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THE CHIEF IS DEAD!

Sir John Thompson Dies in Windsor Castle,

Soon After Being Sworn in an Imperial Privy Councillor.

The News Causes Great Excitement in the City of London.

The Queen's Hearty Welcome Followed by Expressions of Grief.

Never Since the Tragic Death of D'Arcy McGehe Has Montreal Been So Excited.

Her Majesty, Lord Rosebery, Lord Ripon and Sir Charles Tupper Send Messages of Sympathy.

Graceful Tributes to the Worth of Canada's Brilliant Son from Hon. Mr. Laurier, Premier Fielding, Archbishop O'Brien and Others.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—The Star cable says: London, Dec. 12.—Sir John Thompson, the premier of Canada, died at Windsor Castle, England, on the morning of the 18th inst.

It is supposed the excitement of the ceremony through which he had passed so told on him that he broke down under the strain, for, after leaving the royal presence for the ministers' luncheon in the castle, he again renewed his complaint of the morning that he was feeling unwell.

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They will at once send a cable message of condolence to Lady Thompson. She had given Sir John a most gracious welcome this morning, and in acknowledging his presence referred to him as the successor of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, not only in office but in the "loyal and courageous policy" of cementing the Canadian dominion closer to the empire.

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Therefore the news of his death, entirely unexpected, too, came like a bolt from a clear sky. Then, the manner of his taking off was calculated to increase the sensation. Sir John had come to Windsor to take part, as one of her majesty's privy councillors, and after this ceremony it was, according to the bulletin from Windsor, death overtook him.

Sir John left New York for London by the steamship Majestic. He sailed on October 31st, and as I called the Star, reached here on Wednesday, November 7th, in good health. At that time I saw Sir John Thompson, who appeared to be the picture of health.

His death at that time seemed a remote contingency. I was informed that Sir John's trip to the Eternal City was one of a sight-seeing character.

Altogether Sir John was on the continent some three weeks, returning here again on November 29th. Since then he has been more or less busy in his official duties.

THE NEWS IN MONTREAL. Montreal, Dec. 12.—Never since the tragic death of D'Arcy McGehe has Montreal been so moved as when the word reached here that Sir John Thompson was no more.

When it was decided to adopt the system of practice now known as the Judicature act, Judge Thompson was one of the commissioners who drafted the law. It is pretty well known that the work was practically all his.

When the law school connected with the Dalhousie was established he took an active part in bringing it into operation. He was one of the lecturers and an active member of the Dalhousie law school while he remained in Halifax.

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the common schools of Halifax and the Free Presbyterian Church Academy; read law with Henry Fryor, Q. C., stipendiary magistrate of Halifax, was called to the Nova Scotia bar in July, 1865, and then thirty-three years of age, entered politics. The ministry had a large majority of the legislature at its back, but it had been weakened in the country by its reckless management of the finances and the scandals that had arisen out of its conduct of business.

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On in council, but it is perhaps safe to say that the advance age and health of the premier has during the past year left the minister of justice more the head of the government, so far as regards questions of policy and administration than the first minister, while doubtless Sir J. C. Abbott exercised his own judgment in such matters as calling new men to the ministry.

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THE NEWS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—Search the whole rank of British history as one may, it would be impossible to find a record of a more tragic ending to a brilliant career than that which closed the life of Canada's premier, Sir John Thompson.

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LEARN SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING!

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 198 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

A VALUABLE PAPER.

"Some Evidence of a Glacial Epoch;" by Charles R. Fisher.

Read by the Author Before the Natural History Society, St. John, October 9th, 1894.

This evening it is proposed to give some account of that comparatively short, but remarkable, recent geological time, known as the Glacial Period, or Great Ice Age. The immediate reason for giving this description is because we have before us a quantity of the material, accumulated by ice action during that period...

Our president, Mr. Matthew, is such an authority upon all connected with geology in this city and province, that I will not attempt to give any account of the evidences in the immediate vicinity of St. John, which tend to prove that at one time this land was covered with ice to a depth of from one to two thousand feet...

The organic remains, of which some 55 species were found, belong almost entirely to the Mesozoic period, and consist of fossils derived principally from the Lias, Oolite and Cretaceous formations. These are in a much more perfect condition than fossils of the drift usually are. Cephalopoda, especially Ammonites, of which some 20 varieties were collected, were abundant. A piece of wood was found in good preservation; it was probably a portion of some Pliocene conifer...

Where sand or gravel is found, it is probably consequent upon the depression of the sea in the vicinity of the point of submergence; this portion becoming subsequently re-elevated and subject to re-glaciation. The great weight and power of the moving ice has in some places crumpled the shales and other rocks over which it passed, in the line of its lamination. The Glacial Clays partake largely after the nearest rocks over which they passed, with regard to color.

The geographical extent of the ice in the northern hemisphere was, roughly speaking, bounded by the 60th degree north latitude in Europe, whilst in America it was bounded by parallel 38. It England it does not seem to have reached further south to any extent than the north of the Thames basin. During this time the British Isles were united with the European continent by a vast ice sheet, the whole of the land surface both in Europe and America, being then, probably, of considerably greater elevation than at present. South of parallel 60 in Europe, immense glaciers would be produced on the Alps, Carpathians, and Pyrenees. In fact, the present Swiss and Pyrenean glaciers are the pigmy remains of once immeasurably larger ice fields. In Asia we find proofs that far larger glaciers existed in the Himalaya range than those of the present day, occupying the southern slope even down to within 2,500 feet of the sea level. Similar evidences of large glaciers in New Zealand are obtained, whilst traces of proof of former glacial action are found in both Australia and South America.

Geological exploration has, as yet, been confined to so comparatively few regions, that anything like a complete knowledge of the range of ice during the glacial age, has not been attained. One fact should be very clearly borne in mind, that the occupation of a certain area by ice does not necessarily imply that that particular district has a much lower mean temperature than other places in the same latitude where no ice exists. Through local causes, the precipitation of moisture in the form of snow is so much greater in some districts than in others, that the supply so far exceeds the melting power of the atmosphere as to cause such an accumulation that a glacier is the result. We know that there are districts where moisture seldom or never falls, in cold, as well as in hot districts. Take Siberia as an instance. If any very large quantity of snow fall over that immense territory, it would become one huge glacier, and be totally uninhabitable. Most certainly would be the case north of parallel 60; yet at Yakutsk it is possible to live, notwithstanding the fact that the ground is permanently frozen to a depth of 700 feet.

Some geologists consider that there has been a succession of Glacial Ages, ranging from the Cambrian, Thmes, onward through the Devonian, New Red Sandstone,

Lias, and Cretaceous, to the Pleistocene. The evidences, however, are not definite enough to be considered conclusive; although Sir A. C. Ramsay and other writers, hold the opinion that there are traces of glacial action in some of the deposits of those ages. The ice age which wrought upon so considerable portion of the earth's surface, such important and remarkable changes, that often the entire contour was altered, took place at a comparatively recent date. Various causes have been assigned for the lowered temperature of the globe at that time. In many places the land was much higher than now, and high ridges of land would act as condensors for the moisture, causing it to fall as snow, in sufficient quantities for glacier building.

The astronomical deductions made by Herschel, Arago, and later by Croft and others, have been of much value to geologists, by which their data which shows that a much lower temperature was probable at the time assigned for the glacial period. Thus, at any rate, would be the case in the northern hemisphere. In the south we have the suggestions that the warm ocean currents were so deflected from the countries whose climatic rigors they now so much modify, that a great change of temperature would ensue. As an instance—if the Gulf Stream were to have its course turned, say into the Pacific Ocean through an opening in the Isthmus of Panama, the climate would have been entirely altered about 40 degrees below the present one.

The prevalence of certain winds might prove another possible factor; though these would probably be the result of a changed temperature, rather than the producer of it. I have, of course, only touched upon the possible causes which might aid in bringing about the epoch of frigid; to attempt even to sketch out the different theories, would need much more time than I now have at my disposal.

The particular specimens brought to illustrate the subject of this paper, came from what is known as the Upper Glacial Boulder Drift. They were collected from that deposit during the excavations made for a new railway tunnel, which is being constructed in Bedfordshire, East Middlesex.

The organic remains, of which some 55 species were found, belong almost entirely to the Mesozoic period, and consist of fossils derived principally from the Lias, Oolite and Cretaceous formations. These are in a much more perfect condition than fossils of the drift usually are. Cephalopoda, especially Ammonites, of which some 20 varieties were collected, were abundant. A piece of wood was found in good preservation; it was probably a portion of some Pliocene conifer. One specimen of a fern being collected, was unearthed; this bivalve has only before been found in the Upper Lias clay near Lincoln, some 70 miles north of the tunnel. Quite a heterogeneous collection of rock fragments was gathered, igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary, with numbers of septaria.

Such a mass of debris has sufficient internal evidence to show that it was not laid down in the ordinary stratified form; either by the action of denudation, or by the aid of the remains of a marine or a terrestrial flora or fauna, as is the case with the drift usually are. Cephalopoda, especially Ammonites, of which some 20 varieties were collected, were abundant. A piece of wood was found in good preservation; it was probably a portion of some Pliocene conifer. One specimen of a fern being collected, was unearthed; this bivalve has only before been found in the Upper Lias clay near Lincoln, some 70 miles north of the tunnel. Quite a heterogeneous collection of rock fragments was gathered, igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary, with numbers of septaria.

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There are no remains of the inhabitants of the sea in which the ice would float when it deposited its gleanings, as all fossil remains belong to clearly defined strata of a much more ancient date; so much so, that we may speak of the ice age as being a most recent phenomenon. Some of the earliest geologists considered such accumulations to be the result of ice action, in the form of bergs. To this theory there are weighty objections. These are the two most important:—1st. There is no trace of stratification in the deposit.

2nd. There are no remains of the inhabitants of the sea in which the ice would float when it deposited its gleanings, as all fossil remains belong to clearly defined strata of a much more ancient date; so much so, that we may speak of the ice age as being a most recent phenomenon. Some of the earliest geologists considered such accumulations to be the result of ice action, in the form of bergs. To this theory there are weighty objections. These are the two most important:—1st. There is no trace of stratification in the deposit. 2nd. There are no remains of the inhabitants of the sea in which the ice would float when it deposited its gleanings, as all fossil remains belong to clearly defined strata of a much more ancient date; so much so, that we may speak of the ice age as being a most recent phenomenon. Some of the earliest geologists considered such accumulations to be the result of ice action, in the form of bergs. To this theory there are weighty objections. These are the two most important:—1st. There is no trace of stratification in the deposit.

Why, by the contents of the clay. The Bedfordshire drift clay is undoubtedly obtained in a great measure from the Lias and Oolite Argillaceous deposits, which lie comparatively near at hand. In fact, both are found in various localities not far distant, the Oxford clay lying in the immediate neighborhood to the north and north-east. These facts are important, as the number of fossils found in this particular drift, which are characteristic of either the Oolite or Liasic clays, show that the bulk of the material must have been obtained from these sources. These fossils and rocks derived from material lying at a greater distance, are naturally much fewer in number, although some have been brought a long way, as for example the Trigonia Pulchella, whilst some of the rock fragments would seem to be of Scandinavian origin. There has been much speculation as to the chronology of the glacial period. Sir Charles Lyell and his disciples gave a practically unlimited time to life, as we know it in geology. More modern geologists, guided in a great measure by astronomers and physicists, have arrived at conclusions strikingly different from those of the

older school of writers. Here is the contrast, if figures of such magnitude can be sufficiently grasped to appreciate their import. Young and Wallace, two more modern mathematical geologists, give about 30,000 years only, as the time of the "Dawn of Life." Dana, in his geology, gives this proportional ratio: Palaeozoic, 22; Mesozoic, 8; Tertiary, (together with the Post-Tertiary) 2. From this you will gather that the whole of the deposits ranging from the Lower Eocene to the Pliocene, onward through the Pleistocene to the present time, is only 1-11th of the geological life period. Some authorities give a much less proportionate time value than this even, for the Kainozoic age. Out of this time, the Tertiary is said to be taken for the Glacial Period, occurring, it does, after all the great deposits of the Tertiary Age were laid down. Prestwich gives about 25,000 years, as a great change for the existence of the age of ice.

Next arises the question: How much time has elapsed since the close of the Glacial Epoch? From Cumulative evidence, a fairly near date can be attained. The Niagara Falls form, perhaps, the best geological clock in existence, for the purpose of giving the approximate time when this period ended. It took years to work out a satisfactory result, and such men as Sir Charles Lyell, James Hall, and Woodward all aided in solving the problem. It is very well authenticated fact that the river Niagara is of post-glacial date, as is also Lake Erie, and a large number of the Canadian lakes. Lake Ontario was probably pre-glacial, the Grand River and its tributaries being the means by which the whole of the valley which is now Lake Erie was drained. This river course was completely diverted by ice-action, as befitting for the ice age, it entered Lake Ontario at its western extremity at a point where Hamilton now stands. The calculations as to the length of time since the glacial period, are based upon the wearing away of the rock at the falls of Niagara. The nearly 300 feet of rock which is being roughly speaking, some three or four feet, or even more, as it does not wear evenly, hence its horseshoe form. Take this length and divide into the rate at which the whole of the rock is being worn away, and we have a quotient giving from 8,000 to 10,000 years as the age of the river, in other words, as the river is an outcome of the ice-age, it must be that length of time that the glaciers disappeared from the Niagara district, and we may assume in this case that the same continuity of the volume of water has existed since the glacial age.

In the upper part of the Mississippi River is another post-glacial indicator which forms a valuable indicator as to the time of the glacial age. The results here about coincide with those obtained from the Niagara district. Other similar cases of denudation give approximately the same results.

The silting up of lakes, whose beds were formed by the agency of ice, and the changes of the level of the land now is. That ground was undoubtedly a lake at one time, but became filled up with mineral and organic matter, brought down by the action of the streams, and deposited in them; by which means they gradually became filled up. Both Lily and Ashburn lakes have already become nearly filled up with silt, and other portions. In a comparatively short time, geologically speaking, both will become swamps, while only a little while afterwards they will be flat lands, and the water will have run off to sea. You may ask, "Why by the silt do with the glacial age?" Well, simply this: A computation of the amount of silt there is in the lake, before the age of ice is reached, will give the age of the lake. On an average yearly deposit can be obtained. Calculations based upon such data, approach very nearly in results to those deduced from the erosion of rivers.

Whether the age was among geologists of, was really a time when whole continents were under glacial ice, or whether local climatic influences, such as the changes of land elevation, would be sufficient to produce this phenomenon. Further, Sir William Dawson has shown that a species of drift deposit is being accumulated at the present time in some of the openings of the Canadian coast. A deposit being formed by the agency of floating ice, in the shape of either bergs or drift-ice. Moreover, the rocks are often much striated. It will be well to remember the fact here, that an iceberg has only about an eighth of its entire mass above the water, the rest being submerged. You can imagine at what a depth some 200 feet high, in and near the Straits of Belleisle. So soon as such a mass of ice gets into comparatively shallow water even, it will run aground, and be swayed about by either the wind or current, in some particular direction, when any stones sticking underneath would be scraped across the sea-floor, by which means they would become striated. Notwithstanding the proofs that in particular instances floating ice may lay down drift beds, the consensus of opinion shows that the action of the wind, and one particularly described tonight, must have been aided down by glacial action, and for the reasons already mentioned, but which it might be well now to recapitulate.

1st. The formation is completely devoid of stratification. 2nd. The striated stones are very often elongated in shape, showing that they were worn by being pushed along by some solid force. 3rd. The characters of the whole of the contents of the clay—both organic and inorganic, point to the fact that some land force must have been at work, to glean such a heterogeneous mass of debris together.

4th. The manner in which the accumulation was laid down shows a difference in the method employed, from that used to produce the sedimentary deposits. 5th. No marine life remains are found in the clay of the age in which it was formed. 6th. Similar deposits are now actually in process of formation in some parts of the world, being laid down by glacial agency.

If it means with the later ice age, which occurred after the warm interglacial period, then, perhaps, the query may be answered in the affirmative, for the conditions of the banking have been collected which tends to show that man was in existence then, but no trace of his remains were found in the Bedfordshire drift. The cave and other deposits contain evidences, such as chipped flints and stones, which seem to indicate that he may have retreated before the advancing ice which produced the Upper Boulder Clay. It may be said that the drift over which the man who chipped palaeolithic stones or polished neolithic flints must have lived at a period very remote from us, we gauge the time of their existence simply by the measure of historic chronology.

She—Speaking of brave deeds, I once prevented a man from committing suicide. He—How? She—I married him.

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She—Speaking of brave deeds, I once prevented a man from committing suicide. He—How? She—I married him.

She was Weak, Nervous and Dispirited and Found No Benefit from Doctor's Treatment—She was Induced to Give Pink Pills A Trial and is Again Enjoying Health.

(From Canadian Evangelist, Hamilton.) We are often asked: "Do you think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are any good? Do you think it is right to publish those glowing accounts of cures said to have been effected by Pink Pills? Of course we think the Pink Pills are good, and if we did not think it right to publish the testimonials we would not do it. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that people ask such questions when they hear of cures being employed to write up fictitious testimonials to the efficacy of some cheap and nasty patent medicines. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. do not follow that dishonest practice. Theirs are few places in the dominion where the marvelous efficacy of Pink Pills has not been proved. Their method, as our readers may have observed, is to publish the names of those who have been benefited by a course of Pink Pills, thus giving absolute assurance that every case published is genuine. Several such cases have come under the notice of the Canadian Evangelist, the latest being that of Mrs. T. Stephens, of 215 Hunter street, West, Hamilton. Mrs. Stephens is a well-known business woman, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and is very positive that they have done her a great amount of good. Her trouble was indigestion and general debility. For about a year she was under a physician's care, without deriving any benefit therefrom. About three years ago she was induced by a friend to give Pink Pills a trial. When she began to take them, she felt dreadfully ill; but the more she took, the stronger, healthier and cheerier, and is very emphatic in declaring that she owes to the Pink Pills her present satisfactory state of health and has, therefore, no hesitation in recommending them to those afflicted as she was.

GERMAN SUGAR HERE. Some ten tons of German granulated sugar has arrived on this market and more is on the way. This sugar is put up in bags. It will probably sell lower than Canadian granulated. The same quality of the German article that was shown here compared favorably in appearance with the home product. As best Canadian granulated can be got in large lots close down to 4c, the new competition probably be offered below that figure. As the price abroad has declined further since this lot left Germany, later arrivals will perhaps sell still lower. Whether the new article will prove as satisfactory as Canadian can only be decided by trial. But sugar will be cheap. The Canadian refiners handled some \$2,000,000 worth of German raw sugar in 1893, and how the refined article is here.

The total production of sugar in the world in 1893 was calculated to be as follows: Beet sugar (Europe), 3,400,000 tons; cane sugar, 2,760,000, or a total of 6,160,000 tons. This year the production of beet sugar, which was expected to be large, has proved, as already stated in the Sun, far larger than anticipated, reaching the surprising figure of 5,100,000 tons, an excess of more than 1,000,000 tons over the actual production of 1893, which was 3,900,000 tons. The latest quotations for raw beet sugar are about 8s. 10d. per cwt. in London. With these facts in view, there is no cause for astonishment at the present low price of refined sugars.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEWARE OF CHEAP Imitations. Sold by Druggists. CONSUMPTION.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Role of the Prince of Wales in the Rapprochement Between England and Russia.

The New Russian Loan will be Handled by the Rothschilds—The Reported Trouble Between France and Germany—Press Scandals in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 8.—The important fact in European international politics this week is the return of the Prince of Wales to England. I am certain that the prince's sojourn in Russia has brought about a rapprochement between Russia and England. The first proof of this is the emission of a Russian loan of 400,000,000, through the intermediation of the Rothschilds. Up to the present time the Rothschilds had refused to handle the Russian loan, because of Russia's persecution of the Jews. The Russian government on its side also refused to enter into business relations with the Rothschilds. But, in Europe, a government loan in which the Rothschilds do not participate runs a great chance of not succeeding, and it was necessary for Russia's financial salvation to secure a reconciliation with this great banking house.

The Prince of Wales, who is on very intimate terms with Baron Rothschild of London, has succeeded in bringing this about, and the gratitude of both parties—the king of the banking world and of the Emperor of Russia—is very great.

A WISE WOMAN.

She was Weak, Nervous and Dispirited and Found No Benefit from Doctor's Treatment—She was Induced to Give Pink Pills A Trial and is Again Enjoying Health.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEWARE OF CHEAP Imitations. Sold by Druggists. CONSUMPTION.

CURES

Worms, Scratheas, Distemper, Hind-bound Swelled Legs, by Purifying the Blood.



MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

Endorsed by all the leading Druggists and Horsemen in the Provinces.

against the 1549 book then in use, and that Calvin and his chief friends were consulted for its composition. That this book had been aptly called by some the "Foreigner's Book." This book proved to be very objectionable to the bishops, so the young king, who had set his mind on it, threatened to force its use upon the church by means of parliament if convocation refused to sanction it. By the good providence of God such a calamity was averted by the death of Edward VI, July, 1553, when Mary, his sister, swept away all changes and restored papal jurisdiction.

I then dwell upon the remarkable fact that in spite of the influence of foreign preachers and the discontent implanted in the breasts of the rising generation the revisions of the Prayer Book under Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II., though this book had been aptly called by some the "Foreigner's Book." This book proved to be very objectionable to the bishops, so the young king, who had set his mind on it, threatened to force its use upon the church by means of parliament if convocation refused to sanction it. By the good providence of God such a calamity was averted by the death of Edward VI, July, 1553, when Mary, his sister, swept away all changes and restored papal jurisdiction.

1. Strict adherence to Catholic content in doctrine and practice as maintained in the earliest, best and purest times of the church. 2. Apostolic succession, with its dependent doctrine of the sacraments. I then quoted the Act of Uniformity by which the 1552 book was itself authorized to prove that even the parliament of that day felt bound to apologize for the needless substitution of it for the 1549 revision, which it upheld by the strongest possible testimonies as to the soundness of its principles. That act states: (1) That the book of 1549 was a "very goodly order," agreeable to the word of God and "the primitive church, very comfortable to all Christian people desiring to live in Christian conversation and most profitable to the state of this realm."

2. That the persons who "milked" the classes, viz. those who "followed their own sensuality and lived without knowledge or fear of God," and those who were influenced "rather by curiosity" (the old English phrase for crochety capriciousness) than by any worthy cause, i. e., as Cranmer styled them "glorious" people (as we should say, blustering or self-conceited people); or as they are described in the preface to our present Prayer Book, "factious, peevish and perverse" spirits given to change, who have always discovered a greater regard to their own private fancies and interests than to that duty they owed to the public."

My next lecture (Wednesday) will be based upon the Prayer Book revision under Elizabeth.

JOHN M. DAVENPORT.

Mrs. Benedict—"Now, what would you do, Mr. De Batch, if you had a baby that cried all the time?" De Batch—"I'd do the next best thing you hit madam; I'd make him see stars!"—Kate Field's Washington.

Harper's Magazine IN 1895.

The Simpleton, a novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and The Simpleton may be expected to arouse enthusiasm in inferior degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most marvellous of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolina, the first of a series of Southern Papers.

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empire. The next volume of Harper's Magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Knap will prepare for the magazine a series of eight stories depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories there will begin in the January number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novel, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the magazine.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus. The volumes of the magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases for the magazine can be ordered. Title-page and index sent on application. Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS: Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4 00 Harper's Weekly, " 4 00 Harper's Bazar, " 4 00 Harper's Young People, " 2 00 Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

THE WEEKLY SUN.

In 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.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 19, 1894.

(From the Daily Sun of the 13th.)

THE FALLEN LEADER.

For the second time in less than four years Canada mourns a prime minister struck down in the midst of his work.

It was a happy inspiration which came to Sir John Macdonald in the autumn of 1885...

(From The Daily Sun of the 14th.) HIS HOME COMING.

The government of Great Britain has graciously acknowledged the position which Sir John Thompson occupied as a statesman of the empire.

The following telegram was received by Hon. Mr. Bowell:

hardest departments and of supporting the policy of the government, both in and out of parliament.

mother land the homes of imperial rulers. Wide interests and large responsibilities make broad ideas.

It is not surprising that the newspapers and the public find difficulty in understanding the tariff proposals.

THE TORONTO AGITATION.

The inquiry into civic boodling in Toronto has resulted in the call of a large public meeting in the interest of better municipal government.

Windsor, Dec. 12.—It is impossible for me to say how deeply grieved I am at the death of Sir John Thompson.

The following telegram was received by Hon. Mr. Bowell:

THE CHIEF IS DEAD.

(Continued from first page.)

resuscitate the dying premier. Stimulants were administered, but all in vain.

Some people may be inclined to think that the holiday has been away simply on the holiday trip, but in London he had to put in some hard work.

When the first excitement of the sad news had died away this afternoon, the members of the late government in town for the death of Sir John Thompson.

Lord Aberdeen will leave for Ottawa tomorrow morning, accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen.

Winnipeg, Dec. 12.—Winnipeg is in mourning for Sir John Thompson, and sincere sorrow is everywhere manifest.

LONDON PAPERS' OPINIONS.

London, Dec. 13.—The Daily News, in a leader this morning on the death of Sir John Thompson, says:

His life was full of strong coincidences. Seldom so one so tragic occurs as the death of Sir John Thompson.

The death of Sir John Thompson will cause universal regret. It was characteristic of the man that even in the pangs of illness he was less concerned about his own sufferings than about the troubles he supposed he was causing to the office of the Queen's household.

Nothing could be more tragic than such a death, almost in the presence of his sorrowing wife.

Winnipeg, Dec. 12.—We are overwhelmed by the news of the death of Sir John Thompson.

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I beg to communicate to you a piece of most painful intelligence.

Up to a late hour tonight nothing of his excellent's intention had reached Ottawa.

THE NEWS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, Dec. 12.—The news of the death of Sir John Thompson has produced the most profound sensation in Nova Scotia.

Hon. A. G. Jones expressed his personal regret at Sir John's death and his deep sympathy with the bereaved family.

Archbishop O'Brien's tribute begins as follows: "Blackened expressions must seem out of place when treating of the close of the career of one who, by the fine qualities of his moral fibre, was as much beyond the ordinary range of human nature as the intellect and endowments he inherited above the public men of his day."

Will go to Ottawa.

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SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens are moulted.

MAKES HENS LAY LIKE SHEEP Condition Powder

Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder.

Send for catalogue.

S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES will reopen Wednesday, Jan. 2nd. Many years' experience has enabled us to make many improvements in our methods and courses of study.

Send for catalogue.

THE TORONTO PAPERS.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 12.—The Empire says: "Canada has been suddenly bereft of its most illustrious public man."

After reviewing the important duties performed by Sir John, the writer says: "Sir John Thompson's eminent talents were devoted to the national service, that men will honestly mourn his loss as a public calamity."

THE MAIL SAYS: By Canadians of all classes, of all religions and political persuasions, the calamity, apart altogether from its tragic association with the death of the late prime minister, will be deeply felt.

IT MAY BE SO.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 12.—Dr. Wright, one of the late Sir John Thompson's physicians, says he was suffering from kidney trouble, inclining towards Bright's disease.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S OPINION.

Sir Leonard Tilley, who was seen by a representative of this paper yesterday, was much grieved with the intelligence.

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IN A BRITISH WARSHIP

Remains of Late Premier will Cross the Atlantic.

Big Cruiser Blenheim Detailed by Imperial Authorities for Purpose.

Remains will be Landed at Halifax Where State Funeral will Take Place.

Sir John Had Promised His Wife to Resign After the Next Election.

Premier's Late Colleagues Make an Appeal for a National Subscription.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell Called by the Governor General to Form a New Cabinet.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce will Report to His Excellency Next Week.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—With a thoughtfulness which must commend itself to Canadian people and be gratefully appreciated by Lady Thompson and her family, the imperial government today through his excellency the governor general, offered to have the remains of the late premier conveyed to Canada on a British man-of-war. The acceptance of this proposal would, of course, preclude the proposed state funeral at Ottawa, but in view of the great honor involved and as a matter of convenience, the offer commended itself to the judgment of the ministers. They felt, however, that it was for

LADY THOMPSON to indicate her wishes, and accordingly Hon. Mr. Bowell and Hon. Mr. Curran waited upon her ladyship this evening and talked the matter over with her.

As a result of this conversation Lady Thompson has accepted the honor and the intelligence has been flashed to the admiralty. The body will, therefore, be conveyed direct to Halifax and a state funeral will take place in that city.

The cruiser Blenheim, 3,900 tons, has been detailed as the vessel to bring the body across the Atlantic. The Blenheim is a sister ship of the Blake, but not so old, the Blenheim being built in 1890. Her speed is 22 knots an hour.

The deep sorrow which affects all classes of citizens in Ottawa is today coupled with the keenest possible interest in the political situation.

Your correspondent is in a position to state on authority that up to a late hour tonight his excellency had entrusted no one with the task of forming a ministry.

The morning train from the west brought to the city Sir Frank Smith, Hon. John Haggart, Hon. J. C. Patterson, and Dr. Montague, M.P. On the same train were two sons of the late premier, John Thompson and Joseph Thompson. The two young men of course immediately repaired to their home. It was indeed a sad home coming for them.

The morning Sir Frank Smith called upon Lady Thompson and offered his sincerest condolences.

THE NOON TRAIN from New York brought Sir A. P. Caron to the city, while about the same time Hon. Mr. Outram came up from Montreal. Both gentlemen had from Montreal with Mr. Bowell during the morning.

Hon. Mr. Angers is expected here tomorrow and Sir C. E. Tupper will return to the city next Thursday, having cancelled all his engagements in the west and left New Westminster direct for Ottawa today.

His excellency the governor general and LADY ABERDEEN arrived from Montreal at 1.30 this afternoon. They immediately drove to Lady Thompson's residence and after his excellency had spent some minutes with Lady Thompson, he left for his office in the eastern block. Lady Aberdeen, however, remained with Lady Thompson for over two hours, after which she proceeded to Rideau cottage, the residence of Mr. Gordon, his excellency's secretary.

Lord Aberdeen spent an hour or so with his secretary without communicating with any outsider. Shortly before 4 o'clock Mr. Gordon went over to Mr. Bowell's office and was closeted with him about ten minutes. About half-past four

MR. BOWELL visited the eastern block and had an interview with his excellency. Many matters, it is understood, were talked over among them being the arrangements for the funeral.

The Sun is in a position to state that the political situation was discussed, but, as stated previously above, Lord Aberdeen has not yet entrusted anyone with the duty of forming a cabinet. While the governor general and Mr. Bowell were together, other members of the late ministry were summoned. All were present, including the governor general and two controllers, says Sir C. E. Tupper, Sir Tom Carling and Hon. Mr. Angers. The ministers were in conference for over two hours.

After the meeting was over the newspaper correspondents were invited into the office of the president of the privy council, where

HON. MR. IVES made the following announcement: At our meeting this afternoon the condition of Lady Thompson and her family from a pecuniary point of view was considered, and

It was decided that their circumstances were such as to justify the colleagues of the late Sir John Thompson in asking for a national subscription to create a fund for the support of the widow and family. Mr. Bowell and myself were appointed a committee to carry out the project. Our first step was to ask the Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce to act as treasurer in the meantime, until the subscribers appointed trustees to invest and manage the fund. The form of subscription should be such that any amount subscribed should be payable at the Bank of Montreal or any of its agencies to the credit of Hon. Geo. E. Foster. It is not desired that large sums should be contributed by any one person, so making the subscription to be generally by the Canadian people. We ask the public to take the matter in hand at once, and we trust that in every part of the Dominion our citizens will contribute their mite towards this very laudable object.

Public interest in regard to SIR JOHN'S ACTUAL CONDITION when he left here is still unabated, and some further particulars may be of interest.

Sir John Thompson, it is now clear, knew his danger, but calmly faced it. Fuller details from his medical advisers reveal the fact that towards the end of the long and fatiguing session of last spring and summer he found his feet and legs begin to swell. Being a very retiring man, with an extreme dislike to talk about himself, he mentioned the circumstance to no one, but imagined that a rest from labor and a change of air and of scene would restore him to complete health. With this idea he went to Muskoka lakes as a guest of Senator Sanford and took what recreation he could under the circumstances. While in Muskoka he casually mentioned to a friend the unfavorable symptoms that have been noticed. He was advised at once to consult a good doctor. For this purpose he went to Toronto and was examined by Dr. Ross, who discovered

SYMPTOMS OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the kidneys, and who begged him to give up work, as the salvation of his life depended upon it.

Subsequently Sir John went to Montreal and consulted Dr. Roddick, who confirmed the diagnosis. On his return to Ottawa he was examined by Sir James Grant and by his family doctor, H. P. Wright, and both these physicians agreed with what their brethren had said. Sir John desiring a consultation, Dr. Roddick came to Ottawa in September and held a conference with Sir James Grant and Dr. Wright at the premier's residence. As a consequence they strongly advised him to give up work entirely and to go to some warmer climate for the purpose of spending the whole winter in rest and recreation. The symptoms of kidney disease were marked at this time, but there was no evidence of serious organ derangement. The doctors warned their distinguished patient that his life probably depended upon the course he took. It was then that the premier's devotion to duty displayed itself. He stated in reply to their urgent representations that the course they recommended would cause him so much anxiety and distress on account of the complications it would create for

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY and the disturbance it might cause to the public affairs of the country that the effect would probably be worse than if he remained at his work. The medical men afterwards agreed that it would probably be wiser for him to remain in office, but to cut down the amount of labor involved in his daily task.

Sir John stated then that he wished to go over to England to be sworn in to the privy council, and that he would make this a pretext as to avoid public comment upon his health. He did so, leaving Ottawa on October 31st. On arriving in London he was examined by Sir Russell Reynolds, who corroborated the opinions and advice already received and who expressed a hopeful opinion of his recovery. He then went with his daughter to the continent, and spent three weeks travelling in the Riviera and in Italy, and returned to England without experiencing any improvement in his health. The result is known.

It may be added that Lady Thompson, when she learned the serious nature of the disease with which her husband was afflicted, begged of him to resign his position as premier. But instead of complying with her request he stated his determination to remain at his post, at all costs, and to risk his life until after the general elections, but he promised her that he would then resign.

Speculation is rife tonight as to what the present political situation may take. A fair analysis of all that is said leaves one name pre-eminent among those mentioned as eligible for the premiership. That man is Mackenzie Bowell. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster are also mentioned, but many here hold the former has been away from Canada so long and been out of the

TURMOIL OF POLITICAL LIFE that it is thought to be hardly likely for him to be called upon to form a government.

Mr. Foster's great ability is generally conceded, but just now everybody asks what would Sir John Thompson have done had he had opportunity of nominating his successor before he retired, and it is thought Hon. Mr. Bowell would have been his choice.

The frequency with which Mr. Bowell's name has cropped up today is after all natural. A leading conservative speaking tonight said no matter how the facts are viewed the minister of trade and commerce is essentially a strong man. He was Sir John Thompson's right hand man in the cabinet. At a dinner given to Sir Thomas McLivraith, of Queensland, a few months ago, the late premier aptly described Mr. Bowell as "Canada's oldest and most experienced statesman."

Sir Frank Smith, one of the best respected men in Canada, thinks Mr. Bowell is the man for the emergency. From the friends of the late premier it was learned today that he had very little life insurance. He had two policies only, one of \$5,000, and the other of \$1,000. It appears that just before he left for England an agent of one of the large Canadian companies made him a large policy. The premier, it is stated, admitted that he

CARRIED VERY LITTLE INSURANCE and seemed disposed to go into the matter, but owing to the pressure of business before his departure he put

the consideration off, and finally informed the agent that he had not time to look fully into it and would have to leave it until he returned from England. So nothing was done.

Scores of telegrams of condolence continue to pour in from all parts of the world. Among those received by Lady Thompson today were messages from Earl Derby, Earl Jersey, and Sir Oliver Mowat. Among others were the following:

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 13. Mrs. Daly writes with me in heartfelt sympathy and condolences. Our sense of the public loss and personal grief, though great indeed, are absorbed in sorrow for yourself and family. (Signed) M. B. DALY.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 13. Most heartily do I sympathize with you and your family in your irreparable loss. May God, who alone can console and uphold you. ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 13. My sincere and hearty sympathy with you and your family in your great misfortune. G. W. HOWLAND.

My sincere and hearty sympathy with you and your family. JOHN POTTS.

The Imperial Federation Defence Committee send the sincerest sympathy with Canada's loss. MONTREAL, DEC. 13. Our deepest sympathy in your great bereavement. (Signed) SIR ALEXANDER AND LADY LACOSTE.

The Salvation Army in Canada mourns with you the loss of a noble and devoted citizen. May God support you in your bereavement. (Signed) COMMANDANT H. BOOTH.

Lieut.-Governor Chapleau sent the following message to the Hon. Mr. Bowell: "I can find no words to describe the shock I felt when the sad news came. Poor Thompson, the cup of his life was filled with mighty work, manfully done with universal admiration and respect from friend and foe, with well deserved loyal recognition of his services, when cruel destiny dashed it, broken, into an untimely grave. Canada mourns over the loss of one of her most illustrious sons."

MR. BOWELL FOR PREMIER. Ottawa, Dec. 14, 1 a.m.—About ten o'clock tonight Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was summoned by his excellency to meet him in his office in the eastern block, whether he had not returned, and remained in consultation with his excellency until eleven. The result of this interview, I am authorized to state, was that his excellency informed the premier that he had decided to ask Mr. Bowell if he was prepared to undertake and assume the responsibility of the formation of a new cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Bowell replied in effect that while fully realizing the difficulties and responsibilities of assuming so important a duty, he could not, apparently, resist the mark of confidence recently placed in him by his excellency, and that he would at the first possible opportunity, consult with his colleagues and report to his excellency at the earliest possible moment. Hon. Mr. Bowell added that as some of his colleagues would not arrive in the city until next week, he would have to ask sufficient time to enable him to consult with all those with whom he had not been in consultation. This request was readily acceded to by his excellency.

Montreal, Dec. 13.—The Star's cable says: London, Dec. 13.—There was mourning observed in Montreal when the body of the late Sir John Thompson was received here. The body had been summoned by the Queen, was not called upon to entertain the court on account of the death of Sir John Thompson, and was not in Montreal when the body was shipped by the Cunarder Lucania, on Saturday next, for New York.

The body will be in charge of a Canadian official, Sir Charles Tupper slept last night, and his visit here adds to the tragic aspect of the sudden death of Sir John Thompson. Sir Charles was not originally invited along with Sir John, but at midnight a messenger brought him an invitation to sleep there. It is believed that this invitation was extended to Sir Charles at the suggestion of the late premier. But Sir Charles was destined to never see his friend's body.

THE CLARENCE TOWER. Then her majesty gave the high commissioner an audience. To Sir Charles she rendered her expressions of the deepest grief, and the words of the Court Circular today, while expressing very great regret, but faintly convey the feelings of the Queen. It is needless to say that Sir Charles Tupper's visit to Windsor castle has no political significance whatever.

Some of the London journals in lamenting Sir John Thompson's death, say that it is but natural that many Canadians look to Sir Charles Tupper, as a veteran, to take the head of the government, but it is safe to say that, unless there is a grave crisis in Canadian affairs which demands

A PERSONAL SACRIFICE, which is unlikely, Sir Charles Tupper might naturally feel entitled to hand the burden to younger shoulders.

Sir Charles Tupper today sent a cablegram to His Lordship, Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, who was one of Sir John Thompson's closest friends, lamenting the great blow to Canada. At the Constitutional club last night Sir Charles Tupper made the resolution of sympathy and regret at Sir John's death. It was passed amid the deepest silence.

The Royal Colonial Institute, at a meeting Sir John Thompson made his last speech, cabled to Lord Aberdeen at Ottawa today expressing their regret at the fate that overtook his excellency's chief advisor.

Dr. Reid, the court physician, in whose arms

SIR JOHN DIED, says that the death was undoubtedly

due to syncope of the heart, and therefore an instant would be unnecessary. Accordingly the decision to send the body to London today was reached. Not long ago, I learn, Sir John Thompson was told by his doctors that he was suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart, but that there was no imminent danger.

Sir John Thompson first fainted while luncheon with the ministers and their suits, her majesty having retired after the ceremony of swearing in. Sir John had received many congratulations from the ministers and officials, when he said he felt faint and retired with the Marquis of Breadalbane to the writing-room, as I before cabled. After brandy was administered Sir John revived, and refusing the marquis' arm, returned to the luncheon room.

"I AM ALL RIGHT NOW," he said, "thank you." These, Sir John's last words, were accompanied by a courteous bow, and he sat down at the table with his colleagues, but before he had touched the food, he fell with a lurched into the arms of Dr. Reid. The first reports that reached London stated Sir John had died at Windsor castle, but these were incorrect, having been sent out in the confusion of the event.

When Sir John Thompson fell back the doctor caught him in such a way that he could feel his pulse, and the stepping of the beating proclaimed that death had been almost instantaneous.

Lord Ripon's tribute to the worth of Sir John Thompson was expressed in tones of the deepest sorrow. He said: "My personal grief is great; I found Sir John Thompson a man after my own heart; quiet, sterling and solid. He was a noble and every body seems to reflect some signs of the tragedy.

The railroad officials were summoned to the castle at midnight in order to make the arrangements necessary to provide a funeral train to convey the remains to London. A temporary coffin, covered with black cloth, reached the castle yesterday, shortly after being sworn in as a member of the privy council, is the one subject of comment throughout England today. The coffin itself has a gloomy appearance, as everybody and everything seems to reflect some signs of the tragedy.

TWO SPECIAL SERVICES held in London before the body of the late Sir John Thompson was conveyed to Windsor castle yesterday, shortly after being sworn in as a member of the privy council, is the one subject of comment throughout England today. The coffin itself has a gloomy appearance, as everybody and everything seems to reflect some signs of the tragedy.

At that hour the body was removed in a hearse to the Western railway station, where it was placed on board a funeral train which left Windsor at 1 o'clock.

At Paddington railway station the funeral train was met by a hearse, and the body was removed for the purpose of embalming it preparatory to its conveyance to Canada.

Queen Victoria has given instructions that everything possible is to be done in order to make the funeral a national event. Scores of telegrams have been sent from the castle to Canada, and the Queen expresses the greatest sympathy with the family of the deceased premier and with the Canadian people in the great loss which they have sustained.

A REQUIEM SERVICE was held in the room of the Clarence tower in which the remains were first deposited. The Rev. Father Longinotti, a Roman Catholic priest of Windsor, officiated. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, Lord Penhryn, the master of the Queen's household, and other high officials of the castle were present at the services, which were most impressive and lasted an hour. The body of the dead premier lay on a small table, and the service was a simple one, and with a crucifix upon its breast. The expression of the face was placid, though the features were a trifle discolored. Immediately after the service the remains were placed in the coffin previously referred to.

By permission of Sir Henry Ponsonby, private secretary to the Queen, a correspondent, early this morning, visited the marble hall in which the body of Sir John Thompson was lying. The hall is a small, Gothic, arched chamber, immediately to the right of the royal staircase. The coffin rested upon a table in the centre of the hall, which opens into the famous old Gothic grand hall, the walls of which and niches of which are covered with magnificent steel armor. This hall opens immediately into the Queen's chamber.

The arrangements for the funeral were completed this morning, and at noon a closed hearse drawn by four horses with black plumes and a two-wheeled mourning coach arrived at the castle.

A few minutes after noon the Queen was wheeled into the marble hall in a chair and placed two wreaths upon her breast. One of the wreaths was of lilies and the other was of laurel leaves. The latter wreath bore an autograph inscription.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION was formed in the quadrangle at the equestrian's entrance of the castle. By command of the Queen, the procession was in the nature of a state ceremonial. The hearse was draped with black velvet, and in front of it was carried a lit feather in accordance with an ancient custom. This is a board about a yard square, covered with black cloth, upon which are placed a quantity of small black feathers.

On either side of the hearse walked the pall bearers, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, assistant keeper of the privy purse, Sir John McNeill, Colonel Camington, Lord Clinton, master of the Queen's household; Sir J. Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary; Dr. James Reid, the Queen's resident medical attendant. Behind the hearse were Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, who acted as chief mourner. He was followed by a number of members of the Queen's household, all in deep mourning. The procession left the castle by the Henry VIII. gateway, at about 12.30 p.m.

All the shades of the castle were drawn down except at one window, from which the Queen watched the departure for the railroad station. The guard at the gateway was called out and presented arms as the coffin passed. The route from the castle to the railroad station was crowded with people, who stood with uncovered heads as the body passed.

At the railroad station the remains of the Canadian premier were received with all honors by the state and municipal authorities, and the hearse proceeded to the special train and started for London, where the

time turn and we join with them in our heartfelt lamentations for the dead; and in grateful thanks for the blessed memory still left our choicest possession."

FEELING IN LONDON. London, Dec. 13.—The comments of the great London dailies on the qualities of Sir John Thompson fill Canadians in London with mingled pride and sorrow. Sir Charles Tupper is very much affected by Sir John Thompson's death, and a correspondent who saw him at Windsor last night states he was bowed with grief.

Sir John Thompson while in London occupied apartments at the Royal Palace hotel, Kensington, from which place he started to the Paddington station, en route to Windsor. All the dead premier's effects were at this hotel, and they have been placed under a seal.

Before embarking Sir John seemed to devote his attention particularly to Hon. Arnold Morley, the postmaster general, with whom he chatted, laughed and joked. Lord Ripon's sorrow at the death of Sir John Thompson is very deep, and the colonial secretary has often expressed his high opinion of the deceased Canadian statesman.

AT WINDSOR CASTLE. (By the Associated Press.) Windsor, England, Dec. 13.—The sad, tragic death of Sir John Thompson, the Canadian premier, at Windsor castle yesterday, shortly after being sworn in as a member of the privy council, is the one subject of comment throughout England today. The coffin itself has a gloomy appearance, as everybody and everything seems to reflect some signs of the tragedy.

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BODY WILL LIE IN STATE at the Catholic church in Spanish place until Saturday.

The Queen asked to have Mr. and Mrs. Sanford presented to her, and when they reached the castle she expressed to them her profound grief at the death of Sir John Thompson and her great sympathy with them, and the Canadian people in the loss they had sustained.

Dr. Travers, who attended Sir John Thompson since the latter's return from Italy, has certified that the cause of his death was heart disease. In consequence no inquest was necessary. Sir Charles Tupper this morning, previous to the funeral ceremonies, had an audience with the Queen, who expressed to him that she felt the deepest

GRIEF AT CANADA'S LOSS and expressed in touching words her sympathy with the Canadian people. Her Majesty then ordered Sir Charles Tupper to cable the expressions of her sorrow to the Earl of Aberdeen, governor general of Canada.

The following is the text of the Queen's message to Lord Aberdeen: "The Queen has personally commanded me to express to your excellency her deep sympathy with the people of Canada in the sad blow the country has sustained by the untimely death of the premier."

The funeral car which conveyed the remains of Sir John Thompson to London was followed by two first-class cars containing the mourners. The whole of the premier's luggage, money and effects, including the special court suit which he intended to wear at last night's dinner, were given in charge of Sir Charles Tupper's secretary. The funeral train only stopped at Slough, and arrived at Paddington at 11.40 p. m., where a two-horse hearse was in waiting. The coffin was removed to the hearse without further ceremony.

REQUIEM MASS TODAY. London, Dec. 13.—Cardinal Vaughan has arranged to celebrate requiem masses tomorrow at the Roman Catholic church in Spanish place, over the remains of the late Sir John Thompson.

The council of the Colonial Institute has called to the Earl of Aberdeen, governor general of Canada, asking him to convey to the family and to the Canadian people the expression of their heartfelt sympathy.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL'S OPINION. London, Dec. 13.—In an interview Lord Chief Justice Russell said: "I saw Sir John Thompson as recently as December 9. He spoke of his health as being in the best of his life. He had advised complete rest, which would insure his recovery. It was evident that Sir John himself had said in the doctor's advice and his ultimate benefit. He had intended to dine with me when he was to meet Baron de Covel. I first met Sir John Thompson during the sitting of the Baring case, as commissioner, and from the first was greatly impressed with his broad, good natured and genial mind. He was rather reticent, but of a genial and kindly nature. I knew the late Lord Haines shared my views with regard to him. Long before the business of the commission was finished Lord Haines expressed the highest opinion of Sir John's ability and frequently afterwards spoke of the great value of his presence with the commission.

Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell, and member of the firm of Devery & Russell, who were solicitors on behalf of Great Britain before the Baring sea arbitration commission, said in an interview today: "I saw Sir John Thompson on the morning of December 11, when he was in bed together at Westminster Palace hotel. He seemed to be well. Mr. Russell agreed with his father in regard to Sir John's character and abilities."

A chemist of Algiers has announced that he has invented a process for concentrating wine into tablets. To make wine it is only necessary to dissolve one of these tablets in water.

Deacon Randolph—"When man son Abe kern home from college he war powerful doubtful 'bout de whale swallinger Josiah." "Eswain Johnson." "Dean why did he fine de church?" "Deacon Randolph (complacently)—"Simple 'nough. I whaled it into him."

In China they tie a red cord round a baby's wrists so that it may grow up quiet and obedient. Should a child turn out bad they say, "His parents forgot to bind his wrists."

Nerves REGULATE and CONTROL the Brain, the Stomach, the Heart, the Lungs, the Muscles, the Intestines, the Liver and Kidneys. WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG BY HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC. It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs. All Druggists sell it. 50c a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Mfg. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N.B.

ADAM'S FOOD DIGESTIVE. DR. RUSSELL'S FOOD. ESTD 1867. COLLEGE. CLASSICS WILL BE PART OF IMPROVEMENT. HERR & SON, Oldfield Hall, St. John, N.B. No. 12.—The Empire has suddenly become a public man, he has lost a loyal, by experience and political pathetic. The Thompson is a party which no one prepared for. The important of Sir John Thompson's devoted faith-service, that men his loss as a The conservative funds for been repectedly deprived of a leader. If were glad to believe, by experience and high position of by themselves will bring to the honor-which is his due. Canadians of all sons and political unity, apart alto- gious associations, Shocking it is should be deprived dented son in the d influence. The d features is un- dden call following eight of his popu- at a time when and in the palace and no parallel dsh history. No ed to Sir John as eard Cartwright y his hands were y certainly were. will pass into his- mer, who led his hort a time, for eausure of the confidence and his ability in- at Gladstone to rather a feel and unquestioned support. BE SO. 12.—Dr. Wright, John Thompson's was suffering in- clining towards is stated on good Hon. John Hag- ways, will finally eessor to the late LEY'S OPINION. who was seen by this paper yester- with the in- Thompson, who might have ex- of service. Sir an associated with as Sir John be- m he left the gov- had watched his rest and regard- man, and one of y. He recalled counsil in which dnted Mr. Thomp- court of Nova e Tupper then w judge was an man, and a splen- in the presence.

REPORT DENOUNCED.

The Japanese Minister at Washington Says the Statements are False

That There Was an Unrestrained Reign of Terror at Port Arthur

After Its Capture—The Japanese in Possession of Fuchow.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The following statement was issued from the Japanese legation today: "The Japanese minister expresses the strongest disbelief in the reports of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. He does not hesitate to denounce any unqualifiedly false statement contained in one account telegraphed from Yokohama, that there was an unrestrained reign of terror at Port Arthur, and that practically all the inhabitants were killed in cold blood. The high reputation of Marshal Oyama, whose orders his troops were against excesses of any kind in the strictest nature, and the discipline maintained in the Japanese army, in his opinion, renders such a state of things impossible.

The legation has as yet no definite advice upon the subject beyond a report that a number of Japanese laborers, who had been armed with swords for their own protection, entered the town during the battle and were guilty of some excesses. After the fight at Kin Chow and Tallen-Kuan, the Japanese dead were found decapitated and otherwise horribly mutilated. It is possible that the Japanese laborers, inflamed by the recollection of the atrocities, and intoxicated by liquor found in the captured town, may have done some of the things alleged while the fight was going on, but the officials at the legation are positive in their belief that the acts charged to the Japanese were not done by them, and they are certain the culprits will be summarily and severely dealt with.

The circumstances attending the capture of Port Arthur show that something of this kind might have happened. It was not until late on the afternoon of the 21st November that the right wing of the Japanese army entered the town, and the efforts forming the coast defense were held out and the battle practically continued all night. It may have been during this interval excesses were committed by some of the Japanese soldiers. It is not believed by the Japanese minister that they could possibly have been either of the nature or the extent described.

Yokohama, Dec. 12.—A detachment of the second Japanese army have occupied Fuchow, a town some 75 miles north of Port Arthur. They met with no resistance. Shanghai, Dec. 12.—It is stated today that 25,000 Japanese have landed at Shan-Hai-Kwan and near Taku. Count Inouye, the Japanese minister at Seoul, has had an interview with the king of Korea, the result of which, it is said, will probably be that the regent will resign. Large numbers of Tongkangs made an attack upon Koshin on November 28th, and were defeated by the Japanese with slaughter. Two of the rebel chiefs were killed.

VOTE ON GREATER NEW YORK.

Albany, N.Y., Dec. 12.—The official vote on the greater New York scheme is as follows: New York county, for consolidation, 96,938; Kings county, for, 23,486; against, 64,744; Queens, for, 7,772; against, 4,741; Richmond, for, 5,531; against, 1,505; city of Mount Vernon, for, 2,476; against, 1,603; East Chester, for, 297; against, 280; West Chester, for, 620; against, 521; Pelham, for, 251; against, 253.

LICENSE REVOKED.

New York, Dec. 12.—The excise board today revoked the license of the Hotel Tortoni, 183 Lexington avenue, and the police were instructed to see that the establishment is not operated in violation of the excise law. The Tortoni manager has been an important one in the investigation of the Lexow commission.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

Colonial Agents Interviewed as to the Outcome of the Gathering.

London, Dec. 12.—A representative of the Associated Press has had interviews with five colonial agents with reference to the outcome of the international colonial conference. Thomas Playford, the representative of South Australia, said he was greatly in doubt as to whether the present financial position of the colonies would induce them to pay the subsidies requested. At present, he added, whether the scheme is carried out or not, greatly depends upon the action of the imperial government. If it says that the Pacific cable is required for the defense of the empire, the colonies will contribute towards it when their position warrants it. But, at the same time, they expect an eastern extension and the government of South Australia should be guaranteed against any loss. Duncan Gillies, the agent general of Victoria, remarked that unless the imperial government comes handsomely forward the colonies could do nothing. If, however, the government makes a start the colonies may make an effort to follow, but to say what will be done immediately is quite another story.

Sir Robert Herbert, the general agent of Tasmania, says that all depends upon the imperial government. He added, however, that he expected Tasmania would bear its share of a Pacific steamship line. "At present," he added, "I am not in favor of a Pacific cable."

Sir Saul Samuel, the agent general of New South Wales, and Sir James F. Garrick, the agent of Queensland, had not read the Earl of Jersey's report on the intercolonial conference, and therefore declined to express an opinion on the subject.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—I notice in your issue of the 4th inst. a communication signed by a number of the residents of Greenwich concerning the repairs on the Jones' Creek bridge. It says, among the rest, the within communication is made by the authority of the within named residents of Greenwich in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. I have heard some of the parties say in speaking about the matter that they never gave any such authority to the commissioner who wrote the article, but did not sign his own name with the rest. They say they were asked to give their names to an article stating, in their opinion, the bridge needed repairs, and that if persons of this statement is not true, they can come forward and say so.

With reference to the bridge being weak, that is the commissioner's own work, as he stated to me that the bridge was weak, as the spans were so long, and the present repairs would help to strengthen it. Every person in the vicinity knows that he finds a great deal of fault if persons of this statement is not true, they can come forward and say so.

It will be in order for the supervisor to come forward and tell the public why in the name of common sense this rotten flooring was left on and covered with boards one and a half inches thick, nailed down to this rotten wood at a cost of \$30, when, in my opinion, all the bridge needed was a few pieces of flooring, which cost \$5 or \$10 at the most, and it would last longer than the present job. One thing I will say in favor of this bridge is that it has been quite a success in revenue for the city. The first spring after it was built the pier floated up from the fact that they had no ballast in them, and men and teams had to be engaged to haul down the bridge, and for some two or three years after the work of filling all the piers with rocks was done, which should have been done when the bridge was built, and about a year ago the bridge was again in the making repairs. This work has all been done from the commencement of the bridge till the present time under the supervision of the same man.

SQUARE WORK.

King's College, Windsor, N.S., Dec. 17, 1894.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—I have read the article headed "Church of England Notes" in yesterday's issue of your paper, and I find that a good deal of it is taken up with a personal attack upon myself, and that it is not a fair and equitable statement of the facts. I would very much like to see that article in the face of an absolute denial from those who are in the best position to know the truth, and that these statements should be repeated without a shadow of proof to support them, simply because there is none to be found.

I am quite aware that it is open to me to criticize the diocesan colleges of Montreal and Huron. I am happy to state, however, that I have nothing to say against these institutions, and that I do not mind a bit. What I do mind very much is that false statements should be published about our college in the face of an absolute denial from those who are in the best position to know the truth, and that these statements should be repeated without a shadow of proof to support them, simply because there is none to be found.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Dr. Willets has no reason to complain of, or to fear, attack from me. His own extraordinary letters, which are a revelation of mind and character, afford the most complete vindication, if such were needed, of my refusal to teach at King's College, and my final conclusions will regard to that place of education. He reveals himself as a man who tries to make controversial capital out of a kindly letter written from a sick-bed, in which good nature seems for a moment to have been overcome. He reveals himself as a man who can begin by expressing deep regret at my refusal to lecture, and in the same breath proceed to publish a letter of his own of which most persons would be ashamed—as one who can begin by expressing deep regret at my refusal to lecture, and in the same breath proceed to publish a letter of his own of which most persons would be ashamed.

charges made were of a very serious nature, and he felt it was incumbent on the parties making them to press them as fully and speedily as possible. W. Pugsley, Q. C., regretted the delay which was being caused. He was sure that the attorney general had strenuously resisted the payment of any costs but those which were obviously proper and fair. He hoped that a settlement and distribution would be made of a portion of the property, reserving a sufficient balance to provide against all possible claims. He thought costs should be paid out of the whole fund and the rateable distribution made of the remainder. This would be better than charging costs against each interest.

The court then adjourned with the prospect of a speedy partial distribution of the funds. 5,000 APPLE TREES. Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

WHEN THE SNOW COMES and Horses and Cattle are taken out of the snow and they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the cold weather, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having any legal claims against the estate of the late John Cole of Cole's Island, parish of Johnston, in the county of Queens, are requested to render the same, fully attested, to Elizabeth R. Cole, of the parish of Johnston, within three months from the date hereof, and to the executor named in the will, or to the said Elizabeth R. Cole, who is the sole executrix of the said estate, at the residence of the said Elizabeth R. Cole, in the City of Saint John, N. B., before the expiration of the said three months. Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1894.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned have entered into a partnership under the name, style and firm of D. J. Sealy & Son, for the purpose of carrying on a business as Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, at the old premises of Walker's Wharf, St. John, N. B., October 1st, 1894. DANIEL J. SEALY. JAMES D. SEALY.

NOTICE.

What sort of steak do they serve at your boarding house? Oh, it is a good deal like a French novel—rather tough, but very well done.—Chicago Tribune.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from another page or a scanning artifact.

SALE.

LD AT PUBLIC... (Notice of public sale of real estate)

eral freehold... (Notice of public sale of freehold property)

FERGUSON... (Notice of public sale of real estate)

SALE.

public auction... (Notice of public auction of real estate)

of the City of... (Notice of public sale of real estate)

of December, A... (Notice of public sale of real estate)

THE GHOST.

O the ghosts, the ghosts that haunt me, In this lone home of ours...

TWO EVENINGS.

Had she willed it still had stood the screen, So slight, so sure, 'twere my love and her...

It was the close of a perfect summer day and the crimson rays of sunset were reflected with a softened splendor...

The girl flushed faintly, but did not answer, and there was silence again between them.

A beautiful woman he could understand and admire, accepting a little stupidity as inevitable; a learned one he could not tolerate...

But for anyone who had formed such resolutions that night, Barbara looked far too pretty.

And on this night of all others there was a new expression in them, a suggestion of unshed tears.

he put out his hand to help her from the boat and he stepped on shore. For one moment as he heaved cold fingers...

A brilliantly lighted room and an assemblage of brilliant people. No one amidst the throng but had some claim, either small or great...

THE LAST CIGAR.

While coffee was being served our host, tooning us pleasantly, said: "You know, gentlemen, smoking does not inconvenience me..."

"Don't forget me," she said, when they parted. Had he forgotten her? Well, it had been better other ways...

"A romance? Let us hear it, then, I beg of you." "My neighbor wanted nothing better than to be asked to narrate this story. He bowed slightly to our host as much as to say: 'Willingly, I am only waiting your order...'"

"Hello, here's Philip; got his moustache lit up as usual." "Briefly my moustache made many fellows lead a very happy and myself exceedingly proud."

"I was too modest to hope to reach the ideal demand, and besides 'pearl' though I might be, as the fortune I possessed was not worth counting of thousands of francs, it was thought it was wisest to abstain from taking the first step."

"I never knew until tonight," he told her, "that you were 'Barry Lee.'"

"Of course I have read your books, like the rest of the world, but it never occurred to me that you had written them. I was thinking of you just before I saw you, remembering the old days and wondering if you had forgotten me. Tell me, Barbara?"

"I have forgotten nothing," she answered gently. "You were wiser than I was in those days, and—and I do not care to talk of them."

"I was to call for Genevieve at half past one. I got up in good time, washed, shaved, dressed, had my breakfast, and put on my new frock coat, made expressly for the occasion."

"I consulted my watch. Twelve o'clock. I had still an hour before me. I looked at my watch. It was twelve o'clock. I had still an hour before me."

"At this moment I heard the warbling of a bird, and I started up as if I were still to wait. I growled, and began beating a tattoo with my foot. Then I went back to the chimney, and immediately my gaze fastened itself on the forbidden object."

"I looked around the room—nothing. I went to the curtains. I examined the draperies, felt my frock coat, waistcoat, but discovered nothing. I had been dining, I pulled out my watch. Great heavens, 23 minutes past one!"

"The concierge was at the door as I went out. On seeing me he burst into a laugh in which the cabman joined. 'They're amusing themselves at my expense,' thought I, 'because I happen to be late.'"

"Reaching the house of my prospective father-in-law I took the stairs at a bound. 'John, who opened the door, gave a little start on seeing me. Then, finding his tongue: 'Everybody's had gone, monsieur, after waiting for monsieur. Mlle. Genevieve did not seem very well satisfied, but she left me her orders, monsieur. I was to tell monsieur, if he came not to lose another minute, but to follow without delay. I have given monsieur my commission.'"

"Our engagement lasted six weeks—six delicious weeks for me. 'We occupied ourselves chiefly in building castles in Spain. We promised ourselves a life of continued and increasing happiness. We could see nothing likely to arise in the future that would dim the brightness of our sky or give rise to the smallest difference of opinion. What was there for us to dispute about?'"

"I had been quite sufficient for me when, one evening as I was lighting up, she begged me not to smoke any more. I ask it as a favor of you, dear! I throw away the cigar just started without a murmur."

"I even went so far as to refuse to finish the box already broken into in my room. My custom was to smoke a cigar every night before going to bed, but on this occasion no sooner had I stretched out my hand toward them than I recalled my promise. The temptation was too strong for me. I smoked an hour, but I came off best."

"I walked about the room; I sat down and got up again; I looked out of the window; I pulled open the drawers and tumbled over the contents, seeking in vain for the cause of my distraction—anything to help to kill the time. The last hour dragged most awfully. I shifted the things on the mantelpiece, and in doing so my eyes fell on a box of cigars. There was only one left. My friends had not stinted themselves."

"At this moment I heard the warbling of a bird, and I started up as if I were still to wait. I growled, and began beating a tattoo with my foot. Then I went back to the chimney, and immediately my gaze fastened itself on the forbidden object."

"I looked around the room—nothing. I went to the curtains. I examined the draperies, felt my frock coat, waistcoat, but discovered nothing. I had been dining, I pulled out my watch. Great heavens, 23 minutes past one!"

"The concierge was at the door as I went out. On seeing me he burst into a laugh in which the cabman joined. 'They're amusing themselves at my expense,' thought I, 'because I happen to be late.'"

"Reaching the house of my prospective father-in-law I took the stairs at a bound. 'John, who opened the door, gave a little start on seeing me. Then, finding his tongue: 'Everybody's had gone, monsieur, after waiting for monsieur. Mlle. Genevieve did not seem very well satisfied, but she left me her orders, monsieur. I was to tell monsieur, if he came not to lose another minute, but to follow without delay. I have given monsieur my commission.'"



POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE. THE WONDER OF HEALING. FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, HEMORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN.

"The registry office for marriages? bawled I to the beadle. 'For marriages? Not for yourself perhaps?'"

"I don't know what kept me from pulling the coat of this rascal, but I contented myself with asking, in a voice which admitted of only one reply: 'Will you direct me—yes or no—to the registry of marriages?'"

"I stood there like a fool, knowing nothing of what it was all about, till, talking countenance at last, I said: 'What are you all laughing for, like this?'"

"I went to the overmantel and uttered a cry of mingled horror and surprise. 'All the right side of my moustache was burned and scorched, and my other explanation. It sufficed. I slunk off as quietly as possible without even a thought of returning."

"IN DEATH VALLEY. That weird and gruesome spot in Inyo county, California, has long been brought into prominence by Special Agent H. B. Martin of the United States land office, who was detained there by a region of horrors. This remarkable valley, which has no fair counterpart on the earth, lies in the southeast corner of the state, touching the Nevada, Nevada. The depression is a waste of sand and salt; the temperature is 138 degrees and nature presents no shade whatever. Mirages of a most startling character present themselves, gushing springs, rippling lakes, vernal pastures—all this only to vanish as the traveller would approach."

"At night the fauna peculiar to the region comes forth, all in keeping with the diabolical surroundings; all like so many imps from the Inferno. Lizards approaching a yard in length come with an ambling squirm from their hot burrows under the alkali crust; rattlesnakes wriggle along their way; horned toads, scorpions and huge tarantulas—all are now in quest of prey. Here may also be found that most heinous, loathsome, and wretched of all American reptiles, the gila monster. Even the mammalia seem encrossed with the reptilia; all are abnormally armed, and most of them are intensely venomous."

"The coachman whipped up the horses, and at 10 minutes after 2 I was in the town hall."

sense of hearing in that endless silence. Then there are both rats and mice constructed on the kangaroo style of architecture, with powerful muscled hind legs and no fore legs to speak of, and which go their way with great speed with a succession of vigorous hops. There is a curious mouse that feeds entirely on scorpions, but has an imbued instinct to avoid the defensive stinger in the scorpion's tail, which strikes out in vain. There is another little rodent known as the grasshopper-legged and repulsive creature known as the centipede, and still another with a pouch on each side of the throat—all these flourish in this uncanny depression."

NO MORE PICKLES. Boston School Girls to be Deprived of Their Favorite Luncheon. Considerable interest is being manifested in regard to the luncheons now provided at recess time for boys and girls in the High schools. At almost every High school, the committee majority of the pupils buy their luncheons from the lunch counter kept by the janitor, and the food so provided consists largely of pies and cakes—"bake-house stuff," was shakily called. 'Oh oh! Ah, Ah! Good gracious! How very queer! etc."

"The first official step toward bettering this state of things was taken recently, when an order was passed by the school board providing that all luncheons sold in the public schools should be such as are approved by the committee on hygiene and physical training. Moreover, the committee was instructed to report at the next meeting of the board a plan for providing suitable luncheons at proper places for the high school pupils."

BOSTON'S CULTURED CABMAN. A. Conan Doyle was astonished when a Boston cabman told him the would rather have a ticket to his lecture than the fare. He thought he was travelling incoherently and asked the man how he found him out. The man replied that "he knew him as a member of the Cabman's Literary Guild, to which the lecturer's itinerary had been telegraphed in advance, and that he recognized Dr. Doyle to be the man, because his coat lapels had been evidently grasped by New York reporters, his hair manifestly cut by a Philadelphia barber, his hat seemingly saved with difficulty from the pirates by whom he was surrounded at a Chicago luncheon, while his overbores bore traces of Buffalo mud and there was an odor of a Utica cigar upon his person." The doctor surrendered at discretion, and gave to the fellow a ticket for his whole family.

A CURIOUS BELIEF. There is a curious belief among some of the colored people of this city, Maryland and Virginia. It is no uncommon sight to see them with a little knot of kinky hair right on top of the head, tied up tightly with a bit of string or ribbon. If you ask any of these old uncles or aunts the meaning of the strange hair dressing they will say: "Why, honey, I does dat to keep my palate from falling down my throat and choickin' me."—Washington Post.

Captain—What is strategy in war? Give me an instance. Sergeant—Well, strategy is when you don't let the enemy discover that you are out of ammunition, but keep right on firing. Colonel Henry H. Leavenworth in 1820 built the fort in Kansas round which the city grew that now bears his name.

Friends up in a balloon should never have a falling out.—New Orleans Picayune.

TALK ON EMPTY CHAIRS.

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT FROM DR. TALMEGE.

No Greater Influence Are in the Family Circle Than the Mute Appeals of Departed Ones—Vacant Places at the Fireside.

Bronx, Dec. 8.—The subject selected for to-day's sermon is the "Vacant Chair," and his text, I Samuel xx, 18, "Thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty."

Not on the empty chair and the vacant place at the fireside, but on the vacant chair and the vacant place at the banquet table, is the subject of this sermon. The vacant chair and the vacant place at the banquet table are the subject of this sermon. The vacant chair and the vacant place at the banquet table are the subject of this sermon.

In almost every house the articles of furniture take a living personality. That picture—a stranger would not see anything remarkable either in its design or execution, but it is more to you than all the pictures of the Louvre and the Luxembourg. You remember who bought it and who painted it. You remember who bought it and who painted it.

Millions have gazed and wept at John Quincy Adams' vacant chair in the house of representatives, and at Henry Wilson's vacant chair in the vice-presidency, and at Henry Clay's vacant chair in the American senate, and at Prince Albert's vacant chair in Windsor castle, and at Thiers' vacant chair in the council of the French nation. But all these chairs are unimportant to you.

It is not the vacant chair, but the vacant place at the banquet table, that is the subject of this sermon. It is not the vacant chair, but the vacant place at the banquet table, that is the subject of this sermon.

Sometimes the old man's chair gets very much in the way, especially if he has been so unwise as to make over all his property to his children, with the understanding that they are to take care of him.

Your father's chair was a sacred place. The children used to climb up on the rungs of it for a good-night kiss, and the longer he stayed the better you liked it. But that chair has been vacant now for some time.

History tells us of an old man whose three sons were victors in the Olympic games, and when they came back these three sons, with their garlands, put them on the vacant chair, and the old man was so rejoiced at the victories of his three children that he fell dead in their arms.

I go a little further on in your house and find the mother's chair. It is very apt to be a rocking chair. She had so

many cares and troubles to soothe that it must have rockers. I remember it well; it was an old chair, and the rockers were almost worn out, for I was the youngest and the chair had rocked the whole family. It made a creaking noise as it moved; but there was nothing in the sound. It was just high enough to allow us children to put our heads into her lap. That was the bank where we deposited all our hurts and worries.

That old chair has stopped rocking for a good many years. It may be set up in the loft or the garret, but it is a queenly power yet. When at midnight you went into that grog shop to get the intoxicating draught, did you not hear a voice that said, "My son, do not go there?" And louder than the boisterous encore of the place of sinful amusement, a voice saying, "My son, what do you do here?"

"Oh, how I wish I could see you!" "Oh, how I wish I could see you!" "Oh, how I wish I could see you!" "Oh, how I wish I could see you!" "Oh, how I wish I could see you!"

I go on a little further, and I come to the invalid's chair. What! How long have you been sick? "Oh! I have been sick for thirty years, and it is possible? What a story of endurance. There are in many families who have these invalid's chairs." "The occupants of them, when you are doing well, are the mightiest pulpits from which they have been preaching, all these years, trust in God. The first time I preached at Lakelse, Ohio, was the throngs present, there was nothing that so much impressed me as the spectacle of just one face—the face of an invalid who was wheeled on a chair and I sat to her afterward, "Madam, how long have you been prostrated?" for she was lying flat in the chair. "Oh!" she replied, "I have been this way fifteen years." I said, "do you ever get any much?" "Oh, yes," she said, "I suffer very much; I suffer all the time; part of the time I am blind. I always suffer." "Well, can you keep your courage up?" "Oh, yes," she said, "I am happy, very happy, indeed." Her face showed it. She looked the happiest of mortals on the ground.

Oh, what a means of grace to all the world, these invalid chairs. On that field of human suffering the grace of God gets its victory. Edward Baxter the invalid, and Robert Lull the invalid, and the ten thousand of whom the world has never heard, but of whom all heaven is cognizant. The most common of these on earth for God's eye and the eye of angels to rest on is not a throne of earthly power, but it is the invalid's chair. Oh, these men and women who are always suffering but never complaining—these victims of spinal disease, and neuralgic torture, and rheumatic excruciation, will answer to the roll-call of the martyrs, and will wave the martyr's throne, and will wave the martyr's palm.

But when one of these invalid's chairs becomes vacant how it grieves the heart. No more bolstering up of the weary head. No more changing from side to side to get an easy position. No more use of the bandage, and the cataplasm, and the prescription. That invalid's chair may be folded up or taken apart or set away, but it will never lose its queenly power; it will always preach of trust in God and cheerful submission. Suffering all ended now. With respect to that invalid of the words of my text has been fulfilled, "Thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty."

I saw in the throne room, the chair that Napoleon used to occupy. It was a beautiful chair, but the most significant part of it was the letter "N" embroidered into the back of the chair in purple and gold. And your father's old chair sits in the throne-room of your heart, and your affections have embroidered into the back of that old chair in purple and gold the letter "F." Have all the prayers of that old chair been answered? Have all the counsels of that old chair been practised? Speak out, old armchair!

History tells us of an old man whose three sons were victors in the Olympic games, and when they came back these three sons, with their garlands, put them on the vacant chair, and the old man was so rejoiced at the victories of his three children that he fell dead in their arms. And are you, oh, man, going to bring a wreath of glory to the vacant chair and put it on your father's brow, or on the vacant chair, or on the memory of the one departed? Speak out, old armchair! With reference to your father's words of my text have been fulfilled. "Thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty."

dred miles. But the Fourth of July came, and the miners were gathered together and they were celebrating the Fourth with oration and poem and a boisterous brass band, and while the band was playing an infant's voice was heard crying, and all the miners were startled, and the swarthy men began to think of their homes on the eastern coast, and of their wives and children far away, and their hearts were thrilled with home-sickness as they hear the babe cry. But the music went on, and the child cried louder and louder, and the brass band played louder and louder, trying to drown out the infant's interruption, when a swarthy miner, the tears rolling down his face, got up and his son said, "Stop that noisy band and give the baby a chance." Oh, there was pathos in it, as was a seat for the child in his father's arms. The child's voice, but when it goes away from you, the vacant chair becomes a high chair and there is desolation all about you.

Somehow you never get over it. There is no one to put to bed at night; "Father, come and sit with Mother and God and heaven. Oh, what is the use of that high chair? It is to call you higher. What a drawing upward it is to the children, what a drawing upward it is to such a preventive against sin. If a father is going away into sin he leaves his living children with their mother; but if a father is going away into heaven, he leaves his dead children floating about him and hovering over his every wayward step. Oh, speak out, vacant high chair, and say: "Father, come and sit with Mother and God and heaven. Oh, what is the use of that high chair? It is to call you higher. What a drawing upward it is to the children, what a drawing upward it is to such a preventive against sin. If a father is going away into sin he leaves his living children with their mother; but if a father is going away into heaven, he leaves his dead children floating about him and hovering over his every wayward step.

My hearers, I have gathered up the voices of your departed friends and tried to intone some questions. I have gathered up the voices of your departed friends and tried to intone some questions. I have gathered up the voices of your departed friends and tried to intone some questions.

LESSON V.—The Power of the Gospel (Rom. i, 8-17). Golden Text (Rom. i, 16), "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." The prominent topic in this lesson is the gospel of Christ as in the only righteousness revealed in the gospel of Christ concerning His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord. This gospel is fully stated in I Cor. xv, 1-4, 23, 51, 52.

LESSON VI.—The Resurrection (I Cor. xv, 12-29). Golden Text (I Cor. xv, 57), "Thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." In the resurrection of the body at the coming of our Lord Jesus we shall be manifested as the children of God (I John iii, 2), and victory over all things shall be ours.

LESSON VII.—The Grace of Liberty (II Cor. viii, 9). "He became poor that ye through his poverty might be rich." God so loved this world that He gave His only-begotten Son, who laid down His life for us, that He might redeem us from all unrighteousness, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

LESSON VIII.—The Christian Home (Col. iii, 12-25). Golden Text (Pa. ci, 2), "I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. If I cannot love Christ at home and there manifest the meekness and gentleness of Christ, we must eat more of His word and thus obtain more of His Spirit, so shall we do all things unto Him and in His name, and thus shall the relations prevail between wives and husbands, parents and children and servants to God's glory."

LESSON IX.—The Heavenly Inheritance (I Pet. i, 12). Golden Text (Col. i, 12), "Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light." This is one of the richest lessons of the living hope, and the incorruptible inheritance, and the salvation to be revealed, for which all true believers are kept by the power of God. Faith is the key to the inheritance, which leads to fullness of joy both here and hereafter. With lions girded let us be found watching.

REVIEW OF LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DECEMBER 31.

Golden Text, "The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ Be With You All Amen."—Rev. xxii, 21.—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

LESSON I.—The Power of the Gospel (Rom. i, 8-17). Golden Text (Rom. i, 16), "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." The prominent topic in this lesson is the gospel of Christ as in the only righteousness revealed in the gospel of Christ concerning His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord. This gospel is fully stated in I Cor. xv, 1-4, 23, 51, 52.

LESSON II.—Redemption in Christ (Rom. iii, 19-26). Golden Text (Rom. iii, 24), "Being justified freely by His Grace through redemption that is in Christ Jesus." In chapters I and II of Law and Gentile are all proved guilty (see chapter iii, 9). Now we are taught that the law which is holy and just and good, cannot save, but can only condemn and shut us up to the only righteousness revealed in the gospel of Christ, that which has been provided by the finished work of the Lord Jesus and is bestowed freely upon every true believer.

LESSON III.—Justification by Faith (Rom. v, 1-11). Golden Text (Rom. v, 8), "While we were yet sinners Christ died for us." The condition of every ungodly person is here described. In verses 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, sinners, enemies (verses 6, 8, 10), but because Jesus our Lord was delivered for our justification all who receive Him are, apart from any works of ours, justified and saved. In verses 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, we are told that which has been provided by the finished work of the Lord Jesus and is bestowed freely upon every true believer.

LESSON IV.—Christian Living (Rom. xii, 1-15). Golden Text (Rom. xii, 21), "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." It is this Christian living that both men and women are to practice. We are saved, and His merits make us sure of heaven, but we are to live in the air if He comes, but why? We manifest more of the life of Christ in these mortal bodies as we ought to do (II Cor. iv, 10, 11). We are to be "dead to the world, to the flesh, and to the devil." (II Cor. v, 17).

LESSON V.—Abstinence For the Sake of Others (I Cor. viii, 1-13). Golden Text (I Cor. viii, 13), "We abstain from eating and drinking, lest we should offend them, for the kingdom of God consists not in eating and drinking, but in righteousness, peace, and goodwill toward men." We are to live in the air if He comes, but why? We manifest more of the life of Christ in these mortal bodies as we ought to do (II Cor. iv, 10, 11).

LESSON VI.—The Resurrection (I Cor. xv, 12-29). Golden Text (I Cor. xv, 57), "Thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." In the resurrection of the body at the coming of our Lord Jesus we shall be manifested as the children of God (I John iii, 2), and victory over all things shall be ours.

LESSON VII.—The Grace of Liberty (II Cor. viii, 9). "He became poor that ye through his poverty might be rich." God so loved this world that He gave His only-begotten Son, who laid down His life for us, that He might redeem us from all unrighteousness, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

LESSON VIII.—The Christian Home (Col. iii, 12-25). Golden Text (Pa. ci, 2), "I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. If I cannot love Christ at home and there manifest the meekness and gentleness of Christ, we must eat more of His word and thus obtain more of His Spirit, so shall we do all things unto Him and in His name, and thus shall the relations prevail between wives and husbands, parents and children and servants to God's glory."

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant—the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race. The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, read at the dominion convention by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens then read the corresponding secretary's report as follows: The National Woman's Christian Temperance union has great cause for thanksgiving in this year of grace that brings us to our majority. While nearly all churches, missionary and charitable societies mourn a deficit in finance and the consequent crippling of their work, we come to our annual meeting with increased membership, every bill paid, and a more comforting balance in the treasury than any previous year has shown.

We have a following of between 400,000 and 500,000, including the active paid up membership of the W's and Y's, the honorary members and the Local Temperance league, which is the nursery of our organization.

LESSON VIII.—Imitation of Christ (Eph. iv, 20-32). Golden Text (Eph. iv, 32), "Be ye kind one to another, even as God is kind to us, because He first loved us." We are to live in the air if He comes, but why? We manifest more of the life of Christ in these mortal bodies as we ought to do (II Cor. iv, 10, 11).

LESSON IX.—The Christian Home (Col. iii, 12-25). Golden Text (Pa. ci, 2), "I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. If I cannot love Christ at home and there manifest the meekness and gentleness of Christ, we must eat more of His word and thus obtain more of His Spirit, so shall we do all things unto Him and in His name, and thus shall the relations prevail between wives and husbands, parents and children and servants to God's glory."

LESSON X.—Grateful Obedience (Jas. i, 27). Golden Text (I John iv, 19), "We love Him because He first loved us." The love of Christ to us when realized will constrain us to a loving obedience and make us doers of the word, manifesting what is here called pure religion. He that keepeth Christ's commandments is the one that loveth Him. See John xv, 15, 23, xv, 10. And to such He will manifest Himself.

LESSON XI.—The Heavenly Inheritance (I Pet. i, 12). Golden Text (Col. i, 12), "Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light." This is one of the richest lessons of the living hope, and the incorruptible inheritance, and the salvation to be revealed, for which all true believers are kept by the power of God. Faith is the key to the inheritance, which leads to fullness of joy both here and hereafter. With lions girded let us be found watching.

LESSON XII.—The Glorified Saviour (Rev. xix, 20). Golden Text (Phil. ii, 9), "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name. Here we see the ascended and glorified Christ, surpassing Himself to John, after He had been over 60 years in the glory, as walking in the midst of the churches, holding the angels or pastors in His right hand, commanding who was commendable and rebuking that which needed reproof, at the same time encouraging all by exhorting great and precious promises to be overcome."

LESSON XIII.—The Great Invitation (Rev. xxii, 8, 21). Golden Text (Rev. xxii, 17), "Whoever will let him take the water of life freely." As this lesson is so fresh in our minds, let me outline to you the water of the futuristic interpretation instead of reviewing the lesson: Chapter i, the Son of Man in the midst of the churches; Roman folks were to come from the glory to His church on earth, also outlining the history of the church dispensation; iv and v, the church translated and preparations for the coming of the Lord; vi, the inclusive, events between the church's capture and return; xii, the marriage and the return; xiii, the thousand years; xxi, the new heaven and new earth; xxii, the whole book gives the consummation of the Bible story, and without it the book would be unfinished. Blessed are all who keep watch over the things written therein.

frame a book for the Church of England by correcting and amending, altering and adding, or taking away, according to his judgment and the ancient Liturgies." The result was a great improvement on the Book of 1552 (Edward's second book). The annals of the revisers is manifested by two important amendments of the 1552 book, viz.: (1) The "Black Rubric," which denied the Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament and degraded the doctrine of the Holy Sacrament to the level of Twinglanism, was expunged, and the ancient doctrine as distinct from the more modern one of "transubstantiation" was re-affirmed in the reasons given for the restoration of the words of administration of the Communion from Edward's first book, which ran as follows: "Lest under color of rejecting a carnal type may be thought also to deny such a Real Presence as was defended in the writings of the Ancient Fathers."

(2) The order forbidding the use of Eucharistic Vestments and Cope was removed and in its place the ornaments Rubric in substance, much as we now have it introduced, which, as Dr. Archibald J. Stevens has conclusively shown, authorizes the use of the vestments of the 1549 Book. This was a deliberate restoration to provide for due reverence and decency at the Divine Service of the Sanctuary to which the people had been so long accustomed.

There were several other changes in the right direction, but of less importance than these two. But what adds interest to this revision in Elizabethan times is the fact that although it was by no means a perfect book, as those issued under James I. and Charles II. (our present use), only 189 out of 9,400 bishops and clergy refused to adopt it, the great bulk of the Romanists justly accepted it, and for ten years communicated at English Church altars, while "the Pope himself saw so little to object to it that he offered to give the Book his full sanction if his authority was recognized by the queen and kingdom." (See Blunt's Intro. to Commentary on the Prayer Book, and Denny's "Anglican Orders and Jurisdiction," 1883, pp. 267-11. On her refusal to submit the Pope communicated her and forbade his adherents any longer to attend the Church services.

Now this is an important fact for opponents of the Church of England to consider, whether they belong to the Puritan party, within or without the church, or regard us from the Roman standpoint. The "Principles of the English Reformation" were established on distinctly Catholic lines.

GRAND LAKE COAL. (Fredericton Gleaser.) From twenty to thirty tons of Nova Scotia coal for the chemical pulp works at Chatham are daily passing over the Canada Eastern. Twenty dollars per day paid to the miners at Newcastle may seem a small item, but a great deal larger amount would be paid to them if the railroad from Fredericton to the Nova Scotia coal fields via the Canada Eastern were constructed. The latter road would use from six thousand to eight thousand tons per year, while the C. P. R. would be a good customer for steam and forge coal.

Cheap coal at Fredericton, so conveniently situated as it is with respect to the other portions of the province, would mean greatly increased prosperity for this city. With better facilities for manufacture of chemical pulp than Chatham, we have the same railway which supplies the Chatham pulp manufacture to supply us with the best of pulp wood; in addition, the Canadian Pacific can bring vast quantities of wood from Keswick and other places. While Chatham has to bring its time weary cargoes of coal all the way to Fredericton, it can get it directly from St. John as a return freight for Mr. Gibson's barges. Probably no better place could be found in the dominion for the erection of the chemical works. The coal from the banks of the St. John river at Fredericton, provided only that there was connection between that place by rail with the very extensive coal fields of Newcastle. When this is done we predict a period of unexampled prosperity to Fredericton and the surrounding country. We had almost forgotten to mention that pulp mills at Fredericton would not only use all the slabs and other waste wood resulting from the mills here, but every little mill up the St. John river could float its refuse wood to such an establishment.

With the introduction of cheap fuel, many other branches of industry would spring up, such as the manufacture of tiles for drainage pipes, fertilizer works, and many other industries, some of which are a matter of prime necessity. Just now it would be well for the city council to give this matter its attention. Let this road be commenced from the bank of the Canada Eastern, instead of from Newcastle.

M'ADAM JUNCTION. All G. A. Haggerty's Property, Including the Bears, Seized for Debt. McAdam, Dec. 12.—Deputy Sheriff Hawthorne caused a mild sensation here today by seizing all the property of G. A. Haggerty at this place under an absconding debtor's warrant, issued by Judge Stevens. The property consists of three or four dwellings, some personal property and the famous McAdam bears and their cage. It is understood that Mrs. Heward is the applicant and that her claim is for an unpaid board bill. Her attorney, Revising Officer McCready of Fredericton passed through here today for Forest City. He holds a court on North Lake tonight; one here tomorrow morning and one at Casterbury tomorrow afternoon. Ask your tailor to show you the celebrated "TYKE" Serge. You will know it by the genuine by the word TYKE stamped on every 2 1/2 yards. New Boy-Lady wants to see you, str. Fortune Teller—Who is she? I don't know. Then follow her home and find out. How the dickens can I going to tell a woman's fortune if I don't know who she is?—New York Weekly.

PROVINCIAL.

Bishop Rogers has a Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Church of England Mission at Fredericton Junction.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

KINGS CO.

Salmes, Dec. 9.—David McAllister is recovering from his illness. In Barnes of Brookside is improving slowly. Joe Ryder is still confined to his house. Ed. Hogan is getting his trotter, Gattie Annie, in trim for the races which will come off some time about the middle of January, on the main trotting road. Sussex, Nov. 12.—The sad news of the sudden death of Sir John Thompson, under such peculiar circumstances, at Windsor castle, was received here this afternoon with the most profound sorrow by the people of Sussex, irrespective of creed or party. Flags were quickly at half-mast on the dominion and other buildings as soon as the sad news became known. The many warm friends of Mrs. George A. Dobson will be glad to learn that she has so far recovered from her very painful illness as to be able to be driven out in her carriage. Modley Fane, of whom I made mention in my news of Monday last, as having received very severe injuries by a blow from a club in the hands of a young man by the name of Kyle at the Upper Corner, is getting better. Rev. Mr. Weeks, the Church of England minister who was considered dangerously ill at the Queen hotel a few days since, is also recovering. SUNBURY CO.

Berton, Dec. 10.—On Sunday, the 9th December, Geo. W. Hohen, fishery overseer, seized three pikers which he found set on Sunday, in contravention of the fishery laws, in the neighborhood of Swan Creek. Cromocto, Dec. 14.—John McLeod's house was badly damaged by fire last Monday evening. Mr. Marvin and Mr. McIlroy are receiving congratulations over the arrival of little strangers, both boys. Patterson Settlement, Dec. 12.—Star of the Boyne, L. O. L., No. 36, held its annual meeting on the 11th, County Master Duplisa presiding. The treasurer reported all bills paid, with \$43 on hand. Officers were elected as follows: W. O. Patterson, W. M.; Wm. McCracken, O. M.; John E. Patterson, C.; A. R. Doucet, R. S.; J. H. Worden, P. S.; A. Patterson, T.; F. Evers, D. of C.; A. Duplisa, L.; G. T. Kirkpatrick, F.; Wm. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Smith, John W. Byers, John Knarr, committee. The officers were installed by county Master Duplisa.

Shedfield, Dec. 12.—A very successful pie social, that realized \$19, was held in the Temperance hall at Lakerville Corner on the 11th. The same evening friends of Rev. Freeman contributed donations to the amount of \$25, which will be forwarded to him in Margerville.

Maugerville, Dec. 12.—The wife of Sheriff Follen, on Saturday, after a protracted illness, the remains were interred on Sunday in the Catholic burying ground at Oromocto. Sixty teams were in the procession.

Blissville, Dec. 12.—At the request of a number of the people of Fredericton Junction, a Church of England mission has been started here. On Monday evening Rev. H. B. Dibblee and Rev. Mr. Montgomery held divine service at the residence of H. A. Thomas. Rev. Mr. Montgomery preached from Matthew xiii, and 58 v. A large number of people were present, some coming from quite a distance. According to the census there are one hundred and thirty members of the Church of England in Gladstone and the adjoining parish of Blissville.

The Blissville Corner Sabbath school intends holding a public entertainment on Christmas eve at the hall. A Christmas tree will be provided for the children.

The following officers have been elected by Star of Hope council, No. 29, E. T. Patterson Settlement: I. N. Thorne, P. C.; Mrs. T. B. Roberts, P. C.; Annie Kirkpatrick, V. C.; Chas. McKenzie, Chap.; W. O. Patterson, Rec. Sec.; Hedley Kirkpatrick, Fin. Sec.; T. B. Roberts, Treas.; Burdell Roberts, Herald; Charles McCutcheon, guard; Hartley McCutcheon, sentinel.

Rev. W. J. Thompson has been visiting the temperance councils of Blissville and Gladstone and holding public temperance meetings.

YORK CO.

Fredricton, Dec. 11.—Rev. Dr. McLeod's new residence on Charlotte street was badly damaged by fire early this morning. The fire caught from the furnace, which were kept going to dry out the building, and was not discovered until considerable headway had been made. The damage is estimated at \$1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Geo. R. Cooper, the well known carriage manufacturer of this city, died this evening at eight o'clock of typhoid pneumonia, after twelve days' illness. He was a son of William Cooper, and has three brothers, Fred and William in Kansas City, and Frank at home, and two sisters, Mrs. J. W. McCready and Miss Jennie Cooper. Mr. Cooper was a young man thirty-four years old and unmarried, and well and favorably known throughout the province.

Stanley, Dec. 10.—The election of officers for Rose of Stanley lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent society, resulted as follows: On Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., in the Temperance hall: John A. Humble, worthy president; Robert Biggs, worthy vice

do.; Joseph Thorburn, worthy past do.; Chas. R. Merrill, worthy secretary; Arthur Sanson, worthy treasurer; Rev. B. Murray, worthy chaplain; H. W. Gregory, worthy recording secretary; Robert Waugh, first guide; Wm. Buchanan, second do.; Wm. Douglass, third do.; Edward Sanson, fourth do.; Thos. W. Douglass, fifth do.; Almond Clayton, sixth do.; Henry Clarkson, inside guard; David J. Douglass, outside guard; Dr. H. W. Gregory, surgeon; H. W. Gregory and Joseph Thorburn, lodge trustees; Rev. A. B. Murray, Wm. Boyd, and Dr. H. W. Gregory, auditors; Thos. Clarkson and John A. Humble, delegates to supreme grand lodge. Mrs. Wm. Gallagher of Williamsburg died very suddenly last week. She was recently stated in her recovery.

Miss Jane Robins of Cross Creek was operated upon on Friday last by Dr. Gregory, assisted by Dr. C. H. Dibblee of Fredericton, for appendicitis. Thus far she has done exceedingly well, and confident hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mr. Kennedy, a Nova Scotian, intends to commence the manufacture of combination spring beds and mattresses and do a general upholstering business, and has leased a store from Samuel Boulter to carry on the business.

Frank Keenan has just completed yarding upwards of three hundred cords of lumber to show cause, which will be hauled to Cross Creek station for John A. Humble.

Lumber operations are conducted on a large scale this season, and men and teams are in good demand, and the demand for oats increases, as well as the price. Many parties are obliged to import several car lots to supply the increased demand.

Dr. Moore and James Ward had been cited to appear at Toronto on the 15th ult., before the supreme executive of the C. O. F., to show cause why they should not be expelled from the order for fraudulently procuring insurance, etc. Neither of the accused appeared personally and the supreme executive, acting upon information in their possession, decided that Ward was entirely blameless in the matter, and under the circumstances ought to be retained in the order. He will be paid the total disability indemnity and all the other provisions of the policy will be carried out. In the case of Dr. Moore, it was decided to expel him from the order and cancel his insurance.

A Seelye spent Sunday here, the guest of A. Douglass.

Stanley Douglass has returned home from college, to spend his Christmas holidays.

Fredricton, Dec. 14.—Seldom if ever in its history has Fredericton seen two larger funerals as that of George E. Cooper yesterday and of John A. Dibblee this afternoon. Deceased was a member of the Masonic and Orange orders, and one of the best known men in the country, and leading men from all parts were in the city to pay a last tribute to the order of their departed friend. The order of the funeral was: Band; Hiram Lodge, Masons, in regalia; baroque with flowers; hearse; mourners; Fredericton Curling Club, in their carriages. The floral offerings were most handsome. The procession proceeded from the Waverly hotel up Queen street to the rural cemetery, the place of interment. Rev. Willard McDonald officiated.

Harvey Station, Dec. 14.—The ladies sewing circle held an apron and fancy sale in the Grange hall on Tuesday evening. Previous to the sale a social entertainment was given. Rev. J. A. McLean occupied the chair. The following took part in the programme: Mrs. W. G. Chamberlain, W. B. Webb, Miss Lizzie Robinson, Miss Alice and J. L. Smith. At the conclusion of the programme S. B. Hunter auctioned the aprons and other articles of domestic use in a lively manner. The ladies desire to express their sincere thanks to Manchester, Robertson & Allison of St. John, and J. Alagar & Co. of St. Stephen, who so generously donated fancy and useful articles which realized when sold \$25. The total receipts of the sale were \$28.26. A valuable quilt was disposed of by ticket, and quite an amount was realized in this way. Miss Nevers of Prince William held the quilt, drew the quilt. The proceeds are to go towards the interior furnishing of the new church.

Fredricton, Dec. 16.—The plate glass front of Willard McDonald's new furniture building arrived here Friday night and were opened yesterday. Every pane was found broken into small bits. The glass cost about \$500, and was reported by James Neill. It was on board the City of Lincoln, which became disabled crossing the Atlantic.

Letters administration of the estate of the late George B. Wood were granted on Saturday by the York probate court to his father, William Cooper, and James W. McCready, barrister. The estate is all personal and entered at \$9,000.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 10.—A gloom was cast over this community, today by the death of Mrs. Rogers, wife of Alexander Rogers, registrar of deeds, which occurred at five o'clock this morning, after an illness of four weeks duration, death resulting from pneumonia, culminating in a rapid form of phthisis. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Squire Thomas B. Moore, of Moncton, and had recently attained the 53rd year of her age. Possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and attainments, a prominent member of the Methodist church, and an assiduous worker in the Sunday schools, the deceased will be greatly missed in the community, and her death at a comparatively early age, in the midst of her usefulness, is deeply regretted by her friends. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters, Fred, E. William A. Misses Sara and Alice M. Rogers, all of Hopewell. Mrs. Rogers' surviving brothers and sisters are: Dr. P. R. Moore of Leas, Angus, Cal. Capt. Charles Moore of Stokelyville, Geo. W. Moore of Boston, Mrs. Dr. McDonald, of Petticoat, Mrs. John Smith, now residing in the west, and Mrs. Jas. Miller of Truro, N.S. The sorrowing husband and family have the sincere sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

The regular train on the Albert Southern railway made its last trip for the winter today.

The school trustees of this district have been for some weeks searching in vain for first quality pine lumber for blackboards. Even St. John, the queen lumbering city, is unable to furnish such material, a condition of affairs quite surprising.

Hopewell Cape, Dec. 11.—Court Demosselle held a very creditable and successful entertainment last evening in the public hall. A handsome sum was realized which will be used in procuring paraphernalia and furnishings for the court. The chair was creditably filled by H. J. Bennett, Esq.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 11.—Squire John Matthews, a well known resident of Point Wolf, died yesterday. The deceased, who was about 65 years of age, was highly respected. He had for many years been extensively engaged in lumbering. Mr. Matthews was twice married. A grown up family and his second wife survive him.

Mr. Henry Hiltz, a loading coal at the Joggins for a Nova Scotia port. While James Stevens of Melville was driving to this village today his horse ran away, demolishing the sleigh. Mr. Stevens sustained considerable injury on one of his legs.

Mrs. A. H. Kinney leaves in the morning for New York, where her husband, Capt. A. H. Kinney, is now located.

R. Russell, who is lumbering on the Shepody mountain for Messrs. Turner & McClean, expects to get out half a million feet.

The bark Alert, under the command of the St. John schooner Centennial, came to his home at Mountville this week to spend the winter.

A young daughter of John Knoddel of Albert died this morning. She was suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria. Dr. S. C. Murray is in attendance.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 14.—The annual meeting of the Hopewell cheese and butter company was held at the factory last night, Vice-president A. S. Mitton in the chair. The following officers were elected: A. S. Mitton, president; Wm. A. West, secretary-treasurer; board of directors, Job Stiles, Chesley Smith, W. T. Wright, Luther Archibald, Valentine Smith, W. A. West, J. A. Ketter and Silas Bishop, auditors, Alex. Rogers and G. M. Peck. Over 102 tons of milk were received during the summer more than in any previous year since the factory has been running, although the present season was one month shorter. Nearly ten tons of cheese were manufactured, which found a ready sale at a good figure—nearly 10 cents per pound on the average.

The terminal examination at the Hill superior school, A. C. M. Lawson, principal, was held today and was attended by a large number of visitors, parents of the pupils and others.

Mr. Stephen Stevens, of this house-hold effects, etc., preparatory to removing to Fresno, Cal.

Hopewell Cape, Dec. 13.—Sch. Walter Knapp, with Mrs. Sumner, from Malden, Mass., sailed today. She is probably the last vessel outward from Moncton for the season, although the river is as clear of ice as in summer.

A large number of charters are offered for freights down the bay, but the small tonnage is all in winter quarters.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 13.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Alex. Rogers took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The service was conducted in the Methodist church by the pastor, Rev. W. B. Webb. There were many beautiful floral tributes. The members of the Methodist Sunday school marched in a body. The pall-bearers were: Ralph Colpitts, Jas. G. Carter, R. C. Bacon, Tom Wright, Geo. W. Newcomb and W. J. McAlmon.

Joseph Newcomb, who has been working in the States for the past eight months, returned yesterday, and intends remaining home for the present.

Mrs. Stephen Stevens of Memel, before reported ill of diphtheria, is out of danger.

Sch. Ohio, Gough, sailed yesterday for St. John, with deals from J. S. Atkinson & Co.

CARLETON CO.

Hartland, Dec. 11.—A lamentable state of affairs exists here. Since the middle of November, Hartland has been almost completely shut off from the western side of the river. The largest, most populous and the wealthiest portion of the famous Carleton county farm district is on the western side, and consequently the village is losing a large share of trade. For a fortnight, while the ice was forming, there was no way of crossing the river between Fredericton and Florenceville. As an instance of the inconvenience the public has been put to, may be stated the case of Odel, a lumbering crew, who, going from Woodstock to the Becaguinic, had to go around by the Forencville bridge, 25 miles out of the way. A gentleman on the other side had to attend a law suit here, and had to drive 50 miles out of his proper course to do so. These are not extraordinary cases; such occurred every day until the ice was frozen solid. Now we have a road on the ice at Peel, four miles above, and at Victoria Corner, two miles below, with no possibility of making one directly across on account of the Becaguinic waters not freezing, but leaving an open channel for a mile up and down. The time is fully come when we should have a bridge.

James Hayden's steam saw mill will be ready for action in a few days.

R. W. Richardson, merchant, has sold his house and will build again in the spring. Geo. Peoples has also sold out, but will build again. W. S. Henderson will sell his building occupied by C. Humphrey Taylor, and rumor has it that he is planning to build a hotel. C. Humphrey Taylor is building a large store when spring opens.

Eggs reached 25 cents this week, the highest price for some time. No movement in hay yet. Other produce brings average prices. Oats will probably bring a big price toward spring.

Woodstock, Dec. 13.—The bridge was formally opened to the public today. There were present, from Moncton, Emerson, Mitchell, Tweedie, White and Dunn.

Woodstock, Dec. 14.—Seven or eight hundred people assembled in the Opera house last evening to hear the members of the government, touching way to the death of Sir John Thompson, he introduced the speakers.

J. T. Allen Dibblee, M. P. F., who was the first speaker, said he had no intention of detaining the audience with a speech at this time, as they had come to hear able addresses from the members of the government, and he would reserve what he had to say to another time. He had for some months been the sole representative of this county in the local legislature, and the duties of the position had been discharged by him to the best of his ability. He thought the government, to relieve him of part of the responsibility by asking this county to send another representative. He extended a welcome to the representatives of the government, and the government, for their attention. He joined with the chairman in regrets for the death of Sir John Thompson.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson was next introduced, and for an hour endeavored to make a government for all the delays and mistakes made in the construction of the bridge, and the selection of the site. He says he is very proud of the bridge and feels relieved of a heavy burden by its completion. He claimed it to be the best and cheapest built bridge of the kind this side of New York. He concluded with a pathetic appeal for government sympathy.

Hon. Mr. White complimented the people of Carleton on the Agricultural capabilities of their county. He referred particularly to dairying and what the government had done in that behalf. He advocated the appointment of a dairy inspector. He insisted that an election was soon to be held in this county to make up a complete team. He complimented Mr. Dibblee on his persistency and success as a representative. He had done so well that they had hardly missed the other horse, but when the county elected a mate for him he hoped they would not send a balky one. He had discussed the charges against the registrar of deeds last winter and eulogized his own course as presiding justice in the examination. He had been told that other candidates would have been made, but none have been made to the government. When they are they will be investigated.

Hon. Mr. Dunn spoke for a few minutes in eloquent terms to the agricultural interests of the county.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he came to attend the opening of the bridge and did not know there was to be a public meeting. He said he thought a public meeting at this time, when all were mourning the death of the premier, would not be in place. The conservatives feel that they have lost the leader of their party; all felt that the coming of a great statesman, and he hoped the people of the whole county would view the work of the government with respect.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie referred particularly to the business of the crown land office and justified the granting of twenty-five year leases on the ground that lumbermen would not erect expensive mills, nor lay out money in building a mill, unless they could have long leases. He was willing to shoulder the Northumberland deal, and would discuss that or any other act of the government with any opponent on a public platform.

CHARLOTTE CO.

St. Andrews, Dec. 14.—Edward L. Andrews arrived here yesterday by the C. P. R. train. He had a very pleasant time and returns with a very favorable impression of the capabilities of the Pacific province.

Eighty people here were last evening the scene of a very pretty wedding. The principals were Florence, second daughter of Capt. William Clarke, and Albert Thompson, foreman in the Bell office. Witnesses were Geo. E. May and E. A. Cockburn; the bridesmaids, Lottie Maloney and Lella, a pretty little child, daughter of B. F. DeWolfe. At the appointed hour, seven o'clock, the bridal party entered the church, headed by the ushers and bridesmaids, the bride, who is a charming young lady, leaning on her father's arm. They walked to the communion rail, where the groom, who is the best man as the procession passed up, sang The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden. The knot was tied by Rev. W. Comben, pastor of the church. The bride's dress was of white satin, and veil with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white serge. As the party were leaving the church Miss Comben, who acted as organist, played a wedding march. The church was tastefully decorated with surce, and was filled to its utmost capacity by the guests and spectators. The bridal party and guests proceeded to the residence of B. F. DeWolfe, where a reception was held. The bride was made the recipient of a large number of presents which accentuated how highly she is esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Milltown, Dec. 13.—D. W. McCormick of the Victoria hotel, St. John, has purchased of Hugh Love his trotting mare Rose L., 2, 2, 2, bred by Olympus. She is not only a trotter but an excellent driver, and is one of the most valuable horses in the maritime provinces.

Hugh Love has become the owner of Neptune Leas, which he recently bought in St. John.

Border lodge, K. of P., Milltown, elected the following officers at the last meeting: A. H. Robinson, C. C.; W. S. Robinson, C. R.; Rev. W. Williams, P.; J. M. Deacon, M. of W.; R. W. Whitlock, M. of E.; J. W. Graham, K. of R. S.; Jesse Towers, M. at large.

The steamer Rose Standish is hauled up at Eastport for repairs. The

tug and barge will be on the route between Eastport and Calais for the winter.

Mrs. F. B. Edgemore of Fredericton is visiting friends on the St. Croix. An interesting event took place here last evening. The participants were Wm. P. Morrison and Miss Minnie Sloop of Woodstock. Angus Morrison supported the groom and Miss Alice Hovey assisted the bride. The Rev. Mr. Hawley officiated. The presents were numerous and costly.

WESTPORT AND CO. Moncton, Dec. 13.—Simon P. LeBlanc of Fox Creek, parish of Moncton, claims to be the champion bear slayer in the provinces. He has no less than fifty-two scalps on his string, or more than one for every year of his life, as he is only 49. He killed five last year, the largest number he ever killed in a single season being nine in 1887.

Shattlesbury Lodge, Sons of England, established here a short time ago, has made good progress. Three new members were initiated at the last meeting and the following office bearers elected: Geo. H. Pick, W. P.; W. H. Watts, vice do.; W. C. Clark, past do.; Chas. E. Morton, sec'y; W. F. Sears, treas.; Rev. E. B. Hooper, chap.; Dr. O. J. McCully, surgeon; Messrs. Clegg, Wheaton, Crowhurst, Stone, Hill and Skillington, committee; Wm. G. Hillman, inside guard; Thos. Plummer, outside guard; Messrs. Knight and Steves, trustees; W. Knight, organist; delegates to grand lodge, Messrs. Hooper and Watts.

Theo. B. LeBlanc has sold his fine farm, about a mile from town, to J. R. Kinne, milk dealer, for \$5,200.

Sch. Walter Sumner cleared from here yesterday with 4,500 railway ties, loaded by Sumner & Co. She is now waiting for a chance to sail.

Twelve hundred sheep and one hundred head cattle, to be shipped from Halifax for England, passed through here yesterday and were fed in the I. C. R. cattle sheds here.

Moncton, Dec. 16.—The new Presbyterian church here was dedicated today. Rev. L. G. Macneill of St. John preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning and also this evening to large congregations. Mr. Macneill's text in the morning was from Haggal 2nd and 7th: "I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord God of Hosts, etc." Rev. John Read preached in the afternoon. Rev. Mr. Macneill in his sermon this evening made appropriate reference to the death of Sir John Thompson, paying a high tribute to him as a statesman and highest politician.

The service in St. George's Church of England partook of a special memorial character. Rector Hooper referred in eloquent terms to the many qualities of the deceased leader.

Father Meahan in St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church also spoke of the premier's death, as also did other clergymen.

A feature of the organ recital in the new Presbyterian church last Friday evening was the playing of the Dead March in Saul, during which the entire audience rose and stood in reverent silence.

Hugh Dysart, hotel keeper at Cocagne, died on Friday night very suddenly. He had been ill for some days, and in the night he took his medicine and took an overdose, expiring in five minutes. He was fifty years of age and well known to the travelling public.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

Northesk, Dec. 11.—On Wednesday last a donation party was held at the residence of Mrs. McCarthy, widow of the late Murdoch McCarthy of Southesk.

Friday evening ten of the officers and comrades of the Salvation Army held a meeting in the Whitneyville hall.

Mrs. Kate Fraser returned from Boston last week and intends remaining the winter with her cousin, the Rev. J. D. Murray of Red Bank.

Mr. McColl's little daughters, Gladys and Sarah, are sick with scarletina. The other fever patients are improving. Alice Rogers, the other day, fell and sprained one of her ankles badly.

Mrs. James Brander, who has been ill, is slowly recovering. Hiram McLean has taken a relapse.

Chatham, Dec. 16.—Fire started in the store owned by Jas. Searle on Cunard street, and occupied by Wm. J. Groat, at about 4.45 Saturday evening. The building was gutted and badly gutted mayaw al shrouwy wy badly damaged. It was insured for \$800 in the Alliance. The stock was insured for five hundred in Quebec. The Gaggin building was also badly gutted and damaged. The building was insured in the Central for one thousand, and the stock was insured in two offices for sixteen hundred. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Bishop Rogers, who went to New-castle yesterday to relieve Father Dixon, who is sick from his duties today, had a narrow escape from drowning about 3 p. m. He was on the back seat of a sleigh, his man occupying the front seat driving, when his horse went through the ice, and his lordship on getting out of the sleigh on the ice also went through. He was a full half hour in the water, and was finally got to John O'Brien's M. P. F., Nelson.

Rev. H. Joyner and Dr. McDonald immediately went to Nelson and brought his lordship home. He is quite well at present unless he gets a cold from his wetting.

QUEBENS CO.

Cambridge, Dec. 10.—The exact age of William Chase of the Narrows is not known, but he is somewhere in the vicinity of 93 or 94. Many years ago he was able to stand in a half bushel measure and shoulder a barrel of flour, his great endurance fitting him for the life that he led—that of a hunter and trapper. He still continues to trap with success. He has seen many of the settlements along the Washademoak rise out of the wilderness, and has many interesting stories to tell of pioneer life in the province.

Doctor—"You have an excess of adipose tissue, madam." Patient—"Good gracious, doctor, do you suppose that makes me so fat?"—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

Rev. John M. Davenport's Fourth Lecture in the Advent Series.

The Troubles Which Arose Over the Prayer Book Revised in Elizabeth's Reign.

There was a good attendance at the Mission Church of St. John Baptist Friday night, when Rev. John M. Davenport delivered his fourth lecture on the Principles of the English Reformation.

In spite of the unanimity with which the bishops and clergy of England accepted the Prayer Book as revised during the first year of Elizabeth's reign, said the lecturer, terrible storms were brewing for the Church of England. On the continent among the Marian refugees even the depraved Prayer Book of 1552 was subjected to severest censures and described in opprobrious terms by the fanatical Knox. The dislike of the books and to scandalous scenes amongst the English exiles at Frankfurt. "The noisiest of the malcontents (says Froctor, p. 82) were compelled to leave Frankfurt and the city of Zurich, and to find refuge in the mountains of the Protestant faith." This set, supported by Calvin, found Knox's "Book of Common Order" congenial to their ideas. This Geneva factor (the Puritan party, it may now be styled) on its return from exile stirred up wrath against the Elizabethan use.

This turbulent party inveighed against the church system, which exercised a most debasing and pernicious influence upon the minds of the rising generation, rendering them cynical, negligent and daringly alive of England. Towards the close of this reign "the Puritans had grown so rancorous" (says Blunt) that they presented a petition to the Privy Council in which the Church of England is plainly said to be derived from Antichrist. "It was in answer to the more sober minded of this party that Hooker wrote his learned and noble work on "Ecclesiastical Polity."

The death of Elizabeth raised the hopes of the Puritans, who imagined that James I., reared amongst the strictest sect of the Scotch Presbyterians, would concede to their demands.

At the conference, however, of clergy and Non-conformists which he summoned at Hampton court palace, the king was so disgusted with the unreasonable of the Puritan opponents of the Prayer Book that he broke up the meeting abruptly on the third day (Jan. 18th, 1594) without committing the church to any concessions in the direction they required. They demanded the entire abolition of the use of the surplice, of organs, the cross in baptism, the eucharistic vestments, the ring in marriage, repudiation of old Catholic observances such as Lent, Advent and saints' days, bowing at the name of Jesus, confirmation, kneeling at communion, and the use of such words as priest, altar, absolution, etc.; refusing to abate one iota of these extreme requirements. The unreasonable fanaticism of this party tended to strengthen the "Whigs and notable and learned men" of that day in their adherence and proclamation of the truth of God as revealed to His church, so that they pointedly reaffirmed the traditional and apostolical teaching of the 1549 Prayer Book—the "English Book," par excellence.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Tailor—"I hear that you have paid my rival, when you owe me for two suits." Student—"Who dares accuse me of such a preposterous thing?"—Filingdon Blather.

Yeast—"What a miserable hand Bacon writes." Criticism—"Yes; he never took lessons. He writes entirely by ear."—Yonkers Statesman.

FORMATION.

John Baptist Tupper at Springhill.

Over the Prayer Book.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

A Week of Amusement at Springhill.

An Annapolis Lad Wins a Prize From Wee Willie Winkle.

TRURO.

Truro, Dec. 12.—It is expected that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper at the invitation of the Truro Rifle club, will lecture, early in January, on the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 11.—Stipendiary Fielding delivered judgment this morning in the Carter-Lear perjury case.

AMHERST.

Amherst, Dec. 11.—The assault committed on the man Clinton McKay, of Sackville, by Arthur Jones, an ex-policeman, of Amherst, and now living at Joggins mines, was brutal in the extreme and unparalleled in this town.

SPRINGHILL.

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If you must draw the line at Lard

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

USE COTTOLENE

instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come. Buy a pair, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.



The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTRÉAL.

room is one of the most popular and progressive farmers of Granville.

On the same evening Florence Maud, daughter of W. H. Hardwick, was married to Asa L. Black of St. John.

After a painful illness of several weeks Mrs. Wm. Webb, one of the oldest residents of Granville Centre, passed peacefully away on Thursday.

A successful operation was performed on Simon Ernst of Pt. Lorne on Monday last by Dr. S. C. Primrose, assisted by Dr. A. R. Andrews.

The attractions in Annapolis this week have been the Harry Lindley Co. and W. Scott Robinson of the Keeley Institute, Fredericton.

It is stated that the D. J. R. freight trains, daily, will stop at Annapolis every evening.

A well known lawyer of the county came to Annapolis a short time ago with a valise full of important papers bearing on several suits in which he was engaged.

The death of Canada's premier cast a deep gloom over the community.

Mr. Calkin, of Kentville, formerly of Simpson Barr, Halifax, is taking charge of the drug business formerly owned by R. O. Christie.

The privilege of gathering refuse coal from the waste banks at the pits' mouth has been withdrawn from the children and others who formerly gathered it.

W. F. C. Parsons was out moose hunting last week. He lost the moose and in crossing the Maconn river fell through the thin ice and received a bad ducking.

Mr. Glendinning, of the livery stables, has built an enormous stable opposite the Niagara hotel.

His worship Mayor Conway opened the bazaar which is being held in the new Roman Catholic church, on Monday evening.

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BOSTON LETTER.

The C. P. R. Will Win Against the Western Passenger Association.

No Increase in Activity in the Lumber Market Last Week.

The Fish Market Fairly Active with a Good General Demand for Storage in Mackerel.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Boston, Dec. 15.—Everything indicates that the holiday trade is well under way, although thus far the miserable condition of the streets and the weather have been considerable of a drawback.

Canadian railroads are to be discriminated against in the future, if the statement contained in a recent circular issued by the Western Passenger Association is the correct report of the outcome of the meeting that body held a few days ago at Chicago.

The circular informs all steamship companies and agents that they must no longer route passengers over the Canadian roads, and that if they continue to do so the agents will not be allowed any further commissions.

The western companies have been accustomed to allow the steamship companies a liberal commission on all passengers going to their territory.

The trunk lines, however, refuse to help the western connections fight their battles against the Canadian Pacific, and they insist on receiving their full proportion of the through rate.

General Passenger Agent McNeill, of the C. P. R., took a stand antagonistic to the Western Passenger Association lines, and declared that his road would not become a member unless agents and steamship companies were freely allowed to route traffic over the Canadian Pacific.

The sad event of the week that has thrown Canada into mourning, was considerably discussed not only by Canadian newspapers, but by business men and citizens generally.

President George S. Thompson of the Boston Assembly of Sons and Daughters of the Maritime Provinces, although when in Nova Scotia he was politically opposed to the premier, said that the death of Sir John was a distinct loss to Canada.

The larger eastern centres, except Pittsburgh and Buffalo, report trade dull. The first named reports unexpectedly numerous general orders for iron and steel.

General trade in the south is very quiet, except for Christmas specialties.

Natives of Nova-Scotia have formed a Nova Scotia club, which will meet regularly at Young's hotel.

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FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S

GERMAN HAY WIRE

May cost a little more per pound than inferior makes, but it is the cheapest, as binders can use a smaller gauge and thereby get more feet to the pound; they are also saved the trouble and expense of repairing broken wires.

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S GERMAN WIRE

as some dealers sell CANADIAN makes as GERMAN.....

W. H. THORNE & CO.,

Market Square, St. John.

MINCE MEAT.

Clark's English Mince Meat,

In 1 Quart and 2 Quart Glass Jars.

Also, Wethey's Condensed Mince Meat in Packages.

FOR SALE BY.....

JARDINE & CO., 85 Prince Wm. Street.

BIRDLOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

THREE RUNNING SORES

PHYSICIANS FAILED BUT B.B.B. CURED

Dear Sir—After having used Birdlock Blood Bitters for three years, I feel it my duty to make known the results.

After using Birdlock Blood Bitters for three years, I feel it my duty to make known the results.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

JOHN N. B., DECEMBER 19, 1894.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.) THE YOUNGER BRITISH NOVELISTS.

Robert Louis Stevenson, whose death was announced yesterday, has been regarded by many as the foremost of British writers of recent fiction. He possessed the gift of story telling combined with the quality which Professor Stockley finds to be wanting in most modern British and American writers.

It does not appear that there is any immediate reason to fear the decay of good English fiction. Within ten years a few British novelists have passed away, but the same period has seen the advent into fame of a number of clever and agreeable writers of fiction. It is only a little more than ten years since Mr. Stevenson became known, but in the interval Rider Haggard, Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, and J. M. Barrie have achieved their reputation, while among British women writers appear those two popular didactic novelists who produced Donovan and Robert Elsmere. The praises of former times will tell us that all these writers are not to be mentioned with Thackeray or Dickens, or George Eliot, to say nothing of Scott. This may be true enough, though Mich Clarke and the White Company are books which one could read after the Tullisnator, or Fervill, without feeling much degradation.

It was announced on Friday that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell had been asked by Lord Aberdeen to form a government. While the governor general thus took the initiative, it may be taken for granted that through unofficial communications he had learned that this choice would be an acceptable one to Mr. Bowell's comrades.

Mr. Bowell is not as well known to the mass of the people of eastern Canada as in Ontario. But to the business community the country over he is familiar as the head of the department of customs from the defeat of the Mackenzie government down to the end of 1892, a period of fifteen years, which is much the longest period that any Canadian department has been managed continuously by one man. For a few months Mr. Bowell was minister of militia pending the creation of the department of trade and commerce, of which he became and remains the head.

Though Mr. Bowell did not become a

minister until 1878, he had been continuously a member of parliament since 1878. He was the editor and proprietor of the Intelligencer, which is still well known as a daily paper in Belleville. From his early youth up he had been a newspaper man, for he entered the printing office in 1834, when eleven years old, as an apprentice, and earned his living from that time forward. In 1857 Mr. Bowell organized a rifle company and in 1864 he served on the frontier, as he did again in the Fenian raid of 1867. Mr. Bowell came into parliament as an independent supporter of the government. He brought his military experience to bear on Cartier's militia bill, many of the details of which he opposed. During the first Macdonald government Mr. Bowell was a rather silent member. But in opposition to the Mackenzie government he came to the front. It was he who initiated and led in the proceedings for the expulsion of Riel from the house of commons. He also moved in the charges which led to the unseating of Messrs. Jones, Vail and Anglin and for violation of the independence of parliament act. He had meantime come forward as one of the leading business members, so that when Sir John Macdonald came again in power he recognized in Mr. Bowell a man capable of taking the department which in his previous administration had been administered by Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper.

It is probable that the current federal revenue for the year ending next June will be less than the current expenditure. This is a year of national deficits everywhere. But it must be remembered that less than half the year has expired, and that the exports are keeping well up. This indicates that the purchasing power of the nation is not greatly diminished, and gives ground for the inference that the importations have not permanently fallen off. There is an important difference between the present condition of affairs and that which prevailed in the last years of the Mackenzie regime. The fall in the customs revenue has followed the remission of taxes, while the deficit of 1878 was preceded by an increase of taxes.

SENATOR FERGUSON AND MR. DAVIES.

The startling event which attracted the attention of the press early last week placed in the background many current matters of public interest. Among these was a banquet in Charlottetown to Senator Ferguson. The gathering took place on Monday evening at the hotel Davies, and was the occasion of some excellent political speaking. The address of Senator Ferguson himself was one of the best criticisms of the policy, or succession of policies of the opposition leaders, which has been made in recent times. Among other features of the senator's speech is his exposure of the various attitudes of Mr. Davies on the commercial union issue.

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Oh, merry old Santy, what stories you tell To the ears of our dear little sweet Rosabelle! Though only four summers and three winters old She knows you are coming without being told. Aye, merry old Santy, she knows you quite well! For our little one lispeth Each day: "It's 'twixt 'em!"

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Oh, merry old Santy, she knows you so well! Our dear little sweet Rosabelle! -New York Evening Sun.

GOVERNED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.

came handy. His present tariff ideas - If he may be said to have any - are no doubt equally liable to a complete change at the command of the party management.

THE CHEAP WOODSTOCK BRIDGE.

Mr. Emmerson has assured the people of Woodstock that they have a cheap bridge and a good one. The last statement ought to be true, for the first is not. It is possible that the superstructure cost no more than was necessary to pay for a steel road of that length. But the people of Woodstock know, and the taxpayers of the province understand, that the structure was placed where it is for a political purpose, and that in the proper position less than half the length of bridge would have been required. In the proper place, a larger share of the people both in the town and in the county would have been served. The piers have been built twice over and cost probably three times what they would have cost if the government had not made political merchandise of the whole business.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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GENEROUS WORD AND DEED.

The Sun has occasionally contended that Sir Richard Cartwright was in many respects head and shoulders above his comrades in the front opposition rank. Sir Richard is a man who believes in the political doctrine that he teaches, and who is no time server. He has an exceedingly bitter tongue, which is given to grotesque exaggeration, and he has a most extraordinary manner in parliamentary controversy.

MERRY OLD SANTY.

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The inquiring boy: "How long a time is a jiffy, father?" The perspicacious parent: "It depends on whose jiffy it is, my son. When a woman is dressing and says she'll be ready in a jiffy it means from fifteen minutes to two hours. A man's jiffy is from one to five minutes." -New York Press.

The price of dry fish has advanced during the past few days.

MONCTON. A Good Story Told at the Expense of Rev. W. W. Brewer.

Moncton, Dec. 17.-A good story is told at the expense of Rev. W. W. Brewer, who spent some weeks in New York state assisting Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist. Mr. Brewer wears a slouch hat over coal black hair that is allowed to grow long, and generally presents a somewhat picturesque appearance. While passing along the streets of one of the cities in New York during his stay there, he happened to stop for a minute in front of a shop window, and it was not long before he found that he was an object of some curiosity among the street Arabs, who were quite numerous in the locality.

The movement in favor of establishing a cheese factory at Lunenburg is progressing favorably. A meeting held last week a committee of six residents was appointed to canvass the district and see if a sufficient number of cows can be guaranteed in cases where the factory will be started without doubt early in the spring.

AMHERST. Maccan Farmer Dead - Death of Mrs. Ellen Bent - Going to Bermuda.

Amherst, Dec. 17.-Hoag, a farmer and life long resident of Lower Maccan, died yesterday morning, aged 72 years. His wife died some years ago. Mrs. Ellen Bent, widow of the late James Bent, died at the residence of her son-in-law, C. E. Ratchford, aged 69 years. She was born in Pughwash and was married and lived there up to a few years ago. Her remains will be taken to Pughwash for interment.

ST. ANDREWS. The Late Premier - Fish Shipments - Going to North Richmond.

St. Andrews, Dec. 17.-At the close of his sermon at the morning service in All Saints' church yesterday Rev. Canon Ketchum made feeling reference to the death of Sir John Thompson, whom he characterized not only a great statesman, but as a Christian gentleman. While the congregation were leaving the church the organist, Miss Magee, played the Dead March in Saul.

KINGS CO. HALLIBUT FROM THE PACIFIC.

Fresh hallibut are being shipped by the carload from Vancouver, B.C., to Boston and Chicago. Three vessels landed 185,000 lbs. at Vancouver on Dec. 3rd, for shipment. The Vancouver World of the 5th, says: "Among the persons now in the city are A. F. Rich and Capt. R. T. Mayo, of Boston, Mass. Both these gentlemen are directors of the New England Fish Company, which has the Caplano under charter in the hallibut trade. They are pleased with the prospect so far, though what is being done is purely experimental. They are delighted with the quality of the fish and are confident that they will force themselves into favor in the meantime they are willing to risk the investment and in so doing they are directly benefitting Vancouver. If the British Columbia fish are in demand next season as a result of the trial given them this year the company is prepared with the capital to greatly extend its operations. Capt. Mayo has been identified with the fish business for years. His operations in Gloucester county, N.B., were on a very large scale and he was one of the most popular men at the Shetland, Bathurst. He is a fine, hale, big-hearted gentleman, and the old friends he met here were charmed to meet him after the lapse of years. Time seems to have dealt gently with him, if anything adding to the jollity of his spirits and the youthfulness of his nature. Men of his stamp never grow old."

Trust What Time Has Endorsed

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merits while generation after generation have used it and transmitted knowledge of its excellence to their children as a valuable inheritance. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the states where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

I have used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. I have used it for colds, coughs, sore throat, stings, cramps, sore stomach, rheumatism, lameness, colic, toothache, neuralgia, etc., and found it always good every way. I would not let my house be without it. I am a man 71 years old. JOHNSON'S LINIMENT is my family remedy. THOMAS CHASEMAN, So. Robinson, Me.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

COLLEGE MEN POISONED. Bowdoin Students Had Paris Green Put in their Food.

Brunswick, Me., Dec. 17.-More than a dozen Bowdoin college students lie sick in the dormitories as the result of food poisoning committed a few days since. The sick ones are all members of an eating club, whose dining hall is in a private dwelling of the town. Twice during the past week a man has been detected skulking in the door yard at night, and only determined efforts on the part of several men in the neighborhood drove him away. The day after his last appearance a quantity of frozen sherbet left standing in the shed was found to be covered with green powder, probably Paris green. The sherbet was promptly thrown away, but other food standing near it was used that day at the table. That was also treated with poison, as is shown by the fact that next day the members of both the club and the family in the house were sick in bed with symptoms of poisoning. There are no fatalities, but medical attendance is constantly necessary. There is no clue to the criminal.

FEDERATION OF LABOR. The Association Elects McBride Over Gompers - Washington Headquarters.

Denver, Col., Dec. 17.-Washington was today chosen as the future headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at today's session of that body's convention, and John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, was chosen president over President Samuel P. Gompers, the founder of the organization and its official head since its inception eight years ago.

WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE. The Great English Remedy.

For first vice-president P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia was chosen. James Duncan of Baltimore was made second vice-president. For third vice-president Ready Kenahan of Denver was elected. Harry L. Lloyd of Boston, W. D. Mahon and T. J. Elderkin of the Seaman's union, were nominated for fourth vice-president. The result was: Elderkin, 753; Mahon, 708; Lloyd, 773; no election. Mr. Lloyd withdrew his name and another vote ordered. New York was decided upon for the next meeting place of the federation, defeating St. Louis by a vote of 1,355 to 658.

WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE. The Great English Remedy.

Sir F. J. Wood's Phosphorine is guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Impotence and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Juvenile Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Economical Remedy known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphorine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inform him of our name, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One sold places, else will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

THE CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL FOR 1895.

THE JOURNAL is becoming more popular every year, and desiring so, as every issue simply holds over with reading matter of the most vital importance to farmers. SUBSCRIBE NOW Only \$1.00 per Year. including as a Supplement The Household Companion a lively, attractive, magazine, published in the interests of the ladies and young people of the household. The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, TORONTO, CANADA. Sample Copy Free.

Since A. D. 1810. DEATH OF S. B. DALEY.

Word has been received of the death in Chelsea, Mass., on Thursday, of Stephen B. Daley, a well known and popular resident of this city. Mr. Daley was about fifty years of age and had resided for some four or five years in Chelsea. He was a decorative painter and was well known to the general public through his connection with the old Home Circle Musical company, of which he was one of the end men. He was also prominent in other musical clubs and bands and was a clever performer. He was a member of the Dufferin Council, Legion of Honor. Mrs. Daley was a sister of Conductor Sproule of the I. C. R. Three sons survive him - two are in Boston and the other in Sussex. The remains will be brought home for interment, and the funeral taking place Saturday afternoon on the arrival of the C. P. R. train.

AFTER CANADIAN CATTLE.

Antwerp, Dec. 17.-In consequence of pleuro-pneumonia having been detected in cattle landed at this port from Canada on December 6th, the importation of cattle from Canada in Belgium has been prohibited. Transit through Belgium will be allowed only in sealed cars, of animals shipped from Canada prior to Dec. 10th. Cattle landed between December 6th and December 9th are subject to forty-five days' quarantine.

Do You Know

FREDERICTON is the best place in New Brunswick to buy HOUSE FURNISHINGS, for variety, style, excellence of quality and low prices. JAMES G. McNALLY is second to none. A sharp business man came one hundred miles, made his purchase, and said he had looked all around, but your styles are better and your prices much lower than any I have seen. I am well satisfied and glad to come. We keep Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Window Shades, Room Paper, Crochery, Table Cloth, Silverware, Lamps, and Fancy Goods. Almost everything for Housekeeping. Write for prices.

JAMES G. McNALLY, FREDERICTON, N. B.



Robb-Armstrong Engines Simple and Compound.

Economical, Large Bearings, Perfect Regulation, All Parts interchangeable. ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD. AMHERST, N. S.

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Sir F. J. Wood's Phosphorine is guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Impotence and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Juvenile Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Economical Remedy known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphorine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inform him of our name, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One sold places, else will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

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REV. H. W. LITTLE

On Trial Before an Ecclesiastical Court at Fredericton.

On Charges of Falsehood, Dishonesty and Attempted Bribery.

The evidence all in—An Adjournment at Request of Counsel Till After the Holidays.

Fredericton, Dec. 12.—The ecclesiastical court, which was selected in accordance with the canons of the Church of England for the trial of charges of falsehood, dishonesty and attempted bribery, preferred against Rev. Henry W. Little, rector of Sussex church, by certain of his parishioners, convened in the Church of England hall this afternoon.

The court of board of trustees is composed of Rev. J. R. Parkinson, Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, Rev. Canon Neales and Messrs. E. J. Wetmore and C. N. Wroom. T. C. Allen, having been appointed by the bishop, appeared as assessor or adviser of the court.

Mr. Little was present with his wife and daughter. James H. McIntyre, of Sussex, appeared as his counsel. The complainants had C. N. Skinner, Q.C., and J. A. Freeze present as their counsel. Reading of memorial containing charges having been dispensed with and the court being about to proceed with the trial, Mr. McIntyre in behalf of defendant objected that they had no jurisdiction to hear the case, the requirements of canon 5, under which the court derived its entire jurisdiction, not having been complied with respecting the preparation, preferring and serving of the memorial containing the charges.

memorial, was produced. Mr. Arnold received the letter. Mr. McIntyre objected to this letter on the ground that no copy was served on the defendants. The defendant had a right to all the particulars of the case against him.

This letter was the foundation of the second charge.

The court ruled that the letter was admissible as evidence. It was read as follows:

The Rectory, Sussex Vale, March 1, 1893. (Private.) Dear Sir—I do not think I should hesitate to let you the facts for many reasons.

(Signed) HENRY W. LITTLE.

Mr. Arnold, continuing, said he recalled the rector's letter. He had a copy of the reply. He had no conversation with Mr. Little on the matter. He had a conversation with James Ashton.

Mr. McIntyre objected to the evidence of this conversation. Witness, continuing, said Mr. Ashton was a painter in Sussex. He was a member of Trinity church. It was because of Mr. Ashton's statement that his name was put in the memorial.

The cross-examination brought nothing new. C. H. Fairweather was the next witness for the fourth charge. He was the treasurer of the Diocesan Church Society. He did not receive any money from Studholm for the society.

Cross-examined by Mr. McIntyre—He received money from the deanery of Kingston from the rural dean. The amount was credited in the report. Sometimes the parishes sent money direct. Mr. Little had never paid the witness any money.

Rev. J. Roy Campbell was called as the first witness on the third charge. Mr. Campbell had resided in Dorchester since 1832. He knew Rev. Mr. Little. He and Mr. Little were at the synod at Woodstock the year he had no conversation with Mr. Little regarding the matter in dispute.

Mr. Skinner then began his opening address, giving the particulars of evidence which he proposed to offer in support of the charges. He had not concluded at 1 o'clock, when the court adjourned.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Skinner continued his address on behalf of complainant. Another charge was also added as follows: That there exists and has existed at Sussex in the county of Kings, where the said Henry W. Little lives, and in which is the parish of which he is the rector, for the period of one year before the filing of the said charges with his lordship the bishop, a public rumor that the said Henry W. Little is unfit to be such rector because the said Henry W. Little represented himself to be a man of large means by which he obtained credit from many persons in the county of Sussex, where goods by him purchased from them, when in fact he was not a man of large means or of any substantial means, and he was unable to pay for said goods and for the said money lost the amounts for which he so obtained credit, because he, the said Henry W. Little is not an honest man; because he, the said Henry W. Little, is not a true and faithful man; because he, the said Henry W. Little, is not a true and faithful man; because he, the said Henry W. Little, is not a true and faithful man.

The court decided not to allow this charge to be added to the charges. Edw. Hallett, the first witness, described the calling upon Mr. Little in December, 1893, and asking him about holding a funeral service the next day. A team was sent to Mr. Little and Mr. Little had agreed to have the bell tolled, but when they reached the church Mr. Little said that the sexton was away from home.

There was no fire in the church. John Barrett, examined, said he resided in Somerton, Mass. A year ago he was sexton of Trinity church, Sussex. It had been his duty to toll the bell, but he did not toll it the day of Mr. Hallett's funeral, because he did not know anything about it. He heard the bell tolling. He was not away from home. It was customary for him to be notified of funerals by the rector.

F. W. Arnold gave evidence of the second charge. He was a tenant of the glebe farm. He took charge under a written agreement on Nov. 1st, 1890. This evidence objected to by Mr. McIntyre, but allowed. Witness—I continued to hold the farm up to Nov. 1st, 1892. I went to see the rector before this date and he said I could have it for another year. In the account rendered on Nov. 1st, 1892, the rector had overdrawn the account \$30. He said he would not pay the overdraft. Mr. Little told him that he (Arnold) had conspired to scandalize him, the rector. A little later he (witness) went to the rector and asked him if he had authorized Chas. Smith to impound witness' cattle. The rector said he had leased the farm to Smith and had authorized him to impound the cattle. Witness said the rector was in an awkward place with two tenants on his farm. Witness intended to hold the farm. This was after the first of November. Shortly after he got a letter from Geo. Fowler. The letter was offered in evidence.

Mr. McIntyre objected to the letter being put in evidence because it had not been attached to the memorial. After considerable discussion the objection was sustained and the letter ruled out. Mr. Skinner then offered a letter from the rector to Mr. Arnold, dated Feb. 6th, 1893. This was also ruled out as was a letter from Mr. Fowler to Mr. Arnold. The letter dated March 1st, 1893, from the rector to Mr. Arnold, which was attached to the

This closed the case for complainant, and at 12:30 o'clock Mr. McIntyre began his address, outlining the defence which it was proposed to offer. With regard to the Hallett funeral charge, he would show that he supposed the sexton was away from town. In answer to this charge Mr. Campbell would put in evidence Rev. E. A. Warnford's receipt as the Studholm with his subscribers' amounts delivered over at the same time. So far as the charge of attempted bribery was concerned, defendant would simply ask the court to fairly read the letter upon which the prosecution wholly relied for proof thereof. In regard to alleged false statement as to Rev. Mr. Campbell's assurance of sympathy, evidence would be produced that Mr. Campbell returned to the fact that he had met these fellow graduates at St. Augustine at the synod, and that he felt assured he had their sympathy.

The first witness for the defence was Ruth Babb. She was a maid at Mr. Little's house for three years. She remembered Mrs. Hallett's funeral. Mrs. Little had told her to send Alfred Ryan to the bell. He returned and told Mrs. Little that Mrs. Barnett said her husband was away and asked him to ring the bell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Skinner—The boy did not say if he would ring the bell or not. Mr. Little had not spoken to him. This was after eleven o'clock in the morning.

Laura L. witness for the defence of the day of Mrs. Hallett's funeral. Through Ruth Babb she sent a message to Barnett to ring the bell. She did not tell Mr. Little of this at the time. It was then nearly noon. She did not see Mr. Little at the time. She did not see Mr. Little at the time. She did not see Mr. Little at the time.

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\$20.10, and the receipt showed \$20.25 paid over. Mr. Campbell said he did not believe the money had been paid over and called witness A. Thar and that he had left his money in England. Witness replied that he doubted if Campbell ever had any. Witness told him he had made a big mistake. He said his friend had accused a Thar and that he had left his money in England. Witness replied that he doubted if Campbell ever had any. Witness told him he had made a big mistake. He said his friend had accused a Thar and that he had left his money in England.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Skinner at some length on receipts and the manner of handling the church funds. Mr. Skinner asked witness if it hadn't occurred to him to think of the funeral during the day before the one set. Witness said it was enough to think, without thinking of what to think about. He said the memorial sent to the synod was signed by upwards of thirty people including Baptists and others. The witness said he had no recollection of using the words which Montgomery Campbell stated had been used by Rev. Mr. Little's evidence. He rebutted Mr. Little's evidence. He rebutted Mr. Little's evidence.

Col. Edwin B. Beer was called by the prosecution in rebuttal of Mr. Little's evidence. He rebutted Mr. Little's evidence. He rebutted Mr. Little's evidence. He rebutted Mr. Little's evidence. He rebutted Mr. Little's evidence.

The court then adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Fredericton, Dec. 14.—The ecclesiastical court for the trial of the charges against Rev. Mr. Little, finished taking evidence this forenoon.

When the court resumed this morning Mr. Skinner recalled John Barnett. Mr. Skinner asked the witness if he had been away from the house on the morning of the funeral.

Mr. McIntyre objected to the question until part of Mr. Barnett's evidence had been read as the question tended to get the witness to contradict his former evidence. This being done witness stated that on the day of the funeral he was not away from the house until he went to the church.

Mr. McIntyre, counsel for the defence, thought he could not address the court until Mr. Little's evidence had been read over to him as he might have to correct it. The court thought that was only fair and therefore they adjourned until 3 p.m. when some evidence was read over and an adjournment made until a date to be settled on after Christmas.

Mr. Little's evidence was then transcribed by the stenographer and read over to him.

THE BARBER'S STORY.

Long Hours and Constant Standing Brought on Kidney Trouble.

Forced to Quit Work and Feared That He Would Have to Drop His Trade—How He Got Well at Last.

(From the Stratford Beacon.) Among the residents of Stratford there is probably not one who does not more highly respect than Mr. James E. Smith, the Ontario stenographic artist. Mr. Smith is also well known in Toronto, in which city he worked for several years in the Yonge street barber shop.

To a reporter of the Beacon who is a customer of his, the affable barber recently told of his recovery from a late severe illness, and how he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some years he had been afflicted with a weak back, so much so that at times if he stooped he could not regain an upright position unassisted, and as for lifting anything that was out of the question. "For years," to use Mr. Smith's own words, "I could not carry a scytleful of coal." He had, so the physicians whom he consulted told him, disease of the kidneys, but they failed to cure him. He grew weak at length and rapidly lost flesh. Quite frequently he would be obliged to give up work for a week and take to his bed. He lost his appetite, grew pale and so un-served that he could not possibly hope to continue longer at his trade. "Customers of the barber shop," he remarked, "do not care to be shaved by a man whose hand trembles." He had had some time undergoing treatment when one morning his wife said to him, "Jim, I've got a new medicine I want you to try." It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she had. He objected, but she said, "I'll see that you will, but at length, as sensible men usually are, he was guided by his wife. "But mind you," he said, "I had no faith in the pills; I only took them to please my wife." It was fortunate he did so, for he was soon back at work, and after taking several boxes of the medicine was stronger than he had been for several years. Within two months after beginning to take Pink Pills he felt like a new man and had gained over twenty pounds in weight. There is certainly no healthier looking man in the city today than Mr. Smith. Since his restoration to health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he has recommended the remedy to many of his friends and has yet to hear of a case where the remedy faithfully tried was found wanting. In cases like that of Mr. Smith Pink Pills will, for all circumstances are the genuine Pink Pills sold in bulk, but only in boxes, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink and bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills offered in any other form, no matter what color, are worthless imitations.

The amount from Studholm was a little over \$100. The collectors gave Mr. Little the money. He got a receipt from Rev. Mr. Warnford for the money. The receipt produced was identified and received in evidence. The description lists were produced and also accepted in evidence. The total on the subscription lists was

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The New Government has Assumed Office.

The Bank of Montreal will Send a Representative to the Island.

The Chief Creditors of the Commercial Bank Own Two and a Quarter Millions.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 13.—The new government assumed office this afternoon. It is made up as follows: Mr. Green, prime minister and attorney general; H. Norwood, colonial secretary; Mr. Scott, receiver general; Mr. Thompson, surveyor general; Mr. Harvey, without portfolio, leader in the upper house.

It is understood that the policy will be on the lines of that of the previous Whiteaway ministry. The feeling among the most intelligent people here is that the colony should accept the British government's suggestion of a royal commission to put the country's finances on a firm basis. The rumor current on Monday last, was reiterated today, to the effect that an appeal had been made to the imperial government for assistance.

Another Halifax bank is sending officers to establish a branch here. It is thought that a third bank is likely to follow soon. It is hoped that the Montreal banks will intervene. The local banks, kept closed. No statement as to their liabilities has yet been published.

A committee of the shareholders of each bank has waited upon the directors and asked for statements of the banks' condition. The committees were informed that a statement could not be completed before another week. Meanwhile the facts obtainable show that the banks are in extremely bad condition, and especially the Commercial bank. The shareholders of the latter institution will meet on Monday to choose trustees.

Hon. Moses Munroe today published an appeal to the shareholders of the banks and business people generally, asking them to combine in the hope of securing an improvement in the financial condition. He urged that expert help from Canada be obtained to investigate the banks' estimate of what it is possible to advance on the assets so as to enable trade to face its pressing needs, and then endeavor to obtain help from a syndicate of banks to reconstruct the whole financial fabric, as in the Baring liquidation.

Halifax, Dec. 13.—The warship "Tourmaline," now at Bermuda, has been ordered to St. John's, Nfld. It is understood there is no immediate necessity of her presence there, but is being sent in case of emergency. The men's winter clothing are being shipped by the naval authorities here to the Barcelona.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 14.—The Bank of Montreal will send a representative here for the purpose of establishing a branch of the institution. He is expected to sail on the Allan line steamer which sails from Philadelphia tomorrow. The bank of Halifax will send an officer by the steamer "Baroness" for the same purpose. This makes three Halifax banks that are preparing to establish branches here, in addition to the Bank of Montreal.

Authentic statements concerning the condition of the banks here have not yet been made. The directors, however, are busy preparing them. The shareholders of each bank will authorize an investigation by foreign experts. Accusations are being made that large sums of money were taken from the Commercial bank on Sunday. It is fair to state that the accusations are not credible.

The Telegram publishes an approximation of the liabilities of the chief debtors of the Commercial bank at \$2,283,000. The assets of the bank will not bring anything near this amount. The property of the shareholders must all be disposed of to pay their obligations. From the point of view of readiness to meet obligations come from London concerns interested in the Newfoundland trade and it is likely that some sufficiently reliable bank will establish a branch here.

Speculation in the stocks of fish has not yet begun, but it is expected that it will be kept when the incoming banks begin business.

Foreign trade with Newfoundland is about at a standstill, as the business men will not ship goods until the crisis is over. Much suffering exists.

The Salvation army is arranging to open a food depot to meet the wants of the most pressing cases. The want of specie is the greatest need now. There is little gold or silver in use and consequently there is no buying or selling.

London, Dec. 17.—Discussing the Newfoundland question the Times says: "Even if we were disposed to do so, we cannot in our position as a naval power view with indifference the disaster to, and possibly the ruin of a colony, we may some day regard as among the most valuable of our naval stations. Neither can we view the position without consideration for the widespread suffering that an absolute refusal to grant assistance would entail. It is probable that a cheaper system of administration would retrieve the position without casting an overwhelmingly heavy burden on the imperial taxpayers. If we interpret public feeling aright it will be in favor of giving the colony the help that may be found essential, but if the assistance required takes anything like the radical proportion that at present seems necessary it can only be granted at a price—the surrender of the constitution and the return of Newfoundland to the condition of a crown colony."

Jack—She says "No" to everything that you say, doesn't she.—Tom—Not always. When I asked her if she persisted in her refusal, she said "Yes"—Life.

POND'S EXTRACT, used by Physicians and Hospitals in all parts of the world, for pain and hemorrhages. Genuine only in bottles with buff wrappers.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE NAILS, STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS, 86 PRINCESS STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED AT SHORT NOTICE.

C. E. BRACKET, 50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time...

Sharp's Balsam of Horehound

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocermen sell it. 48-25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anemia!

In fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. Send for Pamphlet, FREE. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, 60c & \$1.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system and are to fact and do not the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

- 1-Fever, Congestion, Inflammation... 25c
2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25c
3-Teething, Colds, Crying, Wakefulness... 25c
4-Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults... 25c
5-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis... 25c
6-Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism... 25c
7-Rheumatism, Sciatica, Rheumatism... 25c
8-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation... 25c
9-Suppressed or Painful Periods... 25c
10-Whitish, Too Profuse Periods... 25c
11-Croup, Laryngitis, Whooping Cough... 25c
12-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
13-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
14-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
15-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
16-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
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20-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
21-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
22-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
23-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c
24-Scald, Burn, Scald, Burn, Scald... 25c

SPECIFICS

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Picton and Halifax... 7.00 Express for Halifax... 13.50 Express for Quebec and Montreal... 18.20 Express for Sussex... 24.40

A Parlor Car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock and Halifax at 7.30 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Moncton at 7.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

Express from Sussex... 8.30 Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)... 10.30 Express from Moncton (daily)... 10.30 Express from Halifax... 15.50 Express from Halifax, Picton and Campbellton... 18.20 Accommodation from Moncton... 24.00

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal via Lewis are lighted by electricity. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept., 1894.

Until forty years ago Japanese were vaccinated on the tips of their nose.

NO EQUAL TO IT. As a cure for Frost Bites, Chills, Burns and Scalding, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hayward's Yellow Oil is the most reliable remedy on the market.

The two fields of Waterloo and Linden are each covered with a crop of crimson poppies every year.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



FRONCEST, BEST.

his unfortunate Duffy, the reserve, the only.

CANADA.

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in the following Halifax, Toronto, ater, Fort Hope, trest, St. Johns, Hamilton, Bara- B. C. Fort bert, N. W. T., ven Sound, Dun- Fre, Mattawa, Ont., Frederic- town, P. E. I., fax, etc.

and ocean scenes the Thames, at guadavio Falls, perior, Valley of River, Windsor ach at Cacouna, Falls, St. John, arguerito Chan- lands, Chaudiere Bow River, the om the Devil's in the Ice, Bit ns, Nfld., Long Okanagan Lake, C. B., Webster's urray Bay, How- kanaekis Falls in Sound Harbor, out to sea from rgian Bay, Ice Scenes, Moose

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can be seen at ited all applica- as soon as pos-

ARMSTRONG.

preventive off- on Tuesday, 11th of the lungs result of a cold time previously

home from an urch. Mr. Arm- in 1834, had been jesty's customs tober, 1866. His en survive him. lage of Youkhal, thurst. A faith- citizen, he was many friends in stock, as well as neighbors, deeply

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices, including beef, pork, butter, and eggs.

Table listing various types of fish and their prices, such as cod, haddock, and salmon.

Table listing various types of flour and meal, including Manitoba and Ontario flour.

Table listing various types of provisions, such as sugar, coffee, and tea.

Table listing various types of fruits, including apples, pears, and oranges.

Table listing various types of oils, such as olive oil and fish oil.

Table listing various types of grains, including wheat and corn.

Table listing various types of seeds, such as clover and alfalfa.

Table listing various types of livestock, including sheep and cattle.

Table listing various types of poultry, including chickens and turkeys.

Table listing various types of other goods, including hardware and textiles.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Table listing various types of grain and seeds, including wheat, corn, and clover.

LUMBER AND LIME.

Table listing various types of lumber and lime, including spruce and pine.

FRIGHTS.

Table listing various types of freight rates for different destinations.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Table listing various types of iron and nails, including pig iron and wire.

SHIP NEWS.

Table listing various types of ships and their destinations, including steamships and sailing vessels.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Table listing various types of ships arriving and departing from the port of St. John.

BRITISH PORTS.

Table listing various types of ships arriving and departing from British ports.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Table listing various types of ships arriving and departing from foreign ports.

Electric Light, S. Poland, from Grand Manan.

Dec 11-Sch H A Holder, McIntyre, for Beverly.

Dec 12-Sch Emma, Maud, Sommerville, for New York.

Dec 13-Sch Rebecca, W Wood, for Coos Bay.

Dec 14-Sch Rebecca, W Wood, for Coos Bay.

Dec 15-Sch Rebecca, W Wood, for Coos Bay.

Dec 16-Sch Rebecca, W Wood, for Coos Bay.

From St. John; Maggie Miller and...

From St. John; Maggie Miller and...

From St. John; Maggie Miller and...

From St. John; Maggie Miller and...

From St. John; Maggie Miller and...

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From St. John; Maggie Miller and...

From New Bedford, Dec 10, sch Rondo...

From New Bedford, Dec 10, sch Rondo...

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From New Bedford, Dec 10, sch Rondo...

From New Bedford, Dec 10, sch Rondo...

CHRISTMAS AT THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

The time of year which causes anxiety to so many is now to hand.

Don't know where to look. If you are the kind of people who take advice, let us advise you.

UPSTAIRS: We have CHRISTMAS GOODS from 10 up to 25c.

DOWNSTAIRS: Everything, anything See our show windows and then if you have any faith in the invitation "To Come in and Look," exercise it in this case.

GIVEN AWAY: To purchasers of goods amounting to \$1.00 or upwards, 1 doz. Japanese Napkins or an attractive picture.

CRAIG W. NICHOLS, 19 Charlotte Street. STANDARD PATTERN AGENCY.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Bad State of Affairs in Connection with the Commercial Bank.

Directors Owe the Institution a Large Amount of Money.

The Very Awkward Position of Hon. James Pitt, One of the Directors.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 17.—A heated meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland today resulted in some startling disclosures.

Four firms, members of which are directors of the bank, owe the institution as follows: Goodfellow & Co., \$115,000; Goodridge & Jobs, represented by Hutchings, \$120,000; and Duder, \$600,000.

Mr. Goodfellow, chairman of the board of directors, stated that several of the overdrafts have not been authorized by them. No satisfactory report of the bank's condition was presented.

Copies of the last annual report dated July 15, were laid on the table. The manager explained that there had not been time to prepare a new report. The old statement reveals a condition of affairs nearly similar to the present condition.

The statement in which there is any material change was that in regard to the specie, which decreased from \$138,000 in July to \$25,000 when the bank suspended. A portion of this shortage occurred through Hon. James Pitt, one of the directors, loaning the bank \$10,000, which he had invested in England, to facilitate the bank's London business by enabling it to place the same to its credit in London. Mr. Pitt being paid in gold there. The negotiations occurred in August, but Mr. Pitt only drew the money from the bank within the past fortnight. It transpired also in the discussion that bonds and debentures to the amount of \$341,000, which were regarded as the best assets of the bank, were pledged to a London bank four years ago as security for overdrafts.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—The department of trade and commerce is adopting a practice which is likely to be of great benefit to the business men of the country. Hereafter the quarterly reports of the operations of the department, together with information relative to new tariffs, tariff changes and general commercial information will be published. The first one was issued today.

The analysis of the industrial census of 1891 is being made by George Johnson, dominion statistician. His report when completed will show how unfounded is the complaint that the industrial development of the decade was magnified by the inclusion of industrial establishments in the category of industrial establishments.

A small sized local sensation has been caused by the announcement of the contemplated resignation of Robillard as one of the members for this city in the house of commons. Mr. Robillard assigns as a reason for his move that Ottawa does not get its fair share of patronage. Members of parliament outside of Ottawa think, however, that the capital gets more than its share.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Dec. 17.—Letters of administration of the estate of the late Bridget Scully have been granted by the York county probate court to her husband, Wm. H. Scully. The estate is valued at \$5,000 real and \$7,000 personal property.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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