty sore at this time over the Armenian massacres. He would have liked to have permission from this government to wait into the harbor of Constantinople and shoot the Turk town that to the ground, and what's more he often said so right out loud, so he could be heard. So that he didn't feel particularly honored over his visit of the Vall man, big guy as the latter was."

"The Vall, Admiral Kirkland and Lieut. Ward sat down at one of the admiral's tables for talk. "Ward," said Admiral Kirkland to his interpreter, who told that heady-eyed individual across the table— "If he had murdered in his heart all the people of his tribe, and if I had my way about it, I'd keep a goodly number of his people as a Turk that we can't get rid of."

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the good time that had been given to him, he departed from the ship.

"On the following day Lieut. Ward went ashore on some personal business. He ran smack into the Vall a short distance from the wall's palace. The Vall beckoned pleasantly to Ward to approach him.

"My boy," said the Vall, in perfect, liquid, bubbling English—the most perfect English for a Turk that Ward had ever heard—"My boy, will you be good enough to say to the gracious Admiral Kirkland for me that I regard you not only as an interpreter of inestimable value, but as a gifted diplomatist as well."

Laurier Sick Man.

Will Leave Canada to Recover His Health.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—Laurier is a sick man. He will go to Hot Springs, Virginia, for three months at least, and Cartwright will act as premier in his absence. Laurier has been warned by specialists that unless he takes a long rest he cannot expect to stand the fatigues of the next session. His political friends are seriously alarmed as to his condition.

At today's meeting of the cabinet, T. B. Flint, M. P. for Yarmouth, was appointed clerk of the house, in succession to the late Sir John A. Macdonald. The cabinet considered the vacancies in the house and it was decided to issue writs for Argenteuil, Massonville and Yarmouth. Nominations will take place Wednesday, November 26th, polling December 3rd. Terrebonne and Two Mountains being in the courts, it was agreed not to issue writs for some time. The North Grey election will go over until January, as the government is scared of the referendum campaign.

Laurier will go to Hot Springs, Virginia, for three months at least. Prefontaine attended a cabinet meeting. He was sworn in as privy councillor and minister of marine and fisheries shortly after noon, Mr. Sutherland also taking the oath as minister of public works. Prefontaine's acceptance of office vacates both seats in the cabinet. Mr. Paterson today said and asked permission to occupy, Malouineville and Terrebonne, but a high constitutional authority says it will not stay the legal proceedings in Terrebonne.

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Advertisement for Pure Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman washing clothes and the text 'PURE SOAP MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY'.

A NEW YORK PARISH.

St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford's Noble Work in the American Metropolis—A Staff as Large as That of a Railway President—The Multiplicity of His Activities.

The great and complicated organization of St. George's church in Stuyvesant square, Manhattan, New York, has become an institution in the "year books" or annual reports of Episcopal churches like Grace, St. Bartholomew's and St. Machine's. It has developed into a machine, religious, philanthropic and social, in the running of which is steadily engaged an army of workers, clerical and lay, and the expenditure of money required to keep it going is as great as that of a considerable town.

Take, for example, the last "year book" of St. George's church in Stuyvesant square. Besides the rector, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the clerical staff includes four assistants. Then come deaconesses and a large body of volunteer lay workers. So vast is the volume of details that the rector requires the aid of a skilful and industrious secretary, for he is like the president or superintendent of a great railroad company or trust. The number of "souls" who claim membership in this church, the rector reports, is 3,200, and they are "scattered all over Manhattan Island and outlying districts." The majority of them, however, are residents within the bounds of the parish or in the neighborhood of it, for 3,400 live between East Seventh and East Twentieth streets, St. George's being at East Sixteenth street.

It is a district of the town which is not favored by the growth of the great Protestant parish. When Dr. Rainsford came to St. George's in 1882 the parish was falling away. "There was only a handful of people in attendance on the old church." The character of the neighborhood had changed from a fashionable district and the population of it had increased accordingly. A like transformation had taken place in our own city. The parishioners during Dr. Rainsford's rectorship, out of more than eight thousand in number, less than six hundred live in private homes, while more than five thousand are in tenements, about one thousand live in boarding houses and another thousand in flats, apartments and hotels.

In the twenty years of Dr. Rainsford's rectorship the aggregate of the collections and contributions of money for conducting the parish and its activities and for building and endowment has been \$254,548. The total of these was last year nearly one hundred thousand dollars. But Dr. Rainsford is not satisfied. He wants the endowment to be increased so as to yield at least \$40,000 a year in addition, to help meet fixed charges and general repairs, etc., in our church and extension plant.

St. George's church is open daily for meditation and private prayer, from 8 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, and these are services every day, at all of which the seats are free. The communion is celebrated on Sunday at 8 in the morning, and on Thursday at 8 in the morning, and on each month at 11, and on saints' days at 9 in the morning, and on the third Sunday of the month at 9 in the evening. During the last year there were 163 baptisms, 25 adults and 138 children; 30 marriages and 98 burials. The whole number of regular communicants was about 2,500, and the average attendance at the 154 celebrations of holy communion was 107, by far the greatest average number being at the monthly communion, 272. The total number of confirmations was 206, about equally divided between males and females. There were 2,312 scholars on the books of the Sunday school.

"To show the multiplicity of the activities of the parish we will give a list of them: Choir Committee, Church Committee, Church Decoration Committee, Deaconess House, Memorial Home, erected in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Men's Club, Women's Missionary Association, Young People's Missionary Association, Church Periodical Club, Girls' Friendly Society, King's Daughters, St. Augustine League, Poor Fund, Care of the Sick, Grocery Department, Clothing and Tailoring Department, Health Work, Free Circulating Library, Young Married Women's Society, Sewing School, Boys' Industrial Trade School, Golden Glee, Dramatic Society, Hibernian, Glee Club, Calisthenic Class, Cooking Class, Basket Weaving Class, Draw-Work Class, Dressmaking Class, Military Class, Penny Provident Fund, Mothers' Class.

St. George's, in this municipality of its religious and philanthropic activities, is only a type of a great Episcopal parish of New York at this time. It is a marvellous development and it has taken place almost wholly during

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Journal.

RECIPROCITY WITH NEWFOUND-

LAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—An important

feature of the reciprocity treaty just nego-

tiated by Newfoundland and a safeguard

against the differential in favor of all goods

entering Newfoundland from England or any

of the British colonies. This differential in

the case of the dominion amounts to 3 per

cent, which is a very heavy handicap upon

imports from the United States. It is this

differential that has not yet been in-

cluded in the reciprocity treaty. It is

it is feared that it was the purpose to do

so that the result would be to give the

most of the trade with Newfoundland to

the United States.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 11.—It is under-

stood here that the Bond-Hay treaty, pro-

viding for reciprocity between the

United States and Newfoundland, which was

signed in Washington last week by Sec-

retary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, contains

no modification of the terms which Premier

Bond arranged with Secretary Hay before

he left for St. John's.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—The Gazette be-

lieves that the reciprocity treaty has been

signed by the secretary and himself and

now only awaits ratification by the United

States senate.

A POSTSCRIPT TO A PRAYER.

The problem of children's prayers, and

whether they should recite long prayers

nightly which they cannot possibly under-

stand, is solved

TAMMANY'S NEW BOSS

Charles F. Murphy Hailed Greater Than Croker.

Believed He Can Handle the Two Extremes of New York Society and the Grades Between.

The Tiger, which Never Takes Its Eye from Next Year's Municipal Election, regards the Coming Battle as Practically Won.

(New York Sun, 10th inst.) Tammany seems to think that in Charles Francis Murphy of the Gas House district it has found a boss who can handle with equal skill the two extremes of society that are brought together in New York politics and the various grades between. He is hailed as greater than Croker, and the Tiger, which never takes its eye from the municipal election of next year, regards the coming battle as practically won.

(New York Sun, 10th inst.) Murphy's stroke was a big fellow from the Gas House district. When the time came to enter the racing boat the stroke was ill. It was said that he had been drugged.

At any rate he could not row and the backers of Murphy's four were in despair. The Biglins announced their intention to row over the course and claim the prize money.

At this juncture Murphy said he'd row stroke himself. He did and his crew won two out of three races and the money.

BECOMING A POWER IN POLITICS. It was at this time that Murphy attached himself to the political fortunes of the late Edward Hagan. Francis H. Spinoia was known as the leader of the district, then known as the twelfth. Hagan was one of his lieutenants.

Hagan ran for the assembly and was elected. But when he sought the nomination for the third time Spinoia refused it to him.

Hagan went to Murphy for advice. Murphy told him to run independent and he did. Spinoia combined with Maurice J. Power, the leader of the county democracy, but together they were unable to knock out Hagan, whose campaign was managed by Murphy.

As his fortunes prospered Murphy invested his money in other saloon ventures. He opened a new place at Twenty-third street and Avenue C, which was the most luxurious in its appointments that had been seen in that part of the town.

After Hagan's election to the assembly he and Murphy returned to Tammany and both supported Spinoia when he ran for the state senate in 1884. They were largely responsible for Spinoia's election to congress in 1884.

That was the year of the Henry George idea in New York. Allen Thurston Rice, the republican candidate for congress, got the Henry George endorsement and the labor vote was thought to be strong in that congress district.

On election day ballots appeared which bore the names of all the republican candidates except Rice, in whose place the name of Spinoia had been substituted. So many of these ballots were voted that Spinoia was elected by 174 votes. The scheme was Murphy's.

The republican county committee named Michael Cressy district leader, out of office for the trick.

MEANS MORE SALOONS. Meanwhile Murphy was not permitting politics to interfere with his business. He opened three more saloons in the same neighborhood and sold the first little place. That left him with four large and prosperous saloons. He was not until the returned from their wedding trip that the fact of the marriage could be confirmed.

Mr. Murphy has brought up the four children and a nephew, William. One of his nephews is a cadet at West Point and will be graduated next June. His charities have brought him some reputation and kind words in his district. The Rev. Dr. Baldwin, whose work is in that territory, once said from his pulpit that if all the Tammany leaders were like Murphy Tammany would be an admirable organization.

He drinks and smokes in moderation. He seldom bets on the races. Some of the plays that he has written are generally of very good information. He goes to church every Sunday.

In spite of the fact that Commissioner Partridge put 102 hostile policemen in his territory on election day, Murphy carried the Gas House district by an unprecedented vote.

Their thinking is going to be by Mr. Murphy's try-out. If he follows his present plans and continues a respectable ticket his friends think he'll be hard to unseat.

KNOWN IN ST. JOHN. Jeremiah Everts Greene, postmaster of Worcester, Mass., who died at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, of acute brain disease, aged sixty-eight years, was a nephew of the late William M. Everts and a cousin of Senator Geo. F. Hoar. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and on the breaking out of the war was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. While covering the retreat of his regiment at Balls Bluff he was captured and spent four months in prison at Richmond. After the war he resumed the practice of the law, and from 1868 to 1891 was editor of the Worcester Spy. He was the oldest first class postmaster in point of service in the country. President Roosevelt said publicly last fall that under Mr. Greene's management the Worcester post office was the model office of the country. Mr. Greene died at the home of J. Everts Tracy, his brother-in-law, a New York lawyer, and his sister, Mrs. Boutelle, of Chicago. His mother, Mrs. Boutelle, and his father, the mother of Congressman Boutelle, and his brothers are Lewis H. Greene of New York, and Judge Greene of the State of Washington.

THE WIDOW'S WAIL. "Well," said the lady who was endeavoring to give the widow consolation of the way home from the cemetery, "the wail is over now." "I'm afraid not," answered the afflicted one. "The lawyer says there's a bad law in one of the insurance policies."—Chicago Record-Herald.

FREE BAPTISTS.

Blue's Failure to Explain in Cores States in Census, Which Did a Great Injustice to This Hard Working and Progressive Denomination.

(Religious Intelligencer.) The census figures as they relate to the Free Baptists in New Brunswick have been receiving some official treatment in the Montreal Herald. It seems that the Montreal Gazette printed an extract from the report presented to the Free Baptist conference of N. B. at the recent session by the corresponding secretary of that body, which report stated that the census figures do the Free Baptists injustice. Census Commissioner Blue, at Ottawa, at once addressed himself to the matter, claiming, of course, that the census enumeration and compilation are correct.

Mr. Blue's statements have been copied into the St. John Telegraph and the Fredericton Herald, and, perhaps, into other papers that we have not seen.

That our readers may have a fair understanding of the matter we present the following facts:

1. When Census Bulletin No. 5 dealing with the religions of the people was issued we quoted the figures, and pointed out the inaccuracy of those relating to the Free Baptists.

2. As corresponding secretary of the Free Baptist conference of New Brunswick, Dr. McLeod felt it his duty to make inquiries into the matter and ascertain, if possible, how the census figures came to be so different from the membership returns of the churches from year to year.

3. Mr. Blue replied that he had noticed "the falling off in the number of Free Baptists," and had "suspected that it was due to carelessness of the enumerators in writing down as Baptists many persons who were properly known as Free Baptists." He added:

"I have, however, examined a number of the returns and do not find evidence of the possible error. The enumerators appear to have done their duty. It is probable that in a very considerable number of cases in which the head of the family is described as Free Baptist the wife and the children are described as Baptists. Last there should be a mistake in the compilation I have instructed the officer in charge to revise all the records of the census for religious in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

4. Dr. McLeod wrote again, asking if it would be "possible to have a few of the returns from counties in which Free Baptists are fairly numerous referred to some person who knows the people, and who could tell at a glance whether the families you mention—the head of the family as described as Free Baptists, and the wife and children as Baptists—are correctly entered and whether the same kind of returns are general in the territory occupied by our people. We are very anxious to discover the cause of the falling off which appears on the face of the returns, but which we do not believe exists in fact."

5. Mr. Blue's reply did not answer Dr. McLeod's report, nor even refer to it. He did, however, give some figures purporting to be in support of the statement in his first letter, "that in a very considerable number of cases in which the head of the family is described as Free Baptist the wife and children are described as Baptists."

He said there are in the province "277 families in which the wife and children are not Free Baptists, but in which the head is Free Baptist." There are, also, "113 families in which the wife and children are Free Baptists, though the head is not." In the 277 families mentioned above, there are, besides the 277 Free Baptist fathers,

324 Methodists, 329 Baptists, 172 Anglicans, 38 Presbyterians, and 22 of other sects. These figures are far from supporting Mr. Blue's statement that so many of the wives and children of Free Baptists are described as Baptists. In the only case he cites in illustration of his statement the "father is Free Baptist; mother, C. Baptist; two children, Primitive Baptist; four children, Free Baptist; mother-in-law, Methodist."

6. In his Montreal Herald statement, Mr. Blue says:

"That would be a strange way of ascertaining membership—a quite inadvisable way. Dr. McLeod's report was a compilation of returns from the churches, prepared by the officials and submitted to the conference. It has approval before being forwarded. Absolute accuracy is not claimed for them, but they are, we are very sure, much nearer approach to accuracy than the census figures, which are absolutely wrong."

7. Swollen, aching joints, muscles aching, and every movement accompanied by pain. The most potent remedy is Polson's Nervine, which has five times the pain-subduing power of any other preparation. Apply the Nervine copiously, rub it on well, and then bind in a hot flannel bandage. This will cure the worst cases in a short time. Try Nervine for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, or Lumbago—it's all right and only costs a quarter.

8. Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure Constipation. About to be opened through invention of Wireless Telegraphy. A school of wireless telegraphy is to be opened in a few days at Babylon, L. I., and a course of instruction for applicants has been outlined. This a new profession is about to be opened up for aspiring young Americans. The New York Times station at Babylon is the first of a long series to be established on the Atlantic coast extending from Maine to Florida. And in anticipation of these installations, men must be taught to fill them. All these are probably not more than a brief glimpse of the wireless telegraph in the United States. The post is one which is sure to bring something more than mere knick-knacks into the lives of the people. There is more of electricity about it. The man stationed here and there in some lonely district would have to be somewhat already understood the Morse code, and his profession. He would have to understand why it is possible to transmit messages through the ether as well as merely be able to do it, and the knowledge will insure the greatest remuneration. It is probable that many thousands of young men will be employed by the wireless companies before long.

9. The development of the Morse land line over half a century ago opened up a new world for great numbers of men and women. Later when the submarine cables were laid under the ocean, boys and girls were introduced into the world of wireless telegraphy. A new branch of work was developed, and the recording mechanism is altogether a different thing from the Morse code. The saturation of the cable does not permit codes and dashes.

10. Though latent current is always flowing between the symbols, a wire has to be grounded instead, and the length and breadth of the wave enables the receiving operator to distinguish between what are meant for and what for dashes. But only a skilled expert though he was in land line telegraphy, could not read a cable message at night.

11. And so likewise will there be a new race of operators for the wireless system. Men already understand the Morse code, will take preference in the new school, and after the electric wave flows through the ether it affects an apparatus, and the mechanism to record dots and dashes.

12. The education of the best results in a begins where that of the ordinary student grasps leaves off. The sending of a wireless message is a much more complicated affair than the sending of a land wire. The sending of a wireless message is a much more complicated affair than the sending of a land wire. The sending of a wireless message is a much more complicated affair than the sending of a land wire.

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LAZED-TRED-LIFELESS

Every woman has times when she feels dazed, tired out, almost lifeless, when her work which she usually contemplates with pleasure, seems almost past her strength.

Are you that woman sometimes? Do you realize that it is ninety times out of a hundred caused from just common, but dangerous constipation?

If you are taking nothing now, you ought to. If you are taking something already and feel pretty well, it is with it you won't feel that way if you try Laxa-Cara Tablets once.

Laxa-Cara Tablets will do for you just what Nature asks. They will correct your clogged bowels; will put them on the road to regularity and health; will not strain or abuse them; will in a short time work a permanent cure and insure you permanently against constipation.

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FRANK WHEATON

FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

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DISCOURAGED

The expression occurs so many times in letters from sick women to Dr. Pierce, "I am completely discouraged, and I have always good reason for the discouragement. Years of suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing me no good."

It is no wonder that the woman feels discouraged. Thousands of these weak and sick women have found health and courage regained as the result of the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

In the year 1899 Mrs. M. M. wrote Dr. Pierce, "I have been suffering from a long and painful illness, and I have always good reason for the discouragement. Years of suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing me no good."

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THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Let me tell you the way of the world. It is a long and painful journey, and I have always good reason for the discouragement. Years of suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing me no good."

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., Nov. 11.—The death of James Fowler of Salmon Creek, Salmon Co., removes one of the oldest inhabitants of this community. The funeral was held from his late residence, and a very large number of people attended. Deceased has faithfully held the position of postmaster for 42 years. After a touching service at the house by Revs. Clarke and McIntyre, the remains were interred in the family lot at Red Bank cemetery. The deceased when a boy of 15 years came with his parents to this country in 1840. In 1851 he married Miss Edith Porter, and on August 21st, 1891, they celebrated their golden wedding. His sorrowing widow has the sympathy of the community. Six sons and two daughters mourn the loss of a kind and loving father.

Angus Daigle of Chipman had one of his arms broken recently while hauling wood. Arch Day is recovering from injuries sustained by the falling of the stanching while working at his home. The school at Chipman is closed on account of scarletina, and that of Newcastle because of diphtheria.

Mrs. Catherine Fowler, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Jones of Apohaqui, and Miss Rebecca Baird, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Cecil C. Jones of Wolfville, have returned home.

A telegram has reached here announcing the safe arrival in Montana of the party consisting of Mrs. Thos. Baird and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Demons, Messrs. Wilkins and Kady, Mrs. Baird had been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fowler of this place.

HAVELOCK, N. B., Nov. 10.—The shipment of potatoes continues. Ten carloads have already been forwarded and shippers are still loading cars. Work on the buildings of the graphite mine is going briskly on under the management of Mr. Murdoch.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Peter Bleakney on Wednesday evening, when his sister, Miss Dora Bleakney, and Thomas Chapman of Manhurst were made man and wife by the Rev. Mr. Howie of Pettitcodiac. Only immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. The bride, who wore white muslin, was given away by her brother, and the bridesmaid, Mrs. Benjamin of Millville, Harvey, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Yancouver, Dr. Seldin Freese of Boston, and Van, and Arthur of this village. One daughter, Miss Flora, resides in Berlin, Mass., and the other two are at home.

W. H. Freese, whose health failed about a year ago, and who has since been treated for Bright's disease, died on Tuesday evening, aged 54 years. He leaves a family of six sons and three daughters: Alfred, telegraph operator at Berlin, Mass.; Benjamin of Millville; Harvey, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Yancouver; Dr. Seldin Freese of Boston, and Van, and Arthur of this village. One daughter, Miss Flora, resides in Berlin, Mass., and the other two are at home.

Death has again entered the house of Hanford Price, Lower Ridge, who lost a little girl a few days ago by diphtheria, and a little son is dead from the same disease. As the friends of the afflicted family dare not go to the home, the case is especially sad.

Howard Alward has accepted a position with G. Saunders & Co. of this village—Beverly Coates had a horse shot a few days ago, the result of the carelessness of some boys in handling a loaded gun. The horse will be useless from that time.

The ladies of Havelock are preparing an old folks concert for Christmas holidays.—M. S. Keith of Tower Ridge injured the drum of his ear recently while hunting in the woods. Dr. B. Thorne recently while hunting in Canaan woods.

STANLEY, N. B., Nov. 11.—The funeral of Mrs. James Boyd of Fredrickton took place on the 9th inst. from her father's residence, Wm. T. Howie, ex-M. P., and was largely attended. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. B. Murray. The pall bearers were: Michael W. O'Leary, Thomas Clark, Joseph Thornburn, Robert Blign, Andrew L. Douglas and John A. Humble. The deceased was highly esteemed and beloved by all the sorrowing husband and family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

The marriage of Miss Martha Hanters and Thomas W. Currie took place at the residence of Duncan L. Kelly on the 5th inst. Miss Bertha Manser attended the bride and George Currie supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Young in the presence of a large company of invited guests. The bride and groom were the recipients of some beautiful and costly presents.

J. Fraser of the firm of Donald Fra-

Eve Tempted Adam.

Post Office Inspector Colter paid this section a visit recently. Stephen R. Appleby, K. C. of Woodstock, was in the village today on professional business. J. R. Tompkins, of East Freeseville, was in town today.

MILLTOWN, Nov. 11.—The cup given by the W. C. R. R. to be competed for between football teams in Washington and Hancock counties, Me., and Charlotte county, N. B., was won by the Milltowns from the Calais high school at Marion on Saturday; score, 16 to 0.

Wesley Baxter of Presque Isle made a short visit home last week. Anderson Heaton has arrived home from Cambridge, N. B., where he is with his family of New Hampshire are visiting his parents, Church street.

McADAM, N. B., Nov. 12.—Mr. Williams, elocutionist, spent yesterday in Millville. Last evening a number of ladies and gentlemen met him at James Green's, where a very pleasant evening was spent. He gave a number of choice readings, which were heartily appreciated by the audience. Among the numbers were The Country Squire, Old Fashioned Flowers, and Trading Joe. Prof. Rollison played several selections on the piano, and Miss L. Green sang several songs. The well sang a couple of popular songs and all joined in the chorus.

MAUGERYVILLE, Nov. 10.—The very fine weather of the past few days has got their fall work well in hand. The shores have been cleaned of lumber and the boats taken in. The Rev. J. A. Dixon, who was well as a couple of popular songs and all joined in the chorus.

MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Wm. Russell, aged 73, who lives at Lakeville, Parish of Moncton, near Palaise Junction, was terribly burned while alone at her home yesterday afternoon. She made a fire in the yard to burn some old rubbish, and in some unexplained manner her clothing caught and she was terribly burned from her waist to her ankles. Her hands were severely burned in trying to tear the clothing off herself. Mrs. Russell drew three buckets of water from the well and threw over herself, her clothing being ablaze all the while, her flesh below the waist being burned to a crisp. Mrs. Russell's husband and grandson, who live with her, were away at work on the railway track. The house is some distance from any other in the locality and Mrs. Russell's misfortune was unnoticed by any of her neighbors. After her clothes had been practically burned off she managed to crawl to the house and proceeded upstairs to get something with which to cover herself. Finally some of the neighbors heard her screams and ran to her assistance. A doctor was hastily summoned from Moncton and did everything possible to relieve her suffering, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

DALHOUSIE, Nov. 11.—Restigouche county court opened here yesterday. Judge Wilkins presiding with the following members of the bar in attendance: John McAllister, K. C., R. A. Lawlor, K. C., J. C. Barberie, H. F. McLatchy, John Montgomery and James S. Harquell. There were no civil cases entered.

H. F. McLatchy read the naturalization papers of Henry J. Currie, a member of the firm of Currie Bros., Campbellton; and Ronald Currie, I. C. R. clerk, Campbellton, both American citizens.

The grand jury found a true bill against Annie Hayes, charged with neglecting to obtain assistance at child-birth with view of concealing birth by reason whereof the child died, and of unlawfully disposing of the child's body.

A true bill was also found against Ed. Sheffin, charged with assaulting Alexander McNichol.

The Hayes case is now before the court. Mr. Lawlor for the crown and Mr. McLatchy for the defence.

BATH, Carleton Co., Nov. 11.—The water commissioners are hustling to get the water system completed this fall.

Post Office Inspector Colter paid this section a visit recently. Stephen R. Appleby, K. C. of Woodstock, was in the village today on professional business. J. R. Tompkins, of East Freeseville, was in town today.

Triumphed Over Both English Grit Papers in Montreal.

(Cor. Toronto World.) MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—The threats of the Witness have failed to produce the results looked for. Mr. Brodeur and his Herald have been turned down, while the millionaires of the liberal party have completely failed to keep Raymond Prefontaine out of the cabinet. Now that the ex-mayor has got both feet in the stirrups, and can afford to laugh at his enemies, the defeat of the recent faction fight between the Prefontaines and the anti-Prefontaines are amongst the most interesting chronicles that this province has ever seen.

GAMES THAT FAILED. All kinds of combinations were resorted to in the promotion of the ex-mayor. Speaker Brodeur was to be made a judge, and Senator Dandurand, the bosom friend of the Abernethys, was to run in Rouville as minister of public works, yet it would not work.

Mr. Brodeur, who has probably spent more money and given more valuable time to keep the party in power than any other leader in the province, declared that it must not be. Yet it happened all the same.

John Redpath Dugal instructed Sir Wilfrid that if Prefontaine was taken in the Witness would go into opposition. Yet even these threats were uttered in vain.

BRIERLEY'S CHOICE. Mr. Briery stated openly that the ex-mayor's promotion would be a national calamity, and the Herald added that it could authoritatively announce that Mr. Brodeur was the man, yet all to no purpose.

Some English statesmen wrote that the premier intimating that Prefontaine's acceptance of office would paralyze the law office of Dandurand and drive the liberal party to the banks of the St. Lawrence, and still Montreal's ex-chief magistrate became a member of the Canadian privy council.

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WILLING TO RIDE. YORKTON, Nov. 11.—About half of the Doukhobor women left here this morning for their homes, all willing to ride, but rigs could only be provided for a few. The remainder of the women were compelled to walk. The men were met about fifteen miles from Yorkton, marching quickly towards their homes.

SKIN OF FIRE With Eczema. Mr. McDougall was for Twelve Years a Dreadful Sufferer—Now Proclaims the Virtues of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema's itch is torture, the skin seems on fire with the burning, stinging humor; at times it becomes almost unbearable, and in desperation you could tear the skin to pieces. You dare not exercise for fear of aggravating the itching, neither can you sleep, for so soon does the hot, burning humor break through the trouble begins, and instead of restful, refreshing sleep, it is scratch, scratch, scratch all night long. There is scarcely a moment's respite from this maddening malady at any time. Of course you have tried nearly all the washes, salves, lotions, and medicated soaps, but like thousands of others have been disappointed and disgusted. Mr. Alex. McDougall, postmaster, Broad Cove Marsh, N. S., writes: "For twelve years I was a great sufferer from eczema on the inside of the leg. There was a raw patch of flesh about three inches square, and the itching was something fearful. One half-box of Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me, took away the itching, and healed up the sore. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a wonderful cure for itching skin disease."



THE GOOD HOPE

A Striking Contrast to Other British Cruisers. She Represents Power as Well as Speed—The Vessel That Will Carry Chamberlain Across the Equator—Built for and Paid for by Cape Colony.

(London Telegraph.) The power of a light battleship compared with the fleetness of the fastest scout—such are the two main features of the armored cruiser Good Hope. Without doubt she could have dealt effectively with the whole fleet, and in fighting strength she is superior to many battleships still figuring in the navy list. She represents the last word of the British constructor in the building of heavily mailed ocean greyhounds, and belongs to a class of man-of-war which "Viscount Goschen" referred to as "mighty cruisers." There is a singular appropriateness in the fact that the colonial secretary, the apostle of imperialism, who has done so much to cement the relations between the mother country and the daughter-lands, should sail in the first man-of-war named after a section of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas—a cruiser which, in fact, marks the inauguration of an imperial fleet as distinct from the royal navy—force mainly for the defence of the British Isles. It is also a pleasant coincidence that the particular vessel which is to carry Mr. Chamberlain across the equator is the identical ship which has been built at the suggestion of the Cape Colony, and paid for by that colony. It will be remembered that, after the diamond jubilee, Sir Gordon Sprigg proposed that Cape Colony should give a battleship to the fleet. Arising out of this suggestion, the admiralty agreed to build the Good Hope, and the colony promised to pay the interest on the capital expended. The Good Hope cost £2,765,568, excluding the expenditure on guns—say a round million sterling—while the colonists have contributed £30,000 annually. It is, in fact, their ship which will convey the colonial secretary to visit them.

The Good Hope is one of four sisters—the Drake, Leviathan, and King Alfred being the other three. Each of them displaces 14,100 tons of water, or 100 tons less than the Powerful or Terrible, on which type they are an improvement, and a very marked improvement in every single respect. The dimensions and particulars of the Good Hope are: Length.....500 ft. Breadth.....71 ft. 4 in. Mean draught.....26 ft. I. horse-power.....30,000 Boilers (Belleville).....43 Trial speed.....23 knots. Sea speed.....21 knots. Like all modern cruisers of the armored class, the Good Hope is a combination of two thick armored decks—each from 2-in. to 1-in. thick—with vertical side plating, the side armor consisting of 6-in. thick Krupp steel—the hardest material for resisting an enemy's fire ever made. This protection covers all the vital parts of the ship, the boilers and engine rooms, and ammunition stores, and is reinforced by coal bunkers. The boiler rooms are all of 10,676 separate tubes, while there are 45 fire grates with a total heating surface of 2,210 square feet. The ship has two screws, driven by independent sets of vertical triple expansion engines with inverted cylinders, and there are 15 auxiliary engines for various purposes too numerous to specify. On her trials last year the Good Hope proved an unequalled success. They established the fact that with 2,550 tons of coal—her maximum supply—she can travel at 14 knots for 7,000 nautical miles at one-fifth full power—in other words to the Cape without refueling. She subsequently steamed at a mean speed of 22.09 knots an hour for 30 hours, with 22,703 indicated horse-power, the most severe and longest test ever applied to a man-of-war. Finally, an eight hours' run was made to see what the ship could do if she were chasing, say, an enemy, and she developed 31,771 indicated horse-power, and maintained a speed of just over 23 knots—a greater pace than has ever been obtained from a vessel of anything like the size and fighting power. It was also established that at 16,990 horse-power—a little more than half the maximum—this great monster goes at 20 1/2 knots an hour—indicating very effectually the high price paid for the additional three knots. She is a knot faster than the Powerful and Terrible when they were new, and she is also swifter than her contemporaries the French Victor Hugo, the American California, and the Russian Gromobol, and carries more coal than either except the last,

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

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The Best Family Paper for old and young in the Maritime Provinces. RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS. FULL SHIPPING NEWS. TALMAGE'S SERMONS. STORIES BY EMINENT AUTHORS. THE TURF, THE FIELD AND THE FARM. Despatches and Correspondence from all parts of the World. SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY—FREE.

which is only a twenty-knot ship at the best. The Good Hope represents power as well as speed. She carries: 2 9/2-in. breechloading guns. 16 6-in. quickfiring. 17 smaller quickfiring, including 12 12-pounders. The biggest of these weapons is really a quick-firer, judged by the rapidity with which aimed shots can be discharged. As many as five of these projectiles, weighing 330lb. each, have been fired in eighty-five seconds on board the cruiser Aboukir, and it has been shown that under ordinary conditions a rate of three minutes can easily be obtained. The improvement which this latest weapon is upon the older type of the 9.2-in. gun may be judged from the fact that the two guns of the Good Hope are equal in weight to the same projectile such as are carried in the cruiser Edgar, launched only twelve years ago. These two powerful guns are mounted fore and aft of the Good Hope in barbettes protected by Krupp steel six inches thick, and in fighting strength she is superior to many battleships still figuring in the navy list. She represents the last word of the British constructor in the building of heavily mailed ocean greyhounds, and belongs to a class of man-of-war which "Viscount Goschen" referred to as "mighty cruisers." There is a singular appropriateness in the fact that the colonial secretary, the apostle of imperialism, who has done so much to cement the relations between the mother country and the daughter-lands, should sail in the first man-of-war named after a section of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas—a cruiser which, in fact, marks the inauguration of an imperial fleet as distinct from the royal navy—force mainly for the defence of the British Isles. It is also a pleasant coincidence that the particular vessel which is to carry Mr. Chamberlain across the equator is the identical ship which has been built at the suggestion of the Cape Colony, and paid for by that colony. It will be remembered that, after the diamond jubilee, Sir Gordon Sprigg proposed that Cape Colony should give a battleship to the fleet. Arising out of this suggestion, the admiralty agreed to build the Good Hope, and the colony promised to pay the interest on the capital expended. The Good Hope cost £2,765,568, excluding the expenditure on guns—say a round million sterling—while the colonists have contributed £30,000 annually. It is, in fact, their ship which will convey the colonial secretary to visit them.

AND ALSO PING PONG. (Worcester, Mass., Spec.) There has been trouble recently in a Methodist church at Olive Cove, Long Island, New York, because a part of the congregation, headed by the minister, contended that it was all right to play cards and to dance, while the other faction maintained that these amusements were too worldly to be countenanced by church members. Somewhat to the discomfort of the anti-card members, the presiding elder, when coming to the subject, was inclined to stand by the pastor and his friends who held the opinion that one might dance or play games with cards if he had but the sanction of his own conscience, and they were further shocked when a motion that the present pastor should be retained was made at the quarterly conference and promptly carried.

Such contentions as these are comparatively rare now, though one remembers when they were constantly being waged in churches, the struggle for greater personal liberty not by any means being confined to the Methodist churches. But the idea is becoming more and more common that cards and billiards do not carry contamination, and they were further shocked when a motion that the present pastor should be retained was made at the quarterly conference and promptly carried.

Another result of the trial was the man William Conroy, a native of Rhode Island, who was sentenced to a term of years in the Penitentiary for the murder of a woman in the Penitentiary. The man William Conroy, a native of Rhode Island, who was sentenced to a term of years in the Penitentiary for the murder of a woman in the Penitentiary.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Cloves are the dried flower buds of a tree which grows in the East Indies.

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BOSTON

Over New fo Recent Deaths Lists—Scarcity Maine—F Quotas

(From our BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The thirtieth anniversary of the Boston fire. To time firemen of attending a dinner cases appear to vicinity famous detective depart not taken a very work of investis has rather some prompt action to

Miss Public opinio suspect that was the Mason is the wife of Miss Clara M. S., is divided. An extraordinary effort will probably not be taken to the Gloucester fish cidedly uneasy of the treatment ducts and bait. During the eld Gloucester peop senator Lodge is Gloucester intere guarded. The treaty was not election, in whi woman-in-law was of the Gloucester ers supposed the were to be adm there would have been a consue waiting for the t be made public. on it. If the t Gloucester intere Washington is p Among recent vncialists were Everett, Nov. 3, aged 54 years, of Cambridge, Nov. aged 38 years, of Halifax, Nov. 2, aged 41 years, of phy of St. John, Robert S. Griffin, & Griffin Manufac years, native of 27 years, of Berwic Plains, Nov. 9, M aged 89 years, of widow of Wm. S. znerly of Halifax, Nov. 4, Norw, N. S., and Edw. N. S. of Charley Buck.

Maine lumber scarcity of men continues. It is places in the w men, but exper very scarce. Ne ports that good find. In that th the 18th inst. in Maine the rat men—persons wh derence in the month is the de lumbermen of Canadians to lumbering oper and employe in the employe at hom in the recet crats surprised the selves by carryi of Rhode Island, error elect is de French Canadian, he selected for t tenant governor. Another result Tuesday was the man William Conroy, a native of Rhode Island, who was sentenced to a term of years in the Penitentiary for the murder of a woman in the Penitentiary.

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SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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ch is only a twenty-knot ship at best. The Good Hope represents power as an ocean steamer. She carries 1,000 tons of coal, 100 tons of passengers, and 100 tons of cargo.

smaller quickfitters, including 1 1/2 inch quickfitters, are the biggest of these weapons in real quick-firer, judged by the rapidity with which aimed shots can be discharged.

As many as five of these quickfitters, weighing 300 lbs. each, have been fired in eighty-five seconds. The cruiser Aboukir, and it has been shown that under ordinary conditions a rate of three minutes can be obtained.

During the election campaign the Gloucester people were promised by Senator Lodge and other high officials that their interests would be safeguarded. They noticed, too, that the treaty was not signed until after the election, in which Senator Lodge's son-in-law was sent to congress from the Gloucester district.

Among recent deaths of former provincialists were the following: In Everett, Nov. 3, Isaac W. Bradshaw, aged 70 years, formerly of St. John; in Cambridge, Nov. 4, Wm. J. Damerly, aged 33 years, formerly of St. John; in Halifax, Nov. 2, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, aged 74, sister of Mrs. Margaret Brophy of St. John; in Worcester, Nov. 3, Robert S. Griffin, treasurer of the Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Co., aged 67 years, native of Bridgewater, N. S.; in this city, Nov. 2, Miss Clara A. Morton, aged 25, of Berwick, N. S.; in Jarnalot Plains, Nov. 3, Miss Catherine Robertson, aged 30, native of Halifax; in Dorchester, Nov. 3, Miss Mary Brown, widow of Wm. S. Brown, aged 33, formerly of Halifax, drowned off Cape Cod, Nov. 4, Norman Sampson of Sydney, N. S., and Mark Beard, of Two Rivers, N. S., seamen of schooner Charley Bueck.

Maine lumbermen report that the scarcity of men noticed last month continues. It is said that there are places in the woods for hundreds of men, but experienced woodsmen are very scarce. New Hampshire also reports that good material is hard to find. In that state employers are offering \$35 for experienced men, while in Maine the rate is \$30 and the green men—persons who have never had experience in the woods—\$25 to \$30 a month is paid.

The scarcity of help is the lumbermen's ally, to the chagrin of Canadians to come across the line. Lumbering operations have been more active in the provinces of late years, and consequently many Canadians are employed at home.

In the recent elections the democrats surprised the country and themselves by carrying the republican state of Rhode Island. The lieutenant governor elect is Edward Archambault, a French Canadian. He is the second to be selected from that race to be lieutenant governor of the state.

Another result of the voting last Tuesday was the defeat of Congressman William Connell in the 10th district of Pennsylvania by the democrats. Mr. Connell is a native of Cape Breton and began life as a breaker boy in the coal mines.

Counsel for Edward Carter, alias George W. Hughes, who was convicted in the second degree for the murder of Policeman Lee in Everett, has filed exceptions in the Middlesex county court at East Cambridge, and a hearing will be held. Carter, who formerly lived in Halifax, was at one time a convict in the Dorchester penitentiary, having been sentenced to attempting to rob Senator Kaubach's residence in Lunenburg in 1886, and shooting Nathan Owen, who detected him. At the trial for the Everett affair Officer McDougall of the penitentiary and Detective Power of Halifax gave testimony as to Carter's previous career. Carter left Dorchester one year ago this month, his 20 year sentence for the Lunenburg crime having been reduced for good behavior in the penitentiary. He has also served time for arson, and is considered by the authorities to be a desperate character.

Capt. Watkins of the steamer Excelsior City, which sailed from Boston for Bristol, via New York, Oct. 30, will be presented with a valuable binocular glass in England, the gift of the Canadian government, for rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the schooner Chilton, of Windsor, N. S., on Jan. 2 last. Chief Officer Hillon will receive a gold watch, and three of the seamen \$50 each for assisting in the rescue. St. Leo's Roman Catholic church, a new parish in Dorchester, was opened on Sunday. The pastor is Rev. Father Thomas C. McGoldrick, formerly of St. John.

Horatio N. MacKenzie, administrator of the estate of William MacKenzie of Moncton, has appointed Henry S. MacPherson of 78 State street, Boston, his agent to receive claims against and payments due the estate from persons residing in this state. New England up to date has had a remarkable fine and mild fall. The weather was so warm today that an

BOSTON LETTER

Gloucester Fishermen Uneasy Over Newfoundland Treaty.

Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists—Scarcity of Lumbermen in Maine—Fish and Spruce Quotations—News Nuggets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of the great Boston fire. Today some of the old-time firemen observed the event by attending a dinner.

The so-called "Jack-the-Slayer" case appears to be making Boston and vicinity famous (or infamous). The detective department of the city has not taken a very enviable shape in the work of investigating the crimes and has rather sought to disprove the prompt action taken by the state police. Public opinion as to whether Alen G. Mpson is guilty of the murder of Miss Clara Morton of Kings Co., N. S., is divided. His friends are making extraordinary efforts to establish alibis, and will probably succeed. It should not be taken for granted, however, that Mason is the guilty one. His past mental troubles and his habit of interfering with women led the police to suspect him when Miss Morton was killed. The case attracts great attention all over the country.

Gloucester fishing interests are decidedly uneasy on account of the signing of the treaty covering fish products with Newfoundland. During the election campaign the Gloucester people were promised by Senator Lodge and other high officials that their interests would be safeguarded. They noticed, too, that the treaty was not signed until after the election, in which Senator Lodge's son-in-law was sent to congress from the Gloucester district.

Had the voters supposed that Newfoundland fish were to be admitted free, many of them would have voted against the treaty. The Gloucester people are waiting for the terms of the treaty to be made public when the senate acts on it. If the treaty is inimical to Gloucester interests, a lively time at Washington is promised.

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SUPR. OBORNE

Outlines a Gigantic Scheme of Harbor Works.

Suggests That Dams Be Built From Negro Point Across Partridge Island to Red Head.

Gen. Supt. Osborne has evolved a plan of harbor improvement which at first sight appears quite practicable, and which while necessitating the outlay of no small sum of money, would completely revolutionize the present system of harbor work and would make St. John one of the finest ports in America. As yet only the more prominent and apparent features of the schemes have been brought under discussion, and there are many details to be settled before any definite line of action could be adopted.

But, roughly, Mr. Osborne's plan is to build from Negro Point to the northern end of Partridge Island a large breakwater, rising at least eight or ten feet above high water. From the bank at Red Head to the same part of Partridge Island another similar breakwater, that if erected, would be used as a first. These are to be of filled masonry and of a sufficient width on top to permit of the building of warehouses. From the northern side of Partridge Island wharves might be built up the harbor and these used as the ones now in existence for both import and export freight. The C. P. R. might lay tracks around the shore of Courtney Bay to Red Head, and thence out on the dam, for the purpose of handling freight.

This Red Head dam, which would be at least seven thousand feet long, would be fitted near the Partridge Island and with gates and a lock similar to those used on canals, and through this lock vessels would enter and sail. At the Red Head end there would be a sluice of about six feet in depth, for the purpose of carrying off the overflow from the river, but which would not be at high water level. The dam, as a whole, would be unable to offer any resistance to the wind, and the river steamers now stopping at Red Head, would be able to sail above and below the bridges at any hour of the day, instead of having to wait for the tide as at present. Another advantage would be that the Courtney Bay flats, which are now bare half the time, would be perpetually covered with water, and would be available for light coasting schooners and for shipbuilding.

The market ship and others in which schooners now lie in the harbor would afford at all times exactly the same depth of water as is available at high tide. Under present conditions the rise and fall of tide in St. John's harbor is great that steamers unloading at their berths are compelled to lose much time in shifting their staging to suit the tide as it changes. Another advantage all the day this would be necessary and a considerable saving might be effected by the steamship companies.

Perhaps the most important result of the whole thing would be in doing away with the necessity for further dredging in the harbor. At present there are scarcely any wharves and a thousand acres of mud, which at high tide there would be no difficulty. The cost of building the dams would not seem so great if from it were deducted the many other expenses necessary to equip the harbor under other methods.

Under the strong currents against which all harbor work has now to fight would be done away with, and high water there would be very little current, and consequently the Lake Superior need not be swung on another mud bank.

Mr. Osborne is devoting some time to the perfecting of his plan, which, although almost enough to stagger the citizen, is not so impossible as might appear.

THIRTY YEARS AGO Halifax Was Not in Railway Touch With North America. HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—Thirty years ago the present intercolonial railway was opened for traffic from Halifax to Falmouth Junction, making a through route between this city and St. John. The trains were called No. 1 and No. 2, a numbering that they still retain.

HE WEIGHS 733 POUNDS. (London Times.) Living in Dover, Eng., is a man who is an amazing sight, for the reason that he weighs not less than 733 pounds. Moreover, his relatives say that his weight increases every year. He has not been able to walk for the last eight years, and he passes his days in an immense chair, which can be rolled from place to place. At night the giant is wheeled to his bed, into which he hoists himself by means of a special contrivance. A travelling showman recently offered this fat man \$300 a day if he would exhibit himself, but the offer was declined. "don't need money," said the fat man, "and I'm too fond of my family to leave them."

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

Is the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of itching, burning, and sore throat.

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1—For ordinary cases. No. 2—For special cases—10 dollars stronger.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of itching, burning, and sore throat. Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1—For ordinary cases. No. 2—For special cases—10 dollars stronger.

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