nkets

porth end, on Nov. Penna, Spurgeon G. Kings Co., to Ma-de, Queens Co., N.B. residence of the the Rev. J. J

of Annapolis.

ie and the late John rde Park. Nov. 21st. after a nes Kerr, aged 45 to mourn her loss. len Grove on Tuesonly daughter of C. Livingstone,

residence, 48 King ov. 26th, Lizzie, be-MacFarlane, M. D., Sunday, Nov. 25th th street. St. John, L., beloved daugh-y J. Shenton.

ent, Nov. 24.—On 21st the Good gave one of the hich they have eputation. John was carried out: Coming By and d Objections Re-Rejected: solo. eau representing rity; solo entitled ump speech on led The Happy the choir. The logue, The Bobthree parts, on ng Tonight: reci-Not Ring Tonight: Heroes. All ex-

uch pleased with nment. been doing some rn Hill, returned sday.

UNTY NEWS

he Kings County ampton by L. E. cheerful looking ative in politics, and promises to r all honest recial attention to s and will eninfluence felt in osperous part of ooner starts out ising patronage. published every dollar per year. ery success.

UISERS."

v. 21.—The Syraaimed a blow at ast night. Alderresolution prokhibition or any this city. The to the corporaion is the outns-Riordon fa-

21.- Superintenther announces Sparring n this city.

OF GE GR.

Star.) that the edutario, although as a theory and

# PAGES. ST. JOHN WEREN SUN. PAGES.

VOL. 17.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

# Ladies' Coats and Jackets

We are disposing of the balance of our Autumn importation of Ladies' Coats, Jackets and Ulsters at

#### GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

, - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , -	-1 61	OL.	O.	- didlina
Black Serge Coat, without cape, close fitting at ne	ck		79-014 P.M.	\$2.50.
Black Rough Serge Coat, without cape	_	ni£r -	::, <b>∆</b> L 98,	3.00.
Black Beaver Cloth Coat, with or without cape	Mal ac	4	<u>-</u>	3.50.
Black Beaver Cloth Coat, without cape	erska jes Djensti		1	5.00
Black Rough Serge Coats, trimmed with braids	340	7540	this I	5.25.
Rough Serge Coat with Beaver collar, no cape	27 - \$1.1 >1558	ianan m≠ina	Dir Yalik Set olah	6.00.
Black Rough Serge Coat, with cape trimmed with	Beav	er	asadi	6.00.
\$10.00 Mixed Tweed Ulster (black and brown	with	red	dot) 3	8
inch, for	1 <u>5</u> 1	OR BILL	3	£ .00.
\$16 00 Brown Beaver Ulster with Black Marten of	ollar,	for		8.00.
(one 32 inch and one 34 inch)				

Y. M. C. A'S. KILLED.

Two Dead, Two Fatally Injured. and Thirteen Hurt.

A Frightful Accident Happens to a Football Team.

A Team Containing all the Players Run Into at a Railway Crossing.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 29.—The most terrible accident which ever occurred in Southbridge happened there this morning, and turned the day into sadness instead of Thanksgiving, as the lives of two young men were shut out in a flash, two more were fatally injured and thirteen others were more or less hurt, two of the latter not being expected to live The injured men are all members of the Southbridge Y. M. C. A., and were on their way to the fair grounds to play a game of football with the Worcester Polytechnic institute eleven.

The barge in which they were riding was struck at the Centre street crossing by a passenger train on the New York and New England road. The killed are: Charles Gauthier, Joseph

C. Cook. The fatally injured are: Victor Nelson, skull fractured; John Street of Lee, Mass., quarter back of the Williams' college football team who was to referee the game, skull fractured and legs broken. The others injured are: Alfred

Hughes, injured about the head, and Alfred Taylor, skull fractured, both of whom are not expected to live; W. J. Bursaw, hip broken; Henry Belknap; head injured: Charles Simpson. leg broken in two places; James Taylor, head injured; Edgar Durgin, Jacob Edwards, Frank Morse, Elmer Chamberlain, Herbert Clemence, Harry Rose and Lester Newell, slightly in-

The passenger train which did the deed was an accommodation from Southbridge to Webster, and it was thought to have passed the crossing, A slight accident delayed the train fifteen minutes and the barge was just on the tracks when the locomotive dashed around the curve and hit the barge squarely in the centre. Instantly the air was filled with flying bodies. which fell back to the earth writhing pers, including the ship's manifesto, in pain or still in death. The barge landed on the pilot of the engine and

remained there until the train was, stopped 250 yards away. The Worcester eleven had previously been carried to the fair grounds in the same barge and the players, who were engaged in practice, were in full

view of the terrible accident. They at once ran to the track and rendered what assistance they could to their unfortunate friends. The injured were taken to the power station of the Southbridge Electric Light Co., which was turned into an hospital.

Doctors were summoned and everything that could be done was done for the victims. The town was soon in an uproar and the scene outside the improvised hospital was heartrending, as mothers and sisters enquired for their loved ones. The crossing where the accident happened is not provided with gates nor automatic alarm.

PRINCESS ALIX.

Present Empress of Russia a

Clever Woman. just married the new Czar of Russia, is the youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt and the favorite granddaughter of Queen Victoria. Her mother, who was so popular in England as the Princess capricious, unfaithful, dull, but, on the whole, affectionate husband, and a model, bringing up her children most admirably, and giving her life in devotion to both of them. Barely 20 years of age, Princess Alix, the daughter of this favorite child of Queen Victoria, has been famed as one of the most clever and spirited

marked character and individuality of her own, and, indeed, persons have been heard to regret that the mother died when the child was only six; for with many straight-laced persons princes and princesses have no right to have wills or characters of their own, but ought to be all modeled on the same pattern-stiff, amiable, dull, patient, thick-skinned, and, above all, wholly lacking in a sense of the ludicrous. Now, all these supposed requirements of a princess of the blood save one-amiability-the elfin princess of Hesse absolutely lacks. She is not stiff, but lively, graceful and even vivacious; she is not patient, but quite the reverse; she is not thickskinned, but most sympathetic, impulsive and sensitive, and as for her sense of the ludicrous, her's is so keen that she keeps her friends and companions in a perfect state of merriment by her pithy wit. So far as physique is concerned, she has that greatest charm and beauty of all, what the French call the "beauty of the devil"-namely, youth.

## ROUGH OCEAN TRIPS.

The Palestine, of the Warren Line, Arrives in Boston Considerably Damaged.

ren steamers, the Angloman, Evans, Roman, Lewis, and Palestine, Whiteway, arrived from Liverpool today, making the largest number of ocean steamships of one line that ever tered the port of Boston in a single day. The Leyland liner, Lancastrian, Muir, also arrived from Liverpool. All four vessels report tempestuous voyages. The Roman was three days late reaching port. The Palestine was six days overdue, and the other two vessels were twenty-four hours

Capt. Whiteway, of the Palestine says the trip was the roughest and longest he ever had. November 21st. a mountainous wave engulfed the forward part of the vessel and swept everything. Only careful manipulation saved the ship. The wave struck the strongly built iron house forward and completely ripped up the hurricane deck. Another volume of water stove in the saloon bulkhead flooded the cabin with water and destroyed much valuable property. A life boat was smashed, and the private saloon was flooded and many valuable pa-

The Palestine made only twenty miles that day. The steamer Roman also encountered the hurricane. November 21, a heavy sea carried away the ventilators and other fittings. The Roman made only half a mile an hour during the twenty-four hours the storm lasted. The vessel was

hove-to for several hours. The Leyland liner Lancastrian and the Angloman also encountered similar weather, but escaped with little dam-

DIED AT POINT DE BUTE.

Died at the home of her son, A. C. Carter, November 7th, Mrs. Richard Carter, relict of the late Richard

Carter, of this place.

Mrs. Carter was born in Upper Sus sex, Kings Co., in October, 1807. She was the sixth daughter of the late Samuel Freeze, who for many years represented the county in the provincial legislature. Her mother was Margaret Wells, of Point de Bute. She leaves six children, two sons and four daughters, A. C. Carter, of Point de Bute, Dr. H. R. Carter, of Port Princess Alix, of Hesse, who has Elgin, Mrs. H. P. Trueman, wife of Conductor Trueman, of Sackville; Mrs. J. Amos Trueman, Mrs. W. J. Trueman, and Mrs. W. Irvin, of Point de Bute. As wife and mother, Milcah Carter was a model for all who came within her influence that have the Alice, whose literary remains, the same duties to perform. Always letters to her mother, her dairy, etc., cheerful, when cheerfulness was posform some of the most beautiful and sible, always firm when firmness was edifying books in the English lan- a virtue, wise in counsel, energetic in guage, was a model daughter, the action, a mother in the fullest sense tender nurse of her dying father, the of the word, of her it may be truly sweet, sympathetic consoler of her said, "Many daughters have done virwidowed mother, a model sister, the tuously but thou excellest them all.' devoted nurse of her sick-unto-death. The complete trust, the strong confibrother, Bertie, 20 odd years ago; the dence, the perfect submission in the adviser and peace-maker in many sick room, strengthened one's faith in family quarrels, a perfect wife to a the divine realities more than years of

DROUGHT IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26.-A special from Topeka, Kas., says three-fourths of the wheat crop sown in Kansas this fall has been ruined by the continued drought. In the central Lelt the one of the most clever and spirited and spirited and the plant will be great brood mare, Jessica, the Holy Ghost! W Europe. From infancy she showed a die if the rains do not come soon. by Bellwood, dam of Israel, 2.191-4, church were ours.

so the last is asserted believe and to public and a superior of a section of a section of a section of

Essex Swine Mature Quite Early and are Very Prolific.

THE FARM.

Sheep Farming Pays-Horticultural Hints-Feeding Young Stock - The Brood

SHEEP FARMING PAYS. Sheep farming requires the least labor of any kind of farming, and is one of the most profitable if propedly managed. It is the least laborious because the sheep are more easily kept than other animals. They will eat food that no other kind of stock will touch, and they require less rersonal attention, besides being more handy and less liable to disease. They are the most profitable because, in addition to the foregoing,

products, while with other stock but one is looked for. Even though wool is low, the fleece will bring enough to pay for the keep of the animal, and the mutton will be the profit. Formerly sheep owners bred principally for wool, and as the righest development in the wool-bearing capacity is incompatible with the perfection of mutton-producing ability. the latter suffered to such an extent that the flesh of the animal was practically unsaleable. Mutton-eating was steadily discouraged, and the genuine lovers of this meat had recourse to Canada, where mutton sheep were reared. That this belief in the inferiority of the American product still "Canada mutton" signs are still ex-

hibited in the butchers' shops and wagons in New York. But with the discovery that the production of both flesh and fleece in a high degree is compatible in the same animal, the demand for mutton has grown. At sight of this delicious, juicy meat prejudice has faded and is fading away. It has become a formidable rival to beef, and its consumption may readily be increased a

hundred per cent. And yet many men are talking as if the business were ruined and are getting out of it as fast as they can, ignorant of the fact that it is the best farm property they have today. These are the men who forget that conditions have been reversed since they went into the business. Mutton is is all that should now be asked of it. -D. Florens, in N. Y. World.

ABOUT ESSEX SWINE.

ity in this country, as well as in its native land. The modern Essex breed is the result of a cross of the original stock, on the Neapolitan. It belongs to one of the so-called small breeds. Essex swine are black, or, rather, ash-black in color; they havev a short dished face, broad between the eyes, erect, thin ears, full jowls, short, thick neck, body of medium length, broad, deep and straight, with heavy hams, bones fine, but sufficiently strong to support the body; hair fine and soft, but thin; no bristles; legs.

short and fine, but straight and set wide apart; hoofs erect. When matured, the improved Essex pounds. They mature early, are prolific and possess great vigor of constitution. They fatten easily, range well and, not being troubled with mange or sun-scald, are a peculiarly valuable breed for the south. The Essex are excellent as a cross, being sure to give quality and early Being good grazers, they should be and no corn or other fattening food On the other hand, their tendency to where roasting pigs are desired. The meat can be made fit for pork at any age, from a month upward. In England these hogs are marketed in great numbers when from five to eight menths old, for light family pork, and

for that purpose there are none better. -N. Y. World: FEEDING WHEAT TO PIGS. J. C. Hutton, the well known English bacon curer, gives many valuable hints, and points out that, with pigs running about, the hams did not develop as they would do if penned up. Then, again, it has been a disadvantage for small and large pigs to feed together, naturally the former being very much "elbowed" out of the troughs. In recent wheat-feeding trials, at first raw wheat was merely thrown on the bare ground, involving a certain amount of waste. After a week or two wheat was steeped in cold water and put into wooden troughs. Now he considers it a great

economy to crush the wheat. FEEDING THE YOUNG STOCK. Lambs, colts and calves should be kept continuously growing, whether they are to be kept over winter or sold in the fall. When they go into winter quarters the observer should be able to note their sleek, fine, healthy, robust condition. Such growth can only be obtainable by judicious management and attention. Good pasture, pure water, perhaps a little grain during the droughty season and frequent salting are needed.

THE BROOD MARE JESSICA. Basil H. Bell returned from Independence, Iowa, on Monday, bringing with

and of Clayola, 2.21 1-4, and her colt of this year. This colt is by the famous Allerton, 2.09 1-2, and is large and well gaited. This is an accession to the horse stock of the province, whose influence will be of great value in bringing our trotters to such improved breeding as may enable them to compete with the best products of United States farms. The Wilkes family is now the leading family of trotters, and in Musgrave we have the son of an inbred Wilkes horse, for such Allerton was; he being by Jay Bird, a dam, and thus combines the two greatest lines from Hambletonian, 10. has soce \$1,500. A good sire is worth thousands of dollars to a country, and if this young horse grows up and they are the sources of two valuable proves worthy of his ancestry he may do as much to make Pictou county famous and wealthy through the production of fine and fast trotters and road horses, as did Hambletonian, 10. Justin Morgan has done for Vermont.

P. E. I. CANNED FRUIT. The fruit canning industry will yet ind a prominent place in P. E. Island enterprises. The canning establishment of Jones & McRae at Pownal, during last summer put up 10 cases cherries, 15 cases strawberries, 12 cases plums, 50 bus. gooseberries, 30 bus, tomatoes, a quantity black and red currants, 15 cases pears, besides exists is shown by the fact that a large quantity of apples. They also canned in the early part of the sum-mer 150 cases lobsters, and are now putting up oysters and clams.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES. and twigs removed from trees in pruning, a great many insects will be de-

stroyed. Keep the soil in the orchard clean, mellow and well cultivated through the spring and summer for the first

It is estimated that the use of a mulch may sometimes increase the amount of water in the upper one feot of soil on one acre by 1,700 bar-

As a general thing the skins of fruit are infested with germs or microbes. The bloom of some fruits is made up now the staple and wool the by-pro- of germs. The skin protects the fruit duct. If the wool pays expenses, that from their action, but if the skin is bruised or broken the small organisms get inside and cause the fruit to decompose. It is best to remove the skin before eating the fruit, for the breeds of swine. Its merits have obtained for it a well-deserved popularity in this country.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

Life of James Hamilton, D.D., by Mrs. Arnot. Edinburgh.

Heaven is the abode of unity, and when the spirit of unity comes into from above. \* \* Discord is of the earth or from beneath. The divisions of Christians show that there is still much carnality amongst them. The more carnal a Christian is the more sectarian will he be; and the more spiritual he is the more loving and forbearing and self renouncing will weigh from three to four hundred are you sure to find him, and it is with Christian communities as with individual Christians. When the tide is out, you may have noticed as you rambled among the rocks, little pools with little fishes in them. To the shrimp in such a pool, his foot-depth of salt water is all the ocean for the time being. He has no dealings with maturity to any breed. When crossed his neighbor shrimp in the adjacent upon common or coarser swine they pool, though it may be only a few will improve them almost beyond re- inches of sand that divide them. But ocgnition, The objection urged when the rising ocean begins to lip against them is their tendency to fat- over the margin of his lurking place, ten rapidly, which causes the car- one pool joins another, their various casses to lack the desired proportion tenants meet, and by and by in place of lean meat. This objection can be of this little patch of standing water, largely overcome by limiting the am- they have the ocean's boundless fields ount of food and compelling exercise. to roam in. When the tide is outwhen religion is low—the faithful are allowed unrestricted run of pasturage to be found insulated, here a few and there a few, in the little standing until it is desired to finish them off. pools that stud the beach, having no dealing with their neighbors of the fatten is a great recommendation adjoining pools, calling them Samaritans, and fancying that their own little communion includes all that are precious in God's sight. They forgot mighty communion of saints, which is to engulf all minor considerations and to enable the fishes of all the pools, the Christians, the Christlovers of all denominations, to come together. When like a flood, the spirit join to church and saint will join to saint, and all will rejoice to find that, if their little pools have perished, it is not by the scorching sumearthly rubbish, but by the influx of that boundless sea, whose glad waters touch eternity, and in whose ample depths the saints in heaven, as well as the saints on earth, have room enough to range. Yes, our churches are the standing pools along the beach, with just enough of their peculiar element to keep the few inmates living during this ebb-tide they form a very little fellowship, the largest is but little; yet is there

DOING SWITZERLAND. A St. John Lady's Visit to Its Snow-That Glistened and Sparkled Like Huge Dia-A St. John lady travelling in Europe writes as follows to a friend in this Now, I must try and tell you something of our recent travels, which, I may remark before starting, we have both enjoyed to the utmost. We left Lucerne on the 20th August by train for Gischener (when you wish to pronounce begin to cough and then change your mind and sneeze instead) which we reached about two in the afternoon, and then

Capped Peaks,

monds in the Morning Sun.

went by diligence—our first experi-

the Pass, en route to the Rhone Gla-

cier, crossed the celebrated Devil's

a single span over a raging torrent,

say, a great winter resort for invalids,

though how they can stand the cold

up there I can't see. Next Hospen-

thal, a constant succession of small

hamlets and villages, all the time

mounting higher and higher, till it

eemed sometimes we could not go

any higher without getting into the

clouds themselves. About seven we

reached the Glacier. It is magnifi-

cent. I think the finest we have seen.

Fancy a petrified cataract six miles

long. I have no idea of the width,

but it is immense. The light on it

was superb, and we kept getting

glimpses of it from different points of

vivew till at last a turn in the road

hid it completely. Darkness settled

down and we were glad to bury our-

selves in our wraps like mummies.

and hailed with delight about nine

the trembling lights of the hotel

It was a funny, primitive sort of

place, but we were too tired to care

much, and after a hasty dinner, and

securing our passages in the dili-

gence for the morrow, we were glad

to seek repose in a carpetless bedroom

where we were to pass the night.

son of George Wilkes out of Gussie Wilkes, dam of Barnhart, 2.22 3-4, by Mambrino Boy, 844, grand dam of Nora Wilkes, by George Wilkes. Musgrave is the son of an inbred Wilkes sire, out of an inbred, Abdallah, 15, This colt, landed at New Glasgow, the state of New York, or as old to Audermatt, a quaint village with New Glasgow Chronicle.

By gathering and burning all limbs

three years.

with one wash stand, no dressing table nor wardrobe nor cupboard, and where we "hung up" our cloaks on the floor, and pinned our hats, veils and gloves to the curtains. Six thirty the next morning saw us astir again, for the coach left at eight, and what with dressing, breakfasting, bag packing, bill paying, etc., etc., an hour and a half soon slips away.

The weather was again perfect, though there was a heavy storm in the night, and what was rain in the valley had been snow on the hills, so the mountains had new white frocks on, and very pretty they looked glistening and sparkling like great diamonds in the early morning sunlight. We had a hot and awfully dusty drive to Brugg, which we reached about one o'clock, had lunch a soul of into a church, it cometh and then took the train for Martigny,

arriving between five and six, I never saw anything like the dust and I think you would have disowned me at the station could you have witnessed our arrival. The country between Brugg and Martigny is exceedingly uninteresting and M. is a very ordinary little place with nothing to

recommend it. We left the next morning at 8.30, having this time a small carriage to ourselves, and drove at first a long time through the valley of the Rhone, which is tame and uninteresting, but when we bgan the ascent over Tete Noir Pass the scenery was perfectly beautiful. The road winds and twists like a screw round and round through these wonderful mountains-the everlasting hills, indeed-till one becomes almost breathless with the height she has attained. When we had got up so high I thought I should die if we went any higher, we suddenly began to descend, and about 10 reached a funny little hotel, which is about half way between Martigny and Chamounix, where we dined and where we changed carriages, and, much to our disgust the drivers, as we liked the man we had very much and didn't care for the second one at all. But it seems all travellers start from both ends of the road at the same hour in the morning and meet at mid day, or therefor a time that there is a vast and abouts. Then the Chamounix men expansive ocean rising-every ripple, return thither, the Martigny men to every reflux, brings it nearer-a Martigny, each exchanging passengers according to the number and size

of the carriages. The afternoon drive was not so pleasant as the morning one, but our first view of Mount Blanc was grand-in fact the only one I cared flows into the churches, church will for, but that is being a little previous, for we haven't got there yet. The vale of Chamounix is not pretty, and we found that part of our journey decidedly tedious. We had writmer's drought, nor the carting in of ten for rooms, so had no trouble on our arrival between five and six, and after as elaborate a toilette as our scanty baggoge would allow-our trunks had gone to Zurich-we were quite ready for the very excellent dinner which awaited us. The next morning we were awake bright and early, but with my usual cleverness I had contrived to catch a violent cold, so any excursion was out of the period in the church's history. But question for me, but there were some very pleasing Americans there, who steadily flowing in a tide of universal they all started off to the Mer de life and love which, as it lips over Glace Montanvert, the Manvenis Pass If Jesus Came to Boston, and although the margin of the little pool will stir its inhabitants with an unwonted viva- while about the village (which is be as hard on this city as was Mr. city and then let them loose in the neither romantic nor picturesque) and Stead on Chicago, yet he did not atlarge range of the Spirit's own com- tried my best to feel impressed with munion. Happy church! furthest Mount Blanc, but I simply could not down upon the strand! nearest the get up one bit of enthusiasm. I never rising ocean's edge! Happy church was so disappointed in my life. To whose sectarianism shall first be my way of thinking the so-called swept away in this inundation of monarch of mountains can't compare love and joy! whose communion shall with the Jungfrau. C- quite first break forth into that purest and agreed with me. They, howholiest, and yet most comprehensive ever, had a very pleasant day except of all communions the communion of for a thunder storm on the way home him the great brood mare, Jessiea, the Holy Ghost! Would to God that which caused some of the mules to

manner, but nevertheless they reached home safe and sound and in extremely good spirits. We left at eight the next morning for Cluses, en route to Geneva, which latter we reached between three and four in the afternoon, and left again at five for Lausanne, where we spent the night. The next afternoon we went on to Friburg, where we stayed over Sunday to hear the grand organ, considered the finest but one that of Lucerne in Europe, and also to see the wonderful suspension bridges. It is a quaint old town and well worth a visit if one is not pressed for time. We went that (Sunday) afternoon to Zurich, arriving in the evening in time for a late supper. We expected to find our trunks there, but at first could hear neither tale nor tidings of them, owing to the incivility of the hotel people, so the next morning, instead of going about to see the city, we spent the time going about from one place to anothence of travelling in that way-over er in search of the missing baggage, and it was only when we had fairly missed the train we wanted to take Bridge, a most beautiful structure of that the porter or concerge of the hotel told us the proper place to look and high, high up. Then we came for it. They thought to make us stay over another day, but were pretty curious churches, and, strange to well sold, for as soon as we had had lunch I paid the bill, drove to the warehouse where the trunks were, and then straight to the station, where we had two dreary hours to wait, but then got a very good train for Schaffhausen for the Falls of the Rhine. We got there just after dark, too late for table d' hote, but just in time for the illumination of the Falls, which takes place every evening during the season, and is very pretty, but to my mind too theatrical. It is a lovely spot and the Falls are beautiful, but they always made me think of the Yankee, who said of them, "Yes, it's mighty pretty, but I reckon I could put it into Niagara with a tea spoon." A friend of mine in New York was present and heard the man say it, so can vouch for the truth of the story. We stayed two days and met some

pleasant people. Now I must stop and get this posted, but will continue in a day or two.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The Bangor correspondent of the Chicago Lumberman says: "Boston lumber dealers are anxious to buy random cargoes of spruce at 50 cents advance. They feel that they have bought too sparingly since the beginning of September. The car saw mills will begin their winter's work with prices advanced from 50c to \$1 a thousand, and a more lively demand than was expected in midsummer. Inquires for lath come from They are all sold. Short lumber of all grades is improved in all markets, which encourages the wood operators, who are making some inquiries for

permits, but the supplies seem to be somewhat difficult for all to obtain." The New York correspondent says:

"One of the best features of the situation is the very evident determination of nearly all operators to feel better," and the idea weekly gains ground that with the passing of 1894 the lumber trade of this locality will enter upon a period of recuperation which will, possibly slowly, but nevertheless surely, lead to the healthy and vigorous condition of former years. Every lumber consuming manufacturing industry in this locality is in need of stock, not only of its products, but of stuff to make them from. The condition of the real estate market and the filing of plans for projected buildings show clearly what may be expected in that line; miles of dockage work is planned, and behind all is once more the hope of a settlement of the long delayed rapid transit scheme, which this correspondence still contends will be one of the greatest boons of all to lumbermen in consequence of the stimulus it must surely give

suburban building. "Hemlock retains about former general attention, and there is a really good demand for spruce of all kinds. The offering of eastern cut stuff, however, is limited, and there are hints of one or two receivers who have oversold and can not find a mill that is able to help them out in time for the deliveries required. Piling is inquired after more frequently and lath are doing better with sellers' ideas tending toward \$2 again."

C. P. R. FREIGHT RATES.

President Baird, of the Woodstock board of trade, has received the following letter from General Freight Agent Tiffin, of the C. P. R., relative to freight rates from Montreal and

the west: "I beg to advise you that our gene ral traffic manager has consented to a general reduction in the rates from the points named to Woodstock, the reduction conceded being one-half the rates which we have heretofore charged between McAdam and Woodstock. such reductions running from 12c per 100 lbs., down to 5 1-2 cents on general goods according to classification and on flour and grain 4c per 100 lbs.

in car loads." AFTER BOSTON WICKEDNESS.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., read his sequel to Stead's book, If Christ Came to took C- under their wings, and Chicago, at the Congregational church today. Dr. Hale's paper was entitled about nine o'clock. I remained for a Dr. Hale evidently did not mean to tempt to cloak wickedness in his own city. References to the gambling, corruption in politics, and various

other evils were frequently made. DEATH OF LORD MONCK.

London, Nov. 30.—The Times this ever, had a very pleasant day except for a thunder storm on the way home which caused some of the mules to act in a very capricious and giddy of the united provinces of Canada.

Several biographies of Sir John Macdonald have been issued; two or three while he was yet living, and three since his death. All these works are instructive and useful contributions to the history of the country. But there has remained to be produced a work in which materials not generally available should be used. The public sources of information have been pretty well gone over by Sir John's biographers. But the great wealth of interesting material contained in private correspondence and memoranda had not been explore! until his secretary, Mr. Joseph Pope, was placed in a position to write the memoirs of Sir John Macdonald from these inside sources of information. Those who knew the position in which Mr. Pope stood toward his chief and understood that he had in his work the hearty co-operation not only of Sir John's family but of his surviving colleagues and of his intimate friends. have had high expectations from him The memoirs, now issued, will cause the reader to see many historic events in a fresh light. Mr. Pope's book reveals Sir John A. Macdonald in his working clothes. The biographer does not give much attention to purely personal or social gossip. He passes somewhat lightly over domestic history. His purpose seems to be to allow Sir John Macdonald to tell his own story of the chief political events of his life. Mr. Pope performs the modest part of furnishing the connecting links and explanations, leaving the letters and memoranda of Sir John and his colleagues to speak as far as possible for themselves. The unpretentious manner in which this is done conceals from the careless reader the magnitude of the task which the author or editor has performed with rare skill and evidently with many months of weary toil and much research. The introduction by the widow of Sir John Macdonald explains how the book came to be prepared and how it fell to Mr. Pope to perform the duty of a biographer.

During one of those strange and bewildered days following that supreme and solemn hour which closed the earthly life of my husdiand—days when I tried to move forward from the horror of a great darkness into the sad twilight of resignation—on one of those days the necessity forced itself upon me for naming a writer, who, having had a close personal intercourse with Sir John, should, aided by the contents of such papers and letters as he had left, be able to give a more intimate and detailed history of his interesting personality than would be possible for any other biographer, however competent and faithful, not possessed of these special advantages. ssed of these special ad

Happily my husband anticipated the posof this necessity and, as was his cus-the regulation of my daily life, had given me in a few slight words the direction T should need. The subject had been brought under his notice some three or four months before the time of our parting by two letters addressed to me. addressed to me. Both these letters were from literary persons unknown to us, each offering his services as Sir John's biographer, one of whom was good enough to ask my assistance in the preparation of his work.

When the second of these letters arrived, though Sir John was apparently as well as usual, deeply engrossed by important business and in the full tide of public affairs. I had dready with a sinking heart heen visited

had already with a sinking heart been visited by strange and unusual misgivings as to the state of his health. It was more from his words and ways of late I had learned to fear, for it seemed to me that the for it seemed to me that in some mysterious manner the veil of the great hereafter was of his rare intervals of leisure-

sadly do I remember how difficult it was to find even a few unoccupied minutes for the purpose—I showed both these letters to Sir John, as I had shown others on the same subject received at introduction. received at intervals during the last ten years of our married life. I see my husband now as he spoke in answer, wearied and thoughtful on his return home at Ottawa from a long cabinet meeting: "They must wait till I am dead," he

said slowly, and then I think Joe shall write it." He thus spoke of Mr. Joseph Pope, his long-time private secretary and friend, who for more than ten years had been a frequent inmate of our house, for whom Sir John had a warm regard, in whose honesty of purpose and ability he had always great confidence, whom he spoke, I feel sure, as confidentially as so naturally reticent a man was able to speak to any other. "Yes," he repeated, "Joe shall write it; he knows more about me than any one else; and you, Agnes, shall help him." In accordance with the first part of this desire, so soon as it was possible for me to see him, I sent for Mr. Pope and asked him as a personal favor

undertake the work. The second, alas, it was impossible to ful-fil. Suffering, weakened and unfit, it was then, and it has been ever since, not only impossible for me to add a line or word to them, but even to read over Mr. Pope's pages, for which I now in this blind, unusual manner venture to ask public attention.

Having consented, not without many misgivings, to the preparation of these memoirs, Mr. Pope naturally asked for such matit in full.

erial as I could furnish.

A large collection of letters and papers had een carefully preserved during many years by Sir John with a view, as he more than longer devotion to the public service, should retire altogether from political should retire altogether from political life and enjoy, what he always eagerly looked forward to, a few years of rest and quiet before the end should come. To these letters and papers, except in this way to me, cover that my husband made any further reference whatever. They remained at my disposal, and, entirely unfit as I was at my disposal, and, entirely unit as I was to read over and examine or select from their pages I had no choice but to give them unreservedly to Mr. Pope, with a request that in making use of their contents he

would exercise his best judgment.

That Mr.Pope has done this in all things renating to these memoirs, that he has used his great ability and spared no pains to write honestly, faithfully and usefully, I know full and if in his writing and my introduc-there is more that is faulty and illaudged than is usually the case in memoirs and their prefaces. I hope and believe we shall be forgiven these results of our inexperience, and at least get the credit of hav-

For himself Mr. Pope explains that Sir John was one of the most reserved of men, that he was sixty-seven years old when Mr. Pope first spoke to him and that the great wealth of material at the disposal of the author made the work of selection difficult. He was further embarrassed by the fact that many of the contemporaries of Sir John are still living. Mr. Pope says that he has avoided as far as possible giving offence, but that his first duty was toward the memory of his late chief. Some of the correspondence printed will beget contro-There are sharp expressions which will not be pleasing to the friends of the persons concerned.
Some of the references to the British representatives on the Washington treaty commission are rather on Tuesday last the government tendered of the persons concerned.

to Dufferin on the Pacific Railway matter he was only carrying out the instructions of Sir John himself.

We take up the story about the beginning of the confederation movement, not because the early chapters are without interest, but because the later ones deal with subjects of larger import. The correspondence between Sir John and Mr. Brown which resulted in the confederation coalition has been published many times. The two leaders had been rather more than political opponents. Before the coalition they had not, according to Mr. Pope, exchanged a word in social intercourse for ten years. They foun'd it necessary to act together to get clear of the dead lock and anarchy. Thereupon Sir John said :

We acted together, dined at public places together, played euchre crossing the Atlantic, and went into society in England day after together. And yet on the e resigned we resumed our old

This was not Sir John's usual manner with opponents, but Mr. Brown was a man whose opponents were not apt to remain personal friends. Professor Goldwin Smith retains his feeling of bitterness which time and the grave does not soften. But in 1864 the two chiefs were working together eagerly and harmoniously enough. Mr. Brown went to Ottawa and had a look at the parliament buildings then in process of construction. His observations on that subject do not show great foresight. He writes to

The buildings are magnificent: the style. the extent, the site, the workmanship are all surpassingly fine. But they are just 500 years in advance of the time. It will cost half the revenue of the province to light hem and heat them and keep them clean. Such monstrous folly was never perpetrated in this world before. But we are in for it; I do think the idea of stopping short of combletion is out of the question; I go in for lower, rotunda, fountains, and every conceiveable embellishment. If we are to be laughed at for our folly at least let us not iled for a half finished pile. I go in for making it a superb folly that will bring visitors from all countries to see a work that they can't see elsewhere. To say the truth, here is nothing in London, Paris or Wash-

ington approaching it. It would have been hard to convince Mr. Brown then that before a dozen years the Mackenzie governmen with his support, would be engaged in adding a wing to the buildings, and that another twelve years would make necessary still another large block. Sir John Macdonald with better insight desired at the beginning to acquire the whole of Nepean Point and also the ground where the Langevin block now stands. His colleagues thought they would need no more land for a century. This was an expensive miscalculation.

In connection with the Charlottetown reference Mr. Pope takes a hand in the controversy respecting the presence there of the late Sir Alexander Campbell. He says:

The presence of Sir Alexander Campbell at en questioned, and no less an authority an the Hon. Mr. McDougall quoted in supthan the Hon. Mr. McDougall quoted in support of the assertion that Mr. Campbell did not accompany his colleagues to Charlottetown. A visit to Earnscliffe will show that Mr. McDougall's memory has sailed as old office there hangs a photograph of the members of the conference as they stood on the steps of the government house at Char-lottetown. Among them can be seen the well known face of the late lieutenant governor of Ontario.

We are informed that at Charlottetown Sir John for the first time met Messrs. Tilley and Tupper, with both of whom he was much impressed. The results of the two union conferences in Canada and most of the details are matters of history. much light is thrown on them in the narrative.

The first set back to the union movement was defeat at the polls in New Brunswick. Sir John wrote to Colonel Gray of St. John on that occasion, expressing regret. He remarked that it would probably have been better to have discussed the subject in the legislature before going to the polls, but admitted that it was easy to be wise after the event. Sir John could not understand why the Roman Catholic bishop opposed confederation, as the western bishops were all in favor of it. But the next year the anti-comfederate government in this province quarrelled with the lieutenant governor, who seems to have considered himself free to take an active interest in the union matter. Mr. Tilley and his friends came in and were supported at the polls. A letter from the New Brunswick premier to Sir John toll's the story as he viewed it. This letter has never been printed, and we give

Fredericton, April 14, 1866. My Dear Macdonald: I all along believed that Smith and his colleagues were not sincere in their professions to the governor before the house met as reagards the union, and late events have confirmed my suspicions most fully. You express a fear that Fisher did not meet the question in a proper spirit. Now the only dust of Fisher, as far as I could see, was his pledge, given on the hustings, that he would oppose confederation in the present house. This statement embarrassed him to some extent, but it was arranged that, in the event of the defeat of the government, or if by any means he was to go to his constituents again for re-election, he would feel relieved from that position. Smith in the early part of the session talked favorably, but as the session were on he gradually ed, and we were all convinced that he not support ipport a measure of union after the ents he had made. The governor, watsupport ching the proceedings, came to the same conclusion and put the pressure upon them to declare their policy. When the legislative council passed their address asking his exellency to cause an act of union to pass in the imperial parliament and presented the same in a body to his excellency the gover-nor expressed his satisfaction and said it would no doubt further the cause of the union. In giving this answer it is quite clear that it was in perfect accord with the policy of the government as agreed upon between his excellency and his advisers, but it un-fortunately happened that a note sent to Smith at noon of the day on which the address was received by his excellency, and which note contained a request to come to government house to advise in relation to the answer did not reach Smith until 2.30 m., and the legislative council was to meet s excellency at 3. Smith drove up immedately and when he read the governor's rerately and when he read the governor's rerly he objected to it. The governor said it
was in accordance with arrangements made
with him. Smith asked time to consider.
The governor proposed that he should go
down and consult his colleagues at once or
send for them to come up. Smith replied
that the no-confidence debate was going on
and they could not leave. While the discussion was going on the council arrived. They sion was going on the council arrived.

severe and there are references to Mr. McDougall and one even to the late Sir George Cartier, which will perhaps be resented. But Mr. Pope says that in publishing the fishery commission letters and the letter converged was that he did not give the country making the most of it. Where the governor mor erred was that he did not give the country and the most of it. Where the governor error was that he did not give the country and the most of it. Where the governor general making the most of it. Where the governor general making the most of it. Where the governor general making the most of it. Where the governor general making the most of it. Where the governor general making the most of it. Where the governor general making the most of it. Where the governor general making the most of it. Where the governor with a view of getting a cry in the country and take the office of commissioner of patrons and engage in literary work.

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us but a general election, and we shall have
to fight the opposition upon less favorable
ground than we would if the simple question
of confederation was at issue. The new government will probably be formed today and
I suppose I must go into it and fight it out
upon the confederation line. The governor
has replied to the reasons given by the government for resigning, and yesterday Smith ernment for resigning, and yesterday Smith took up the resignation and answer in the took up the resignation and answer in the

matory speech attacking the governor, as-serting that his statements were untrue, and acted in the most disc reading the reply that he intended se to the governor and commenting upon it be-fore it had been even sent to his excellency. The house was adjourned last evening until Monday at 3 o'clock to give Wilmot and Mit-chell time to arrange the new administra-The governor sent for me to act with Wil

mot, but I declined, not having a seat leither branch of the legislature. Smith friends gave notice yesterday of a serie of resolutions condemning the governor. of resolutions contenting the governor, be followed by an address to her majesty to remove him. As they have a majority in this house they might carry this proposition, and it can only be met, you see, by a dissolution. Matters have taken an unfortunate turn, but the elections must be carried at

difficulty. Since writing the foregoing Wilmot, Tilley, Fisher, Mitchell and Williston have been sworn in members of the executive council. The resignation of the late government having been accepted it was necessary to hav a council to advise in relation to matters connected with the threatened attacks upon our borders. We have a hard fight before our borders. We have a nasus, but we must put it through.
Yours very sincerely,
S. L. TILLEY.

Sir John with some of his colleagues went to London on public matters. While there they attended the Derby Day races.

Coming home we had lots of fun; even George Brown, a covenanting old chap, caught its spirit. I bought him a pea shooter and a bag of peas and the old fel-

The party made up a pool at a guinea each on the race, and Sir John drew the field. Afterwards he traded with Mr. Galt, who had drawn Gladiateur, and won twenty pounds. Sir John returned to Canada with a doctor's degree from Oxford, to learn a few days after that Premier Tache was dead and the coalition was under Sir John or Mr. Cartier, and corded, though only on the casting objected there to a sale of the fisheries Narcisse Belleau. It is now revealed for the first time that Mr. (afterwards Sir) Aexander Campbell aspired to and in fact unsuccessfully claimed the premiership. Mr .Brown was becoming restless and jealous. As an example of his mood it is stated that Sir John one time proposed a motion containing a list of names, in which Mr. Galt appeared before Mr. Brown. Thereupon Mr. Brown wrote:

I see that you have again \* \* Mr. Galt precedence over me. \* \*
I think it extremely offensive. Of
course I can only call attention to it. I am infortunately in a position which compels o submit to these small affronts not swallow them without fetting you know that I see them. Finally Mr. Brown withdrew from the ministry.

Lord Monck was adding to Sir John's troubles by reproaching him with the slow progress of the cause. However, the London conference took place and the constitution was nrepared. Sir John did all he could to have the new nation called "the kingdom of Canada," but Lord Derby had the title changed lest it "would wound the sensibilities of the Yankees." An interesting letter from Sir John to his sister describes the presentation of himself, Cartier, Galt, Tilley and Tupper to the Queen. A letter to Mr. Tilley in May, 1867, is not without interest, in view of the claim of Mr. Mitchell that he was himself the confederate leader at that time in this province.

I leave you to select an associate from New Brunswick. Is it to be Mitchell, Fisher, Wilmot, or who? Make up your mind and bring him with you. \* \* I must answer two letters from Fisher and Mitchell, will avoid particulars.

When Mr. Brown retired from the cabinet, Sir John, desiring to preserve the coalition, asked Mr. Howland, his reform colleague, to choose a comrade to take the vacant place. Mr. Howland proposed to Mr. Mackenzie, who after seeing Mr. Brown declined. few years later Mr. Mackenzie was leader of the opposition.

Sir John Macdonald was of the opinion that his greatest political triumphs were before confederation. But as Mr. Pope points out, there was not, after the union had brought into competition with him such statesmen as Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper, any more question of his right to the leadership than there was before. The election of 1867 gave the government four-fifths of the constituencies. Only Nova Scotia condemned the government and the union. In a private note at this time Sir John Macdonald wrote :

You will see that we carried everything be-fore us in Canada and New Brunswick. \* \* Nova Scotia, on the other hand, has declared as far as she can against confederation, but she will be powerless for harm, although that pestilent fellow, Howe, may endeaver to give us trouble in England.

Sir John lad occasion afterward to speak in more complimentary terms of Mr. Howe. One of the first misfortunes that befell the premier after confederation was the tragic death of his friend Mr. McGee. It seems that some foreboding of this calamity had come to Sir John, for the last letter of McGee to his leader contained this postscript, "many thanks for your hint about my personal safety. shall not forget it." Writing to Sir Charles Tupper after the assassination, Sir John says of Mr. McGee's last speech made the night he was shot : He spoke eloquently of your merits and gave Parker a most deserved castigation. Within an hour he was a corpse.

To Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax,

Sir John wrote replying to a letter

eral of the dominion. Sir John interchanged some rather sharp letters has hitherto gone there." But the rebefore the union. But their personal relations were kindly and Sir John always regarded him as one of the chief promoters of confederation. Lork Monck resigned in 1868, after the allowance for the office had been cut down to two-thirds of the first amount. It is perhaps not generally known that the Earl of Mayo was appointed his successor, and that he refused to come when he learned that the office had been reduced in prestige and dignity by the cut in the salary. Just then Sir John Young had returned from an Australian governorship, and was appointed to Canada, while Lord Mayo went to India and was assassinated. The most serious difficulty confront-

ing the first administration at the be-

ginning was the repeal agitation in Nova Scotia, and the repeal agitation was mainly under the control of Mr. Howe, whom Mr. Pope describes correctly as a loveable man, devoted to his province, and the greatest natural orator that British America has ever produced. Mr. Howe and three omrades were in England in the winter of 1868 to press for repeal Messrs. Galt and Tupper were selected to present the case for the dominion. Mr. Galt differed with his leader as to the course to be pursued and did not go. Writing to Mr. Tupper, Sir John advised him to adopt the most conciliatory terms with Mr. Howe. In reply Sir John is informed that Mr. Howe had been asked to give the union a trial, and informed that in case he failed in his present mission he could have a seat in the ministry, if he would thus be in a better position to get justice for his province. Of course Mr. Howe's' mission failed. He was met the following summer at Windsor by Mr. Tilley, who wrote to Sir John Macdonald an account of the interview. Mr. Howe was then willing to have a friendly conference for the solution of the difficulty. Mr. Tilley gathered from the conversation that Mr. Howe and the more reason- pressed with Charles Summer able men would abandon their opposition to confederation if some concessions were made. He begged Sir John to visit Nova Scotia before the repealers held their conference. Mr. Pupper and Mr. Archibald were of some of his western friends went to telegram sent to London from Ottawa, Nova Scotia and held a long conference with Mr. Howe. An extended account of the conference was furnished Lord Monck by Sir John once, stating that the imperial gov-Macdonald. Sir John was anxious to discuss the situation with the repeal selling the fisheries without such ap-John and Mr. Howe continued the negotiations which resulted in the minister, Lord Granville, authorizing "better terms" agreement and in the the commission to discuss the ques-

cerning the governor of New Brunswick affords an illustration of the attitude of Governor Gordon towards the union cause. Sir William Fenwick Williams of Nova Scotia was an active confederate. Lord Monck was in the heat of the fight. General Doyle, who was lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia in 1868, was equally interested. Feeling ran strong in Nova Scotia, Attorney General Wilkins declared in the legislature that if the means adopted to secure repeal should fail the government would "appeal to another nation." General Williams asked for an explanation of these words, and writing to Sir John Mac donald afterwards stated that Mr Wilkins backed out by telling an untruth. He added that the Nova Scotia house had passed a vote of censure on him for interfering with the minister. which he had forced them to expunge. The governor wrote quite freely to the Canadian premier, who, discussing the constitutional aspects of the case informed General Doyle that the latter had made a mistake in referring to Mr. Wilkins's reported language as having been delivered in the house of ssembly. Later Sir John wrote to Mr. Howe asking whether in the event of reciprocity negotiations going forward he would go on that mission to Washington. In the course of his reply Mr. Howe says:

The letter of Sir Leonard Tilley con-

cabinet.

The visit of General Butter and his friends made for the purpose, scarcely disguised, of encouraging the annexation feeling, with offers of men and money, has added new

This perhaps explains the statement of Mr. Wilkins to the house and helps us to understand why Mr. Howe gradually drew away from his former repeal associates. The correspondence between Sir John and Mr. Howe forms a considerable part of the appendix. and is of great interest as illustrating the character and standpoint of the two men. In November, 1868, Sir John wrote pointing out that it was quite hopeless to discuss matters with the Nova Scotia government.

To wait for any sign of conversion their part would be like the peasant who sat by the stream till the river should pass I look upon you as the sole means, but the certain means, of arresting their downward course. Mirabeau would have arrested the French revolution if he had not prematurely died. You are the Nova Scotian Mirabeau. # \* There is a glorious and patrioti game before you \* \* You have by a life-long service of pecuniary disinterestedness in the public cause earned the right to rise far above the fear of an unworthy suspicion that you are actuated by mercena

Mr. Howe wrote a fortnight later asking Sir John to begin by making the most liberal concessions possible to the province, and not to hurry matters. Parenthetically he observed that "Mirabeau was an able man, but unprincipled and ugly as the devil."

The next serious question was the Northwest. In connection with this matter there are in the memoir letters and memoranda which throw additional light on many things, 'The view that in the purchase of the Northwest Sir George Cartier was the leading spirit is shown to be erroneous. Cartier and Campbell thought the scheme too dangerous and expensive to be undertaken at once, and counselled delay. The trouble which followed the occupation Sir John attributed mainly to the blunders of Mr. McDougall, whose conduct is sharply

take the office of commissioner of pa- Another letter to Mr. Rose states that did more good than any one else who bellion came, and after it the adminis tration of that wise and capable healer of trouble, Sir Adams Archibald. The chapter relating to the history of the first administration states that the late Hon. J. H. Pope was the first choice for finance minister, when Sir Francis Hincks was appointed, but that he could not then accept office. In this chapter appears the correspondence relating to the offer of a judgeship to Mr. Blake. At this time some friend thought that he was appointing too many grits to high office, mentioning Howland, McDougall, Gwynn and now Blake. Sir John in reply said that his only object in making judicial appointments was the effiency of the bench. Sir John was very poor in these days. He had lost by the failure of a bank and made over to creditors all his property. In the autumn of 1869, says Mr. Pope, "I do not believe he was worth a cent in the world."

The treaty of Washington was the chief diplomatic event of the first dominion administration. Sir John, as all know, was a member of the commission. While at Washington he wrote some bright and breezy letters to friends in Canada, chiefly to Sir Charles Tupper. It was Sir John's wish that the papers connected with this matter should be preserved. His biographer has devoted a chapter to this subject, and has made it one of the most interesting in the book. Sir John was not anxious to serve on the commission, but he was strongly of the opinion that the only other person suggested by the colonial office could not be accepted as the representative of the Canadian people. This was Sir John Rose, who was no longer a resident of Canada. Sir John accepted the duties with some anxiety and misgiving, knowing that he could not control the commission and that he would be obliged nevertheless to accept for Canada the responsibility for its course. He was agreeably im-General Sherman, and was greatly delighted with Ben Butler's stories. In his first interview with Lord de Grey Sir John said that he did not think Canada would favor the idea of a money consideration for the fishthe same mind, and so Sir John and eries. He took occasion to have a claiming that the Canadian fisheries could not be sold without their consent. The colonial minister replied at ernment never had any intention of convention, but no discussion in his proval. It was a fortunate thing that presence was allowed. The privilege Sir John had this telegram in his broken. Mr. Brown would not serve of addressing the convention was ac- pocket at Washington, for when he Mr. Howe. Afterwards Sir in perpetuity, Lord de Grey produce a communication from the foreign call of the repealer to the dominion tion of sale. Sir John floored his fellow commissioner with the message from the colonial office. The ultimate result was that Granville conceded the point as to Canadian ratification. The United States commissioners were much disappointed when they found that the treaty would be subject to ratification. Sir John wrote:

We expressed a desire to obtain reciprocity as an equivalent (for our fisheries) \*\* Americans offered a million dollars in perpetuity. We offered to take free fish, salt, coal, lumber and coasting trade. They refused coasting trade at once. \*We offered to leave it out and take money instead. They of free coal, salt, mackerel, herring and with free lumber after 1876. \* \* \* A for a term of years. I do not think it like ly they will offer better terms

Later Sir John telegraphed: Having nearly made up my mind that the mericans want everything and will give us nothing one of my chief aims now is to vince the British commissioners of the ss of the Yankees Again he wrote that his position

was extremely embarrassing In our separate caucusses my colle were continually pressing me to yield in fact I had no backers and I was obliged to stand

out, but I am afraid to make myself tremely disagreeable to them. Nevertheless Sir John continued to hold out and it appears that he signified to his colleagues that he would enter a formal statement of non-concurrence if they persisted in accepting the terms offered. By July 27. matters reached a crisis with the British commissioners. Sir John had submitted to his comrades a written protest against the terms proposed, expressed the opinion they would not be accepted at Ottawa, and declared that he would not defend them there. Lord de Grey proceeded to lecture him. Sir John wrote that "all the commissioners then made speeches at me." Sir John defended himself, and after the "preliminary shindy," as he describes it, they all went to the conference where Sir John was given opportunity to state his views. No progress was made for some time. and Sir John reported that he regarded himself now as holding only "a watching brief." After more scrimmages with his colleagues, Sir John wrote of them:

They seem to have only one thing in their minds, that is to go home to England with a treaty in their pockets settling everything, no matter at what cost to Canada. a treaty in their But the home government somewhat

unexpectedly came to Sir John's relief. His colleagues had telegraphed the state of affairs, saying that the treaty as it stood seemed reasonable to them, and that the terms were the best that could be got. The imperial ministers wanted a statement of Sir John's objections, and when this was sent, wired to Lord de Grev that the government thought Sir John's position was reasonable. But the strain continued. Lord de Grey commenced once more to lecture Sir John, who "was obliged to tell him very shortly that I believed I knew what my duty was and would endeavor to perform it." ' The final outcome was the treaty of Washington in which the question of compensation was left open. Sir John was not satisfied, but did not protest, and finally supported the ratification of the treaty, which turned out more satisfactory to Canada than to the United States.

Following the interesting letters from Sir John Macdonald at Washington to Sir Charles Tupper is one to Sir George Cartier which explained CURES

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the reasons which finally induced the Canadian plenipotentiary to sign the treaty. In the course of this letter Sir John stated that the protocols of the treaty were formal only, and that at the end of the negotiations a condensed statement of what had occurred was prepared. Sir John remarks that this condensed statement correctly reported the observations of the British commissioners. But the Americans, he said,

inserted certain statements as having been made by them, which in fact never were made, but which they think it of importance that they may have effect on the senate. My English colleagues were a good deal sur-prised at the proposition, but as the state-ments did not prejudice England, we left them at liberty to lie as much as they liked. this when we meet.

The admission of British Columbia to the dominion was assisted by Governor Musgrave of that colony. But Sir John Macdonald was early behind the scenes, for he had previously asked the imperial government, through the governor general, to have Mr. Musgrave transferred from Newfoundland to British Columbia to replace Governor Seymour, whose influence was supposed to be unfriendly to union. The sudden death of Governor Seymour was followed within a week by the appointment of Musgrave. It had been suggested that Newfoundland should be added to Canada by an imperial act in spite of the hostility of the colonial legislature, but Sir John Macdonald in a private letter declares that this would never do. and the matter must be left to work itself out. He also declined to initiate negotiations with Prince Edward Island, though he welcomed the delegation which came with authority to negotiate at Ottawa. The previous trouble with Nova Scotia did not encourage premature action in bringing other colonies into the union.

The election campaign of 1872 and the affair known as the Pacific scandal is: treated quite fully in the memoirs. A somewhat rash lecture delivered by Mr. Howe in Ottawa, in which Mr. Howe assumed a rather defiant tone toward the imperial authorities, made trouble in the cabinet. The opposition organs held the government responsible, and Mr. Howe's dismissal was demanded by some of his colleagues. Sir Francis Hincks wrote to his leader advising Sir John to insist on Mr. Howe's' resignation, but Sir John stood by his old friend. After the election Hincks resigned. Then Sir George Cartier died, and when the Pacific scandal charges came up the premier was without his ablest supporter in each of the old provinces of Canada. The last private letters of Sir George Cartier, written from England, where he died, afford the best answer that is needed to the statements that Sir George distrusted Sir John at the last. The extracts given make it appear that the relations of the two old comrades remained confidential and affectionate to the end.

Mr. Pope's story of the Pacific Rail-

way contract and the events that grew out of it is partly a recital of the facts which are known to the public as matters of public record. The principal new contribution is a statement fifteen pages long addressed to Lord Dufferin, Oct. 9, 1873, a fortnight after Sir John had given his evidence, and three weeks before his resignation. The letter is an argumentative recital of the circumstances attending the Pacific Railway negotiations and the election subscriptions. The argument is in the main the same as was used later in his speech in the house of commons. But the letter o Dufferin shows that Sir George Curtier exceeded his authority in his promises to Sir Hugh Allan during the election campaign, Sir George was carrying on the contest in Quebec province while the premier was in Ontario. Sir George promised S'r Hugh that if the project of amalgamating the various railway companies failed "the construction of the railway should be confided to the Canadian Pacific company, of which Sir Hugh was the head," Now Sir John Macdonald s claim, as advanced ever afterwards, was that he had kept the

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government independent and was in no way committed to Sir Hugh Allan. This view is supported by the fact that so soon as Sir George wired the premier what he had done, the latter at once t-legraphed him that he could not agree to the undertaking, and that it would be necessary to tell Sir. Hugh so. This was done. Commenting on this Sir John says to

It is evident from the evidence that Sir Hugh Allan took undue advantage of the waning health and failing powers of Sir George.

Sir John had pressed his colleague to run for a rural constituency, but Sir George preferred to contest Montreal west, where he made a campaign that helped to destroy his life, and cost no end of money and which resulted in defeat at last. Sir John

Not until after his death and the evidence was produced were any of his colleagues aware of his insane course. As I have said, it showed too clearly that his mind had broken down as well as his body. Of course I can only say this to you, as I would rather suffer any consequences than cast any reflections on his memory before the public or say anything that would have the appearance of an attempt to transfer any blame that may attach to these transactions to one who is no longer here to sneak for himself who is no longer here to speak for himself. No member of the government knew or had any suspicions of the nature of the arrangebetween Sir George Cartier and

to an amalgamated In addressing the house Sir John did as his letter foreshadowcolleague and made no attempt to

It is well known that the day after England heard from a seat in the galwent home, remarked quietly to Lady with," put on his slippers, picked up two or three books from the table, stretchel himself on the bed, opened a volume, and began to read.

Mr. Pope passes lightly over the more recent periods of Sir John Macdonald's history. The events are too recent to be dealt with in the some of them we may have occasion to refer hereafter. At present we have space for two letters. The first is one to which Mr. Erastus Wiman has sometimes made allusion by way of intimation that Sir John had thanked him for his greea service to in 1867 to 15,020 in 1893; to the increase this country This is the story as in the trade aggregate from \$131,027,told by Mr. Pope. The party whose 532 to \$247,638,620, in spite of the great nam : is omitted is probably Mr. Glen, formerly an Ontario politician.

Some years ago Sir John received a letter from no less a personage that Mr. Erastus Wiman, conveying to him the startling intimation that a dark plot was on foot to wrest Manitoba from the British crown by an armed insurrection, and among the pro-moters of this nefarious scheme were Mr. Edward Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright. this preposterous invention Sir John re-September 11, 1884.

My dear Mr. Wiman—Thanks for yours of the 6th. I can quite understand —'s mode of action. He goes to Washington and exaggerates the state of feeling in Manitoba. Most probably the gentlemen he sees receive him politely, and say they will be very glad if Canada can be induced to join the union. With this he proceeds to Winnipeg and pur-Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter has expressed his belief in the future independence of Canada, but that is all. I shall look forward with interest to your promised communication after visiting Washington. I shall be in Ottawa after this week. I need not say how much obliged I am to you for the interest you take in the matter.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

When he had finished dictating this letter, which he did with perfect gravity, he smiled grimly and said, "This is a new role for me, defending Blake and Cartwright." I asked derending Blake and Cartwright. I asked him what motive Wiman could have in writing such rubbish. "Oh," replied he, "he wants to ingratiate himself with me, and he thinks this statement with which he has been the country of the cou stuffed will be acceptable to me, because it

A letter written to Sir John within a day or two after the election of house of commons, is well worth reproducing :

March 7, 1891. My Dear Sir John—Let me congratulate you on success. It is not so big as I should have wished, but I am very glad indeed, for the sake of the old country, that you have

It is disquieting to see that Ontario and Quebec have not given you a majority, but there I suppose the McKinley tariff hit hard. What can we do? What course is open to us? Retaliatory duties are, I fear, almost impossible for us here, as they could only be easily influenced by a cry of dear food; but what other method exists to preserve our market and open yours?

Do not understand me as advocating such duties, but I am sensible of the extreme gravity of the situation and of the future,

For the present your elections give us time to breathe and to think. Understand I write for myself alone and in strict confidence. W. H. SMITH.

excrescence of the skin like the hair The engines of the world can do the

work of 1.000,000,000 men.

The horn of the rhinoceros does not

grow from the bone, but is a mere



INTERESTING TO MEN.

#### EDINBURGH LETTER.

Sir Charles Tupper's Lecture Before the Royal Scottish Society.

In Voice and the Power to Interest a General Audience, Canada's High Commissioner Closely Resembles Gladstone.

(Special Correspondence of the Sun.) Edinburgh, Nov. 13.—Last night Sir Charles Tupper lectured before the Royal Scottish Geographical society or The Economic Development of Canada. It was the opening lecture of the season and was attended by a arge audience, which contained considerable number of representative citizens. There were also several Canadians present, some of whom had travelled from distant parts of the country to hear their distinguished compatriot. The Marquis of Lothian presided, and on the platform were the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Galitzin of Russia, Lord McLaren, Sir Murdoch Smith, the Rev. Dr. Mac-Gregor of St. Cuthbert's church, Professor Calderwood, Dr. John Murray the distinguished Canadian naturalist of the Challenger expedition, and other prominent Scotchmen. Sir Charles was not in very good

nealth, owing to a recent attack of influenza, but he spoke with great vigor and clearness. He carries his years well and looks fit for any amount of work. He has grown somewhat portly in recent years, but not beyond the degree which can best symbolize the weight and dignity of the noble country whose commissioner he is. I know no one in this country who has a more commanding presence on a public platform. His massive face, indicative of great power, at once attracts attention, even among a gathering of able men. It is when he is speaking, however, that it is most interesting. The play of his features, especially the movement of that firm upper lip, betokens the keenness and vigor of the intellectual forces at work. His voice, powerful and persuasive, has a richness and mellowness beyond the possession of most public speakers in this country. It resembles Mr. Gladstone's wonderful voice more than any other I have heard. He read his lecture in its entirety, but in his speech in reply to vote of thanks passed by the meeting, he gave us a taste of his quality as an impromptu orator, introducing into his remarks with great cleverness certain points raised by

Dr. MacGregor. His address was very largely statistical; yet, though it occupied over an hour in delivery, it was listened to with marked attention. He is one of the few statesmen who comes near Mr. Gladstone in the power of interesting a general audience in an address composed largely of figures. As a Canadian, I felt proud of the speaker, but prouder still of the facts

proved indisputably the steady advance which has been made since 1760, when Canada came under British rule. Of chief interest, however, were his statements regarding the progress of the country since confederation. He referred to the increase decline in the price of all commodities during this period. Placing this decline at about 33 1-3 per cent., and considering it in reference to trade expansion, Sir Charles calculated that between 1867 and 1893 mar trade had increased 90 per cent. in volume. He spake with pride of the soundness of Canada's banking system and of the steadiness of the country during the universal financial distress of the last three years. He dwelt on the importance of her shipping and her water-ways, and of her keen and growing endeavors to promote her foreign trade, and especially her

trade with the mother country. In closing he referred to two events of great importance which had transpired during the present year, viz., the ratification of a trade treaty between France and Canada and the assembling of an imperial and intercolonial conference at Ottawa.

Lord Lorne made a very happy speech, congratulating Sir Charles in the warmest terms and expressing his great appreciation for Canada and his continual interest in her prosperity

Dr. MacGregor and the chairman emphasized the necessity of greater zeal in the promotion of emigration from Scotland to Canada.

Sir Charles, in his closing speech created great enthusiasm by referring to the recent offer of the Canadian government of a Canadian regiment 1891, by the late leader of the imperial to be used for imperial purposes in case of complications arising from the war between Japan and China. The lecture will, undoubtedly, be

very widely read and will lead Scotch investors and woud-be emigrants to give more attention to Canada than they have in recent years. A great deal of Scotch capital has gone to the United States and to Australia, and the old land has been filled with mourners lamenting the bank notes burned to tinder under the burning sun of Australia and the Western States, or sunk in the everhungry depths of the multitudinous mines. Scotch caution has not sufficed to protect Scotland from financial fatalities. It has not prevented her from joining in with those who run the swift and mad race for wealth, and who drop by the wayside that which they possess in the hope of obtaining what exists only in the vision of gold held ever before their eyes by the false goddess who lures

Perhaps now, in their sadness they may turn with chastened hearts to a land where progress is, on the whole, soberly, steady, where wondrous dividends are not produced with dramatic effect, but where the production of moderate ones takes place with oldfashioned, and perhaps, somewhat prosaic regularity; to the land characterised last night by one of the speakers as the place where there was a greater average of happiness than in any other region on earth.

them on to destruction.

each 660 years.

Bohnn's "Queer Statistics" says that





is worthy every parent's study not only what they can eat, but what gives the : ost nourishment. No children are better, and most

food is

instead of lard, they can eat freely of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial of Cottolene. Fold in 3 and 5 lb. palls

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UNIONIST VICTORY.

The Forfarshire Election a Serious Disaster to the Liberals. New York, Nov. 25 .- G. W. Smalley

in his London cable letter to the Tri bune says: The Unionist victory in Forfarshire is admitted by the liberals themselves to be a serious disaster. Both the London liberal organs call it untimely. Their simultaneous use of the same word is significant. Why is it untimely? Because it is the first answer of a great popular constituency to the official proposal for the abolition of the house of lords, and because the constituency which condemns that proposal is a Scotch constituency. If the prime minister is strong anywhere, he is strong in Scotland. He has been the idol of the Scottish liberals. Are they turning against him. Forfar looks like it. Never before did it elect a tory or conservative. Once it re-elected its old member after he had parted company with Mr. Gladstone on home rule; then repented and chose a Gladstonian in 1892 by over eight hundred majority. Now it elects Mr. Ramsay

by nearly three hundred. There is a change of 1,100 votes. Local causes are alleged. They are always alleged; often truly. Admit that they are truly alleged, what becomes of Lord Rosebery's appeal to the country to back him up in his contest with the house of lords, if the cuntry cares more for local issues than for his "tremendous revolution?" Look at it how you will, Forfar is a tremendous blow to this new agitation. The agitators see that. They announced the next morning and evening that it would be desirable to proceed slowly with their project for overthrowing the second chamber They were warned that Forfar would be lost on the Bradford platform. They would not heed the warning. They were warned that their attack

on the established Church of Scotland would imperil their hold on Scotland. They would not heed that eitt.er. And Ferfar is the result.

THE ENGLISH STEAMERS.

Portland Has Comenced Harboring Them for Another Winter Season -The Class of Freight Which They Carry.

(Portland Paper.) The first English steamer of the season, the Labrador, reached Portland, Tuesday, covered with ice and looking as if winter had really arrived. From now on arrivals of steamers at Portland will be frequent. These vessels carry few passengers but plenty of freight, the latter being nearly all for shipment to Canada over the Grand Trunk.

As a sample of the variety of their cargoes, the following goods, which came on the Labrador, may be mentioned: 28 bundles of steel, three boxes water metres, two cases bedsteads, one crate earthenware, 16 cases pulp of fruit ,one case hardware, two cases leather cloth, 30 boxes tin plate, four casks ammonia, 53 barrels grapes, 20 bags chestnuts, three cases thread, two cases glass and paper, one case machinery, six bales wool, four hogsheads ale, 23 cases claret, two cases stationery, one box clothing, 60 cases currants, three bales carpets, 50 axles,

one case preserves. The officers of these steamers live high and entertain in real English style when in port, but their positions in winter are not very enviable. The Labrador holds the best record between Liverpool and Montreal. She belongs to the Dominion line and is a mail carrying steamer.

The most notable arrival among the pasesngers of the Labrador was a young woman whose head was wrapped in a red shawl, while the rest of her costume consisted of a black cloth waist, a skirt made of three flounces, one red, one yellow and one bright green, the latter reaching to a point just above her knees, and below these a pair of heavy, long-legged leather boots reaching above her knees and with soles nearly an inch thick. On her back she wore a capacious hood in which was a bundle of clothing and a little Hungarian baby, carried as an Indian squaw carries her papoose.

Seoul, the capital of the Corean kingthe population of Europe doubles once dom, is the only city where wide streets are found.

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CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Mgr. Satolli's Article in the North American Magazine for December.

New York, Nov. 27.-In an artice on the Catholic school system in the December number of the North American Magazine, which will be published tomorrow, Monsigneur Satolli makes his first contribution to American periodical literature. The article has an important bearing on the Catholic school system in the United States. It does not touch directly on that subject, but shows the principles which the highest authorities of the Catholic chuch regard as pertinent to the settlement of educational problems. Mon. Satolli describes in detail the educational work of the Catholic church in Rome, its aims, processes, and means of support, and the relation it sustains to the educational work of the state through the public school and colleges established by the national and municipal authorities. Monsigneur Satolli points out that after the occupation of Rome, it was the first aim of the Italian government to make the city the centre of a culture which should be founded on free

thought. Realizing the importance of the school system as an instrument in bringing out this result the government took every means in its power to suppress the school system of the Catholic church. By the imposition of special oaths upon Catholics and by regulations intended to discriminate against pontificial nominees, it gradually succeeded in eliminating Catholic influence from the educational institutions, while some prominent Catholic schools were even

forcibly closed by the police. "In short," said Monsig. Satolli, "nothing that partisan government, such as that of Italy, could do to separate education from the beneficient influence of the church was left undone." The Catholics soon perceived that it was necessary for them to act immediately and energetically if they wanted to combat the scheme. The result of their endeavors has been the establishment of a school system and its maintenance by private funds, through which it became possible to promote and diffuse among all classes primary, classical, technical and normal instruction of the very best quality , combined with complete religious and moral education. In number the Catholic schools exceeds the government and municipality schools com-

"The municipality authorities at Rome," said M. Satolli, "in their anxiety to impress the people and prejudice them in favor of the state school against the Catholic schools went to great expense in erecting magnificent buildings, containing large and well ventilated rooms, gymnasiums, playing grounds, and every other adjunct of usefulness and comfort that hygiene and pedagogy could devise. How far they have succeeded in this attempt may be learned from the testimony of Signor Biagio Placidi, formerly assessor of the board of public instruction, who does not hesitate to declare in one of his reports that the principal reason why the pupile in the Catholic schools are in the majority is that they do not have so far to go to the schools as they would have in attending municipal schools. The pontifical commission, therefore, did well in avoiding the plan of erecting large schools at a considerable distance apart and in deciding to establish a number of smaller schools, which, though more modest, would be convenient to all. As a result there is a street of any importance in Rome, Peters.

that does not possess Catholic schools.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

The Wind Bulletins are Reliable and Proving of Great Value to Mariners.

The Meteorological service of Canada which during the last few years has grown so quickly into public favor owing to the good and useful work performed by it, has lately greatly increased its usefulness to the mariner by its issue of what is termed the harbor master's report or wind bul-

About two months ago the director of the service notified the harbor masters at all the principal ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that acting on instructions received from the honorable the minister of marine and fisheries, a morning bulletin would be Australia and New Zealand as well, furnished to them which would give are flooding our markets and now we a forecast of expected changes in are told that I do not know how many force and direction of the wind during the following forty-eight hours. The various harbor masters willingly agreed to attend to the posting of this wind bulletin. That their work will be of the utmost value, the forecasts already given will prove. Take for instance the bulletin issued for November 2nd: "winds shifting to easterly by morning, then increasing to strong breezes or gales." When this report was received the wind was fresh from the westward and the weather was clear; by next morning the of some value at the beginning of the wind had shifted to the south-eastward and that night a heavy gale try in New Brunswick. Yours, etc. prevailed generally. Then again the report issued Nov. 5th, 11 a.m., said strong winds or gales, easterly shifting to north-westerly. During the night an unusually heavy easterly gale set in which gradually shifted to north-westerly as predicted. Already these reports are eagerly sought after by mariners and others, and are specially valuable to coasters and fishermen. This is certainly looked upon as among the greatest advances yet made by the Meteorological ser-

vice. In St. John these bulletins are received at the observatory and are posted in the main hall of the custom house as well as being published by the papers.

THE LATE JUDGE PETERS.

A largely attended meeting of the been sustained by the death of Judge Peters. The bar had known him as a citizen, as common clerk, as police magistrate and as judge of the county court, and it would be agreed that in duties in a maner satisfactory to all. E. McLeod, Q.C., spoke strongly of Mr. upright and an able judge, and all regretted his death. He moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a

of the society. This was seconded by C. A. Stockton. E. McLeod, Q. C., G. G. Gilbert, Q. C, and A. A. Stockton, Q.C., were appointed the committee. They reported the following resolution:

resolution expressive of the feelings

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst the Hon. B. Lester Peters, Q. C., judge of the county court of the city and county of St. John; therefore
Resolved, That this society desires to place on record its deep regret on the death of Judge Peters and its high estimate of him as a firm friend, a kindly gentleman, a painstaking official and an efficient judge, whose removal causes a loss not easily replaced.

This resolution was advanted worst. This resolution was adopted unanimously, and a copy of it will be sent not only a parish, but there is hardly to the relatives of the late Judge

MAKE CHEESE, NOT BUTTER

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-The following extract from a letter addressed to me by a prominent Scotch produce broker who is at the same time correspondent for one of the Trade Journals, may be of interest to some of your readers. I had written making inquiries about the possible prospects of the market for dairy produce from New Brunswick: "I should have said last week when writing on the dairy question that if

your friends in the maritime provinces are wise they will closely confine themselves to the making of cheese not of butter. This latter is the craze just now and all the countries of the world are making the United Kingdom the dumping ground for butter. Not only all the countries of Europe, but millions of tons are on the way from the Argentine. The consequence is that butter is going a begging, the supply so much exceeding the demand. If you in New Brunswick can match, say, the Ingersoll cheese, the market is open and the best price will be paid, but until really tip top quality can be produced, inferior should not be put on the market." A warning such as this coming

from one conversant with the English and Scotch markets may perhaps be development of the dairying indus-JOHN DAVIDSON. The University, Fredericton, Nov.

A LONG SIEGE.

How a Sufferer for Twenty Years Regained Health and Strength.

Mr. John A. Stewart, of Napinka, Man., a former well known resident of Stratford, Ont., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to give you a plain statement of what your Pink Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with a lame back for the past twenty years, caused by a strain while cradling wheat, and once or twice a year for four or five weeks at a time I would be completely laid up with it. Barristers' society was held at 11 I tried plasters and medicine, with o'clock on the 27th ult. at the law such little benefit that at last I gave library. In calling the meeting to or- up all hope of ever getting better. In der the president, Dr. Stockton, spoke May, 1891, I first heard of Pink Pills. in feeling terms of the loss that had At that time I was laid up with a particularly severe attack, which left me perfectly useless, as I could neither stand nor walk. All I could do was to lie on my back, and it was in this condition I was when I was advised to all positions he had discharged his try Pink Pills, by a man working for me. He had about half a box, and at his urgent solicitation I began their Peters' ability as a judge. He was an use. Having began them I decided to give them a fair trial, and procured more from Dr. Snider, and kept on taking them all summer. My recovery was slow, but after the first few weeks I could feel that I was getting better every week. By the fall I was perfectly well, and yet I feared that the cure might not be permanent as the trouble was of such long standing, but I am pleased to be able to say that after the lapse of so much time I have not had the slightest recurrence of the trouble, and am feeling in perfect health. I still use Pink Pills in the fall and spring as a tonic medicine, and find much benefit from them. I may say that there are numbers of others here who have been benefited by the use of your pills. "You are at liberty to use this letter

letter in any manner you choose for the benefit of suffering ones."

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2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

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#### THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 5, 1894.

MANITOBA AND DAKOTA.

When in public speaking a man reasons badly the people whom he proposes to instruct have their own reasoning powers to protect them from deception. Every political speaker is liable to reason wrong. But no public man ought to lead people astray by making false statements. Against this injustice the trusting citizen who has not the time and opportunity better gonto a original Davies and Mr. Longley, we regret to say, are both open to criticism on this ground. Discussing matters with which they profess to be acquainted, they constantly and habitually make direct and positive statements that are distinctly and grossly incorrect, and so incorrect as to make the argument from them entirely worthless. By way of example we take this statement of Mr. Davies:

The soil of Manitoba is as good or better than that of the Dakotas, which were settled about the same time, yet that province has only 120,000 people, while the Dakotas have 500,000. Bad land regulations, monopolies and other causes have kept the Northwest back so that it is not half as populous as it would have been under a free system. That country has a great future before it. but it is only when you break off the shackles which you have unwisely placed upon trade that this future will be realized.

Now in the first place the population of Manitoba was at the last census not 120,000, but 152,506. In the next place it is grossly misleading to speak of the two countries as having been settled at the same time. The territory of Dakota was organized by act of congress in 1861, more than six years before the dominion of Canada was constituted, and a decade before Manitoba was organized as a province. When the Hudson Bay post of Fort Garry was held by Louis Riel, and Canadian administration was practically about to begin in that country, immigrants were pouring by thousands into Dakota. The gold discoveries of the Black Hills added to the boom. When the liberal-conservatives came into power at Ottawa, Dakota had more than 100,000 people. It had hundreds of miles of railway. Its gold mines were producing two milion dollars of precious than double the population in 1880 that Manitoba had in 1881. When the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was made with the present company there was not less than 1,500 miles of railway in operation in Dakota. At that time Dakota had a single farm with 25,000 acres under cultivation. The territory was producing about as much wheat as is now grown in Manitoba, or over 20,000,000 bushels, and had about the same population as up to that time had exceeded \$20,000,-000. Dakota had therefore about fourteen years start of the Canadian

province. Before the Canadian Pacific railway was completed there were over 3,000 miles of railway in Dakota. In 1885 the population of Dakota was enumerated at 415,000. Computing the imwas taken and the population was produced 6.700.000 bushels of wheat.

duced \$5,000,000 worth in 1885. in 1885. In 1891 the population of Manitoba was close upon one-third that of and 1890 the population of the Dakotas increased from 415,000 to 511,000. Between 1886 and 1890, if the official estimate is correct, it only increased from 500,000 to 511,000. Since 1890 it has probably not increased at all. The gain of the Dakotas was 23 per cent. in the five years from 1885 to 1890, or three per cent. from 1886 to 1890. The gain in Manitoba between 1886 and 1891 was over 40 per cent. In 1886 Manitoba produced less than onequarter as much wheat as was grown in Dakota. This year the Manitoba product must be far more than onethird, and is perhaps nearer one-half.

The state of North Dakota is larger than Manitoba and is the nearest neighbor to Manitoba. Between 1835 and 1890 the population of North Dakota increased 20 per cent. and that of Manitoba from 1886 to 1891 40 per cent.

We see then that since the two countries have been opened up for settlement Manitoba has far outstripped the Dakotas in progress. It could also be shown that the land regulations and other conditions of settlement are much better in the Canadian northwest than on the other side of the border. For this and other reasons North Dakota has been during the past two years emptying its farming population into western Canada.

••• SIR CHARLES TUPPER IN SCOT-LAND.

The farmers of Scotland find it profitable to buy stock cattle and fatten them for the English market. The favorite raw material for this business comes from Canada, or would come if the British government alowed it to be imported. As the British government professes to believe in free trade it does not impose an import duty on Canadian cattle for the benefit of the English breeder. The cattle to come into the country on any terms, except as dead cattle. That is, of the cattle must be killed in the stock men yards where they are landed, and immediately on their arrival. The alleged reason for this is not the protection of the home grown stock from competition, but the protection from infection. The department of agriculcattle have the pleuro, and that it is not safe to allow them to go abroad in the kingdom. That this is not the real reason why the English farmers. through the politicians retain the preent regulations seems to be clear enough. The Canadian government preserves a strict watch on the frontier. No cattle come into this country without quarantine. Any animal in Canada which had the disease would be killed at once, and the dominion would pay the damages. The Canadian government has assured the British government that the disease does not exist in Canada. It has offered to pay the expenses of any skilled veterinary surgeon whom the British government may select to come here and make inquiries into the matter. This proposition has not been accepted. Moreover, there have been several outbreaks of pleuro in Ireland. Yet Irish cattle are allowed to be shipped to England. The agitation against Canadian cattle among the English breeders hardly preserves the disguise that the regulations are intended to

guard against infection. The Pall Mall Gazette and some other London journals supporting the Rosebery government are indignant a farmers' delegation in Scotland that the cattle of Canada were sound and healthy. The result of the statement ment which excludes Canadian cattle from Sectland. Sir Charles is therefore charged with working against the tain anti-Canadian papers printed in Canada are demanding the recall of Sir Charles Tupper because of these

sayings and doings of his. The average common sense of Canada will not take this ground. If Sir Charles Tupper's statements as to Canadian cattle were not true then Manitoba has now. The yield of gold | the demand for his recall would have some basis of reason. But the Canadian journals which have followed the Pall Mall Gazette do not disagree with the high commissioner as to the facts. They only say that he should not have made statements, however true, which injure the Rosebery government. This is where they are wrong. It is the business of Sir migration the next year the official | Charles Tupper to see that this counestimate of the population in 1886 was | try is not injuriously misrepresented. 500,000. In 1886 a census of Manitoba If in doing this he shows a British government to be doing an injustice to found to be 108,000. Im 1886 Manitoba | Canada he is performing his duty. If his statements show that Scotland is We have not the Dakota figures for also injured by the same injustice, and that year, but the returns for 1884 was | if they cause Scotchmen to seek a re-

30,000,000 bushels. Maniteba produced medy for the injustice so much the betno gold or silver. The Black hills pro- ter. Sir Charles Tupper was in Scotand for a proper purpose. He went there Manitoba, which is less than half to address the Geographical society the area of the Dakotas, had by ac- on Canada. He made an admirable tual enumeration one-fourth the pop- address, which could not fail to beneulation in 1886 that the Dakotas '1ad fit this country. Being in Scotland he was asked to meet a delegation of farmers who wanted to know about the two Dakotas in 1890. Between 1885 | Canadian cattle. He met them and told them the state of the case. Whether the informaion affected their votes in the election which took place afterward we do not know. We hope it did. Probably Sir Charles hopes so too. For if the vote of the English farmers counts against Canada in this matter the vote of the Scotch farmers may have the contrary effect in its influence on the government. If there are to be any more by-elections among the Scotch stockers the statements made by the high commissioner ought to be placed before the constituency, and it will be a good thing if the result is the same as the Pall Mall Gazette believes to have been the effect of what Sir Charles

> The position of Sir Charles does not indicate hostility to Lord Rosebery. If a change of government took place tomorrow the new secretary for agriculture would be exposed to the same influence as Mr. Gardner. He would probably be a cattle protectionist. In a measure of protection the interests of Sootch farmers are to be considered as well as those of the English farmers, and it is well that the former should have a chance to demand their share of the protective policy now in force. Great Britain has the same right as any other country to abandon free trade and adopt the policy of protection by tariff, or even protection by prohibition. But it is not good to do this thing by fixing a stigma and a slander on the good cattle of Canada. And if the farmers of Scotland assert themselves it will probably be found necessary to include that kingdom in the consideration of the protective

said to the Forfarshire folk.

Mr. Fielding's contention that the provinces should have the right to frame franchise laws for the dominion is cool when one considers the use | Hibbert Tupper had asserted that her he has made of the power he has. Mr. British department of agriculture pro- Fielding is a champion disfranchiser. tects the home grown stock by a more He professes great friendship for the extreme though more roundabout railwaymen, but in Nova Scotia he has method. It refuses to allow Canadian deprived the whole body of Intercolright provincial citizenship. The railway employed on the made aliens and outlaws by the Fielding government. Hundreds of them are turned away from the polls in Mr. Fielding's own constituency. Possibly he owes his seat in the legislature to the fact that he has the privilege of disfranchising ture quietly assumes that Canadian any man or set of men he pleases. and that he is ready to use it. This is liberalism as taught by Mr. W. S.

According to Mr. Emmerson the dominion government is chiefly to be blamed for not spending more money in the constituencies. He said at Moncton: "If I were going to appeal to the people of Moncton for their suffrages there is no one thing upon which of the government than the failure to build a new station house." If Mr. Longley had heard this he might have forgiven Mr. Forbes his reference to doubt that Mr. Fraser speaks in Guysboro the same as Mr. Emmerson does

SEES CHEESE SEIZED

Is Taken Away.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.) Acting under instructions from Dairy and Food Commissioner Anderson yesterday Inspector E. B. Williams seized a lot of filled cheese that had been found in a St. Paul commission house. There is a state law providing for the confiscation of filled cheese found in the state, and the because Sir Charles Tupper has told party having such cheese for sale is liable to prosecution and fine. This article is made principally at

Elgin. Ill. Although within the past two years large quantities have been is assumed to be that the farmers of made in other states. As this article Forfarshire voted against the govern- of diet is composed of skimmed milk, neutral oil and cotton-seed oil, it is readily seen that is affords a handsome profit to the manufacturers. Not satisfied with local trade, it was interests of the Rosebery government introduced into the markets of Engin a by-election. Strange to say, cer- land, but its qualities were readily detected by the traders of Liverpool and other cities in England, and they would have none of it. As a last resort the manufacturers and dealers of the spurious stuff are now endeavoring to force it upon the markets of

JUDICIAL REVENGE.

"What is the charge?" asked the police judge automatically. "He smashed the electric piano in Gorrigan's salreplied Officer McGobb. "H'm," said the judge. "Prisoner, the majesty of the law must be upheld, though the electric piano is right across the street from my office. You are fined I cent and all costs are remitted."-Indianapolis Journal.

A WANT UNFILLED.

Mrs. Newma-I see someone has fust invented a new baby carriage that will shut up. Mr. Newma (yawning) -Yes, but will it shut up a baby?-

New Yorkers, drink 5,000,000 barrels of beer a day

A LIBERAL RALLY.

Mr. Davies Thinks the Party is in Fine Fighting Trim.

Mr. Longley on Combines and Mr. Fielding on Franchise.

They Tell the Old Tale of Tory Misrule and Tariff Iniquities.

(From Daily Sun, 28th ult.) The public meeting under the auspices of the Young liberals' club at the Opera house, last night, was a success in point of attendance and enthusiasm. A goodly array of the stalwarts of the party graced the platform, and the chair was occupied by G. Wetmore Merritt, president of the club. Mr. Merritt opened the proceedings by inviting those near the door to step down and take possession of the rows of vacant seats near the footlights.

Hon. L. H. Davies, the first speaker, was given a most hearty reception, and his speech was frequently interrupted with applause and laughter. He said the unbroken sea of faces and this enthusiastic welcome more than compensated for the long journey to St. John, and he took this gathering and the previous night's meeting at Moncton, than which he had seen none better in all his political life, as indications that come when the elections may, the liberals of New Brunswick would not be taken unawares.

The battle of free trade, he said had been fought and won by their forefathers in Great Britain fifty years ago, and this battle was now being fought in the United States. Here in Canada we had an advantage by reason of our superior political system, which gave almost in stant effect to the voice of the electorate, and he predicted that when the opportunity came the people would knock off their shackles and start on a new career of prosperity under the banner of free trade. He was no pessimist, but a hearty believer in the future of this great land. He found ministers of the crown going through the country saying that the days of England's decadence had set in, that her farmers were impoverished and her manufacturers being driven out of the markets of the globe. Sir army and navy were now maintained to force her wares on the uncivilized world. Things had come to a preffy pass when this latest knight hurled this unfounded slander at the good old mother land. Today England ex

ports more manufactures than ever steadily in prosperity from 1846 to 1894 under free trade. France, Germany, and the United States: some of her best customers. uncivilized nations? Yet this wa the twaddle the minister of marine talked to the groundlings to holster up the protection the government had copied from the United States. He read extracts from "Mulhall's Fifty Years of Progress" to show that

wealth of a nation, her advance had been like a chapter out of the Arabian Nights. Mr. Davies challenged any protectionist to produce parallel figures in the career of any other country, and then went on to show in his own way that while in England the masses had shared in the general advance and prosperity, in the United States protection had made the rich richer, and the poor poorer. He admitted that the United States I would rely more for a condemnation had prospered in spite of protection by reason of her unrivalled natural resources, but contended that while a self-contained nation like her could endure such a policy, that it was ruinous to Canada, which was but a the needs of Guysboro. We have no narrow strip of country extending across the continent, and with little inter-provincial trade. What has protection done for Canada? asked Mr. Davies. He recognized there had been a measure of prosperity for the past sixteen years, but said it ought to have been greater. Part of that prosperity he accounted for by Commission Man's Filled Product the expenditure of \$100,000,000 added to our national debt, which was now \$240,500,000 net, a highly respectable sum for 4.800,000 people. But enormous as was that debt, it did not frighten him, as under the stimulus of free trade the great Northwest would fill up and be no longer an incubus on Canada.

Turning to a consideration of the tariff. Mr. Davies said the tories had taken out of the pockets of the people one hundred million dollars than if the Mackenzie tariff had been continued, and so far from the predictions of largely increased prosperity under protection proving true, our exports in 1873 and 1874 were as great as in 1891, although he was glad to say the exports in other years had shown a good advance. The N. P. was to increase the population as well as the trade of the country, but, alas, the last census showed we had lost 1,200,-000 people in ten years, including emigrants who left our land and our own sons who had gone across the border In these maritime provinces the less had been 165,000. In P. E. Island land had decreased so much in value that the people were alarmed, and our maritime province trade had decreased by millions as compared with what it was under the liberal regime. He took issue with Sir Hibbert Tupper as to the conservative policy having developed the other end of the dominion. and asserted that the liberals neither opposed the opening up of the Northwest nor the building of the C. P. R. but only the tories' manner of doing

these things. Mr Davies then enlarged at some length on the assertion that those industries which cannot exist on their this conection the Parks cotton mill, which he said was now in the hands of mortgagees, the Courtenay bay mill, which had sunk every dollar of its original capital, and the Moncton mill, another child of the N. P., with many mills in other parts of Canada combines at a few cents on the dollar

where were Connor's rope works, where the shoe factories that thrived about Harris" factory-) "That has gone away, too." (Laughter.)

tarff revision of last session, which he pronounced a howling farce, stating that the finance minister had been compelled to "change front" at the denand of the manufacturers, who threatened to withdraw their subscriptions to the election fund. The duty on kerosene had only been reduced 11-5 cents, and he read an invoice placed in his hands today (Tuesday) in which \$1,210 worth of oil imported in tank cars (the government would not let us import it in bulk by water in our own maritime vessels) had to pay \$1,728 duty, or 150 per cent. This tax on the poor man's light to benefit an Ontario industry he denounced as an indefensible outrage. Yet, said Mr. Davies, it is only a sample of the iniquity of a protective

He said the liberal policy was to eradicate every vestige of protection from the tariff, to apply free trade as far as it was possible to the conditions of Canada, and to secure reciprocal trade with the United States, which he said would be of inestimable benefit to New Brunswick. The evil of protection, continued Mr. Davies, lay deeper than the mere money poured into the treasury, and the best authorities put it that for every dollar they paid as duty they paid two into the pockets of the manufacturer. That was nothing short of public robbery. Mr. Davies closed with an appeal to the people to join in taking down the tariff wall and thus let trade flow as free and unrestricted as God and nature intended.

Hon. J. W. Longley, attorney general of Nova Scotia, said this was the first time that gentleman had stood upon a political platform in St. John. Hon. Mr. Longley was well received. He said it gave him unbounded satisfaction to have a chance to address such a large gathering in this, the metropolitan city of New Brunswick. Paragraphs were now and then seen in the papers of St. John and Halifax reflecting upon the two cities, but this extended no further than the press. Nothing gave him greater pleasure Brunswick when they visited Halifax. He wished right here to make to make our common country one of vatives from personal reasons. things that our forefathers fought for, years in one department. viz., government of the people, by the people, for the people. He would take a single text, which was that if we had achieved anything it was that the speaker then proceeded to state reain all that went to make up the sons, which he maintained were sufficent reasons, why there should be a change in the government of Canada. One reason was that the present a iministration had been in power too long. It was a safe and sound principle that frequent changes of the government should occur. At Ottawa there was an army of civil servants, most of them the appointees of the present government, who thought they owned the country. It would be a wholesome thing to have a change just for the sake of showing them that it was the people who ruled. Changes of government were good, for they made the politicians realize who really were the rulers. Governments should he made to understand that the people did not have to bow down to them in order to get anything they wanted. There were in the ranks of the liberals in parliament as many, if not more, able and competent men as could be found among the conservatives. was time the liberal leaders should get a chance. It was held that the liberals had done nothing. How could they when they had had no opportunity. It was only fair after the conservatives had been in power 16 years that the people should breathe the breath of life into the government and put in a set of new men. Mr. Davies had discussed the present protective policy from an economic point of view. The speaker would give some graver and more radical objections to it. He objected to the policy of the government, because they employed all the machinery for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. The policy was atrociously unsound mor-What we wanted were laws that would deal fairly and equitably with all classes. The conservatives said their policy was calculated 'o assist the manufacturers in the country

Taking up the cotton industry, Mr. Longley contended that the protect tive policy of the government had brought into existence a combine which now dictated what the prices should be. Then the cordage combine was taken up, Mr. Longley aserting that this trust fixed the price of every inch of rope used in Canada. Where such things existed it was bad for the country. When men could go to parliament and get legisation that would allow their concerns to become monopolists at the expense of the people it invariably brought national humiliation and disgrace. Such things sapped the vital moral qualities out of the legislature itself. This was little short of corrupting the body, in fact merits without subventions are a it was only a short step to it. Under drain on the country, instancing in such a system no country could prosper or attain to the position all good loyal subjects would like to see it or cupy. Mr. Longley spoke at considerable length on the iniquity of monopolies. He charged that the present government had exercised the patronage in public works in such a way as which had passed into the hands of to produce a partisan feeling. The idea was felt by them that the only to the first stockholders. He asked | way to get public works was to send

portunity .

what had the N. P. done for St. John, supporters of the government to Ottawa. Had not all heard it said that this was the only way to get necesunder liberal rule, where the pro- sary works? He saw an exhibition of mised factories that were to make this this in Guysboro the other day, when city prosperous? (A voice—What Mr. Forbes of this city in the presence of ministers of the crown told the people what he would do for them if they sent him to parliament. Who ruled the country anyway? We sent men to parliament who selected the administration. Did we want Sir John

Mr. Davies next dealt with the Thompson to understand that we would be satisfied with whatever he saw fit to give us? The government had debauched public sentiment in Canada. It was not dead however, it was only sleeping. There was the If he was told that his constituency he was an opponent of the government he would go with them. There were more important things than pubwas because of the corruption which

tariff.

the Curran bridge affair to have a slap at Sir Adolphe Caron. This gentleman he claimed got \$25,000 out of a railway bridge contractor, and the money was put into the conservative election fund. Yet Sir Caron still held a portfolio. The speaker then took up the policy of the liberal party. It was the clearest policy a party ever had. It was adopted at a convention of the liberal leaders. It was this, that there should be no special legislation in favor of any class; that Canada should have a tariff for revenue purposes only; that all cases of favoritism must be driven out of the country. If any protective legislation gave the manufacturers advantages let them enjoy them, but there must be no special legislation. The laws must be as fair for the The chairman in introducing the farmer and the merchant as for the manufacturer. In closing Mr. Longley said there would soon be a general election, and he called on the liberals to be ready for it. The party in power would rely upon powerful ininfluences which their policy had brought into existence. The government would be shown that it was not safe to humbug about tariff reform. Let the liberals first see that they were right. Then let them go in to win, and they would be successful. Hon. W. S. Fielding was the last speaker. He was given a cordial than to hear the public men of New reception. He began by stating that he was the end man. He had only consented to speak after the others a personal observation. His hearers had said all they wished to say. The had no doubt heard rumors and as- purpose of this meeting was to perpersions affecting him as a man and suade their conservative friends who as a Canadian. These aspersions were were honestly, supporting the governwithout the shadow of a foundation. ment that they were doing wrong. It He regarded the interests of Canada was not intended to call the grits inas of supreme and paramount impor- to line but the other fellows. There tance and felt that all should combine were many who would remain conserwhich we should feel proud. He now there must be hundreds and thoustood upon a party platform. It was sands of conservatives as high minded natural for him to identify himself as liberals who ought to be informed with the liberal party. He did not be- of their error. The speaker called long to that party because they had upon the electors to make a change that name, but because they were here in the government because they had to advocate and maintain the very wasted a million dollars in a few a lot of money. How had it been wasted? On the dominion franchise act. Each province had a system but the federal government must have people should rule and that the gov- one of their own. Thus people were ernment were our servants. The put to trouble and expense for no reason in this world. He had asked conservatives to explain why this act was passed. No one could say except that the conservatives wanted to get control of the lists. All whose names appeared on the dominion lists were on the local lists, but in his province there were names on the local which were not on the dominion list. All this money had been wasted not to give men votes but to take votes from men who were entitled to them. The local lists were revised every year. It was not so with the dominion list. Thus names were left off that cught to be on. Coming down to the tariff

same good old stock here today, and

the government must be shown that.

would not get public works because

lic works. A good reason why we

should have a change of government

was shown to exist. He passed over

the Langevin-McGreevy scandal and

As Mr. Fielding resumed his scat there were calls for McKeown, but he did not seem to be on the programme a'though he was on the platform. The chairman stood up and proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given.

Mr. Fielding said the ministers had

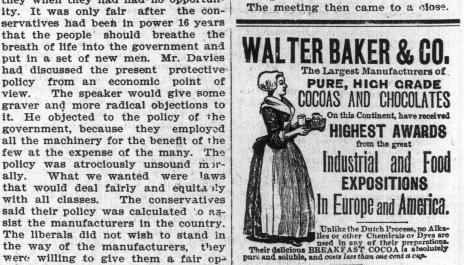
pretended that they were going to re-

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Their masters, the combinesters, stop-

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The Moncton Sugar Refinery to Resume Work.

Funeral of the Late Rev. James Neales at Gagetown.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

QUEENS CO.

Gagetown, Nov. 22.—The funeral of the late Reverend James Neales took place from St. John's church and was largely attended. The remains arrived yesterday afternoon from Woodstock, accompanied by four of the surviving sons, the Rev. Canon Neales of Woodstock, the Rev. Scovil Neales of Andover. J. deVeber Neales of Moncton, and Ferris Neales of Tobique. The remains were taken immediately to St. John's church and were watched over all night by the sons of Mr. Neales and some of his former parishoners. The casket was covered with floral contributions, among which was a handsome cross from the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. John's church. The body was raised at the head so as to be easily viewed by the many old friends who crowded to see him during the afternoon and evening. There he was, in full canonicals, surplice and purple stole, looking remarkably like the Mr. Neales who left here seven years ago. The religious service began this morning with a celebration of the holy communion, which was followed by the regular Church of England burial service. The choir sang hymn 401, Now the Laborer's Task is O'er, 438, How Bright These Glorious Spirits Shine, and the Nunc Dimittis. The four sons of the late clergyman then carried the casket from the church, followed by the corporation of St. John's church and the people of Gagetown. At the grave hymn 437, For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest, was sung. The rector, Rev. N. C. Hanson, was assisted at the service by Rev. Mr. Gollmer, the rector of Cambridge. It was quite a novel sight for Gagetown to see the sons of the deceased reverently fill in the grave themselves. 39

The Reverend James Neales was rector of this parish for nearly 30 years, and during that time built the lal party on Saturday evening, which new church and the Sunday school was much enjoyed by a large number house. The church is said to be the of guests. preftiest country church in New 91 Hopewell Hill, Nov. 26.—The dwell-Brunswick. Mr. Neales' 'health being ing house owned by Capt. J. B. Hammoved to Woodstock, where he resided at the time of his death on Monday last. Mr. Neales was 81 years of age, and leaves five sons and two

daughters living. Jemseg, Nov. 21.-A quiet marriage took place on the evening of the 15th inst. at the residence of James Sergant, 52 Moore street, St. John, in which Charles Purdy and Miss 1.illie A. Day of this place formed the contracting parties. The Rev. J. A. Gordon performed the ceremony, Next morning the happy couple took passage on board the steamer Clivette as far as Scovil's landing where cairiages were waiting to convey them to the home of the bride the residence of the Rev. G. W. Springer), and where a bountiful repast was spread for a number of the immediate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy were well respected among their friends and associates, and have the best wishes for a happy and prosperous future They will reside at Jemseg

The Rev. A. B. MacDonald preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of the Jemseg Baptist church on the 15th inst., after twenty-two years of pastoral service. This makes | day. Captain D. R. Christopher, afsix vacant Baptist churches in the parish of Cambridge, viz.: Jemseg, Lower Jemseg, Lower Cambridge, MacDonald's Corner, Narrows and Mill Cove.

The sudden and unexpected change in the weather on Monday night has about ended the traffic on the river. The schooner Beulah is lying at White's Cove loaded for Rockland, and unless there is a change for the warmer she will have to discharge her

Petersville, Nov. 22.—Robert Jones, merchant, of St. John, who was so seriously injured by being thrown from a carriage a few weeks ago, is

slowly convalescing. Our energetic teacher, Miss Wey man, has returned to her home in St. John to spend Thanksgiving. Samuel McKinney, who has been engaged in lumbering on the upper St. John, has returned home after having had the misforune to cut one of his

Andrew Kerr of Summer Hill has purchased the valuable property of Mrs. Sarah Graham, and purposes moving there in a very short time. Robert S. Howe, who has been ill for some time with sciatica, is able to resume his farming duties.

Wm. Woods' drive of logs, which, owing to the scarcity of water, has been lying in the Nerepis stream all summer, is now at the rafting ground. auspices of the W. F. M. S. auxili-Cambridge, Nov. 22.—The residence of A. C. Worden, Waterborough, was church amounted to \$28, and in Zion the scene of an interesting event on church \$24. Good congregations were the evening of Wednesday, the 21st, present in both churches. when his daughter, Blanche, was married to Edward Wiggins, son of the residence of Mrs. Samuel Murray, gown of blue nun's veiling, with trim- dressed most tastefully and was atan elaborate supper was partaken of were numerous, beautiful and handsome, including quilts, mats, blinds, rocking chair, lemonade server, water

pitchers, etc. James B. Orchard gave a birthday party at his home in Cambridge on the 16th inst. Nearly all the young people of the place were present. A magnificent tea had been prepared by the genial hostess, after which came

games, which all enjoyed.

Star made her escape by eaving in the night time. Deer are reported plentiful in paris of Queens this fall. Other game seems rather scarce.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 24.—Capt. Chas. S. Robinson of the bark Annie Stafford, with his wife and child, arrived today from Philadelphia on a visit to Mrs. Robinson's old home at the Cape. The captain will go to New York the first of January to take charge of a large steel ship. D. W. Stuart, who has been oc-

here for the past year, has rented the Miner place at Riverside. A horse belonigng to Willard Milburn at Mountville fell into the moun-

was drowned. The packet Scud, Edgett, from Moncton, came to the Hill wharf on Thursday with freight for the merchants and others and returned yesterday. New black boards are being put up

schools here and general repairs being made to the buildings. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 23.-Miss Alice M. Rodgers, book-keeper for Jas. Miller, Sherbrooke, N. S., came home by today's train, having been called hither by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Alex. Rogers, who is lying in a lan-

pneumonia. Hugh Wright, supervisor, is superintending the re-planking of the Chapman creek bridge at Riverside.

Thanksgiving day was unobserved in our village, business going on as usual. There were no church services. Everywhere roundabout lumbermen are preporing for the woods and a great many crews are already at work. There will be a very large cut throughout the Co .this season. A.H. McLean has begun operations in good shape on the Sawmill creek and J.S. Atkinson will start his steam mill at, in his new dwelling here. Memel early next month.

Pressed English hay is selling at \$9. A Nova Scotia schooner came to the being in the woods. Hill wharf today for hay ,but the traders refuse to give the above fig-

Hopewell Cape, Nov. 26.—The sad intelligence of the death of Fred Hawkes of Curryville was received on Saturday by his relatives. Deceased shipped at Hillsboro as a seaman on board the schooner Hattie E. King, contracted a heavy cold on the voyage out, and died of pneumonia in a New York hospital. Fred was a steady, upright young man . Captain Miles Brewster arrived

home Sunday after an absence of over four years. He will spend a part of the winter at the Cape. The secretary-treasurer of the municipality and Mrs. Wright gave a soc-

impaired, he retired in 1887 and remilton and occupied by C. S. Starratt was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The origin of the fire, which seems to have started in a small barn attached to the other buildings, is unknown. Mr. Starratt was away from home at the time. Mrs. Starratt was roused about three o'clock by the noise made by the horse in its efforts to free itself. On reaching the barn she found it in flames and help arrived too late to save the animal. In a short time quite a number had reached the scene of the fire and nearly all the furniture was removed, but Mr. Starratt's loss is quite heavy, as he had just laid in supplies for the winter. Mrs. Starratt and her children were taken to

the residence of her mother, Mrs. W. C. Wright . Hopewell Cape, Nov. 27.-An easterly snow storm set in at seven this morning and continued until three p. m., covering the ground to the depth of about four inches. The bark Carrie L. Smith got under weigh, but when the storm set in thick returned to her anchorage. The schooner A. J. was hauled into winter quarters toter making his vessel fast, went down between the vessel and the wharf to see to some fenders when he was accidentally struck by a heavy stone, with which the wharf was being bal-

lasted. He escaped serious injury. Mrs. B. N. Hughes, whose illness has extended over some months, is able to be out again. Nelson Edgett of Boston is spending

some time among relatives and friends in Hopewell . Eldon Read is spending a short va cation at home.

The home of Harvard Martin has

been gladdened by the arrival of a little daughter. The news item in today's Sun respecting the Harry W. Lewis being ashore at Apple River is discredited, as she is acknowledged to be the clipper ship of the bay and the captain has no use for a harbor in any weather we have had since he sailed on

Thursday last. The Salvation Army are now holding regular meetings in the public Rev. B. N. Hughes has sufficiently

recovered his health to resume his ministerial duties. KENT CO.

Bass River, Nov. 23.—Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian church yesterday under the aries. The offering in St. Mark's A very pleasant event took place at

James B. Wiggins. The bride was St. Nicholas river on the evening of supported by Miss Sadie Colwell and Thanksgiving day, the occasion being the groom by David Fowler. The the marriage of her daughter Lizzie bride was becomingly attired in a to James R. Mundle. The bride was ming of the same color. Rev. Abra- tended by her cousin, Miss Bessie ham Perry. F. C. B., performed the Murray. The groom was supported ceremony. After the knot was tied by his brother Robert. The knot connubial was tied by the Rev. F. W. by 119 invited guests. The oresents Murray. The immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present as invited guests. These, however, formed a goodly company. After the ceremony the guests did ample justice to a well set table. Each guest was made the recipient of a piece of wedding cake cut by the hand of the fair bride herself. A very happy evening was spent, at the close of which the young couple drove to their own The Washademoak was frozen over home, accompanied by a number of Wednesday morning. The steamer friends and by the best wishes of all

for a long and happy life. The bride was the recipient of a number of handsome presents.

CARLETON CO.

District No. 9, Parish of Brighton, Nov. 22.—This district has long been known as Main Stream. On the 17th inst. the residents met to decide upon a suitable name for the post office, which it is their intention to make application for in the near future. Several names were given to select from, and they at last decided upon Berlin as the most satisfactory. B. N. Shaw, formerly of Hartland, and cupying the R. P. Steeves' property a man of some experience in the work. was recommended as post master.

Although it has only been some

seventeen years since the first blow was struck towards settling the place, tain stream one day this week and yet the farms are in a flourishing condition, some having upwards of seventy-five acres under good cultivation. The soil in this section is very fertile, easily tilled, and may well be compared to any other part "The Garden of the Province." in the different departments of the Several new buildings have been erected this fall, which are a credit to the place; and others are being prepared for construction next spring. It would be a great boon to the place if a road were laid out up the stream to Coverdale. Not only would it bring what traffic there is to Hartland through this way, but would open gerous condition from an attack of up an excellent farming section. The land is mostly intervale, and as it is about stripped of its lumber should

be settled. The school here, which has only been in operation during the fall terms, is well filled, there being an enrollment of 45 pupils. The ratepayers have taken a step towards keeping the school open all year by voting money to run it from the beginning of March next.

All will extend a hearty welcome to Eddy Swim, who is soon to quit his old home at Rockland and move At present this place is quite dull on account of most of the young men

CHARLOTTE CO. St. Andrews, Nov. 24.—Tuesday evening last G . Harold Stickney, before retiring for the night, went down cellar to look after the furnace. As he opened the furnace a flame of gas came out, singing his eyebrow and

scorching his coat. Rev. Canon Ketchum returned home on Friday last from a most enjoyable trip to Boston and Portland. In the former city he visited his son, Rev. Charles Ketchum, of St. Paul's Episcopal church. While in that city he attended the Church congress. At Portland he visited his son-in-law and daughter, Rev. C. M. Sills and Mrs. Sills, and was also an honored guest of the Right Reverend Dr. Nea-

ley, bishop of Maine. Mrs. J. D. Turner of St. John is in Boston endeavoring to negotiate the sale of a black granite mountain situated on her property in Bocabec, near St. Andrews.

St. Stephen, Nov. 28.-There were some errors in the account of the grist mill fire as published in the Sun of Tuesday. McAllister Bros'. loss was three hundred dollars, not three thousand dollars. The fire was discovered by night policeman Joseph Pierce.

SUNBURY CO. Upper Maugerville, Nov. 24.-Prof. P. Spinney of Torbrook, Annapolis Co., N. S., passed through here today on his return home after making a four months' tour of the province, giving concerts in company with Prof. F. G. Clare and wife, also of Nova Scotia. Prof. Clare having taken ill at Peel, Carleton county, was compelled to return home by rail, and further engagements had to be abandoned for the season. Prof. Spinney was accompanied on his drive by Evangelist J. W. S. Young, who will go as far as St. John, via Jemseg and eastern route. Mr. Young told your correspondent that he had been ordained a minister of the Baptist church 18 years ago and had baptized 2,569 candidates for the sacred rite .

R. A. McFadgen recently lost his pocket-book containing \$50 and a winter pass on the C. P. R. The old time tri-weekly mail service is again at hand, much to the chagrin of those who wish to keep abreast of the times. A daily service is much needed and would be but a trifle more expense to the P. O. department

YORK CO. Stanley, Nov.26.-The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. James Douglass died very suddenly last Friday from bronchitis, and was interred on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Douglass' young-

est child is very sick from the same disease. Mr. and Mrs. John R. McCarron are receiving congratulations upon the

Chas. T. Munroe, foreman of the Cross Creek steam saw mills, returned to Van Buren, Maine, last week, having finished sawing for the season.

John E. Sansom returned home from Chatham last Saturday, having completed sawing for the season in the Belyea mill of that place. Rev. Mr. Bonnell, F. C. B. minis-

ter of Southampton, has come to take charge of the Baptist church of this place and intends to reside here. Hiram McNiel of Maple grove re-

cently severed the big toe from one of his feet. He was attended by Doctor Gregory. Mrs. Frederick Brown of Limekiln,

who has been ill for a few days, is convalescent. KINGS CO. Head of Millstream, Nov. 27.-John

J. Hayes, second son of Charles Hayes, and Miss Maggie, daughter of Alfred Mason, were united in marriage on Wednesday last by Rev. Thos. Pierce. The pie social held here last week to raise funds to present to Rev. A. H. McLeod, realized \$29. A pie made by Miss Lizzie Finniss was bid up to

Hayes Bros. and Geo. W. Soper have secured a lumber site from J. A. Patterson at Quaco and will send men and teams there at once. J. A. Patterson has a number of men with teams at work on Thorne's Brook putting in logs at so much per thousand. There will be quite extensive lumbering operations on the Millstream this winter. It is understood that S. O. Frazee will be the buyer on this stream.

The Studholm parish S. S. convention will be held here on Wednesday A very pleasant social gathering of young people was held at S. A. Fin-

niss's residence on Thursday evening. The Misses Berry of Sussex have opened a millinery shop at Berwick. Sussex, Nov, 28.-Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M.P., finance minister, arrived here this afternoon looking hale and hearty, and apparently in the very best of spirits. He was met at the station by a number of his friends and supporters, among whom were George A. Dobson, James Kerr, president of the Sussex Milk company, Col. E. B. Beer, and James A. Moore, warden of the municipality of Kings Co., James M. McIntyre, and F. M. McLeod, barristers, and a number of other persons of influence. The hon. minister put up at the depot house and was called upon by a number of persons. The minister will likely be in his room in the customs building tomorrow

James M. McIntyre, barrister, has been retained by Trinity church as counsel to defend Rev. H. W. Little, in his case to be heard at Fredericton on December 12. It is not improbable that other counsel may be called in, Mr. McIntyre having been empowered to do so should he consider it expedient or necessary.

Huestis, White, and McArthur, merchants, of whom I made mention in having taken in about 1,200 turkeys intended for the English market, had them sent away by the I. C. R. today to Halifax, where they will be put aboard the Dominion line steamship which leaves that port for Liverpool en Saturday next. Fifty-nine large sized boxes specially prepared by Messrs. Flewelling, of Hampton, were needed to hold them, and when weighed tipped the beam at between 9 and

WESTMORLAND CO.

Moncton, Nov. 21 -The report of W. C. Paver, secretary of the Intercolonial Railway Employes' Relief and Insurance association, shows that two deaths occurred in the month ended 25th, being John Morton, foreman, Penobsquis, disease of heart, insured for \$250, and Mr. Wheelhouse, blacksmith, Campbellton, pneumonia, also insured for \$250. There were two cases of total disability, Richard Paver, retired member, Halifax, \$500, and Mr. Laplante, retired member, River du Loup, \$500. The assessment for the montht is \$1.80 in class A, \$1.10 in class B and 75 cents in class C. There was a deficit of \$570 last month, and part of this month's assessment is required to make up that amount The total membership is now 3,505, as against 3,495 last month There was quite a flurry of snow

here today, but not enough for sleigh-An election to fill the vacancy at the raunicipal counil board caused by the death of Councillor Kelly will be held December 18th. There is not likely to be any scarcity of candidates, as two are already in the field.

Extensive preparations are being made for the opening of the new Presbyterian church next month. The organ and pews have arrived and are being put in place.

Dorchester, N.B., Nov. 27.-The November term of the county court opened here today at 2 o'clock, his honor Judge Wells presiding. The new docket was made up as follows:

Merchants' Bank of Halifax v. Samuel C. Stevens—Harvey Atkinson; C. A. Peck, Q. C. Lucy A. Fullerton et al v. Joseph Lowerison et al-T. A. Kinnear: Powell & Bennett.
Joseph J. Snook v. A. A. Tuttle and
James D. Ross—Teed, Hewson & Hanington; C. A. and S. W. Palmer.
Wm. F. Tanner et al v. A. A. Tuttle
and James D. Ross—Teed, Hewson &
Hanington; C. A. and S. W. Palmer.
Jane Boss v. Mary Dowd—R. B. Smith,
R. A. Borden R. A. Borden.
S. H. Robinson v. Amos Fagan—T. A. Kinnear; W. A. Russell.
Zoel B. Neily v. Alexander E. Alexander—Teed, Hewson & Hanington; Murt. A. Borden.

 Zoel B. Neily v. Alexander E. Alexander—Teed, Hewson & Hanington; Murray & McLatchy.
 L. Weslev. McAnn v. D. A. Holland—Chandler & Robinson; Grant & Sweeny.
 Amos Dujay v. the City of Moncton—R. B. Smith; D. I. Welch.
 Lawrence Cluney v. Clarence Carvell— H. B. Smith; D. I. Weich.

10. Lawrence Cluney v. Clarence Carvell—
R. B. Smith; J. Deveber Neales.

11. J. Deveber Neales v. Thos. W. Derrah—
C. A. and S. W. Palmer; Currey &

Vincent. ... Chesley Tait v. Oliver G. Stewart-W. A. Russell; Chandler & Robinson. CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Queen v. C. Bruce McDougall, publishing
obscene literature, etc.—W. H. Chapman; R. B. Smith.

Queen v. John Doyle—Theft. Queen v. Walter Allen—Theft. Queen v. Wm. Boutillier, Wm. Johnson, Robt. Horne—Escaping from penitentiary. The grand jury returned a true bill n each criminal matter. W. H. Chapman appears for the

In Merchants Bank of Halifax v. Stevens, an assessment case on a

promissory note, damages were assessed at \$122.04. Nos. 7 and 9 on the new docket stand over by consent. The criminal matters will be disposed of first. The

usual quota of lawyers were present at the opening of the court. Dorchester, Nov. 28.—In the county

court today the convicts who have

escaped from the maritime peniten-

tiary lately were dealt with. Robert Horne pleaded guilty of escape and was sentenced to two years in addition to his present term. Oliver Jones was arraigned on three indictments, viz., escapement from the prison; breaking and entering the houses of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, and Geo. W. Chandler. He peaded guilty to the first charge and was found guilty on the other two indictments, and sentenced to two years on each indictment, making a total of six years in addition to his present term. William Bouttiller was arraigned on the same indictment as Jones and pleaded guilty to escape and was found guilty of breaking and entering Geo. W. Chandler's house, and withdrew his plea of not guilty of breaking and entering Hon. H. R. Emmerson's house, and was sentenced to two years for escape, and one year on the other two indictments, making a total of four years in addition to his present term. Wm. Johnston pleaded guilty of escape and was sentenced to two additional years. He pleaded guilty of breaking and entering the house of William McLeod, and was sentenced to two years on this indictment. He pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the houses of Mrs, Boltenhouse and Maxwell Tower, and was sentenced to two years on the first indictment and one year on the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A COUPON APPEARS IN ALL ISSUES OF THIS PAPER.

Cut out this Coupon and forward, together with 10 Cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 Cents to this Office.

N. B.-Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

last, making a total of seven years were: George E. Thomas, Jas. F. Robover and above his present term. respect to the late Judge Peters, of F. W. Wisdom, John C. Miles, S. K.

the St. John county court. Bruce McDougall's case will occupy the attention of the court tomorrow. Moncton, Nov. 29.—The Moncton sugar refinery, which has been closed for some time, will resume work in December. A cargo of raw sugar a report made a few days since as has recently been received, and another is expected. While the refinery was closed extensive repairs were made and improvements effected. The barrel factory in connection with the refinery will be run on a more extensive scale than ever. It is reported it will be operated day and night, and that the hoops and heads, which were formerly brought from a distance, will in future be made here. There is hoop-making machinery in the factory, but it has never been used. Heretofore barrels for the Halifax refineries have been brought from Crtario; in future, it is said, all this kind of work for the Halifax refineries will be done in Moncton, the barrel factory in connection with the refinery here being one of the most complete of its kind in the dominion. Geo. L. Harris has commenced the business of pork packing, curing, etc.,

in one of the large warehouses on Harris' wharf, a part of which is being partitioned off and specially fitted up for the purpose. He has already | which the procession passed blinds secured several carloads of whole hogs and has engaged a thoroughly practical man, Mr. Conway, to carry on the work. There is said to be a prospect of a

Ontario, who has been looking over the ground, thinks a mill with a capacity of 200 barrels per day could be operated profitably in Moncton, and the investment. Harry S. Armstrong, a St. John boy,

who has worked for some years in the attending as mourners and citizens. working at New Glasgow, has fitted up a machine shop in the rear of Victoria block (the old roller rink building) and has already secured considerable work.

The cotton factory is working steadily full time, the stove foundry is doing a larger business than ever, and all the industries of Moncton appear to be doing well, so that the prospect for the winter is good. In connection with the stove foundry, which now employs nearly 100 hands, a plating department has been fitted up with the latest machinery and a first class man brought from the U.S. to run

that branch. J. W. Wallace, formerly of the I. C. R., now of Idaho, is visiting friends in Westmorland and Albert. Mr.

Wallace is a son of John Wallace, collector of customs, Hillsboro. A shaft for the steamer Hesta at Quebec was landed at Halifax Wednesday morning, was loaded on a special freight which left Halifax at 12.38 the same day and reached Levis at 675 miles in 21 hours, 19 minutes, at the rate of 32 miles an hour. The railway was to receive one hundred dollars extra for freight in case the shaft was delivered inside of 27 hours. Dorchester, Nov. 29.-The county court today disposed of C. Bruce Mc-Dougall by making his case a remanet. Chas. S. Hickman and Chas. E. Knapp are his sureties in the sum

of \$250 each for his appearance at the next term of the court. It is very probable that this matter, will be dropped now. In Neales v Derrah, an assessment case, is an action on two promissory notes. The jury assessed the damages at \$89.75. S. W. Palmer conduct-

ed the case for the plaintiff. Walter Allen, charged with stealing

watches, chains and other jewelry from H. R. Allen's store at Port Elgin pleaded guilty and will be sentenced tomorrow. His honor made all the other cases on the civil docket remanets for the

reason that none were ready and that the time was limited. The next and last case was that of John Doyle charged with stealing a case of royal blend whiskey from Geo. M. Fairweather, the particulars of which appeared in the Sun a few days

ago. Good progress was made in this case this afternoon. W. H. Chapman appears for the crown and J. DeVeber Neales for the prisoner. The court will adjourn tomorrow. (For additional Provincali News see

page 10.) THE LATE JUDGE PETERS.

The funeral of the late Judge Peters was held Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was very large. At the house a brief private service was held for the members of the family of the deceased. Then the casket was placed in the hearse and the cortege proceeded to the Mission chapel, Paradise row, in the following order: Detachment of police.

Masonic fraternity. St. George's' Society. Lt. Col. Armstrong and officers of the N. B. B. G. A. Baristers' Society and Law Students.

Mayor and Common Council. With the common council walked ex-Mayors Jones, DeVeber, Smith and Peters and Police Magistrate Ritchie: The pall-bearers were Dr. T. Walker, G. A. Schofield, C. W. Weldon, E. J. Wetmore, George Hare and C. F. Kinnear. Outside of them walked thirty members of the old Peters bat- from Mrs. P. R. Inches. tery of artillery as a guard of honor.

ertson, Joseph Allison, W. A. Lock-The court adjourned at noon out of hart, W. E. Vroom, John H. Parks, Wilson, J. Fred Lawton, C. Fred Langan, Chas, Campbell, Arthur W. Lovett, Joseph B. Stubbs, R. H. Arnold, J. McLauchlan, D. D. Robertson, Frank O. Alfison, Frank Gallagher, P. R. Inches, M.D., J. M. Robinson, G. Lud. Robinson, Geo. K. Berton, J. S. Kaye, C. U. Hanford, Charles Mc-

Laughlin, E. G. Scovil, Geo. B. Hegan. A. Hay, Frank Lansdowne (Sussex). Besides the above A. W. Peters was present as a mourner and Lt. Col. Armstrong, who walked with the officers of the artillery. The other members of the old Peters battery so far as known are: Rev. J. Milledge, Oak Bay; John Cameron, Fredericton; W. H. Merritt Gondola Point: Geo. Sears. Toronto: S. K. Foster, Montreal: Geo. L. Foster, Ottawa: Arthur Spencer. London; J. B. Hammond, Hampton; B. Hayward, Amherst; A. W. Peters, New York; A. Brooks Peters, Australia; D. Jordan, Fredericton; W. W. Street, Boston; M. V. C. Nicholson. Ottawa: Ed. Jones. New Zealand: T. J. O. Earl, M.D., Chipman, Q. C.; A. B. Sheraton, Halifax; P. P. Clark, Providence; Chas. R. Reed, New York; Wm. Livingstone, Nerepis; John M. Kinnear, Sussex; R. S. Besnard, New

York. Along many of the streets through were down and the people stood with uncovered heads, thus showing their respect to the memory of the deceased

The Masonie fraternity attended in modern steam flour mill being estab- a large body, at the call of grand lished in Moncton. A gentleman from lodge, the members of which and of the several private lodges were fully represented, as were all the other Masonic organizations, the Templar body, the A. and A. Rite and the Royal Orwilling to take a third interest in der of Scotland, but no Masonic clothing was worn and there was no Masonic ceremony, the craftsmen merely cordance with the deceased gentle-

man's wish At the Mission Chapel of S. John the Bantist an impressive service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Davenport, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dicker, who took the place of Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke, who was unable to be present. As the body was taken into the church and up the isle Rev. Fr. Davenport preceded it, singing the sentences. The body was placed between candles and a pall placed over it. The service began by the choir singing one of Judge Peters' favorite hymns, No. 197, The King of Love My Shepherd Is. Psalm xc. was then chanted to Gregorian music. The lesson from the burial service, 1 Corinthians, 15th chapter, beginning at verse 20, was then read by Rev. Mr. Dicker. Hymn No. 401, Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er, followed, and then Rev. Fr. Davenport recited prayers. Another favorite hymn of the deceased closed the service. It was No. 437, For All The Saints Who 9.57 this morning, making the run of | From Their Labor Rest. This hymn was frequently sung to Mr. Peters during his last illness by Fr. Davenport, and with its closing verse the recessional was formed and the body carried from the church. The interment was in the Rural cemetery and Rev. Fr. Davenport conducted the

service at the grave. Many beautiful floral tributes, each bearing a card expressing the sympathy of the donor, reposed on the casket and around the room. Among these were a large standing cross and crown, the crown of white flowers and the cross of red. This was sent with, loving remembrance of Encampment of St. John, Knights Templars, and the card bore the text: faithful unto death and I will give

thee a crown of life." A large wreath of ivy, with white roses and ferns, on a base of yellow roses, bore the inscription: "With Fraternal Remembrance, Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia."

A large cross of white roses, azaleas, carnations and ferns was from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. A large square and compass, the square made of white roses, carnations and ferns, and the compass of red roses and carnations, resting on a base of white chrysanthemums and ferns, tied with ribbon, upon which was inscribed: "In Memoriam, Albion Lodge, No. 1."

A wreath of ivy and laurel, crownshaped, from the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the card bearing the words: "All the dead shall live again." The tribute from the mayor and com-

mon council was a large anchor of white roses, carnations, daisies and ferms A pillow of white roses, azaleas.car-

nations and ferns, with the words "At Rest" in violets, was from R. H. Clinch of New York. Col. Eckert of. New York sent a cross of pink roses. bouvardi, azaleas and ferns.

Other tributes were: A large bouquet of white roses, carnations, fuschias, azaleas and chrysanthemums, from Mrs. George A. Schofield; a cross of white roses, violets and ferns, from Mr. and Mrs. G. Sidney Smith; an ivy crescent, with white roses and ferns, from George E. Fairweather; a crescent of pink roses, from Mrs. Charles Merritt; a large bouquet of roses and white crysanthemums, from Mrs. Geo. F. Smith; a basket of crimson chrysanthemums, from Mrs. Robert Hazen; and a bunch of calla lilles and ferns

The persons composing this guard THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a Year. that gree, but the restrict for 1881 west. It story brough to trib

#### THE MIKADO'S ADVICE.

He Sends a Message to the Second Japanese Army at Port Arthur.

They Had Splendid Chances but the Chinese Did Not Use Them.

Future Movements of the Japanese Army-What it Cost to Fortify Port Arthur.

Yokohama, Nov. 27.-The Mikado has sent the following message to the second Japanese army at Port Arthur: "The gateway of the Gulf of Pechili was regarded by the enemy as a barrier to their country, but you by one effort have captured it. As the cold is increasing and the end is still distant, keep fourself in good health and continue your exertions."

London, Nov. 27.-The Times will tomorrow publish the following despatch dated yesterday from its correspondent at Chefoo, China: The Japanese captured with the town of Port Arthur two Chinese war shirs and several torpedo boats and transports. Admiral Ito, commanding the Japanese naval forces, is still at Port Arthur with his flag ship. Other vessels of the fleet have returned to Talien Wan and a few have gone back to Japan. A few houses were burned. The American cruiser Baltimore entered Port Arthur Sunday. Six officers went ashore and made an inspection of the town, but were not allowed to send despatches to Wash-

The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company who was taken prisoner by the Japanese and who was at first suspected of being a Chinese officer, is now on parole. The correspondent adds: "I learn the following from reliable sources: The hilly peninsula afforded splendid chances for the defence, but the Chinese poorly utilized their advantage. The Japanece was slow. They were first repulsed at Kinchow, Nov. 6th, but they Mr. Blake and the Longford Seatwere victorious on Nov. 8th.

On the same day they occupied the Talien Wan forts, with slight resistance, and took the first pass north of Talien Wan Nov. 9th. It is reported that only 500 Chinese were at

s weaker than the first pass. The fighting here was feeble. Then the Japanese advanced to the third pass north of the triple peak, which was a very strong position. This pass was defended by 6,000 Chinese, who parliament if he again was nominatresisted from November 16 to November 17 inclusive 10,000 Japanese. Finally the Chinese retired. The Japanese were then fourteen miles from Port Arthur in a valley two miles square, forming a good battle ground. The Chinese on Nov. 19 sent two columns into the valey and fired a few shells at the Japanese and then retired. The real battle occurred from noon of November 20 till the night of Nov. 21. The Chinese made a better defense than previously, but finally yielded, and the Japanese entered Port Arthur. The Chinese troops were principally from a distant province, and few of them were trained in western tactics. The leaders were mostly old men. Their rifles were the ordinary kind. Seven kind of breechload. ers were collected on the field after the battle. The Japanese numbered 15,000 and the Chinese 8,000.

On Nov. 22 the western forts were seized without hindrance. The Chinese under General Lung attacked Talien Wan on the 21st, but it is believed that they were repulsed.

In marching Chinese coolies aided the Japanese. The new arrivals from the Japanese transports, which included the last of the reserves, and the receipt of quantities of provisions render Port Arthur the strongest fortress. It cost China 15.000,000 taels to fortify the place. Concerning the future, it will be useless for the Japan-

ese to attack Wei-Hai-Wei. If peace is refused the next movement will probably be near Shanhi-Kwan and thence on Pekin. It is no longer a war for Corean reforms only.

Washington, Nov. 28.—China has succumbed to the inevitable, and has sued for peace, and her proposal will be presented to Japan through the United States ministers at Pekin and Tokio, thus promising a termination of the war, as the result in part at least of the exercise of the good offices of the United States. It is not possible at this time to learn the terms of China's proposition as handed to Minister Denby, but it is probable that it provides for but two concessiors, a money indemnity and a relinguishment of suzerainty over Corea. It is improbable that the first tender will be acceptable to Japan, as such overtures rarely are, but this proposition will open a way to a counteroffer by Japan through the United States minister at Tokio, and the negotiations, if successful and if they follow the usual course, will lead first to a truce under proper guarantee or a preliminary agreement to cease hostilities and finally to the signature of a definite treaty

Just how this proposition was brought about is not yet known. It is probable, however, that as the matter is in the hands of the American ministers in China and Japan, the visit of the commissioner of maritime customs at Tien Tsin to Japan can-

not be directly connected with the peace negotiations. Tien Tsin, Nov. 28.-The Red Cross society has sent six doctors to Port Arthur in order to assist the wounded. They left here on board the steamer Toonan, which has been lent for the purpose by the viceroy. The British military attaches are accompanying the doctors.

London, Nov. 28.—The Times tomor-

row will publish the following from its correspondent at Chefoo: On Sunday the British admiral with fifty officers landed at Port Arthur. The report of atrocities committed by both sides has been confirmed by the finding of the bodies of a number of Japanese prisoners beheaded and mutilated. Several Chinese soldiers and a few shopkeepers who were seeking to escape by boats were followed by torpedo boats and shot. The Taotai

Kung escaped to Tien Tsin. Yokohama, Nov. 28.-It is reported here that the mission of Mr. Dietring, the envoy, who it is said was sent to Japan to negotiate peace, has failed.

#### THE FRENCH TREATY.

Debate in the Chamber of Deputies -The Convention Approved.

Paris, Nov. 27.—The chamber of deputies today discussed the bill to ratify the tariff convention signed in Paris in February, 1893, between France and Canada.

M. Lechavallier, moderate republi-

can, and M. Hemon, republican, and other deputies energetically opposed the bill, contending that the introduction of Canadian timber and apples would injure French husbandry, and that the north and west of France would have to pay for the advantages reaped by southern France. Maraover, it was added, these advantages were small, as the Canadian consumption of French produce was trifling. M. Berger, republican, opposed the bill, and M. Meline, a member of the republican left, president of the agricultural group, and frequently termed "the French McKinley" supported the bill, declaring that no serious competition in apples could be expected, as the Canadian apples could not be sold under three times the price charged for French apples. The convention he added, was the prelude to some other itable to France. A new line of steamers would be established between affect fifty thousand operatives. France and Canada, and French products would thus be conveyed not only to Canada, but across the continent

to the markets of Asia M. Hanotaux, the minister of for eign affairs, dwelt upon the fact that Canada had decided that her first treaty with a foreign power, under the rights recently granted her, should be with France. (Applause.)

#### The bill was then adopted FROM LONDON.

The Movements of the Premier.

(Special to the Sun.) Montreal, Nov. 27.—The Star cable says: London, Nov. 27.-The cable sent to the New York papers stating Talien Wan against 10,000 Japanese. | that Hon Edward Blake would re-The marching was continued to the | tire from British politics after the second pass south of the double peak, | next general election is quite incorrect. Mr. Blake's' plans, according to his utterances at South Longford ten days ago, were cabled Tuesday last, This cable stated that Mr. Plake then said that he would stand for the new ed for Longford. However, next session he wishes more freedom to visit his family in Canada. There is no question of retirement at present,

Sir John Thompson will reach London on Thursday next from Paris. It is understood when Sir John returns to London he will discuss fully with Lord Ripon the copyright question, in connection with which the deputation of London publishers yesterday urged Lord Ripon to continue to refuse to assent to the Canadian

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Goodridge Government Will Remain in Power Until February.

St. Johns, Nfid., Nov. 28.-The members of the Goodridge government have decided to retain office until the meeting of the legislature in February. This step has been taken in view of the necessity of raising a loan of \$1.-500,000 to meet certain liabilities and to fund the floating debt. It is admitted that the Whiteway party would be unable to raise this loan, and as a failure to float it would result in disaster to the colony the government feel that no other alternative is possible for them but to remain in office and extricate the country from financial embarrassment. The decision is generally approved, though Whiteway

#### extremists still clamor for office. NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., Nov. 28.—The Atlantic and Pacific railway construction company, a corporation chartered in the state of Illinois, and behind which it is asserted there is a powerful English syndicate, has had a corps of sixteen engineers at work here for a week surveying their lines through Carbon county to Mauch Chunk. The railway is to be an air line across the country from New York to San Francisco, and passes through Chicago, which city will be brought within thirteen hours of New York and San Francisco forty-five hours of New

#### SUNDAY SALOONS.

New York, Nov. 27.-Before the Tenement House commission today William S.: Rainsford, of St. George's church, advocated the opening of saloons on Sunday afternoon as a preventative of vice among children, who were forced by their parents to go for beer and whiskey.

#### THE CZAR AND HIS BRIDE.

London, Nov. 27.-Truth says it is informed that the queen has invited the czar and his bride to make a short stay in England next summer, and that the newly married couple will probably arrive here at the end of

Left-handed scissors are now supplied to whoever prefers them.

#### 50,000 PERSONS

cer. "I don't seem to remember what Thrown Out of Employment by American Sugar Refineries.

The Order Issued Yesterday to Shut Down all the Works.

The Treasurer of the American Company Submits to An Interview.

New York, Nov. 28.-An evening paper says: Orders were issued today from the headquarters of the American Sugar Refinery in Wall street to shut down completely all the refineries of the companies in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Fifty thousand operatives will be affected. Presidet H. O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refinery Company, said this morning: "The sugar business has been bad for some months past. We have tried to weather through the period of depression in. the hope that things would improve, but everything was against us. The reaction that followed the passage of the tariff bill brought about a dull season, and the war among the whole sale grocers in several sections of the country still further tended to demoralize trade. When to this was added the excitement of an election and the report that congress would pass a free sugar bill, making all sugar free, you can readily see that there was enough cause to compel us to shut down completely.

sent time with a reduced force in the hope, Micawber-like, that something would turn up. Our faith in the future has failed and beginning tomorrow, we shall shut down all our arrangement which would prove prof- works in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This will

"We ran our works up to the pre-

"We cannot do anything else. We are sorry for our men and have been trying to ward off the blow all along. But the truth is we have been running our works at a loss for several months

past.

"The last congress is responsible for the present situation, and if they pass the free sugar bill at Washington, as it is reported that they will, it will kill the sugar industry completely. We must either have enough profit to cover the bald expenses of carrying on sugar refining, or else go out of the business completely. We cannot compete with the wages paid in Europe and our men could not begin to support themselves and their families at such figures. And yet we are asked to run our establishments with only the margin in refining that is to be found between the cost of raws and refined sugars, which is now a trifle less than a half a cent a pound. I can see nothing cheering or reassuring in the outlook at the present

John E. Searles, treasurer of the American Sugar Refinery company, was seen this evening. He said the report that the refineries of the company in Boston, New York and Philadelphia were to be completely closed down was true. "They are closed down at present," said Mr. Searles, "and they will remain closed over Thanksgiving 'day."

"Will they remain closed Mr. Searles was asked. "So far as I am aware; there is no intention of permanently closing the refineries," he answered. Mr. Searles added that he had seen an account of an intrview with H. O.

#### Havemeyer, but he knew nothing about it.

She Tells How Her Daughter Regained Health After Doctors Had Given Her Un-Hope for Others Similarly Suf-

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Mrs. Walker, of Verona, Ont., writes as follows:-"I believe it to be my duty to let the public know what Dr. Williams Pink Pills have done for my daughter Emma, in the hope that her experience may be the means of pointing out the way to renewed health on the part of some other sufferer. My daughter had been troubled with pains in the head and shoulders for over two years. She was very pale in color, easily tired and capable of but very little exertion. Every month she would bleed at the nose, sometimes for two or three days at a time. The doctor who attended her said she was in a decline, and he had but little hopes of her living any length of time. We tried many remedies but with no good results. Sometimes she would rally for a few days but always sunk back to a weaker condition than before. She had to discontinue going to school, and as the winter advanced her cough became so bad that both ourselves and our friends thought she would not live long. I had read much about your Pink Pills and we determined to give them a trial. Before she had finished the second box there was a decided improvement in her condition, and, after taking the pills for about two months, she was as well and hearty as one could wish to see. She constantly gained in flesh, her color returned, and although a considerable period has now elapsed since she discontinued taking the pills, there has been no signs of a relapse, and she is stronger that ever she was before. We are satisfied that when our daughter began the use of Pink Pills she was in consumption, and the same opinion was held by our neighbors. who can testify as to what great wonders Pink Pills have worked in her

THE DUTY ON PHARAOHS.

M. Maspero, a famous French savant, related in a recent lecture an experience which he had in bringing to Europe an Egyptian mummy. It was the mummy of a king, and M. Maspero fancied that the French custom house officers would not insist too rigidly upon payment of duty. The first of these functionaries opened the box which contained the mummy, and, starting back, exclaimed: "Hallo! What have we here?"

#### "A Pharaoh—a genuine Pharaoh of the sixth dynasty," said the scientist. "A Pharaoh?" said the puzzled offi-

the duy on Pharaohs is." He set to work to look up "the Pharachs in his tariff schedule, but found no such article entered on the list. "This importation," said the officer, finally, "does not appear to be provided for under the statutes. We must only follow our usual rule in such cases, and class it with the highest

taxed article of the kind that it seems to belong to. I shall classify your Pharaoh with dried fish." So M. Maspero paid the tariff on dried fish on his mummy,

P. E. ISLAND.

Tryon, Nov. 21.—While driving home on Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright of Victoria were thrown from their carriage by colliding with another team, and severely injured.

Mrs. Crawford, Tryon's faithful post mistress, died on Saturday. The uneral services on Monday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Price, Baptist, were largely attended.

Rev. Mr .McCurdy, pastor of the Presbyterian church, has pretty much recovered from a severe and protracted illness.

A very interesting event took place

at the home of the bride, Isaac Myers, Hampton, at which Rev. G. W. Fisher officiated. Ewen McKinnon, merchant at Hampton, and Hattie Belle, youngest daughter of Isaac Myers, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. There has been quite a stir recently

among the farmers as to the ownership of seaweed along the shore farms. One case has been before a magistrate's court, but has been dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and is likely to come before the supreme court for settlement.

Summerside, Nov. 23.-Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John lectured on "Wit, humor and Scottish humor," in the Presbyterian hall on Tuesday evening. It was a scholarly and eloquent effort. The hall was crowded.

Rev. Dr. Carman, superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, delivered a sermon-lecture on political economy on Wednesday evening. The doctor is a powerful speaker. Sheriff Strong of Prince county occupied the

Mrs. Gaffney, wife of John Gaffney, U. S. consul, died on Saturday after a lingering illness. The deceased was well known here and much sympathy is expressed for her husband and family.

The poles of the new electric light company have arrived. The boiler and engine have also come from E. Leonard & Son, London, Ont. The wiring of stores goes on rapidly. Already some 500 lights have been contracted for.

Bedeque, Nov. 26.-Thanksgiving day passed off very satisfactorily and quietly. There was service in the Methodist church when the pastor, Rev. W. J. Kirby preached from J 52, pt. 1, and a collection in behalf of the P. E. I. hospital was taken up. Three of our local sports with three guns and three dogs, started fox hunting and returned at night with three good appetites, and no game. Mrs. Dr. Carruthers, of Alberton, spent her thanksgiving holidays with her mother, Mrs. Calbeck, Central Bedeque. Mrs. F. Wood, of Charlottetown, spent her holidays with her

father, W. A. Leard, Bedeque. The ladies of the W. M. S., of Searltown, held a parlor social at the residence of Mrs. Lewis Trueman on Thanksgiving day, realizing \$9 for the funds.

A short time ago Miss Mary Ann McInnis, of Carleton, an elderly lady, met with an accident which has kept her confined to her house ever since. She had been out calling and on her return home, it being cold, she had thrown the reins over her neck, and allowed the horse to go on alone. In the darkness she did not see a horse and carriage coming and her horse not turning sufficiently out of the road, the wheels of the two carriages caught, and throwing Miss McInnis out, she was hauled quite a distance by the reins round her neck, and received several bad bruises and cuts. her nose being broken in two places. Her face is considerably disfigured, but it is hoped she will soon be all

right again. The dadies of the Bedeque Baptist church are preparing for a concert to be held in the Orange hall on the 5th of December, proceeds toward the

church repair fund. The Rev. Mr. Warren, Baptist minister, late of Sackville, N.B., ministers to the Baptists of this community worshipping in the Methodist church, until the re-opening of their own church under repair. Mr. Warren makes his home with Dr. Pethick of Central Bedeque. It has been snowing all day, but

it will hardly be enough for sleighing

DIED IN ALGOMA.

The death is announced at Sault St. Marie, of Fanny, the wife of Sheriff Carney, of the Algoma district, from an attack of paralysis. She was aged 64 years. Her mother was a Newcombe, and her father, Nelson Baker, removed from New Brunswick to London, Ont., about the time of the opening of the Great Western Rail-Both parents died at London way. and the children moved to Owen Sound, where their uncle, George Newcombe, was in business. At Owen Sound she was married to William Henry Carney on the 4th day of June, 1857, and went into business. Subsequently they removed to the Soo. The only daughter who survives is Mrs. Caroline Penton, of Woodstock,

## DEATH OF PRINCESS BISMARCK.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Princess Bismarck, wife of the ex-chancellor of Germany, died at Varzin at 7 o'clock this morning, aged 70 years. The immediate cause of her death was dropsy, complicated with heart disease. Princess Bismarck had for years been a sufferer with a bronchial trouble and gastric catarrh.

It is the iron in clay that gives the ordinary brick its red color.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Some Alleged Facts Obtained by a l S. Treasury Officer.

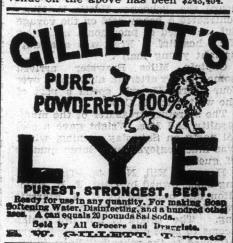
Washington, Nov. 28.-In order to obtain possession of all the facts connected with the Newfoundland fisheries the secretary of the treasury in October, 1893, assigned T. Aubrey Byrne, special treasury employe, to the duty of studying and reporting the conditions existing in this branch of business. Mr. Byrne's report is now in the hands of the secretary of the treasury, and charges that through the systematic frauds of the importers and the culpable negligence of certain customs officers the treasury has been deprived of large amounts of duties.

The report states that over 95 per cent. of the salted herring coming from Newfoundland have been openly purchased in that country in inland waters on the southern coast, outside the limits where under the treaty of 1878 fish might be taken, dried and

It appears that the fishing vessels sailing from this country carry cargoes which are bartered for fish caught by Newfoundland fishermen. As the fish thus procured are not the product of the American fisheries, and being used for food, are not "fish for bait," they are dutiable under our laws. The treaty of Washington, which was abrogated by the Pan-American treaty of January 1885, made concessions to American fishermen, but these concessions were confined to the sea fisheries and did not, it is claimed in the report, include the herring fisheries, the latter being restricted to a region within three miles of the coast. In order to evade the United States revenue laws, it is said a scheme was put into practice by which the Newfoundland fishermer would become quasi employes of the United States vessels, under which pretense they would really sell to the latter fish caught by hem.

It is further claimed that the treasury department has been led by means of misrepresentation to make several decisions affi;rming the right of free entry of fish so caught.

Mr. Byrne estimates that during the past nine fishing seasons there have been imported at eastern ports 262,528 barrels of frozen herring weighing 63,016,720 pounds; of salted herring 92,648 barrels, weighing 21,935,600 pounds, and that the total loss to revenue on the above has been \$243,454.



# Harper's Bazar

IN 1895. · Elegant and exclusive designs for Out-door and In-door Toilettes, drawn from Worth by Sandoz and Chapuis, are an important feature. These appear every week, accompanied by minute descriptions and details. Our Paris Letter, by Katharine de Forest, is a weekly transcript of the latest styles and caprices in the mode. Under the head of New York in the mode. Under the head of New York Fashions, plain directions and full particulars are given as to shapes, fabrics, trimmings, and accessories of the costumes of well-dressed women. Children's Clothing receives practical attention. A fortnightly Pattern-sheet Supplement enables readers to cut and make their own gowns. The woman who takes HARPER'S BAZAR is prepared for every occasion in life ceremonious or for every occasion in lite, ceremo informal, where beautiful dress is requisite

SSAYS AND SOCIAL CHATS. To this department Spectator will contribute her charming papers on What We Are Doing in ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest pospsible date after their receipt.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus. The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the rst Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of eccipt of order.
Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Title-page and Index sent on application.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper 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,

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HUMPHREYS Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in paivate practice and for over thirty years by the people wan entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

20-Whooping Cough... 27-Kidney Diseases ... 28-Nervous Debility... HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL,

IUMPHREYS' MED. CO.; 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of Dr. Humphray's Manual (144 pages,) Mailed Pages,

It is a powerful Food Digestive. arge Cans are Most Economical to Buy.

Samples for 25 cts. Five 21. Large two-lb. can 21.20. cans, 25. Exp' paid. Sample "Best Poularsy Paper" Farm-Poultry one year (50 c.) and large can, both 1, S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, a

TO BUSINESS MEN.

A Series of Money-Making Articles of Interest To All Who Advertise.

In this issue begins the first of a series of money-making and moneysaving articles, by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., of Yonkers, N.Y., a man of international reputation as a writer of advertisements, and general adviser in matters pertaining to successful publicity. Mr. Fowler is the author of the only text books on advertising, and occupies his entire time in the preparation of advertising matter, and in giving general business advice. He is retained by the largest advertisers in the country, not as an advertising agent, but in the capacity of general director and adviser. Mr. Fowler's style is in the extreme of simplicity and brevity, the two great necessities in successful advertising. The Sun congratulates itself on being able to present a series of articles, which the business men of St. John will read and preserve as authoritative statements of the ablest authority.

-HAS THE-Largest and Most Complete Line

-of STAPLE and FANCY-DRY GOODS to be found anywhere in Smith County and at such prices as will surprise you. Call and see him and compare goods and prices

and you will be convinced.

All goods warranted first-class or money refunded. John T. Smith, 44 Smith Avenue,

SMITHVILLE, N. B. The above is a reduced reproduction, with fictitious name and address, of a genuine advertisement. This advertisement is as effective as 90 per cent of local announcements. Its business-bringing value is handicapped for the following reasons: The name An American Serial, Dr. Warrick's Daughters, by Rebecca Harding Davis, a strong novel of American life, partly laid in Pennsylvania and partly in the far south, will occupy the last half of the year.

My Lady Nobody, an intensely exciting novel, by Maarten Maartens, author of God's Fool, The Greater Glory, etc., will begin the year.

The Islonwing Feasons: The name and address appear twice. Once is enough. The name is in type three times too large. An advertisement should advertise goods, not the folks who sell them. The advertisements are not generally read. There is no are not generally read. There is no sense in wasting good space in telling people to call, and compare goods and prices. It is understood that an advertisement is an invitation. It is taken for granted that the goods and prices compare. It is seldom advisable to advertise that you warrant goods, unless they be of special character. A warranted announcement is liable to create suspicion. Few firstclass dealers announce that they will refund money, because if they be honest they will do so without saying it. It is bad policy to advertise "the largest and most complete line," for all lines are supposed to be large and complete, and the expression, by being over-used, is useless. The one good point to the advertisement is that the prices will surprise you. That should be the foundation of the advertisement. I rewrite and reset the advertisement, making but this one point. If the store is not well known, it should state what class of goods it sells, but if it is well known to everybody locally, this is not always necessary. The limited space prevents proper presentation of good and bad samples of advertisements. The reader will consider these samples

# -----

as reduced about 75 per cent from

their proper size.

I have marked down everything. I know how to buy and I know how to sell. If anybody else sells what I sell for less money than I sell it, tell me and I'll mark it down again. . . . . . . . . .

-----

John T. Smith, Smithville, N. B.

The rhinoceros has a perfect passion for wallowing in the mud, and is usually covered with a thick coat of it.

WEREKET STATIST, JOHN, ST. JOHN, WILLIAM THE TABLET



when hens are moult-Cholera, Roup, Diar-Complaint and Gapes, food Digestive.

'NS LAV SHERIDANS NOITION POWDER nd of feed you use, mix er. Otherwise, your profit it when the price for eggs it assimilation of the food alth and form eggs, It is ntrated. In quantity costs y. No other kind is like it. tous. Ask First

aking Articles of

ns the first of a ing and money-Tath'l C. Fowler. , a man of inas a writer of general adviser in successful pubis the author of on advertising. ire time in the rtising matter. business advice. largest advernot as an adin the capacity nd adviser. Mr. the extreme of y, the two great sful advertising. s itself on being eries of articles. en of St. John re as authoritaablest authority.

Complete Line nd FANCY—

Smith County and

urprise you. Call e goods and prices

first-class or money

Smith Avenue. , N. B.

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ow to buy to sell. If what I sell n I sell it. rk it down hville, N. B.

perfect passion ud, and is usu-ck coat of it.

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(New York Clipper.)

LIVING PICTURES.

Upon the broader stage of life, We see them day by day, The patient mother and the wife, The daughter far away, How dreary is the little home, The mother weeping there! mother weeping there! that's a Living Picture read of everywhere!

A son before the justice stern,
His sorrowed father pleads,
While fondly doth his spirit yearn
To cover his misdeeds.
The tears fall from his aged eyes— His son to prison led!
Ah! that's a Living Picture
To fill the soul with dread!

A pallid throng of workers sad, Within a squallid room, Who never see a sight that's glad, Whose moments all are gloom; For little ones who starve at home They keep the "sweater's" store? Behold this Living Picture

A wife who for her husband pleads
Though he be worthless quite;
Who gives for drink the mite she needs,
To bring her home delight,
The Justice bids him be a man—
For her sake sets him free!
Ah! that's a Living Picture
Alas! too oft we see!

The wealthy swindler and the tramp, The poor, the proud, the meek; The student at his midnight lamp, The stalwart and the week; The couple parted by a word, The man whose soul has flown—

#### A PROSELYTE

Mr. Aubrey Everdene looked out upon Sackville street and yawned. Only an instant before he had written "finis" to a magazine article with a dash of the pen across the last sheet and now the MS. lay ready for the post among the debris of printer's proofs, new novels awaiting review, etc., with which the writing table was

One of the best known literateurs in London, and a brilliant conversationalist, his tongue could be as scathing as his pen, and it was said of him, with regard to the latter weapon of warfare, that in half a dozen polished sentences he could do more towards damning a book than any two of his compeers. A big, loosely-made man, Mr. Everdene, with shrewd gray eyes and the pessimism of a modern. Studying his face as he lounged by the window, his hands in the pockets of his smoking jacket, one could see that he had a lively sense of humor combined with his other characteristics, and understood the interest his per-

sonality aroused. Presently a stranger brought him a visiting card on a salver.

"The lady would be obliged if you would grant her an interview, sir." "Lady Hilyard," muttered Everdene, reading the inscription. "I can't recall the name. Bother the woman, what does she want? However—ask her to come up. Blake."

When she entered, a fair, elegant woman of perhaps five and in an irreproachable Parisian toilet, he was still more convinced that he had not the privilege of her acquaint-

"Mr. Aubrey Everdene?" she que-

Mr. Everdene bowed. "Pray take a seat, madame."

quarrel with you, and I don't sit down mit me to give you the prosian Engin the houses of my enemies." "To quarrel with me!" His eyebrows went up. The thought came to him that his visitor was not in her

myself at once. I am the author of street, round the corner, she asked Fashion and Footlights.

Mr. Everdene, standing perforce because she would, pulled his mustache, ed him. It afforded him an odd sense while the fair stranger tapped her No. of pleasure, too, to see her white fin-3 shoe on the carpet with impatience gers moving about the china. He was and looked pitchforks and daggers. "Fashion and Footlights, he reflected aloud. "Fashion and Footlights.

Comprehension stole over his face and with it a slight amusement. He 6. She rose with a pretty gesture of fished among a pile of volumes and brought out three bound with an elegance destined to win the hearts of suburban circulating libraries. "Here it is. I reviewed it in the

Centurion didn't I?"/ "No,' she said, "you hanged and est of my life." quartered it."

"I am sorry! May I ask how you found out that I was the culprit?" tell you my address is on my card and unimportant, since you don't de- I must thank you very heartily for ny the imputation. Now, Mr. Ever- your kindness and courtesy to an imdene, I know it is very impertinent of pertinent intruder. Very few men me, a stranger, to come to your pri- would have been so considerate." vate address and worry you. I am doing a very unusual thing, I am owe you a debt of gratitude. You afraid, and Mrs. Grundy would be hor- have taught me something I never rified. But 'fools rush in,' you know, expected to learn." and widows are privileged! You must have a little patience with me, because-" for the first time her lips relaxed and she smiled a smile that was sweetness itself-"well, just because dropped, self-conscious, pleased. I'm a woman and you're a gentleman! Acknowledge the truth, now, on your honor. Don't you think you were unnecessarily harsh to my poor little literary effort?"

"No," he said bluntly. "I always give my true opinion of things, and I consider your book had many faults." have said: "I thought it was damned bad," with the brusqueness of convic- and extended her hand. tion, and probably decline to discuss the matter. But to a lady it was impossible to be rude. He regarded her absurdly unconventional presence with

a tolerant kindness. "Of course, I admit that there are faults, but upon one or two points in your criticism I cannot agree with you. I should very much like to discuss them with you. May I?"

"Certainly." His mouth was twitching under his heavy mustache. "But don't you think, pending the verdict. that you had better sit down? You will be fatigued. If you'll permit me to wheel this armchair nearer the fire for you-so!"

Having carefully arranged it so that she should face the light, he seated himself opposite her-the A. B. C. of diplomacy, but she did not appear to notice it. She was drawing arabesques on the carpet with the handle of her

ivory handled umbrella. "I should very much like to know," she said, "what you think of my coming here!"

"I think you are plucky-yes, and recklessly unconventional." "Candid, at any rate! And I like that." She looked up. "Now for the first indictment on the list, Mr. Everdene! You accuse me of improbabil- HUNTING FOR MONEY IN HELL young men. They were laughing and

His manner bordered on preoccupa tion. In truth he was thinking what wonderful lashes she had, and how becoming a flush of excitement could be to a clear, pale skin.

"You assert," she continued warmly, "that it is ridiculous to suppose that a man and woman of the world could fall in love at first sight, as I make my hero and heroine do, and that such proceedings are limited to boys and girls in their teens and the pages of penny fiction. I should have thought that Mr. Aubrey Everdene would have shown wider sympathies.'

"Then you really believe, Lady Hilyard, that adult, sensible people conceive such abrupt attachments?" "I am convinced that it happens frequently."

"Oh, come, not frequently?" "Well-sometimes," she amended. 'I could give you a dozen instances.' He lacked the heart to argue with her. It would have been like breaking a butterfly on a wheel. And after all there might be more sentiment in fin-de-siecle humanity than he thought; women have wonderful intu-

"Well, suppose we let that slide for the moment and proceed to indictment number two. What other phase of mine do you take exception to?" "You said that I had not the remot-

ition in these matters.

est idea of construction, and that Fashion and Footlights was evidently a specimen of that objectionable class of fiction which you regretted to see was growing so prevalent-the amateur novel, born of vanity and a lack of wholesome occupation."

Her voice died away with a tremo He had only stated the truth, but that fact did not prevent the speechless Mr. Everdene from feeling as if he had committed a particularly brutal murder and the ghost of the victim had come to arraign him before all the people whose opinions he valued most.

"I-I cried," she murmured pathetically. Her lips quivered. Beads of per-

spiration rose to the man's forehead. "Good heavens, if I had only guessed how much I should hurt you! It was harsh, monstrous. No doubt was in a bad temper, and your unfortunate book was the first thing that afforded me an opportunity to vent my spleen." Lady Hilyard applied six square

inches of lace and cambric to the corner of an eyelid. "If you'll only believe me, my dear Lady Hilyard, when I tell you that I'm sorrier than I can say.' "Then you acknowledge that you

were needlessly cruel?" "I was brutal." He would have committed blacker perjury as she wiped that tear away. "And that I had just cause for in

dignation?" "You were perfectly right." A smile broke like April sunshine "In that case I suppose I must for-

give you.' He was ridiculously grateful. He with his hand on the button of the electric bell. "Lady Hilyard, you know the Arab | tled definitely at last.

custom of taking salt with one's "No," she said, "I have come to friends? As a token of good will, perlish equivalent of a cup of tea." The offer was tempting, the room was hot, and she had talked a great deal. She yielded-and more. When the refreshments came, accompanied "Yes. Perhaps I had better explain by wonderful sweetmeats from Bond permission to pour it out for him. with a winning graciousness which charm-

> unaccustomed to the presence of wo men in his home. With the Japanese table between them they chatted for awhile, and then the clock on the mantelpiece struck

> dismay, like a second Cinderella. "Do you know, Mr. Everdene, that I have been a whole hour wasting your

valuable time?" "I thought it had been ten minutes," he answered, "and the pleasant-

"Very pretty!" she said, blushing faintly. "And in return for it let me 'Oh, by accident. It's a long story, and that my 'day' is Thursday. Also, "Please don't thank me: it is I who

> "That the conduct of your hero and heroine was not improbable at all."

> Their eyes met - the woman's "You really mean that?"

> "On my soul I do." The most delicious softness was in

her voice. "It makes me so proud and happy to think I have convinced you." There was a silence. She smoothed a wrinkle in her suede glove. He If she had been a man he would twisted a button on his coat. Then she aroused herself with a little laugh

> "Well, good-bye, Mr. Everdene, and once more, thank you." He pressed her fingers ever so light ly-her proselyte. "Not 'good-bye,' " he murmured.

"Au revoir."-Back and White. AN INCIDENT OF SPOTTSLYANIA

It fell to my lot to order a section of artillery into battery to assist our musketry with canister. I sent them, as ordered, over a crest, but they did not seem to fire, though it was little remarked in the pandemonium of sound. Soon night fell, but the next morning, when I saw them again, they had not got into battery. Each piece and caisson were wheeled half round, and every man and horse were there, and they lay waiting the resurrection.-From Following the Great

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH

Cross, by T. W. Hyde.

A New Plan for Finding the Gold Which Went'to the Bottom in the Hussar a Century Ago.

There is a new plan afoot to raise the treasure that went down with the British man-of-war Hussar when she foundered off Port Morris in 1780, and carried to the bottom 70 prisoners who were manacled on her gun deck, and British guineas to the amount of \$4,800,000, says the New York Herald of a recent date.

There have been many attempts to recover the sunken treasure by the use of dynamite and the work of divers, but, as far as is known, all have been fruitless.

The plan which is to be put in operation in a few days is the most novel yet devised. George W. Thomas of Orange, N. J., who is said to represent a syndicate with a capital of \$750,000, has chartered the tug Chester, owned by E. R .Lowe, a Cienties slip wrecker, and fitted her out with wrecking appliances of the latest pattern. The

now about ready for her work. The Chester will be moored exactly above the spot where the wreck lies. and so moored that it will remain stationary regardless of the tides. This in itself will be a feat attended by no little difficulty, for it will be necessary to carry two stout hawsers ashore, in addition to the four anchors which will

boat has been undergoing repairs in

Hallett's cove for some weeks, and is

be got down to seaward and from the oow and stern. The work of previous explorers of the bottom has been interrupted by the rapidity with which the current filled up their submarine excavations. The plan upon which Mr .Thomas will proceed will avoid trouble of this kind. The wreck is almost completely

buried and the sand is packed compactly about the hull. Divers will be sent down to loosen the sand and earth that hides the wreck at a given point. At that point a big tube conneced with a powerful suction pump on board the Chester, will be applied. The loosened material will thus be pumped to the surface, and then shot through a giant sieve. The sieve will not permit the pasage of anything as

large as a guinea. That is the general plan. The wreckers and divers will dig and pump until they have filled the sieve with British gold or are satisfied that they have worked over an area so large that the story of the Hussar's treasure has proved a myth.

The men who have attempted to reach the coffers of the Hussar since 1780 have failed in every instance, if they are to be believed, but the story of the sunken gold has just as many believers today as it ever had. No later than June last a Connecticut syndicate was digging up the bottom of the Sound off Port Morris, and many similar attempts have been between that point and Hell

Gate It is believed now that the hull of the wrecked warship has been located heaved a sigh of relief and hesitated to a nicety, and that by examining with care an area of about 200 square feet the treasure story may be set-

And if it proves true-this story of British guineas-the speculators will be richly rewarded. The Hussar was a 32-gun ship and about 200 feet long. She arrived here in November, 1780, in company with the man-of-war Mercury. Together they carried \$4,800,000 which was intended to pay off the British troops in America. The Mercury remained here and the Hussar, taking on board the treasure of her

sister ship, set sail for New London. Although the pilot was not very familiar with the channel, the captain decided to save some time by taking short cut in passing Hell Gate. The Hussar struck a sunken reef, and as she was badly damaged, her com-

mander decided to run her ashore. She had taken on board 70 prisoners of war from the prison ship before leaving New York, and as her hold was filled with stores, they had been chained to the gun deck. As their fate was of little consequence, the captain did not release them, but kept his crew at work in an attempt to get the Hus-

sar to the beach before she foundered. Hawsers were carried ashore and fastened to trees, and an attempt was made to warp the vessel in, but before much progress had been made she filled, heeled over, tore up the trees by the roots and sank in 80 feet of water, drowning her manacled prison-

ers. Some of the crew escaped. From that time forward stories of the Hussar's sunken guineas led to all sorts of attempts to acquire sudden wealth by their recovery. A British company sent two brigs to the spot in 1819, but the United States government refused to permit them to anchor over the treasure. Later on, attempts were made to blow up the wreck with dynamite, but up to date-unless some lucky and secretive individual hid success and fortune under the guise of failure—the guineas have been unlis-

turbed. There is one story that has always caused the treasure seekers some uneasiness. It is to the effect that the Hussar was wrecked intentionally and that her treasure was carried away by men who hatched the plot under

her ensign. Mr. Thomas and his suction pump, however, are new, and he at least believes that he will pump up something more valuable than the rusty buttons and water buckets which have rewarded the treasure seekers who have

GIDDY BROOKLYN GIRLS.

They Sit in Their Escort's Laps in a Trolley Car and Nearly Create a Riot.

New York, Nov. 19.-The question yung men in a crowded street car was excitedly discussed in a Brooklyn trolley car Sunday evening. It was decided in the negative. Shortly after 11 o'clock a cros-town car whizzed along on its way from Hunter's Point to the city hall. A crowd of well-dressed, highly respectable people, all in various stages of drowsiness, filled all but four seats.

At Park and North Portland avenues the car stopped, and a party of young people boarded it. There were just ing devices in photography and mineight of them, four girls and four ling.

chatting, evidently in high spirits. When the girls started for the empty seats they were stopped by one of the young men, who said: "Look here, girls; if you sit down

we'll have to stand up. Say, what's the matter with your sitting on our The girls hesitated a minute, then one of them, a pretty blonde, said:

"If you'll do it, Jennie, I will." Jennie was not going to be dared so, without more ado, she plumped herself down in one of the waiting laps, and the other girls, with much laughing and talking, followed her ex-

If the other people in the car had been sleepy before the merry party appeared, they were wide awake now One old woman, with little gray curls over her temples, who had been dozing quietly in one corner, woke up with a start and gasped: "Land sakes! What next?" A stern-looking woman who sat opposite drew herself up as stiff as a poker and tried to freeze the lap sitters with a stony glare, while two youths in another part of the car blushed and giggled alternately. But all this didn't phase the girls or the young men in whose laps they sat.

Finally Father Wagner of St. Bernard's church, who was in the car, jumped from his seat and said sternly to one of the girl's:

"Here, young woman, take this seat, and leave that shocking position." The girl, looking a little alarmed at the priest's stern tone, took the empty seat. Then three other men got up rather sheepishly and offered their seats to the other girls. Two of them accepted, but Jennie, who had been the first to sit in her escort's lap, sat there with a far-away look in her eyes, as if she heard or saw nothing of what

was going on. If there had been a tempest in a teapot before there was a howling gale now. The stern-looking woman with a stony gaze motioned to the conductor to stop the car and majestically sailed out at least four blocks from her stopping place. A man who had been having lots of fun out of the proceedings was taken in hand by his wife and marched out to the front platform, while the old woman with gray curls was nearly weeping with ndignation.

Father Wagner made up his mind to force the girl to get off the young man's lap. Turning to Conductor Bray, he said: "Conductor, I insist that you put those young people off the car. Their

actions are positively shocking." The conductor made a weak attempt to persuade Jennie to conform with the rules of good form, but Jennie only looked at him blankly, while her young man grinned and the rest of the party tittered. Then Conductor Bray began to get angry. "See here, if you don't get off that

young man's lap I'll put you off the

she made up her mind not to comply. "You can't do it," she snapepd back, Affairs seemed to be getting serious. Bray was mad. Father Wagner was madder, while Jennie was maddest of all, and the rest of the passengers were divided between indignation and mirth. Finally when the car got to Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, Bray decided to summon re-enforcements, so he stopped the car, called in Motorman Reardon, and the two gently picked up Jennie, carried her out of the car, and put her on the sidewalk. The young man didn't try to stop them, neither did the others. They all followed meekly, and the car left them standing on the corner, Jen-

"lady" patrons not to sit on men's

Scenes.

nie evidently bitterly reproaching the others for not having backed her up in her fight It is said the company intends putting notices in the cars requesting its

THE KINETOSCOPE. Wonderful Reproduction of Living

New York, Nov. 21.-Amongst the many interesting subjects exhibited by means of Edison's latest invention, the Kinetoscope, is a scene in a barber's shop. When the machine is set in motion by turning on an electric current the interior of the barber shop flashes into view. The barber is at work shaving a subject. He is evidently in a hurry, for another customer is waiting, and the barber has no assistant. He lathers and shaves with a rapidity that shows his anxiety to make as many dimes as he. can, and the effect of that haste is shown in the grimaces of the victim. The waiting customer is reading the evening paper. Something tickles his fancy and he laughs heartily. Another customer enters, takes off his ccat, puffs a jet of smoke from his cigar and seats himself. He is evidently an acquaintance of the other waiting customer, for the latter crosses the floor, hands him the newspaper, at the same time pointing out the paragraph that has so amused him. The new comer reads it, strikes his hand on his knee and also has a hearty laugh. In the meantime thirty seconds have elapsed and the whole scene suddenly disappears in darkness. To produce the life like illusion 1,380 photographs, each differing slightly from the other, has passed before the spectator's supervision. The effect is startling. The pictures have such attraction for amusement-seekers in New York that patrons of the kinetoscope parlors eagerly look for every new subject that is sent out from the laboratory. It is said the inventors have some intention of exhibiting the wonders of the kinetoscope in Canada, as soon as machines can be obtained. Mr. Edison, in placing his new invention on the market, has avoided the error he fell into with the phonograph whether or not it is good form for and is making a big financial success young women to sit on the laps of of it. Kinetoscopes are sold without royalties or restrictions of any kind. Edison's protection is in the manufeatures of the film, which is a secret process that no one outside of the laboratory has yet been able to discover. W. K. L. Dickson, the great inventor's right-hand man in the kinetoscope department, is credited with working out more of the details of the invention than Edison himself. He is an Englishman, and an

inventor of many valuable labor sav-



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EFFECT ON LIVE SUBJECTS. American Naval Officer Writes

Regarding the Effect of Modern Missiles. Washington, Nov. 20 .- The captain

of one of the American warships on the Asiatic station has written home of some interesting things he has seen. Describing a visit to the Jenanese field hospital near Nagasaki, he savs:

"There I got a fair conception of the new small-bore rifle that all Europe is adopting. The Japanese infantry arm is the Murata ,the invention of General Murata, now chief of ordnance of Japan. The calibre of the gun is 3.15, and the bullet weighs ?E grains. I saw a Chinese officer, who The watch and members of the crew had been struck in the knee joint by one of these bullets, fired at a distance of about 1,000 yards. The thin steel envelope of the bullet had broken and the joint was simply a mass of finely comminuted bone splinters. The knee was perfectly soft, without a bone in it unbroken an inch long. Of course the leg had to be amputated. The hospital was the admiration of the French and English surgeons, as well as our own. The medical staff were all Japanese, who had graduated in medicine and surgery in America or England, then taken a post graduate surgical course in clinics at the Paris and Berlin hospitais. They had the best modern instruments and systems, the newest antiseptics, everything a hospital on modern lines should have. And all this is the work of a generation. Truly the Japanese is a wonderful man,

"I saw something, too, of the effect of the modern shell fire on the cruiser of the period at the battle at the Yalu river's mouth. The Akagi was hit several times by eight-inch shells of the Vavassour-Palliser pattern. One of these, fired from the Chinese Jennie was getting mad now, and cruiser Chi-Yuen tore off nearly onehalf the iron and steel port quarter of the Akagi, killed Captain Saakmato, her commander, and killed and wounded a dozen more officers and men. A second shell from a 200pounder made a hole eight feet in diameter in the side of the Aiktsusu. Had the service of the Chinese great guns been equal to that of the Japanese, the Akagi, the Hashidato and

the Matsushima must have been sunk. "The Japanese fire was terribly accurate and deadly. The Chinese ship Chen-Yuen was hit nearly 100 times. Nothing was left above water of her; of her crew, 430 strong, over 350 were killed or died of wounds. All this was from the fire of six-inch and eightinch rifles, at a distance of from 1,000 to 1,600 yards. The Chinese had the heavier ships at the Yalu, but the Japanese out-manoeuvred them and out-fought them. Man for man, and ship for ship, my profesisonal opinion is that the Japanese commanders are equal to any in Europe. They have courage, a high profesisonal knowledge and a fierce fighting spirit that nothing daunts."

AFRICA'S WONDERFUL KOLE

NUT. Imparts Insensibility to Fatigue and is an Excellent Substitute

for Food. Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.-The state department has been calling upon United States consuls in Africa for specific information respecting the marvellous kole nut, which, by its peculiar action upon the muscular system, enables the African negroes to make long journeys, bearing enormous loads, under tropical suns and across difficult country without food. Cases authentically reported prove that an old negro may carry a 176-pound bag of coffee four leagues by chewing a single nut slowly. Robert P. Purley, United States consul at Sierra Leone Africa , has sent in the first report on this subject, treating of the means of growing and preparing the nuts. He says that the natives eat the nuts in the early morning as a stay against the want of ordinary food while travelling, and in the evening to induce sleep. Altogether they consider that a general benefit to the human system is derived from the consumption of the kole, say a single nut morning and evening.

AT THE CIRCUS.

(From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times.) The keeper was walking along by the elephant leading the kangaroo, and the elephant stopped blowing dust into the tiger's cage in order to address a few remarks to the kangaroo. "Oh, I say!" he called to that marsupial, "what's that thing you've

hitched onto yourself?" The kangaroo looked at his tail noment and then took a squint at the elephant's trunk. "That's all right," he chattered. that's my trunk; I wear it there so I won't tread on it," and the royal Bengal tiger rolled over and howled.

HER SECOND GRIEF.

(Truth.)

Old Acquaintance—It's nearly two years since I've seen you; I expected that you would have thrown off widow's weeds ere this. Still mourning for your husband?

Widow (sorrowfully)-Yes; for the

HIT BY A METEOR.

The Adventure Off the Jersey Coast Related by the P. T. Barnum's Skipper.

Bridgeport, Nov. 20.-Capt. Blake, of the schooner P. T. Barnum, hailing from this port, says his vessel was hit by a meteor on a recent trip down the Jersey coast. The schooner left Norwich bound for Philadelphia, and all the way down the Jersey coast she had fine weather. When Squan killing and wounding qualities of the Inlet was reached early last Saturday morning the vessel was ploughing along under good sail. Suddenly the deck was illuminated as bright as by day. The topmast had been struck by a meteor, which shattered itself and threw flames in every direction.

> on deck at the time were thrown down and stunned by the shock. Harry Neilson was in the top rigging when the mast was struck. He says he first heard a hissing and then felt the shock. He did not see the meteor until it struck. The rigging was set afire, and Neilson was burned about the legs. He was higher up in the rigging than where the meteor

struck When the meteor burst, pieces as large as bushel baskets fell on the deck. The only damage the vessel received was the burning of some of the rigging.

GOT THAR.

I am the chrysanthemum, I know I'm yaller And sometimes yallerer, But I am in it Just the same. I'm aware I'm built

Somewhat After the pattern of a mop. But yet Of the great American spirit

Of git thar. For I struck this country A stranger, Without a cent And no capital Except my blooming shape. But I stood straight up And held my head high, And do yet. And today myself And my descendants

And the more Frills We develop The more we're admired. -Indianapolis Journal.

Are in the floral Four Hundred,

THE JAPANESE NELSON. (Montreal Gazette.) Admiral Ito, when his ship was disabled in the fight off Yalu, transferred his flag to another and went into the battle again. Ito should be pretty near the Japanese equivalent for Nelson.

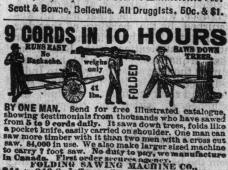
TOO TOUGH FOR THEM. (From the Boston True Flag.) Two runaway convicts took refuge in a church which was having an experience meeting. They listened to the stories told by several of the regenerated, until one of the fellows exclaimed ,in a whisper, to the other: 'Come, Jim, let's get out o' this! It's a tough crowd, and no man's life's

worth a copper!" And out they lit. Coughing.

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IT POINTS FORWARD AND NOT BACK-WARD FOR QUE GUIDANCE.

Dr. Tsimage Exhorts His Hearers to Get Out of the Habit of Looking Back Upon the Past and to Look Up and

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25-The sermon selected for to-day is taken from the text Exodus 8: 18, "The Finger of God." Pharach was sulking in bis marble throne room at Memphis. Plague after plague had come, and sometimes the Egyptian monarch was disposed to do better, but at the lifting of each plague he was as bad as before, The necro-mancers of the palace, however, were compelled to recognize the divine movement, and after one of the most exasperating plagues of all the series, they cried out in the words of my text:
"This is the finger of God," not the first nor the last time when bad people said a good thing. An old Philadelphia friend visited me the other day, asked me if I had ever noticed this passage of Scrip-ture from which I to-day speak. I told him no, and I said right away, "That is a good text for a sermon.

We all recognize the hand of God and know it is a mighty hand. You have seen a man keep two or three rubber balls flying in the air, catching and pitching them so that none of them fall to the floor, and do this for several minutes, and you have admired his dexterity. But have you thought how the hand of God keeps millions and millions of round worlds vastly larger than our world flying for centuries without letting one tall? Wondrous power and skill of God's hand! But about that I am not to discourse. My text leads me to speak of less than a fifth of the Divine hand. "This is the finger of God. Only in two other places does the Bibie refer to this division of the Omnipotent hand. The rocks on Mount Sinai are basalt and very hard stone. Do you imagine it was a chisel that cut the ten commandments in that basalt? No; in Exedus we read that the tables of stone were "written with the finger of God." Christ says that He cast out devils with "the finger of God." The only instance that Christ wrote a word, He wrote not with pen or parchment, but with His finger on the ground. Yet though so seldom reference is made in the Bible to a part of God's hand, if you and I keep our eyes open and our heart right, we will be compelled often to cry out, "This is the finger of God."

For much that concerns us we have no responsibility, and we need not make appeal to the Lord for direction. We are not responsible for most of our surroundings. We are not responsible for the country of our birth, not for whether we are Americans, or Norwegians, or Scotchmen, or Irishmen, or English-men. We are not responsible for the age in which we live. We are not responsible for our temperament, be it rearrous or phlegmatic, bilious or sanguine. We are not responsible for our teatures, be they homely or beautiful.

We are not responsible for the height or smallness of our stature. We are not more understand the good things ahead responsible for the fact that we are mentally dull or brilliant. For the most of our environments we have no more responsibility than we have for the mollusks at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Oh, I am so glad that there are about five hundred thousand things that we are not responsible for. Do not blame us for being in our manner cold as an iceberg, or nervous as a cat amid a pack of Fourth of July fire crackers. If you are deter-mined to blame somebody, blame our great grandfathers or great grand-mothers, who died before the Revolu-tionary War, and who may have had habits depressing and ruinous. There are wrong things about us all, which make me think that one hundred and fifty years ago there was some terrible crank in our ancestral line. Realize that, and it will be a relief semi-infinite. Let us take ourselves as we are this moment, and then ask "which way?" Get all the direction you can from careful and constant study of the Bible, and then look up and look out and look around and see if you can find

A most interesting, as well as a most useful, study is to watch the pointing of the finger of God. In the seventeenth century South Carolina was yielding resin and turpentine and tar as her chief productions. But Thomas Smith noticed that the ground near his house in Charleston was very much like the places in Madagascar where he had raised rice, and some of the Madagascar rice was sown there and grew so rapidly that South Carolina was led to make rice her chief production. Can you not see the finger of God in that incident? Rev. John Fletcher, of England, many will know, was one of the most useful ministers of the Gospel who ever preached. Before conversion he joined the army and had bought his ticket on the ship for South America. The morning he was to sail some one spilled on him a kettle of w ater, and he was so scalded he could not go. He was very much disappointed, but the ship he was going to sail on went out and was never heard of again. Who can doubt that God was arranging the life of John Fletcher? Was it merely accidental that Richard Rodda, a Cornish miner, who was on his knees praying, remained unhurt, though heavy stones fell before him and behind him, and on either side of him and another fell on top of these so as to make a roof over him?

the finger of God.

A missionary in Jamaica lost his way, and in the night was wandering about, when a fire-fly flashed and revealed a precipice, over which in a moment more he would have been dashed. F. W. Robertson, the greater preacher of Brighton, England had his life-work decided by the barking of his dog. A neighbor, whose daughter was ill, was disturbed by the barking of that dog that night. This brought the neighbor into communication with Robertson. That acquaintanceship kept him from joining the dragoons, and going to India and spending his life in military service, and reserved him for a pulpit, the influence of which for Gospelization-

will resound for all time, and all eter-Why did not Columbus sink when in early manhood he was afloat six miles from the beach with nothing to sustain him till he could swim to land but a boat's oar? I wonder if his preservation had anything to do with America. Had the storm that diverted the Mayflower from the mouth of the Hudson for which it was sailing, and sent it ashore at Cape Cod, no Divine super-visal? Does anarchy rule this world, or

St. Felix escaped martyrdom by crawling through a hole in the wall afterward wove a web. His persecutors saw the hole in the wall, but the spiders' web put them off the track. A boy was lost by his drunken father, and could not for years find his way home.
Nearly grown he went into a Fulton street prayer meeting and asked for prayers that he might find his parents. His mother was in the room, and rose and recognized her long-lost son. Do you say that these things "only happenbelieve in a God, and have no faith in the Bible. Do not tell it to me. I said to an aged minister of much experience, "All the events of my life seem to have been divinely connected. Do you suppose it is so in all lives?" He annotice the Divine leadings." I stand here this morning to say from my own experience that the safest thing in all the world to do is to trust the Lord. I never had a misfortune or a persecution or a trial or a disappointment, however excruciating at the time, that God did not make turn out for my good. My one wish is to follow the Divine feeling. want to watch the finger of God.

Nations also would do well to watch for the finger of God. What does the. cholera scare in America mean? Some says it means that the plague will sweep our land. I do not believe a word of it. There will be no cholera here. Four or five summers ago there were those who said it would surely be here the following summer, because it was on the way. But it did not come. The sanitary precautions here will make our country unusually healthful. Cholera never starts from where it stopped the season before, but always starts in the filth of Asia, and if its starts next summer, it will start there again-it will not start trom New York quarantine. But it is evident to me that the finger of God is in this cholera scare, and that He is pointing this nation to something higher aud better. It has been demonstrated as never before that we are in the hands of God. He allowed the plague to come to our very gates, and then halted it.

But, notice that this finger of God almost always and in almost everything points forward and not backward. All the way through the Bible, the lambs and pigeon on the altar, the pillar of fire poised above the wilderness, peace offering, sin offering, trespass offering, fingers of Joseph and Isaac and Joshua and David and Isaiah and Micah and Ezekiel, all together made the one finger of God pointing to the human, the divine, the gracious, the glorious, the omnipotent, the gentle, the pardon ing and suffering and atoning And now the same finger of God is pointing the world upward to the same Reeemer and forward to the time of his universal domination. My hearers, get out of the habit of looking back and looking down and look up and look forward. It is useful once in a while to look back, but you had better, for the most part of your time, stop reminiscence and begin anticipation. We of us than a child at school studying his A B C can understand what that has to

do with his reading John Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," or Dante's "Divine Commedia." The satisfactions and joys we have as yet had are like the music a boy makes with his first lesson on the violin compared with what was evoked from his great orchestra by my dear and illustrious and trans-cement, but how departed friend, Patrick Gilmore, when he lifted his baton and all the strings vibrated, and all the trumpets pealed forth, and all the flutes caroled, and all the drums rolled and all the hoofs of the cavalry charge which he imitated ware in full charge, which he imitated, were in full beat. Look ahead! The finger of God points forward.

"Oh, but," says some one, "I am get-ting old and have a touch of rheuma-tism in that foot, and I believe something is the matter with my heart, and I cannot stand as much as I used to." Well, I congratulate you, for that shows you are getting nearer to the time when you are going to enter immortal youth and be strong enough to hurl off the battlements of heaven any bandit, who, by unheard of burglary, might break into the Golden City. "But," says some one, "I feel to lonely. The most of my friends are gone, and the bereavements of life have multiplied until this world that was once so bright to me has lost its charm." I congratu-late you, for when you go there will be fewer here to hold you back and more there to pull you in. Look ahead! The finger of God is pointing forward.
We sit here in church and by hymn
and prayer and sermon and Christian
association we try to get into a frame of mind that will be acceptable to God and pleasant to ourselves. But what a stupid thing it all is compared with what it will be when we have gone beyond psalm book and sermon and Bible, and we stand, our last imperfection gone, in the presence of that charm of the universe—the blessed Christ—and have him look in our face and say: "I have been watching you and sympathizing with you and helping you all these years, and now you are here. Go where you please and never know a sorrow and never shed a tear. There is your mother now, she is coming to greet you, and there is your father, and there are your children. Sit down under this tree of life, and on the banks of this river talk it all over." I tell you there will be more joy in one minute of that than in fitty years of earthly exultation. Look ahead! Look at the finest house on earth and know that you will have a finer one in heaven. Look on the healthiest person you can find and know you will yet be healthier. Look up the one who has the best eyesight of anyone you ever heard of, and know you will have better vision. Listen to the sweet-

lift a more enrapturing song than ever enchanted earthly auditorium. My friends, I do not know how we are going to stand it—I mean the full inrush of that splendor. Last summer I saw Moscow, in some respects the most splendid city under the sun. The Emperor atterward asked me if I had seen it, for Moscow is the pride of Russia. I told him yes, and that I had seen Moscow burn. I will tell you what I meant. After examining nine hundred brass cannons which were picked out of the snow after Napoleon retreated from Moscow, each cannon deep cut with the letter "N," I ascended a tower of some two hundred and fifty feet, just before sunset, and on each platform higher

est prima donna that ever trod the plat-

form, and know that in heaven you will

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a Year. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

St. Felix escaped martyrdom by were bells, large and small, and I crawling through a hole in the wall climbed up among the bells, and then across which the spiders immediately as I reached the top all the bells underneath me began to ring, and they were joined by the bells of fourteen hundred towers and domes and turrets. Some of the bells sent out a faint tinkle of sound, a sweet tinnabulation that seemed to bubble in the air, and others thundered forth boom after boom, boom after boom, until it seemed to shake the earth and fill the heavens-sounds so weird, so sweet, so awful, so grand, so charming, so tremendous, so soft, so rippling, Tell that to those who do not so reverberating-and they seemed to wreathe, and whirl, and rise and sink, and burst, and roll, and mount and die. When Napoleon saw Moscow burn, it could not have been more brilliant than when I saw all the fourteen hundred turrets aflame with the sunset. "Yes, but most people do not roofs of gold and walls of malachite, and architecture of all colors mingling the crown of autumnal forests and the blue of summer heavens, and the conflagration of morning skies, and the green of rich meadows, and the foam of tossing seas. Th omingling of so many colors with so many sounds was an entrancement almost too much for human nerves or human eyes or human ears. I expect to see nothing to equal it until you and I see heaven. But that will surpass and make the memory of it, and make the memory of what I saw that July evening in Moscow almost tame and in-sipid. All heaven aglow and all heaven a-ring, not in the sunset, but in the sunrise. Voices of our own kindred mingling with the doxologies of empires. Organs of eternal worship responding to the trumpets that have wakened the dead. Nations in white. Centuries in coronation. Anthems like the voice of many waters. Circle of martyrs. Circle of apostles. Cicle of prophets. Thrones cherubim. Thrones of Seraphim,

> mering of the towers? Good morning. NOW GIRLS, DON'T WORRY.

Throne of archangel. Throne of Christ

Throne of God. Thrones! Thrones

Thrones! The finger of God points that

way. Stop not until you reach that

I speak of and more may be yours and mine. Do you not now hear the chime

of the bells of that metropolis of the

universe? Do you not see the shim-

Through the atoning Christ, all

Your Best Defence is Your Voice and

Your Hairpins. The Woman's Cycle Association of New York held a meeting to discuss the question whether women cyclers ought to carry policemen's whistles, knives or revolvers. If they will take John Smith's advice, they will carry neither. A woman's scream is far more protection to her than a policeman's whistle would be, for it attracts more attention, can be heard farther, and she is not so apt to forget to use it in emergencies. There is not one woman in a thousand who could deal an effective blow with a knife against an enemy who was watching and prepared to resist, so that weapon would be useless. As to revolvers, ordinarily the person, woman or man, who carries one, runs ten times more danger of shooting herself or some friend with it than she would incur from highwaymen or similiar villains, if she went without one. There are some people who are justified by pecular circumstances in carrying revolvers, bun the everyday bicycler is

No, girls, don't worry about weapons. When you ride wheels take along a plentiful supply of halfpins and an loxed chunk of true bloomer courage, and then, if you run into any danger, just calmy screech.

They Love the Oceah. Steamship agents are not at all sur-prised at the allegations that have been made against an American woman of some property, who is now the subject of a suit to restrain her from spending the rest of her fortune in traveling back and forth on the Atlantic. She inherited \$100,000, and has already spent \$85,000 of it in traveling back and forth between this country and England. Her prospective heirs have made an ipt to restrain her from spending atten the other \$15,000 on the ocean, and a great deal of comment has been aroused over her curious taste for sea travel. Steamship men insist that it is by no means an exceptional instance, and that there are literally hundreds of people who spend a considerable part of their lives on the sea. Some of them travel for their health. An instance is cited of a man who has made nearly 200 vovages across the ocean, who is always comfortable when at sea, and can hardly endure living ashore on account of the asthma. Another is a consumptive, and believes that the sea air prolong his life, and there is a well-known instance of a man who suffered from neuralgia to such an extent that he had the bones of his jaw removed and a silver plate substituted, in the vain hope of relief, and who claims that when at sea he does not know what the sensation of pain is, These are a few instances, but there are many others of people who take sea voyages on account of the excitement attending it, and who think nothing of making a dozen voyages a year.—New York Sun.

Big Coins/ When the area and square inches of surface are taken into consideration the largest coins everissued by any government on the globe were those put into circulation by Sweden during the sixteenth century. These mammeth pieces are neither round, square, oval or octagonal, in shape, but are great irregular slabs of copper described as "resembling pieces of a boiler after an explosion." The smallest piece issued under the law, which authorized this gigantic coinage, was an irregular rectangular slab of about 12 squane inches of surface, and about a half an inch thick. It was worth about 30 cents. The largest of the same series was about a foot square, and had a face value of \$4. Each of these copper slabs is stamp-\$4. Each of these copper states is stamped in several places on the face, the various inscriptions giving the date, denomination, etc. The \$4 piece mentioned last above is nearly an inch in thickness, and weighs four pounds lack-

ing a fraction. A Valuable Frame. The frame that inclose the "Virgin and Child" at the Milan cathedral, said to be the finest in world. Some idea of its value may be gained when it is stated that the frame is eight feet long and six feet wide, formed of hammered gold, with an inner molding of lapislazuli. At the corners are hearts designed in large pearls and precious stones. The value of the frame is estamated at

THE GLURIFIED SAVIOUR

FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DECEMBER 17.

Text of Lesson. Rev. i, 9-20 - Golden Text. "Wherefore God Also Hath Highly Exalted Him, and Given Him a Name Which is Above Every Name," Phil. 11, 9,

9. "I, John, who also am your brother and companion in tribulation and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ was in the isle that is called Patmos, for the word of God and for the testimony of Jesus Christ." Devoutly grateful for the privilege of two lessons in this most wonderful book of all the 66, fail not to notice its name in verse 1, "The Revelation of Jesus Christ," and remember that a revelation is no longer a mystery, but a mystery unfolded. Consider also in verse 3 the special blessing upon all who read or hear the words of this book. Observe that John was in panishment for Jesus' sake because of the word of God, and if you believe all that word to-day and are faithful in testimony you will find yourself exiled by many. You will, however, have blessed company; only be patient and wait for the

kingdom.
10. "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day and heard behind me a great voice as of a trumpet." In the Spirit, led by the Spirit, taught by the Spirit, filled with the Spirit, are some of the privileges of every child of God, and only by the Spirit can we know God or His word. Compare Acts viii, 29; xiii, 2, 4; xvi, 6, 7; Ez. xi, 1, 24. The Lord's day may refer to the first day of the week or it may mean the first day of the week, or it may mean that John was by the Spirit carried forward and caused to behold the events of the day of the Lord so often mentioned in the Old Testament.

11. "Saving, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, and what thou seest write in a book and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia." The voice, then, was the voice of the Lord Himself, who thus came to His dear servant exiled for His sake. He is A and Z and all between; there is nothing that letters can spell which He will not be to His people. As to "first and last" compare verse 17 and see Isa. xli, 4; xliv, 6; xlviii, 12; Rev. 22, 13, and let Him be first and last with you in all things. Learn also from the verse that what we see and hear of God is to be passed on to others (Ezek. iii, 10, 11; Rev.

x, 10, 11).
12. "And I turned to see the voice that spake with me. And being turned I saw seven golden candlesticks." If John had not heeded the voice and turned to see, he had missed this great sight. It was only when the Lord saw that Moses turned aside to see that God called unto him out of the midst of the bush (Ex. iii, 4'. I doubt not that we would see and hear more of God if we were more ready to heed His slightest call and see His hand in every event. The seven candlesticks are explained

13. "And in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of Man, clothed with a garment down to the foot and girt about the paps with a golden girdle." The phrase "in the midst" is very suggestive of Him who is always in the midst when we meet in name (Math. zviii, 20) and who was in the midst on Calvary for us. He is our High Priest, as indicated by the garment, and is still the girded one on our behalf, for He ever careth for us and maketh intercession for us.

14, "His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow, and his eyes were as a flame of fire," His head is suggestive of the internal purity of all His thoughts, or perhaps that He is the Ancient of Lays (Dan. vii, 9), whose goings forth have been from of old from everlasting (Mic. v, 2). As to His eyes, see also chapters ii, 18; xix, 12, and remember that all things are naked and opened to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do (Heb. iv,

15. "And His feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace, and His voice as the sound of many waters." Compare as to His feet Dan. x, 6; Rev. i, 7; they may suggest His judging righteously, and also His righteous goings. As to His voice like many waters, compare Ezek. i, 24; xliii, 2, and Rev. xvii, 15; the idea seems to be set forth in these verses as the voice of a host

16. "And He had in His right hand seven stars, and out of His mouth went a sharp two edged sword, and His countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength." The stars are explained in verse 20, but whether pastor or teacher or humble believer we are in His hand, from which no power can pluck us (John x, 27, 28). He also holds us as lights in His hand to shine for Him (Phil. ii, 15, 16). Not only is His word a sharp sword, but He will make our mouths a sharp sword (Heb. iv, 12; Isa. xlix, 2). His countenance reminds us of the transfiguration and suggests the coming glory (Math. xvii, 2; xiii, 43).

17. "And when I saw Him I fell at His

feet as dead, and He laid His right hand upon me, saying unto me: Fear not; I am the first and the last." Over 60 years before John had leaned upon his bosom and had also seen him transfigured, but this is too much for him. It reminds us of Isa. vi, 5; Dan. x, 6, Job xlii, 6. But although He has been over 60 years glorified He is the very same Jesus, and so graciously laving His loving hand upon His servant He ntters the old familiar "Fear not." See Gen. xv, 1; 1sa. xli, 10, 13; Joel ii, 26; Dan. x, 12. 19; Luke v, 10; Mark v, 36, etc. 18. "I am He that liveth and was dead,

and behold I am alive forevermore, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death." With more light than Job had we can say, "My redeemer liveth" (Job xix, 25). He is my life (Gal. ii, 20; Col. iii, 4; Phil. i, 21). A life that no power can touch and not even the destroyer destroy. Not even death and hades can claim a body or a spirit without His permission, and the time is coming when death must surrender every body and hades every spirit at His command (chapter

xx, 13).
19. "Write the things which thou hast seen; and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter." Here is the threefold division of the book, if I understand it: Chapter i, the things which thou hast seen; chapters ii, iii, the things which are; chapters iv to xxii, the things which shall be hereafter. Notice chapter iv, l, the last clause. Nothing is received merely for ourselves. All is to be written or spoken for the benefit of others.

20. "The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches, and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are seven churches." This confirms His words in Math. v, 14, "Ye are the light of the world," and takes us back to the candle-sticks of the tabernacle and temple, but especially to the peculiar self-supplying or constantly supplied candlestick of Zech. iv, with its two olive trees, suggestive of with its two onve trees, suggestive of Christ, our Priest and King, and its wonderful central thought, "Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." Both individually and collectively we shall shine for Christ only as we rejoice in Him as our Priest and acknow-ledge Him as our King, believing that He is ever in our midst.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CANADA ILLUSTRATED.

Part XII Now Ready for Delivery to Coupon Holders.

This Number Ends the Series - It Contains Views of Grand Manan, Halifax, Windsor, etc.

Part XII. of Canada Illustrated, has been received at the Sun office and is now ready for distribution to coupon holders, on the usual terms, viz., 10 cents cash to accompany each coupon. Orders by mail will be filled as rapidly as possible, but those persons who can do so shoud call in person. The contents of No. XII. comprise: Egg Island, on the Thames.

Halifax Public Buildings. Four views in the vicinity of To-

rento. Trail to Fairview from Penticton,

Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C. Toronto Magnetic Observatory. Bishop's Rock. Grand Manan, N.B. Prince's Lodge, Bedford Basin Hali fax. N.S.

Death of General Wolfe. Dressing Trout for Market, Lake Superior. New Westminster, B.C.

Valley of the North Thompson River, Kamloops, B.C. Town of Port Hope.

Sam Slick's House, Windsor, N.S. Windsor Bridges, N.S. On the Beach at Cacouna.

Lake Edward, 113 miles from Que-With this issue Canada will be dis continued. It was the intention of the publishers to run 26 parts, but lack of patronage in Upper Canada made it impossible for the company to continue the work except at

COWAN & M'GINTY'S MILL BURNED.

heavy loss.

The shingle mill of Cowan & Mc-Ginty, Marble Cove, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. An alarm was sent in from two boxes. and this for a time caused some confusion. When the firemen of No. 5 company reached the scene the fire had a good headway, and a second alarm was sent and No. 4 engine and men responded. By this time the mill was a mass of flames and a strong wind was blowing. It was most for tunate there were no buildings in the vicinity otherwise the fire might have been a most disastrous one. The mill was about seven years old and a very fine structure, and cost about \$14,000. It was insured for \$4,000 in the Commercial Union. This policy is held by Mr. Fawcett of Sackville, who had a mortgage on the property. It is about eighteen months since the mill has been in operation, and it is thought the fire originated from a spark from McMulkin's mill.

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## NOTICE

The undersigned have entered into a partnership under the name, style and firm of D. J. Seely & Son, for the purpose of carrying on a business as Ship Brokers and Commistin Merchants.

Walker's Wharf, St. John, N. B., October

DANIEL J. SEELY, JAMES D. SEELY.

## S. R. FOSTER & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE NAILS.

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

C. E. BRACKET

## APPLE

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE,

Westfield, N. B.

## 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 Halifax..... 18.50 Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 16.30 Express for Sussex...... 16.46

A Parloi car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock and Halifax at 7.20 o'clock.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Moncton at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express rom Sussex...... 2.30 Express from Moncton (daily)..... 10.30 Express from Halifax ...... 15.50 Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton 18.30 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 Levis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard

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

#### EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve of Colock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein conding, wherein Charles A. Palmar is Plaintiff and William Esson and Julia E. Esson. bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Cattle are taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

An animal poor the spring.

FIER will be prowder to use.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City and Forter and Forter of Paradise Row and Harris and Saturday of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve and Saturday of

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and par-cels of land with the buildings thereon, shuate on the corner of Paradise Row and Harris Street, having a frontage of two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) incaes on Paradise Row, and three hundred and one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris Street.

Street.

2.—All those three several freehold and leasehold lots, with the buildings thereon situate on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so called); the leasehold lot being under a renewable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Jundrad and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum.

caned); the teasenold lot being under a renewable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Jundr and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company.

The said freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co. so to be sold as aforesaid is all in the City of Saint John, and comprises:—

3.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known as the Portland Rolling Mills, having a frontage of four hundred and fifty-seven (457) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line; two hundred and twenty (220) feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remaindar being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (\$328.00) dollars per nnum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less; sixty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum.

The property known as the Portland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON. M. G. B. HENDERSON.
Plaintif's Solicitor.
W. A. LOCKHART.

1201 By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is postponed until SAT-URDAY, the fifth day of January, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 24th day of November, A. D. 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity.

#### R& SON F WIRE NAILS. ATTS s Shoe Nails, Hun

YE WORKS. STREET, men's Clothing

OR DYED ACKET

ge, Haas, Ben ky, Hyslip .. Etc.

being in a position personally the trees Il the whole lot outhe advantage of any ut a lot of trees to hundred. Circumave no control have my hands, and they argain.
T. PARLEE,
Westfield, N. B.

L RAILWAY.

, the 1st October, this Railway wil y excepted) as

AVE ST. JOHN.

Pugwash, Pic-...... 13.50 Montreal..... 16.30 16.40

hn for Quebec and

VE AT ST. JOHN.

and Quebec 15.50 Pictou and oncton.... 24.00

colonial Railway are the locomotive, and and Montreal via ctricity. Eastern Standard OTTINGER. leneral Manager.

N. B., 27th Sept. SALE

OLD AT PUBLIC orner (so called), in in the City and in the Province of FURDAY, the first the hour of twelve the directions of a the directions of a Supreme Court in , the 24th day of cause therein pend-Palmer is Plaintiff Julia E. Esson. bis James C. Robertson his wife. Annie G. Thornton it and Laura P. E. Wilson. Augusta Wilson, August on. Executrix and Mowat, Executrix C. Robertson and and Trustees of and testament of deceased, are de-robation of the un-ity, duly appointed and County of Saint sehold and personal es Stanley Harris,

shold and personal said James Stan pieces and pargs thereon, sivuate

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hree hundred and eral freehold and lings thereon situ-(so called), havtherefrom ninety eing under a re-

the capital stock ance Company. hold and personal firm of J. Harris resaid is all in thereon, known ing Mills, hav-four hundred on the Straight d. and extending nd the remainder ble Leases sub-Three Hundrd and ars per annum. ral freehold and the buildings, mathereon, known treet, having a and twenty-sever nd extending back

under renewable lars per annum. the Portland Roll-Nail Factory will of raw and manu-taken by the pur-

other particulars September, A. D., I. FERGUSON eree in Equity.

LOCKHART. Auctioneer

November, A. D. H. FERGUSON,

## OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.-Andrew Mann, a well-known citizen, died here today, aged 84. He was probably the cldest Oddfellow in good standing in the country, having joined the order on Dec. 20, 1839.

Sir C. H. Tupper, minister of marine, leaves for British Columbia next Saturday. The government steamer Quadra will be waiting for him at Vancouver and conduct him down the coast and up the Fraser river to New Westminster, after which he will proceed to Victoria. Sir Charles will visit some of the salmon canneries and principal points where his department is interested. The minister will pass five or six days in British Columbia and on his return will spend a day or two in Winnipeg. The main object of his visit to the coast is to consult with the sealers in reference to their outstanding claims.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The postmaster general today received a communication from the director of the Interna- bring it into force. tional Postal and Philatelic exposition held at Milan, Italy, during the summer, stating that the first prize, consisting of a diploma of honor, had been awarded to the Dominion of Canada for the best display of postal appliances. The exhibit was an am- the objects of the exhibition is to proplification of the Canadian postal display made at the World's Fair, for which first prize was granted Canada over all other postal departments of the world.

There has been some talk among contractors recently about the awarding of one of the contracts for the Trent canal to Onderdonk, a United States citizen, and in some quarters the view has been advanced that the able lakes along the line of the C. P. government should have ignored On- R. north of Lake Superior, have been derdonk and given preference to a refused, the department taking ground Canadian contractor. In default of that the present available supany parliamentary authorization for such course the government awarded the contract to the lowest tenderer, irrespective of nationality. There are some people here, however, who feel inasmuch as the United States government makes the express stipulation that the contracts for public work shall only go to United States citizens, that the Canadian government might well take a leaf from their book.

Mayor McLennan, M.P., was in the city today, and in conversation said it was a hardship for a Canadian contractor to be debarred from competing for public works in the United States. while American contractors could come over here and obtain contracts from the dominion government without let or hinderance. If the government next session did not remedy this, he himself would introduce a bill making it compulsory that all contractors on Canadian public works must be British subjects.

A telegram sent out from Winnipeg ousted from the position of president of the Hudson's Bay Railway, is declared by that gentleman to be a malicious falsehood. He will sue every newspaper for libel that has

Thomas Temple, M.P., is in town, The imperial government is granting five commissions in the regular army to graduates of the Royal Military College this year instead of four. Two will be allotted to the Royal Engineers, two to the infantry, and one

to the Royal Artillery.

Two officers of the 66th Battalion, Halifax, have asked to be examined for commissions in the regulars. The imperial government annually offers six commissions in the imperial army to Canadian militia officers. This offer was taken advantage of last year for the first time.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The high commissioner for Canada has sent to the minister of agriculture a list of seven United States steamships arriving at ports in the United Kingdom recently and carrying sheep among which were found animals affected by scab. The large number of sheep, 121,303, exported from Canada during the season were not found to be infected by this disease. The utmost vigilance is exercised by the inspectors of the department of agriculture to prevent sheep scab going abroad.

The first skating accident of the

season occurred about five o'clock this evening, and resulted in the drowning of Henry R. Moore, aged 27, a second class clerk in the auditor general's department. It appears that Moore and a companion named W. H. Walker, a clerk in the governor general's office, went skating up the Rideau canal, and when at the boom across Dow's Lake, Walker broke through the ice. Moore gallantly sprang to the rescue and also went through the ice. Walker managed to scramble out, and missing his companion called for help which was quickly at hand, but nothing could be seen of Moore except his hat on the ice, and up to a late hour tonight the body had not been recovered. Moore is a native of Meaford, where his father is a prosperous miller. He graduated from Toronto university in 1890, and shortly after entered the auditor general's department, where he proved so efficient that he speedily rose to a

second class clerkship. Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Assurance Association, of St. John, N.B., gives notice of its intention to apply to the minister of finance for a release of its assets and securities. The Canadian policy holders are notified to take cog-

New Brunswick artillery, No. 2 company, Provisional second lieutenant Arthur D. Wetmore, having failed to qualify, his name is struck off the list of officers of the active militia; to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Fred. A. Foster, vice Wetmore, retired. Hy. Hache, of Upper Mills, is appointed a preventive officer of the

customs. The stations of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry at London, Toronto, St. John's, and Fredericton, will in future be officially known as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 regimen-

tal depot. R.R.C.I. A militia general order issued today states that an escort of cavalry will be furnished to the lieutenant governor of the province only on the occasion of the opening or closing of a provincial legislature. The escort on such occasions will not exceed the strength breeding in our flocks.

of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and welve rank and file.

Lieut.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery and commandant of the Royal Canadian artillery, has been appointed assistant adjutant for artillery at headquarters.

Rev. Dr. Potts, Methodist educational secretary, saw Hon. Mr. Daly today about a new building for the Munsey Indian Institute near St. Thomas, the present building being condemned.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.-Sir C. H. Tupper, Hon. Messrs. Wallace and Wood went west yesterday. Sir C. H. Tupper goes straight through to the Pacific Coast. He will remain in British Columbia until Saturday, the 15th. He is booked to address a public meeting in Winnipeg on the 19th. Messrs. Wallace and Wood will speak at different Manitoba points this week.

Many people are under the impression that the French treaty is now in operation, since the chamber of deputies at Paris has approved of it. This is a mistake. Before the treaty is operative ratifications must be exchanged, after which a proclamation of the governor general is required to

In forwarding an invitation to the dominion to participate in the Atlanta exhibition, a significant passage appears in Secretary Gresham's letter. He instructs the consul here to say to the dominion government that one of mote closer trade relations.

The fisheries department has declined to allow the lakes north of Superior to be opened for commercial fishing, holding that the available supply of the fresh water fish exceeds the present market demands.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.-Applications to the fisheries department for licenses to fish for commercial purposes in valuply of fresh water fish is in excess

of the market demand. The Royal Humane society have awarded their honorary testimonial in vellum to a young boy of sixteen years named Kirkland of Lyndhurst, Ont., for bravery in rescuing a chum

named Bierman. Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Patterson and Mr. Montague, M. P., will adress a series of meetings in western Ontario this week and next. Hon. Mr. Foster has returned to the

city. A royal commission will probably be issued to enquire into municipal affairs in connection with the Hull corporation.

LETTER FROM HON, L. H. DAVIES. St. John, N. B., Dec. 1.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-With the general character of The Sun's reports of the meetings held during the present week at Moncton, St. John and Fredericton, I have stating that Hugh Sutherland has been no special fault to find. The speeches 927 English, 153 Irish, 297 French, 95 were necessarily summarized and condensed, but the general line of argument adopted indicated fairly enough what the speakers intended to I regret, however, that I cannot say

this with respect to your report of the Woodstock meeting. On two very important points I am made to say the very reverse of what I did say. Your correspondent reports me as saying: "Their (the liberal) policy is tariff for revenue only, a tariff equally distributed over all the imports. . There should be nothing admitted free." I desire to deny most emphatically that I ever used any such language, or any language which ingenuity could torture into meaning that our proposed tariff should be equally distributed over all the imports, or that nothing should be admitted duty

On the contrary, a Fredericton newspaper, having a few days previously published a statement that the liberal policy involved a "uniform tariff" on all goods imported and the wiping out of the free list, I called the special attention of the Woodstock meeting to the statement and denounced it as ridiculous and absurd. How your correspondent could, in the face of the language I used, attribute to me the advocacy of a proposition I denounced in the strongest language, is something inexplicable. As the statements on which you based the criticism contained in your leading editorial were never made by me, it is obvious that these criticisms so far as they relate to me or the liberal party are concerned are without

I appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me since I began the present campaign in New Brunswick and as you lent additional importance to your correspondent's statements by publishing nearly a column of ediorial comment upon them, I ask you to give equal publi-

city to my denial of their correctness. Faithfully yours, L. H. DAVIES

LOSSES ON SHEEP.

(Chicago Times.) A good many of the big sheep feeders have gone entirely out of the business. The low prices of last winter were as much of a good thing as they wanted, and this year they have preferred to remain inactive. A few of the big feeders in the vicinity of Minneapolis and Trevor are doing a moderate business and are looking forward to the export trade to help them out. They are feeding less than a third as many sheep as formerly, and consider themselves fortunate if they get out even. Screenings are higher than a year ago, and prices for fat sheep so disastrously low that the prospect does not seem very favorable. Every sheepman is looking for the time when the supply will be so much reduced that prices will have a chance to mend, but it is generally expected that it will take anoher season to wipe out the surplus. In the meantime feeders do not consider it prudent to load up very extensively even when they can buy at very low prices.

Now that the flocks of feeding sheep have been so largely decreased it is to be hoped that when farmers and ranchmen stock up again they will do so with better blood. This country ought to do vastly better than it ever has in the production of mutton. The late important development of foreign outlets for our sheep only goes to emphasize the importance of better

## TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Nov. 28.-Rev. D. L. Moody arrived here today from Toronto and preached to a large congregation this afternoon in St. James Methodist church. "I am just passing through the city," he said this morning, "going to see my old mother at Northfield. I intend to spend Thanksgiving with her." He looks as well as ever, and the only noticeable marks of time upon him are the white hairs which have become plentiful in his beard. He is accompanied

by Mrs. Moody.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—There was quite a commotion in police circles today over the arrest of Alfred Marsoin, charged with receiving money under false pretences. A farmer named Bergeron came from the country, met a girl at a low saloon on Commissioners street, and having accepted him, Marsoin, the girls' accomplice, alleged that he was a minister and went through a mock marriage, taking money from the rustic who found out shortly after that his marriage at least was a failure.

A solemn service was held today at Notre Dame church for the repose of the souls of persons buried in the Cote Des Neiges cemetery. From 1642 to the present time, 263,865 persons have been interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery, and the city of the dead behind Mount Royal is almost as populous as Montreal itself.

Montreal, Nov. 30.-Vice-President Shaughnessy being interviewed today regarding the increase in the October receipts of the Canadian Pacific over last year, he replied that he believed it was an indication of returning pros-

perity to Canada. J. S. Mayo, oil merchant, and well known to comercial men all over the dominion, disappeared the other day and now interest is especially manifest in the case from the story told by a west end druggist. The latter states that Mayo came into his shop last week and quietly stated that he had a certain deal on hand which if successful would be all right, but if on the contrary, Mayo declared that he did not want to live any longer. He likewise asked the druggist in question to prepare for him a deadly drug in case of emergency, but the former of course refused and Mayo left the shop. He was last seen on Sunday last.

Montreal, Dec. 2.-A man, who calls himself Edgar Moore, arrived here yesterday, alleges that he has been sent to Canada with a view to secure a place for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. He innocently supposes that the dominion is a sort of Mexico or South American republic. Quebec. Dec. 2.—Quebec province immigration agent has received 8.631

new comers during the past eighteen

months, distributing them throughout the provivnce. During the past fiscal year the number was 2,953, being 1,-Belgian, 66 Scotch, 82 German and 333 other nations. Montreal, Dec. 2.—Norris Best. formerly of St. John, N. B., died sud-

denly this morning of paralysis. The remains were sent to New Brunswick this evening by the Canadian Pacific express.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—The steamer Sarnia's mails arrived this morning at five o'clock and British Mail Officer Walmsley says they made the best time ever known over the Intercolo-The leaving time was as follows: Halifax, 5.45 a. m., Sunday; Moncton, 10.30; Campbellton, 3.07; River du Loup, 7.46; Levis, 11.15; Richmond. 2.30: Montreal, arrive. 5 a. m. Sir A. P. Caron left for Quebec this evening to look after the interests of the party in that district. Sir Adolphe is as confident of the result and full

of fight as ever. Hon. Wm. Ives goes to the eastern townships tomorrow. The Herald this evening says: An

agent named Weber, from New York, stated this morning that he saw Seeley, the defaulting Shoe and Leather Bank bookkeeper in the St. Lawrence hall. He says Seeley is looking very ill and is dressed shabbily.

ONTARIO.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 28.—Rev. J. G. Smith, of Queens College, has taken action for \$1,000 against the board of management of the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian church of Canada. The amount is claimed by plaintiff on the ground that he was one of the original beneficiaries of the fund to the extent of \$200 per year, but that in 1886, while living at St. John, N.B., he left to go to the United States for the benefit of his health. He was away two years, and when he returned, he claims that the board refused to put him on the list. He sues for five years.

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—William Suter a Winnipeg bricklayer, who has been an invalid for over a year, ended his earthly troubles Saturday morning with an old table knife, cutting a

J. Y. Griffin was last night elected president of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association. Adolf Lungren, representing the Scandinavian farmers of North Dakota, has arrived here, commissioned to make purchases of Manitoba

wheat for seed purposes. A young son of J. S. Robson of Morden accidentally shot himself through the abdomen Saturday, dying in a few hours.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 3.-Sir Chas. H. Tupper and Hon. Messrs. Wallace and Wood arrived here this afternoon. Messrs. Wallace and Wood remained to address several public meetings in Manitoba, but Sir Charles went through to the Pacific coast. Sir Charles will return in two weeks and address a meeting in Winnipeg. During their stay in the city it is said that the same committee representing the separate schools that waited upon Hon. Mr. Laurier will lay their case before the representative men of the Ottawa government and learn their view, and it is also said to be the intention of the committee to make out a strong case

bers of the cabinet.

Winnipeg is asking for bids to supply the city with gas. Two offers have been received, one company composed of Montreal and Toronto men and the

other from English capitalists. Hon. Clarke Wallace will be entertained by the Orangemen of Winnipeg tomorrow night. Wednesday night Messrs. Wallace and Woods will address a public meeting at Brandon, Thursday at Portage, Friday at Winnipeg, leaving for Ottawa on Saturday.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 2.-The employes of the Royal City mills here have struck work owing to a cut in wages. The cut ranges from 10 to 30 per cent. About fifty men are out. The employes of the Hastings mill belonging to the same company, may also strike. These mills are about the only ones running in British Columbia at present, and the company claim that they cannot pay higher wages owing to the keen competition with the Puget Sound mills.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 3.-In the provincial legislature today it was decided on motion of Rithet (Victoria city) to memorialize the dominion government for the appointment of a joint commission (provincial and dominion) to inquire into all matters affecting the fisheries interests in this province.

"KISS ME, JACK, AND LET ME

GO." Once, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarrelled about (of course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—young, brainy, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pale as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising sun shining athwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1856. The pistols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently un-touched; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds, surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was "all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me." he said, coolly to the doctor. "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Call Jack and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over his erstwhile chum. The excitement among the crowd was intense, the dying man alone was calm. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and forgive her. Kiss me and let me go." A minute more and he was dead, with Jack ly-

baby. After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show wherein they teach the same lesson. There is no tragedy in this one;

ing across his body, crying like a

nevertheess it is of wider human interest than the other. A woman had been ill more or less all her life. The details are commonplace enough, and yet they will appeal to mililons who care nothing for the jealousies of young men in love.

"At times." she says. "I suffered from pains at the back of the head. and a sense of weight, and felt tired and weary, yet it was not from work only. I had a strange feeling, too, of something hanging over me, as of some evil or danger that I could not explain or define.

"My appetite was variable; sometimes I could eat anything and again I could not touch any food at all. But I was never laid up, as it were." Please not the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest but really is the strongest point in this lady's statement. We will tell you why in

a moment.

She goes in: "Still I was often in misery, but got along fairly well until August. 1890. when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First the great toe of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. After a time the trouble extended to my back and hips. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double. Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at night. Medical treatment proved of no benefit to me. In December, 1891, the pain almost drove me mad. My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged lids that I could scarcely see. There was a con-

stant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had erysipelas. "For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for some days I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furniture and other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a great deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and continue in good health notwith standing my age (48), and the 'change of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to publish what I have deep gash in his throat and dying in | said. Your truly, (Signed), (Mrs.) Mary Jane Milnes, 18, Walker's Buildings, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Oc-

tober 12th, 1892." Now for the lesson of both these incidents ; what is it? This; that it is not people in desperate extremities who sufler most. Pain is in proportion to the resistance to disease Those who surrender, who are in despair, who give up, have present punishment largely remitted. Dying persons are the most comfortable of all. Hopelessness and dissolution administer their own anodynes. Those who are not laid up, who are ill, and yet work and struggle, need pity and help. This lady was one, and to such Mother Seigel always proves a friend.

FOOTBALL.

The St. Johns Are Champions.

What's the matter with the St. John A. A. A. fifteen? They're all right, you bet; "tin-kettle-ki-hi-kihoodle," rah! rah! rah! The above is the cry that startled the inhabitants of Moncton on Saturday afternoon at the conclusion of the St. John-Mount before Sir Charles H. Tupper, who is Allison college football match. It was regarded as one of the leading mem- the final game for the championship of the New Brunswick Rugby league, The nominations for Winnipeg's and the St. John A. A. have the mayor and aldermen take place to- proud distinction of winning the handmorrow. For mayor Thos. Gilroy, A. some trophy for 1894. The game was McMicken and A. B. Wilkes will be a very even one and St. John only won nominated U. S. LEGISLATORS.

Opening Proceedings of the House and Senate.

President Cleveland's Message Takes Two Hours to Read.

Recommendations Made Regarding Free Coal and Refined Sugar.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The opening of the short session in the house today was picturesque in its way, but devoid of interesting features. The victorious republicans and the defeated democrats exchanged greetings and gave and took thrusts on the results of the recent battle with much animation but in thorough good nature. The galleries were crowded and half the desks on the floor were smothed with flowers. The leaders on both sides got enthusiastic receptions from their respective partisans. The appearance of Speaker Crisp, ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Burrows before the opening was the signal for long and loud outbursts.

There was no chance in the first days' proceedings for any public reference to the election, so that the actual proceedings were dull and uninteresting. Seven new members were sworn in, and after the long wait the president's message was read. Although listened to attentively, it was concluded without a single mark of approval or disapproval. The death of the late representative Wright of Pennsylvania was then an-

ncunced, whereupon the house as a mark of respect adjourned. Washington, Dec. 3.-The reassembling of the senate today was attended with the usual scenes of well filled galleries and senatorial greetings which marks the opening of a session of congress. It was devovid of dramatic incidents, however, as the reading of the president's message consumed two hours and was the only business of importance transacted beyond the presentation of several resolutions calling for information concerning the recent issue of bonds, the use of federal troops at the Chicago strike, and as to Armenian and Chinese atrocities. These brought out, however, the interest of the day centred on the president's message. It was listened to with attention, although it brought out no demonstration of approval or otherwise from the

senators or spectators. Washington, Dec. 3. - Speaker Crisp said he had no opportunity to examine the message carefully, owing to the frequent interruptions, and was not prepared to express an opinion

until he had done so. Mr. Wilson, chairman and means committee, expressed his gratification over the president's vig-

orous recommendation of the free coal and iron bills sent to the senate, and his recommendation regarding refined sugar. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The first topic of the president's message was the foreign policy. He said: The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy. The from envisions or valuage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and character-ized by entire honesty and sincerity. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian gov-ernment the needlessness and harmful-ness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strugily urged that the rigid, supervision of certain of our food products, and have stringly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle or unwhole-

this country of diseased cattle or unwholesome meat.

At an early stage of the insurrection in
Brazil our naval force in the harbor of Rio
de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the
issue to a simple trial of strength between
the Brazilian government and the insurgents
and to avert complications which at times
seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of
neutrality was maintained to the end.

Although the war between China and Japan
endangers no policy of the United States, it
deserves our gravest consideration by reason
of its disturbance to our growing commercial
interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our
citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation
of our treaty with Corea (the first concluded
with a western power), I felt constrained at
the beginning of the controversy to tender
our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing
out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea; but the unhappy
precipitation of actual hostilities defeated
this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of
the eastern nations, and anxious that our
commercial interests in the securities may the eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in the securities may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable terthat our friendly aid for the honorable to mination of hostilities would be acceptat

to both belligerents.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in the Behring sea and the continuous North Pacific ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by to both belligerents. prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in these waters. The award and the findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be equitable and advantageous, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt mend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations es-tablished under the award of the Paris tri-

punal.

Preliminary surveys of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the dominion of Canada are in progress.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis, alike honorable to both parties its in the line of our established. parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

The president discusses the relations with Turkey, Germany, Samoa, etc.

Dealing with finances, the message says: The receipts of the government from all Dealing with finances, the message says:
The receipts of the government from all
sources of revenue for the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1894, were \$372,802,498,29, and the
expenditures \$442,105,758.87, leaving a deficit
of \$69,803,260.58. There was a decrease in
the expenses as compared with the fiscal

year 1893 of \$15,952,674.66. The value of our total dutiable goods was \$275,199,086, being \$146,657,625 less than during the preceding year. The importation free of duty amounted to \$379,795,536, being \$64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,836,539.97 less than 1893.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and

ing the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$75,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$18,365,539.97 less than 1893.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$832,-140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,102,899, being an increase of \$2,725,078,01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$966,185.84. It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,348.44, and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000. The total amount of gold export during the fiscal year 1894 was \$76,897,061, as against \$108,680,444 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,226,552, and exports \$50,451,265.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the total stock of money of all kinds in the total stock of money of all kinds in the total stock of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holding was \$1,672,093,422, or \$232.77 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,000,000. The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces, valued at \$106,216,730, The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was \$672,671,365, being \$9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profit, less expenses and taxes paid, amount-de to \$334,121,002.10, which was \$16,089,780 less than on October 31, 1893.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparentl

creased through the organization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of that large force of men hitherto serving at recruiting depots. The effective strength is a little over 30,000 men. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. The total expenditures for the war department for the fiscal year 1894 amounted to \$56,039,009.34. Of this sum \$13,494,037.49 was for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,947,863.56 for fortifications and ether works of defence.

The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change the rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

As far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad under existing aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff, it still languishes to the extent of closing refineries, and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or committed, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound be laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the laws in form only, and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is

retended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the laws in form only, and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. Sample copies of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the government. Besides it is humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular legitimate newspapers. Paper covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of mails at one cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of one of seed and grain, uselessly distributed through the department of agriculture. The postmaster general predicts that if the law be amended so as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the post office department show no deficiency, but believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of post.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats. Regarding the report of the secretary of the interior on fraudulent pension claims, the president asks the association that an effort to deter the frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial to their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of carrier difference to the commission of carrier and the construction of the secretary of the construction of the secretary of the construction of the secretary of the president asks the

to deter the frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial to their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offence which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the extent of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogue fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

LORD ABERDEEN BEFORE YALE.

The Governor General Delivers an Address Before the University Y. M. C. A.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 3.-The Earl of Aberdeen, governor general of Canada, lectured before an immense audience of the members of Yale university this evening, under the auspices of the Yale Y. M. C. A. In the address he said: "I do not see as it makes much difference whether we believe in the modern theories of the origin of the world or those our fathers believed in. Alterations in the outer phases in which truth is presented do not change the vital truths themselves. The educated man should take high ground. There are some who have an idea that their intellectual level is heightened if they give vent to utterances of disbelief. But it is belief that saves us from what is distraction. We must remember, too, that we are all the time unconsciously influencing others. It is character, and the training implied by character, that in the long run tells, and makes men able to resist temptation." In closing, he said: "I consider it a great benefit and privilege to be brought into contact with such a body of robust young men. I come to you as a representative of a northern country, with which I hope this country will ever grow to maintain

CONTAGIOUS OYSTEFS.

closer and friendlier relations."

Middleton, Conn., Dec. 3.-Word was received, here this evening of the death of Joseph Albertson Dilks, jr., at his home in Pemberton, N. J., of typhoid fever, occasioned by eating contagious oysters at the Fraternity Initiation banquet at Wesleyan uni-

versity. THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a Year.

#### PROVINCIAL.

Two Brothers Sent to Dorchester for Two Years.

Rev. Wm McDonald Appointed Chaplain of the New Brunswick Legislature.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

> (Continued from Page 5.) QUEENS CO.

Cambridge, Nov. 27. - Gladstone MacLean has laid up the Lizzie R. for the winter in the Washademoak. C. & J. Robinson's schooner Vado was loaded with lumber at the Narrows recently. The Progress also took on a deckload of lumber at C. J. Robinson's mill a short time before the Vado was loaded. The Washademoak is frozen over.

Steamer Star made her last trip on Saturday, 24th inst.

Jacob MacDonald's mill has finished its cut for the season. Owing to the depression in Rock

land wood many who have engaged in that business heretofore will do some logging instead during the winter. The concert held at the Narrows Sunday evening, Nov. 25th, was a decided success. The programme consisted of music, recitations and dialegues. Rev. O. N. Mott, pastor of the church, C. D. Strong and Beverley Robinson made short addresses at the

Rev. Mr. Hurley, Episcopal, who resigned his duties as pastor in this place a short time ago, has been succeded by Rav. Mr. Gollmer, formerly curate of Trinity, St. John. His first discourse created a favorable impression among his hearers. He chose, by way of text, the words, "We all must fade as the leaf."

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Northesk, Nov. 21.-David Blackmore, who had been ill for a long time, died on the 14th. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father. He was interred in the Red Bank burying ground. Mr. Blackmore's mother and several brothers and sisters are living in Stillwater Minnesota.

Scarlet fever has broken out in Whitneyville and two of Alexander Hare's children are very sick. John Hare and John Whitney's children have also taken the disease. Northesk, Nov. 27.-The bass fishing

has commenced. There has been quit a catch both at Whitneyville and Eelground. Men are flocking in from other places, bringing their shanties and fishing tackle with them.

Red Bank and Whitneyville. James Dunnett, while leading his horse out to water last Friday, was kicked in the breast by the animal and seriously injured. Dr. Pedolin was sent for. When last heard from Mr. Dunnett was recovering from his

Peter A. H. Forsyth, contractor who has been working in Doaktown for the last year, has returned to his home, where he intends remaining part of the winter. Miss Bertie Dunnett, who has been sewing in Newcastle in the McLeod tailor shop, is home for a week.

ALBERT CO. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 28.—The bark 'Alert arrived at Harvey Bank on Sunday morning to load deals for Messrs. Prescott.

The heavy fall of snow yesterday has made excellent sleighing hereabout.

The origin of the fire which consumed the dwelling house, with outbuildings, at Hopewell, owned by Capt. J. B. Hamilton, and occupied by C. S. Starratt, remains a mystery. It is understood the loss on the buildings is pretty well covered by insurance, but Mr. Starratt lost all his winter supplies, including two barrels of flour and a barrel of sugar, as well as winter clothing, and a valuable car-

pet not in use. The schooner Harry W. Lewis has been chartered to load laths at Shulee for New York at 60 cents. Otis Conner is pressing J. S. Atkin-

son's hay at Hopewell. Tingley Bros. also have started their press. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 29.-The schoon

ers Susie Prescott, Reid, from Boston; Jessie, Kinney, Seattle, Wood, and Waterlily, Wilbur, from St. John, arrived in the river by this morning's Coleman Brigham, formerly of this

place, who is in the employ of the New York and New Haven railway and S. S. company at Newport, R. I., is visiting at Hopewell, after an absence of 13 years.

The approaches to the new Memel bridge, near this village, are being A fairly successful concert under

the auspices of Harvey lodge, I. O. G. T., was given last evening in the public hall at Harvey.

CHARLOTTE CO. St. Stephen, N.B., Nov. 29.-Fifteen young men drove twenty-two miles this morning from St. Andrews to. St. Stephen to kick a football around a snow-covered field. The Milltown club, who were their opponents, defeated them by a score of six to three. They drive home tonight.

The St. Croix mill of the Canada colored cotton mills company was closed on this the American Thanksgiving, but was run on the Canadian Thanksgiving day. When this mill was controlled by American capital, we became accustomed to seeing American holidays observed and Canadian holidays ignored, but the people hoped for a change when it passed into the control of the Canadian com-

St. Stephen, Nov. 30.-Rev. A. Mc-Kenzie is to be inducted into the charge of the Presbyterian church here on Dec. 7th. The officiating clergymen will be Rev. Messrs. Whiteside of Woodstock, Rainnie of St. John

James McBride, for many years a resident of the Cove, has purchased the fine residence lately occupied by summer, and who have been operating were elected office bearers for the en- you.

able family will occupy it at an early

Dr. Thomas Byrne of Sussex has opened an office in St. Stephen. The electric cars are meeting with considerable difficulty in moving after each fall of snow. The trouble seems to be that in many places their rails were laid too low and the flangers are not able to reach them .. It is expected that wire brushes will have to

be employed. The selection of the name St. Croix for the new steamer of the International line gives much pleasure to the people living on this river. It is reported that a new company is

to build a saw mill at the Rolling Dam in this county in place of one destroyed by fire last fall. Capt. Coggins has retired from the command of the schooner Wm. Thomas, and she is now commanded by Capt. Thos. Calder, late of the

Our veteran lumberman, James Murchie, is actively engaged in shipping box shooks to Florida. He celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of

abandoned schooner Alice T. Board-

his birth in August last. At Oak Bay, O. B. Doten has given his saw mill a thorough repairing. He has rebuilt the dam, added a new planing machine, matcher and moulder and a gang lath machine. The mill is now well equipped for all kinds of work.

Grand Manan, Nov. 29.-We noticed in The Sun the death at his residence in Woodstock of Rev.Jas. Neales of the Church of England. Rev. Mr. Neales was for a number of years rector of Grand Manan and he and Mrs. Neales endeared themselves to the parishioners by many kindly acts and Christian virtues. His first wife died at Grand Manan and lies buried in the old cemetery at Grard Harbor. The inscription on her tombstone reads thus: "Here lies the mortal remains of Mary, the wife of the Rev. James Neales, Rector of Grand Manan. Born at Gainsboro, England, May 27th, A. D. 1817. Married February 20th, 1849.

Died June 18th, 1848." Plenty of herring in Whit Head and Cheney's Passages on the 22nd inst.; also in the Grand Harbor weirs. The fishermen with the exception of those at White Head have sold what they have taken from the weirs lately fresh to Eastport and Lubec buyers at a good price, and it the fish stay in they will in all probability reap a rich harvest from frozen herrings. Oth r fish are scarce. Silver hake are reported plentiful at North Head.

J. Warren Wooster of Seal Cove who arrived from Boston on the 22nd inst., having left his at the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment, received a te'egram on the 23rd inst., summoning him back to Boston immediately.

Ex-Collector of Customs J. Wooster of Grand Manan, who has been dangerously ill. is convalescent. Newton Brothers are establishing a good trade in smoked and dry fish with Halifax, N. S., shipping via St.

are reported at Three Islands. The weir has been full to overflowing with

The bankrupt stock of Sinclair Bros of Castalia, who recently assigned has ben sold at public auction by Deputy Sheriff W. A. Fraser. Rev. C. Colpitts, who has been pastor of the Methodist church here for some months, has been stationed at

Deer Island, and a son of Rev. S. H. Rice will take his place. Wild seese are winging their way north and seem very plentiful, as large flocks are daily seen passing over the island.

At South West Head lighthouse on the 24th inst., Turner Ingalls, jr., and Miss Clarinda McLaughlin, one of the W. S. Keith, sec.; Lottie Price, A. sec.; twin daughters of the light-keeper. W. B. McLaughlin was married by Rev. W. H. Perry. We congratulate the young couple, and wish them happi-

Fishermen are complaining of the low prices of smoked herrings. The government should do as it is reported Newfoundland will do, put on an export duty on fresh herrings exported in foreign bottoms equal to the duty on our fish going into foreign markets.

There is about half a catch of herdate. where there is generally an immense number of herrings smoked. The herring catch on the island this season has been very much better than last season The hake and pollock catch and other line fish has not been more than half a catch. Hake were plentiful enough, but the dogfish were more plentiful and the fishermen's trawls only took dogfish. Food was plentiful and so the pollock would not bite well.

CARLETON CO. Woodstock, Nov. 29.-The ball held in Graham's opera house last night under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for the benefit of Conductor S. S. Street, was a decided success in every particular. Upwards of one hundred couples were on the floor at the opening dance. The net receipts amounted to \$120.

Newburg Junction, Dec. 1.-Work on the telephone line, which has reached here, has been suspended for the present owing to being out of poles. It is said the contractor looses 50 per cent, if it remains uncompleted this

Snow is badly required at present. The Misses Richardson gave a very enjoyable party at their residence last evening. The large gathering voted it a gratifying success

YORK CO.

Fredericton, Nov. 29.-Wm. T. Chestnut and Byron Phair have returned from their three weeks hunt for big game in the central forests of New Brunswick. The territory they visited lies on the head of the N. W. Miramichi, near the borders of Northumberland and Gloucester counties, in the neighborhood of Bald mountains. They saw no moose but found caribou very plentiful. In one herd I stated what was true, notwithstandthey met with they counted fortythree caribou. Each of these amateur hunters succeeded in capturing a fine set of horns, but "Bun" says he has the most elegant caribou head in this city. Already he has had some lattering offers for the head. D. W. Hoegg & Co., whose canning factory in this city was burned last Studholm. The following gentlemen reliable. Imitations will dissapoint

Wallace Broad, and with his estm- at the mouth of the Nashwaak in the suing year: Col. E. B. Beer, presiold Gibson tannery building, intend | dent; S. C. McCully, secretary-treasto present a petition to the city council next week asking for certain exemptions provided they decide to erect their factory again in this city, on

a larger scale. Fredericton, Nov. 30,-Henry Parker was killed at the C. P. R. depot in E. Lamb, directors. this city early this morning. He was employed here as driver on the shunting engine, and while working his engine in the yard this morning getting the trains made up he got off his engine to couple a car and was caught between the bumpers and crushed to death. He lived until after nine o'clock, but never spoke. Deceased was a young man of twenty-five years and the son of Charles Parker of Woodstock. He had only been working here a few weeks. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Woodstock and as soon as the members of the Fredericton lodge learned of the accident a number of them visited the injured man. The lodge assumed the charge of the funeral.

In the York county probate court this afternoon letters testamentary of the last will of Samuel Dayton were granted to Olivia Dayton, widow, and James W. McCready, barrister, executrix and executor named in the will. The estate is valued at \$5,000 real and \$7,000 personal. The business and real estate at St. Marvs goes to George and Henry, the two youngest sons. Each of the other children get \$500, and the widow has the use of the balance during her life, when it is divided among the children who may then survive her.

The statement of the executors of the will of the late Dr. Todd of St. Stephen, filed under the succession duty act, places the assets of the estate at \$97,000 and the liabilities at

\$120,000. The Fredericton society of St. Andrew celebrated its sixty-ninth anniversary by an annual dinner at the Barker house this evening. About seventy-five guests were present. Walter McFarlane, president, occupied the principal chair, with vice-presidents Miller and Inches as assistants. Harvey Station, Nov. 30 .- J. W. Taylor, who was for a number of weeks under treatment for typhoid fever in

strength again. John Oakley, while working in the Maine lumber woods, broke one of his legs, and had to return to his home at Tweedside. Dr. B. N. Keith attended to his injury.

the Fredericton hospital, has return-

ed home. He is rapidly gaining

Miss M. Alice Smith, teacher of the primary department of the superior school here, has tendered her resignation, much to the regret of all, as she has been very successful in her work. She intends continuing her musical studies and contemplates a trip to Boston.

The home of S. B. Hunter has been brightened by the coming of a daugh-Fredericton, Dec. 2.-It is announced that Rev. Willard McDonald, pastor

of St. Paul's church, has been offered and has accepted the chaplaincy of the house of assembly The customs authorities here seized a horse, harness and carriage vesterday from George K. Dunphy of Kes-

wick, which had been brought into Canada from the United States without entry at the customs house. Rev. J. D. Freeman, pastor of the Baptist shurch, administered the rite of Baptism to four candidates at the morning service today. KINGS CO.

Havelock, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving vas not generally observed here. The following officers for Reform lodge, I. O. G. T., were installed by Lodge Deputy Mrs. E. A. Keith last session: T. V. Freeze, C. T.: Coleman Thorne, V. T.; Mrs. W. W. Killam, S. of T.; Tilly McMackin, F. sec.; LeBaron Dimock, treas.; Aaron Palmer, chap.; Delbert Keith, mar.; Birdie Killam, D. M.; H. W. Robertson, P. C. T. Nelson Constantine, guard; Oxley Price, S.; Miss Killam, organist The infant child of William Cating

died this morning. Sussex, Nov. 30.—Thomas Roach, widely known farmer residing at Roachville, near here, and a gentleman well known for many years past as having taken the deepest interest in matters pertaining to agriculture, rings at White Head Island up to shipped by express on Tuesday evening from this station, a calf six months old, to a gentleman named Mr. Strong in Wooldstock, and on Thursday afternoon received a letter acknowledging its safe arrival and a check for his money. This is undoubtedly quick work. Mr. Roach has one of the finest herds of Ayrshire cattle to be found in the province, and sends cattle to all parts of this and the adjoining province of Nova Scotia.

The residence of Michael Hanly, a well known farmer residing on White's Mountain, a few miles from Sussex was wholly destroyed by fire during last night, as well as a cellar well filled with potatoes and other things necessary for use in the winter time Mr. Hanly had \$300 insurance, but he will be a serious loser as well as being put to the greatest inconvenience at being made homeless at this season of the year.

The temperance party are again jubilant at the result arrived at by the supreme court in reversing the order of the municipality of the county of Kings in removing J. W. Weyman from the office of Scott act inspector Patrick Doherty, proprietor of the Queen hotel, is receiving the warm congratulations of his friends on th errival of an additional boarder at his hotel, in the person of a fine bouncing

In my correspondence to the Daily

Sun I have made it an invariable rule the Sheffield grammar school. to eschew any references to matters of a political nature, confining myself to points of interest to the general reader, irrespective of party, and when I stated in my notes written on Wednesday evening that Hon. Mr. Foster. minister of finance, was received here and called upon during the evening by large numbers of men of influence ing statements made to the contrary Sussex. Dec. 1.-The regular annual meeting of the Sussex and Studholm cwt.—Dispatch. Agricultural society took place this afternoon in the spacious dining room of the Queen hotel, which was well filled up by practical and leading far-

urer; Major H. M. Campbell, E. O. McIntyre, S. F. McCready, Thomas

Roach, Hugh R. McMonagle, Jesse Prescott, James McCarty, M. H. Parlee, H. S. Hayes, Charles Drury, W. E. Wallace, J. Titus Barnes and Jas. Work on the new skating rink, notwithstanding the very bad weather,

is being pushed with all possible speed, and hopes are entertained that it will be in readiness before the holidays.

The Price Webber company are expected here a few days before Christmas. The Oddfellows' hall has been engaged for them. Large quantities of deals are being

hauled to the Sussex station for shipment to St. John. Apohaqui, Dec. 1.-Jones Bros. have added an addition to their store. The lower flat will be occupied by them as a private office.

While chopping sticks with an ax few days ago, a young son of Mortimer Keirstead of Keirstead Mountain, had his four fingers cut completely off. Dr. Burnett of Sussex dressed the wound. Mt. Middleton division, S. of T., intend holding a bean supper on the

Proceeds are for erecting a 12th. E. R. Folkins received another carload of lambs on Monday from P. E.

Island. This is the third carload he has received this fall. The Kennebeccasis river is frozen over here now. Hedley F. Sinnott and Miss Bessie

Wiles, who have been seriously ill, are now slowly recovering. Corn Hill, Nov. 30 .- The Corn Hill Farmers and Dairymen's association held their annual meeting in Stockton"s hall on Wednesday evening. E. Stockton and F. H. Rouse, who were appointed auditors, reported the books and accounts correct. The secretarytreasurer reported cash on hand from last year, \$4.30; cash received from various sources (the government bonus of \$25.00 included), \$41.16; cash paid out, 42.08, leaving balance on hand of \$2.92. The officers elect for the coming year are: W. S. McCully, president: Abram Branscomb, vice president; Frank H. Rouse, secretarytreasurer; John W. Brown, Bruce Mc-Leod, Lawson Brown, S. L. Stockton, directors. James H. Brown and Abram Branscomb were elected delegates to the provincial association. A committee was appointed to arrange for a goose supper in December. The

Monday in December. WESTMORLAND CO. Dorchester, N.B., Nov. 30.-In the county court today the case of the Queen v. Dovle was completed. The jury after being out about an hour returned and by their foreman reported they could not agree upon a verdict. The prisoner was remanded until tomorrow morning when he will probably be discharged. W. H. Chapman prosecuted and J. DeVeber Neales

meeting adjourned till the second

The next and last matter is that of from Salisbury. Mary Ann McLeod is the complainant and Judson Foster defendant. C. E. Knapp appears for the crown, and R. B. Smith, and J. DeVeber Neales for the accused.

The prisoner Carter, who escaped Horne and Johnston a short time ago, was captured at Shubenacadie, N. S., tcday. Officer Johnston, of the prison staff, left by tonight's train to bring him here Dorchester, Dec. 1.-The November

term of the county court came to a close today. The bastardy case was continued this morning, and at 3.15 this afternoon the jury retired, and after being out about twenty-four minutes they returned a verdict of guilty. Chas. E. Knapp prosecuted and R. B. Smith and J. deVeber Neales defended.

Walter Allen of Port Elgin, charged with stealing some watches and other jewelry from the store of H. R. Allen at that place, pleaded guilty, as did also his brother. Tuttle Allen, who assisted him. Before sentencing them his honor addressed the men, saying it was a sad sight to see two young brothers occupying the prisoner's box, who had started life in such a manner as they had admitted. He felt sorry for them and said the limit of the law was fourteen years in the penitentiary, but in view of their ages he would be as lenient as possible. The sentence of the court was two

SUNBURY CO

Oromocto, Nov. 29.-This evening John P. Purves of Kingston, Kings Co., was married to Miss Ella A. C. Nevers. A few of the intimate friends were present. Rev. S. J. Perry tied the knot. Afterward an excellent tea was served. Miss Hetty True of Lincoln furnished music for the occasion. Charles White, who has had his house thoroughly renovated, moved into it vesterday.

Deer are very plentiful. One came out to the village last week, but soon ran back to the woods. Miss Irene Stennick of French Lake

is laid up with a sprained ankle. Sheffield, Nov. 30.-A large party met by invitation last Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. F. B. Jewett and presented Miss Ada Barker, organist of the Congregational church, with \$25 in recognition of her services.

Miss McNaughton, present teacher of the Grammar school, will leave at the end of this term, when the school will be changed to a superior school. Archie Barker is out again, having ecovered from a severe attack of jaundice. Master John Burpee, son of Mrs. John Burpee of St. John, is attending

WOODSTOCK MARKETS.

The Woodstock market is rather

slack, and prices easy. Hay, \$6. Oats are slightly better than a week ago, 30c to 31c. Potatoes, 80c. Beans, Butter, 17c. Cheese, 9 1-2c. Eggs, 15c to 16c. Pork, round hog, Turkeys, 10c per lb. Geese, 7c, and chickens, 7c. Whole buckwheat, 30c per bus. Buckwheat meal, \$1 per

Pond's Extract, for Pain and Aches. Try it! It gives immediate relief, mers of the parish of Sussex and then permanent cure. The genuine is TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

Trust the people—the wise and the ignor-ent, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the

MISS WILLARD'S ADDRESS

At the Recent W. C. T. U. Convention at Cleveland, O.

The child of the crusade has lived out its eager youth and stands on the threshold of mature womanhood. On the 23rd day of December, 1873, the first praying band of Ohio bridged with faithful feet the distance between church and dramshop. As if by magic similiar processions began to move throughout the west until in the 50 days of their unexampled faith and works the liquor traffic was banished from 250 towns and villages. We date our origin from that red letter day, set like another Christmas in the drear December to show that dawn is sure to fallow darkness.

After revealing the progress of the great movement then inaugurated, Miss Willard touches upon a rapid growth of the prohibition of the liq uor saloons in the south, in Canada and in England and in New Zealand. In Colorado and Kansas, where women have the ballot, the effect of the influence has been strongly detrimental to the legal and social position of the saloon. Prohibition by law, by politics, by woman's ballot, is the watchword of the temperance army in all nations. The efforts of Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Ormiston Chant and others in bringing evidence before the London county council which caused licenses to be refused to liquor establishments and promenade halls is complimented in the address, and likened to the victory of women in Kentucky over the perjured Breckenridge and of women in New York over the tiger of Tammany.

The appointment of a cabinet minister to supervise public amusements and of committees in every locality (among whom women should always have place), was recommended as the best method of catering to the people in their recreation hours, so that the whole amusement question should be lifted to the plane of reason and ethics as well as art.

The formation of home protection clubs is urged by Miss Willard, to be fostered by the white ribbon women in co-operation with leading temperance reformers and labor leaders, and to send delegates to the national conventions of the prohibition and populist parties, who should strive to bring about a union of forces. The nationalization of all means of locomotion and communication was declared to be of less importance than the ownership of the newspapers by the people. The editorial "we" should be abolished and every writer stand on his own merits.

It was urged that a committee be appointed by the convention to ascertain in how many capital buildings in the different states strong drink is sold to our legislators either covertly

or openly. The adoption of the noontide hour of prayer that originated with the crusade by the Salvation army, the International council of Christian Workers and several other leading societies were mentioned, and the earnest hope expressed that all Christendom might yet unite in this uplift of the spirit for the coming of His kingdom, which is first pure, then peace-

able. The work of women is the most unique feature of the recent great elections. It is freely admitted that they had much to do with the downfall of the Tammany ring-it was largely a case of the lady and the tiger, with no doubt as to which came out of the contest ahead. In Illinois the women voted by tens of thousands; in Colorado the prohibition party vote was raised from 1,700 at the last election to from seven to ten thousand; and it is the universal testimony that the presence of women at stantly forced upon your readthe polls led to a much larger vote by men and secured the best order ever known. The republican party did itself damage by assisting the democrats to vote down the enfranchisement of women in Kansas, but illustrated its progressive tendencies by putting a plank in its platform in favor of women's suffrage in the states of California, Idaho and Utah. In conclusion Miss Willard said: I remember that no one subject puzzled or vexed me more in my youthful days than why it was that men could range the whole world at their will and then have the home beside, while women did not have the world but their home only.

I did not think this fair, and never have, nor never shall, and I think those early broodings over the subject helped to determine my vocation, for I resolved to build in my life to help make the world so homelike that women could freely go out into it everywhere, side by side with men, and also help to bring it about that men should share in larger measure than they have ever yet done in the hallowed ministrations of the fireside and the cradleside, through which I telieve they are to reach their highest and holiest development.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-The courtesy of the press in the extended notes published in connection with the work of the Dominion Travelling Dairy during the three months of its visits to the various sections of the province was greatly appreciated by the many readers in the rural districts. The work was intended to be helpful and instructive and to arouse, if possible, a greater interest along all the lines of dairy work. The object lessons and explanations

given at every meeting made it comparatively easy to understand the methods of work. Although the best time possible was chosen the farmers had to make some little sacrifice of valuable time to attend the meetings. which the greatest interest was

manifested ly them. Now that we have approached a season of comparative leisure, when the demands upon the time of the farmer and dairyman are not nearly so exacting, and our long winter evenings granite.

are at hand, in which we have time to read, to think and to write, and plan for future operations, I have thought that by the kind permission of the Sun, whose columns are always open to every good word and work, and whose wide and ever increasing circulation makes it so valuable a means of communication to our people, very much valuable information might be imparted by opening a dairymen's column, in which any who so desired could as and answer questions on dairy topics.

I am largely of the opinion that it could be made very interesting and What does the Sun say to helpful. the suggestion? and what answer will the farmers and dairymen make?

S. L. PETERS Queenstown, N. B., Nov. 24th.

THE WOODSTOCK BRIDGE. To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir-The flooring of the bridge is now nearly completed, and the river being filled with running ice, foot passengers have been compelled to walk a plank not always unobstructed by impediments. Some work has yet to be done on the last span and approach before horses can be driven over. A portion of the side railing has also to be put in place. No provision seems to have been made for foot pasengers, nor protection nor places of retreat from runaway horses. serious damage to life or property being in such cases extremely immin-

The bridge appears well, and all hope that it may last the time predicted by Mr. Blair-one hundred years. But time and tide can alone solve the question of its permanency. The gravity of the question why such unexampled extravagance in its erection and heavy and continued loss to the people on the eastern side of the river cannot be overrated. Day after day for three summers the cost and loss to individuals and families suggested by their wants and necessities have arisen before them.

It is an underestimate to say that between the head of Grand Bar and David Gibson's 150 families have paid for ferriage at Wodstock for three seasons no less a sum than \$6,750. It would also be an underestimate to say that Woodstock has lost in its trade a like sum during that period. The loss from the sale of wood, bark, and products of the farm cannot be estimated, but it is notorious that many wants of families have from this cause remained unsupplied. What charm can Mr. Blair or his followers possess over the minds of the people of this province that they should remain so soddened or indifferent to

their best interests? No one will dispute that a better bridge could have been built at John Shea's for \$50,000, whereas, including the local loss to this county, \$150,000 will at least have been wasted or

Now has it ever occurred to Mr. Blair"s prolific brain what might have been done with this large amount of money? The bridge at Florenceville cost \$35,000, which includes repairs after serious damage from ice and logs. A very much needed bridge at Hartland could be supplied for \$40,-000 of the amount. Fifty comfortable churches in outlying districts of the province, \$50,000. Fifty school house \$25,000. Four thousand copies of the Scriptures to heathen lands, \$1,000, and balance sufficienly large to buy a constituency or transport the premier

and his followers to Greenland's icy mountains or India's coral strand. We have just been informed that a procession of the faithful is intended some day this week to open this farfamed Woodstock bridge. It will be curious sight, and we will endeavor to photograph it mentally for the Sun. If the sins of the crowd be as millstones the test may be considered satisfactor. A. B.

THOSE C. OF E. NOTES. To the Editor of the St. John Sun:

Sir-On behalf of a very large number of your Church of England readers please permit me to enter a respectful and firm protest against the narrow party and uncharitable spirit coners as Church of England Notes. Legitimate church news we gladly welcome, but narrow, irritable news, insinuations, attacks on existing church institutions, a kind of "all uncharitableness" to every fellow churchman who doesn't possess the same contracted ideas, and an air of Protestant popedom and intense infallibility in those "Notes" make many of us feel ashamed when we see "Church of England" attached to them. Surely a little converted common sense should make the writer realize that his insinuations about the "cathedral," his covert attacks on the King's college institutions, his perpetual irritable carpings against brother clergymen who haven't the same ideas or same aesthetic tastes as himself, are very unbecoming, narrow, uncharitable, in bad taste, and cannot possibly foster either the religion or the spirit of the Saviour. The unbecoming attitude of comparatively recent arrivals in this section of the world who show a feverish anxiey to set everything and everybody perfectly churchly right in these benighted maritime provinces would be extremely funny and ludicrous were it not for its more serious aspect of insult and attack on men and institutions which have done and are doing heroic work. Some men's minds are so distorted that they can see only the mud and manure instead of the flowers and the fruit. The great Phillips Brooks said to me a few years ago that one great curse in Canada was narrowness and old fogey party spirit; a true man he said, with full heart, nature and brain, was also full of variety and could be bounded by no narrow or party ideas. He plainly stated that one of the startling sins of such natures was their direct attacks on their brothers, whom they ought o love and speak well of, and their attacks on agencies for the spread of Christ's work, of which they should be charitable supporters. Such a spirit is practically dead in the Episcopal church in the United States, and its lively appearance in the maritime provinces is a cause of deep regret to all progressive churchmen and real full hearted

CHURCHMAN. A house well built of first-class brick will outlast one constructed of

Christians of any denomination.

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#### NOVA SCOTIA.

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Digby Votes to Borrow Money for Water Works.

A Steamer Seized for Smuggling Rum into Halifax from Havana.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, Nov. 27.-For months a gang of burglars have been operating through Nova Scotia. Nearly a score of post offices and stores have been entered, safes blown open and robbed. But so cleverly has the work been accomplished that not a single arrest has been made. The successes of the professional cracksmen have induced amateurs to go into the business. A few nights ago the store of I. N. Mack. Mill Village, Queens county, was burglarized at midnight. Mack was aroused and fired at the thief as he left the building. The burglar was discovered to be William Greenlaw, a prominent resident of the village and worth ten thousand dollars. This is the third time Greenlaw is supposed to have burglarized Mack's store. He is under arrest .

F. B. Carter of St. John arrested Percy J. A. Lear this morning under a warrant charging him with perjury. Lear had arrested Carter under capals, and having made affidavit that he believed F. B. Carter was editor of or proprietor of Progress. Carter alleges that Lear knew he was merely an employee of the paper. Stipendiary Fielding spent the whole day in holding an enquiry and adjourned the case until Saturday forenoon. was released on bail, John F. Ryan and A. B. Crosby going bondsmen each in \$200 and Lear himself in \$400. It is believed the schooner Maud Gillam, from Channel, Nfld., for North Sydney, capsized in the storm of Friday last and eight persons were drowned. Captain Gillam, his brother and son were on board.

Halifax, Nov. 28.—The commission which had charge of the late provincial exhibition met this afternoon to wind up the business, but further meetings will be necessary. Extravagant expenditures were charged, and one committee incurred an over-expenditure of \$28,000. There was a surplus of \$3,000 on the exhibition of 1891. That amount is gone, and even with a grant of \$5,000 from the city the balance on hand is reduced to a few hundred dollars.

Halifax. Nov.: 29.—The marriage of Capt. Ralph Leigh Hartley, of the 8th Kings regiment, and Miss Clarina Louise Slayter, daughter of Dr. W. B. Slayter, was the event of the season. The cathedral was beautifully decorated. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Courtney. The newly married couple proceed to England.

W. C. Temple Tapper, an Englishman, who was arrested on arrival here on a charge of obtaining \$1,500 from an English bank by false pretences, has been discharged from custody. He was arrested upon instructions of the dominion government and held for ten days. He had \$7,000 on his person when arrested. Today he handed \$1,500 over to the police authorities and was discharged. A girl named Bella McDonad died in a house of ill-fame today as

the result of attempted abortion. The medicine was given her by another unfortunate woman with the assurance that it would "kill or cure." and it killed. A fortnight ago the girl had been expelled from the Catholic Home of the Guardian Angel because she had persited in keeping medicine for criminal purposes.

At a meting of the Presbyterian Home Mission board it was reported that as the result of Rev. Mr. Ross' labors in the St. John Presbytery. more and better home mission work had been done and the expenditure number 140 members. There was a was five hundred dollars less. The very good attendance considering the Presbytery of Pictou draws nothing from the funds of the board.

The annual meeting of the society poor was held tonight. Last year \$4,748 was expended in relief. A proposal was made to devise some means of supplying the poor with coal at market rates. Under a system in vogue here coal hawkers sell to their Southampton on Sunday she applied customers at twenty cents a bushel or \$7.50 per chaldron, while well-to-do people pay only \$5. The statement was made at the meeting that this coal hawking is a business not carried on in St. John, fortunately for it.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 30.—The North British Society celebrated St. Andrew's festival for the one hundred Wolfville, but has been for many years and twenty-sixth time tonight by a banquet. Telegrams of congratula- Keefer, though belonging to 27 differtion were received from various quarters. That from St. John was as fol- Templar, and her lectures in Cumberlows: "May we a' see Gowan's Glinton again."

The schooner Ernest, DaCosta, from Charlottetown, for Barbadoes, with

Halifax, Dec. 2.-John F. Stairs, M. last night. The prompt services of Dr. Slayter saved Mr. Stairs from serious danger. He has been in poor derwent an operation in Montreal. dent of Kentville, dropped dead in a

store there last night. The steamer Franklin is engaged in carrying potatoes from Nova Scotia herst, and leaves a loving husband to Havana. There are no return freights, and she enters as coming home in ballast. But the unusual prevalence of liquor upon her return to Nova Scotia ports induced Collector Rand to search the steamer on her arrival from Havana on her last trip, and he discovered a considerable quantity of rum in casks and dema johns among her ballast. The steam-

er has been seized for smuggling. AMHERST.

Amherst, Nov. 23.-The marriage on Wednesday afternoon last at the residence of Thomas Forrest here, when his only daughter, Jennie, was united in matrimony to Arthur Lusby, was one of the society events of the year. One hundred guests were present at the ceremony. The bride wore a beautiful dress of white satin, trimbeautiful dress of white satin dress of white satin dress of white sati

blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Miss Laura Mills, of River Hebert, who was the bridesmaid, wore a cream silk dress, trimmed with ribbon, and also carried a white bouquet. The groom was supported by Osborne Moffat, of Amherst. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Dr. Steele. The groom's present to the bride was a fur jacket; to the bridesmaid a chain bracelet. The couple on their bridal tour are visiting Halifax and the Annapolis

Amherst, Nov. 28.—Two of the family of Arthur Glennie of Fort Lawrence have within the last few days met with serious accidents. Edna, aged 8 years, was sliding on the ice when she fell over a projecting log and tore a very bad gash in her leg a few inches below the knee. Since the accident she has been unable to move her leg. Their other child, Emma, six years of age, fell out of bed, and striking on her shoulder dislocated the shoulder bone.

News has been received here that J. Fred Carter, a former resident of Amherst, now an engineer in a factory at Lynn, Mass., has met with terrible injuries from an accident. He had been out of the engine room for a few minutes and was returning, when he found that some boxes in the room had caught fire. The excitement caused him to faint and fall in the fire. Assistance was at once on hand, but before he could be pulled out of the fire he was very severely

At Sackville this afternoon Miss Carrie Barnes was married to James McCullough of Londonderry. Ferguson Brownell and Miss Fannie Douthart, both of Northport, were married yesterday and left on a wed-

ding trip to Halifax.

The dry gods business lately carried on by Frank Wilson has been purchased by F. A. Quigley of Amherst. Amherst, N.S., Nov. 30.-Trueman Bros.' saw and crushing mill at Truemanville, about nine miles from here, was with sixty bushels of grain completely destroyed by fire early this morning. It was a rotary mill, water power and fully equipped with machinery, as well as grain crushing outfit. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. The loss is about two thou-

sand dollars: no insurance.

Amherst, Dec. 1.-Charles Hastings Croke, who was caught in the act of burglarizing Archibald Foster's store at Oxford on the night of Nov. 22nd. was this morning sentenced by Judge Morse to two and a half years in the penitentiary. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. On the night in question Constables McKay and Geo. L. King, in order to discover the perpetrators of the many burglaries which had taken place in Oxford, decided to keep watch in Fraser's store. They secreted themselves behind the money counter in the store and awaitwas heard to try the front door to the store, and finding it secure, go round to the rear door. This door was forced open and two men were seen to enter. Croke, one of them, the other being unknown, passed through the store and went to the money counter. In going behind the counter Croke struck against Constable King's leg. A struggle then ensued. Croke was armed with a heavy iron bar, about 18 inches long, chisel pointed at one end and crow bar at the other end. With this bar he aimed a blow at King, but King catching his arm, warded off the blow, except that it fell lightly. With the assistance of McKay he secured the man. The

prisoner is a blacksmith, and with his wife and two children resided at Ox-

ford. TRURO. Truro, Nov. 24.-The first three evenings of this week, Kirmess entertainments were held at Gunn's opera house. These were given by the pupils of Misses Blanche Hudson and Annie C. Jones teachers of the Delsarte system of physical culture, who have been here for a few weeks preparing their classes for these public rehearsals. The classes are said to recent rather full run of amusements. Southampton, Nov. 23.—The public throughout this part of the county for improving the condition of the have been enjoying a rare treat of late in the shape of lectures. The lecturer, Mrs. Bessie Star Keefer, the famous Canadian lady orator, spoke in Westbrook Saturday evening on "Taking care of the babies," and in

to the temperance work the history of Nehemiah as a reformer. Mrs. Keefer as a platform speaker has made for herself a name among the foremost in temperance ranks, having lectured during her 20 years service, in every Engish speaking country on the globe. She is a native of a resident of the United States. Mrs. ent societies, is first of all a Good land are given under the auspices of

the I.O.G.T. Burton Fulton died while in a fit on Wednesday night. In September oats and potatoes, is ashore at Aric- he was discharged from the Victoria general hospital as incurable. He was a clever active lad of a cheerful dis-P., was poisoned by eating partridge position, and was unusually handsome.

The death occurred Sunday of Mrs. T. H. Smith, of Athol. She was health for some time and recently un- blind and afflicted with rheumatism; and for seven years she has sat in Enoch Fielding, a well known resi- her chair unable to walk, and during the past six years she has been in total darkness. Mrs. Smith was a sister of the late Dr. Ripley, of Am-

> and a grown up family. Mrs. Emily Welch, an elderly lady of Half-way River, while going out of the door fell over a hand-sled, and dislocated her wrist.

Miss Schurman, River Philip, has taken a class in painting here and in Westbrook. Mrs. Lusby's cousin, Miss Johnson,

of the Salvation Army, is visiting her.

SPRINGHILL. Springhill, Nov. 29.-The town has caught a fever of clubs. Fully a half dozen of them are now in full blast. The Springhill club is the oldest established and is composed of the el-

fair was a pronounced success, and another such one is soon to take place. The Thistle club has also been organized and neatly furnished rooms secured for the season. Here can he heard the sound of the piano, violin and banjo. This club gave a tea and prolonged dance in Pioneer hall a few evenings ago. There are several smaller clubs where the lads wish to be select and "run" their own concerns.

A great many deaths have recently taken place in town from fever.

The many friends of Dr. Byers regret his enforced absence from town on account of illness. The doctor is in your city under medical treatment. He is probably the most popular man in Springhill, having on several occasions being asked to stand for mayor or councillor of the town, and was also asked to run for a seat in the local house at the last election. The doctor steadily refuses both civic and political strife and honors.

The work at the mines is still rather slack. The loaders and shiftmen are not doing more than three of four days' work a week. Several accidents have recently taken place in the pit. The retiring town councillors next month will be W. Wilson, S. Keiver and A. McKinnon. Mayor Conway's

term also expires. The Cottage hospital was most beautifully remembered on its annual denation day. Large supplies of groceries, poultry, vegetables and useful things for the household were sent in from all sections of the population. A society of Cottage Hospital Associates has been formed and already comprises some of the best known names in Nova Scotia. The associates subscribe five dollars per year .

The new Roman Catholic stone church is roofed in and presents a stately and commanding appearance. The congregation is preparing for a monster bazaar, which is to be opened on December 12th and is to continue for ten days. Books of drawings for valuable prizes have been issued. The affair will doubtless receive very extensive patronage. The Presbyterians, Methodists and

Baptists held a united Thanksgiving service last week. The united collection for a Halifax charity was \$21.37. On the same day the Salvation Army had a special service and gathered in a large pot of money. Mrs. Bessie Starr Keefer's lecture un-

der the auspices of the I. O. G. T.,

was well attended and attentively followed. Mrs. Keefer is a brilliant or-The Moncton and Springhill football clubs had another contest in town, resulting in a draw game. The ground was in wretched condition and the un-

ruly and ubiquitous boy interfered with good play. vertiser and captures a great many advertisements from the local mer-

chants. The News is booming under the able editing of Miss Robbins. Miss Lea, of Toronto, is visiting her

eunt, Mrs. Alloway. Mr. Logan has opened up a stock of bankrupt dry goods in the newly erected store on Main street and is doing a thriving business. Springhill has about seventy-five different stores and the number goes on increasing.

There is evidently room for a second kindergarten school in town. The one held in the parish house is quite full again this season and a large number of applications have been reluctantly refused on account of overcrowding. The three years of steady work since the opening of the kinder garten have . thoroughly convinced parents of the advantages gained from

this system. The new spire of the Methodist church, which is now nearly completed, is quite an addition to the architectural beauty of the town. J. Furbow, who has for many years been organist for the Methodists, was recently also appointed leader of the choir. On dit, that Springhill has a larger number of promising clerical literatti than any other maritime province town of the same size.

DIGBY.

Digby, Nov. 29.—For the past two

years a movement has been on foot to secure for the town a sufficient water supply for fire and domestic purposes. During this time a large number of public meetings have been held and a corporate body known as the Digby Water Supply Co. has made variou

propositions, none of which, however were accepted. Rival schemes were the first obstacle, and later it was thought that the town itself should bring the water in. At a recent meeting the town council was authorized to secure the services of a civil engineer, and J. A. Pickett, C. E., was engaged. His reports were laid be fore last evening's meeting; \$35,000, he said, would bring the water in, and he promises a supply by the gravitation system, sufficient for a town of upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. For fire purposes, he said, hydrants could be put in and a pressure of water 90 pounds to the square inch obtained, which could be increased 20 pounds by a simple arrangement of valves. The water in this way could be thrown 100 feet above the highest point in the town and vicinity, thus doing away

analysis of the water by Mr. Macintyre of St. John showed it to be of the finest quality. After the report of the engineer had been read, Mr. Shreve addressed the meeting in favor of the scheme. A motion was then put by W. B Stewart and seconded by John Daley, that the town council be authorized

with the necessity of an engine. An

to borrow \$35,000 for the purpose of bringing water into the town. The motion was carried unanimously. Work will be commenced in the early spring, and by the first of June, it is thought, the system will be com-

SOUTHAMPTON. Southampton, N. S., Nov. 28.—J. W. Hunter has contracted to supply a large amount of timber for the Joggins mines. His brother Barney Hunter, with a crew of men, will at once begin operations.

Rev. Mr. Astbury has been holding the annual missionary meetings in connection with his church. He is being assisted by Rev. Messrs. Sharpe of Parrsboro and Pentelow of River Philip. These ministers are all Englishmen.

settle nearer town.

Mrs. Peck Fullerton is gradually failing.
Her sister, Miss Dickinson, is staying with

her.

Cumberland District Lodge will hold its next session with Success lodge, Springhill, on Friday, Dec. 14. Mrs. Bessie Star Keefer will be present and take part in the evening's entertainment. ing's entertainment.
Artemus Oxley, a graduate of Belleville, is keeping books for J. W. Hunter.
Rev. Mr. Davey, Presbyterian pastor here and at River Hebert, has removed his family to the residence of the late Collingwood

and at River Hebert, has removed his family to the residence of the late Collingwood Pugsley.

New Canaan has in operation four portable saw mills, which employ 20 men. This prosperous place has but one weekly mail, which arrives at 6 p. m. Saturdays.

Truro, Nov. 30.—Mrs. A. T. Dalrymple of Lyman street left here yesterday morning for Princeton, Minnesota, to visit her father, Capt. David Faulkner, who is reported to be sick. Capt. Faulkner, who is 86 years of age, removed from Noel, Hants Co., to Princeton a year or so ago, and has since been living with his daughter, Mrs. O'Brien.

The people of Acadia iron mines are hopeful of the blast furnaces there being, started about the first of next year. It is said that the bricks for lining the furnaces, which have lately been cleaned out, are to be brought in next week. Mining is going on at East Mines, and a supply of ore is coming in ready for smelting. A more careful system of assorting the pig iron was adopted while the furnaces were recently in operation. Under the old system one of three or four bars of the cast lying nearest together in the moulds was broken and the others graded by the quality of metal shown by the fracture. By the later method of inspection each bar is broken and the quality of the metal better ascertained, for the purpose of assortment into lots of different grades.

A meeting of the Truro Curling club was held Wednesday evening and measures adopted in preparation for the winter's curling.

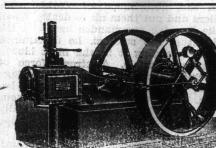
THE FREDERICTON REPORTER.

The Reporter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on the 28th by issuing a jubilee number. In that number it remarks: "Fifty years ago, from what was then known as the Tank House, on Phoenix square, the first paper was sent out to the public Regularly once a week, and part of the time twice a week, it has made its appearance. Through troublous times, bad weather, and through all difficulties, it has never missed an issue. The Reporter is the oldest paper in New Brunswick, and with the exception of one or two in Nova Scotia s the oldest in the maritime provinces. During all these years the Reporter has only had four editors, and remained in one family nearly forty out of the fifty years. James Hogg, who established the paper on November 23rd, 1844, edited it from that time H. McKnight, the late proprietor of to June, 1866, after which his son the News, has started a weekly Ad- Thomas Hogg, edited and published it to Jan. 1st 1877. G. Fred Fisher then purchased the office, editing the paper until Jan. 1st, 1886, when the present editor and proprietor took charge.'

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia; Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

About the year B.C. 220 edible serpents were sold at the rate of twenty for 40 cents in the Egyptian markets. They were shipped to Rome. Italian vipers were cheaper, twenty for 15c.

Her Father-"No. young man, my daughter can never be yours." Her Adorer-"I beg pardon; I don't want her to be my daughter, I want her to be my wife."-Harlem Life.



# Robb-Armstrong Engines

Simple and Compound,

Economical Large Bearings, Perfect Regulation, All Parts Interchangeable.

ROBB ENGINEERING, CO., LTD. AMHERST, N. S. WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy. Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all

effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use Before and After. of Tobacco, Optum or Stimufirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return

The Wood Company. Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Taion Hall, Main St., N.E., druggists. Orders by mail promptly filled.

mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will

please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address

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Received all of the first awards at the International Mid-winter Exposition at San Francisco, consisting of Gold and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, etc., as being the best sys-tem of Teaching Business and Bookkeeping. Our College is the only one in the Maritime Provinces using above system. We have the exclusive right. Write for Particulars.

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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. If you want the best be sure you get.....

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MACK'S IN Requires NO ADDITION or PREPARATION as it

PREVENTS: The Iron from scorch in or scicking.

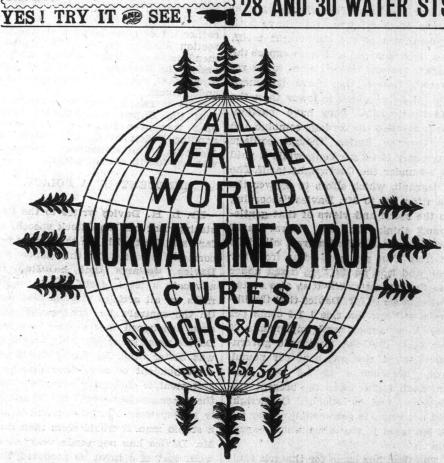
PRODUCES: Beautiful White Glossy Linen.

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JARDINE & CO. **85 PRINCE WILLIAM** 

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28 AND 30 WATER STS.



AT THE JOGGINS.

The Joggins coal company is still shiping by water, though of late the weather has been somewhat rough. Shipments are being made to Charloottetown, P. E. I., by way of Pugwash, and to Quebec by rail. Two pits are now being worked, and No. 1 is being pumped out. The output from the new pit. No. 3, is increasing daily. The elevated road from No. 3 to No. 2 is completed and working well. The cars are hauled by an endless chain served by a new engine. The big hoisting engine at pit No. 3 was bought at Londonderry and is doing good work. The output from No. 2 is about 200 tons daily, and from both pits about 500 tons daily. This will be increased to 600 tons in the near future. Four hundred and fifty men and boys are now employed.

-Post. PATENT RECORD. The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors, November 6th, 13th and 20th, 1394, is reported for the Sun by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.: Curd-cutter-Ormond Barnard, Oxford Mills, Plug for establishing electrical connections—Charles W. Brown, assignor to Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Mont-

eal, Quedec.

Dumping car—William G. Lane, Pictou,
Canada, assignor to the Universal Dumping Janada, assignor to the Universal Dumping Company, Springfield, Illl.

Frame or casing for window sashes or blinds—Peter McKenzie, Ottawa, Ontario.

Inkstand—Thomas S. Shenston, Brantford, ntario.
Remedy for toothache—Henry Ievers, Quebec, Quebec (trade mark.)

Bridle for paint brushes—Charles Boekh,
r., Toronto, Ontario. Automatic railway gate and signal—Edward Death, assignor of two-thirds to E. W. Wyatt, Toronto, Ontario.

Hose coupling—Jules Doster, Montreal, Quebec. Windmill—John Boisclair, Montreal, Que-

Wringing machine-Alfred Burkholder, To-Clothes drier—James Reilly, Calgary, Canada. FUNERALS ON SATURDAY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charles Wilson took place Saturday afternoon from the depot. Mrs. Wilson, who was 75 years of age, died on Wednesday at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Henry D. Ballentine, Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass. The remains were interred in the Rural cemetery. The C. P. R. train Saturday afternoon brought the remains of the late Miss Margaret Clunan, who died at the residence of her brother, Andrew Clunan, at East Cambridge, Mass. She had been living there for the past four years, and died after an illness of seven weeks. Mr. Clunan accompanied the body to the city. The interment took place in the Catholic

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

# BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast at d supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to redist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

vice Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets by Grocers.

labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

NOTICE. Pursuant to the requirements of Sub-section 4, Section 33, of the Insurance Act, the Dominior Safety Fund Life Association of St. John, N. B., hereby gives notice that on the eighth day of March, 1835, application will be made to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for the release of its assets and securities, and hereby calls on its Canadian and other policy holders, if any, opposing such release to file their opposition with the Minister on or before day so named.

Dated at St. John, N. B., the 26th day of November, 1894.

J. DeWOLF SPURR. J. DeWOLF SPURR, CHAS. CAMPBELL, Presider

PORK and BEEF

Now in Store and to Arrive: Squire's Clear Backs Pork, Dunn's Mess Pork, North Packing Co.'s Beef.

----ALSO-Pure and Compound Lard, Beans and Other Lumbermen's Supplies. FOR SALE BY

W. F. HARRISON & CO.,

## **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, duly attested, to Elizabeth R. Cole, of the parish of Johnston, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons who are in debted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the amount of their indebtedness to the said Elizabeth R.

Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. ELIZABETH R. COLE,

#### THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B. DECEMBER 5, 1894.

COME TO THE POINT.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) The political visitors who are holding meetings in this province are much deluded if they think they are persuading the people that grit government means relief from taxation. Everybody knows that a Davies-Fielding-Blair government would require more money to carry on the public services of the country than a Thompson-Foster government. We have seen this class of people in office. We know what their economy is. We know all about their capacity for retrenchment. If they get in they will will do just as they have done in the provinces, which is all that need be said on that

This means as much taxation as we have now and probably more. Our visitors have told us only what taxes they propose to remit or reduce. So far it is all as easy as lying. The people want to know what new or increased taxes they propose to levy. They want to know whether it is proposed to begin a system of direct taxes for dominion purposes, and if so what these direct taxes are to be. They want to know what new duties it is proposed to substitute for those to be abolished. Mr. Laurier has steadfastly evaded this questin. Once on his western tour he got so far as to suggest that raw materials would be made to produce the revenue required. But apparently remembering that his platform favored free raw materials he broke off almost in the middle of a sentence and never got so near the subject again.

Mr. Davies is equally indefinite. So is Mr. Fielding. There is no light in either of them. True they have both spoken well of the Cartwright tariff, but they have not told us to expect the sugar, tea and coffee taxes to be restored. Besides they have denounced the oil duty, which is lower than the Mackenzie rate. They have particularly assailed the cordage combine and the cordage duties, though cordage pays only 12 1-2 per cent, while it naid 17 1-2 under the Cartwright tariff. The Telegraph, which offers to answer the question put to Mr. Davies "according to the spirit and views of that gentle man," thinks that the liberal tariff will remove the duties from all kinds of iron. But pig iron, scrap iron, bar iron and iron goods were taxed under the Cartwright tariff. It is also stated in the name of Mr. Davies that the liberals will not tax rice 1 1-4 cents per pound, or agricultural implements 20 per cent. But the Mackenzie government taxed rice one cent per pound, and implements 17 1-2 per cent. on much higher than the present valuations. And Sir Richard Cartwright did not begin to get enough money out of his tariff to pay his running expen-

The time has come for the grit leaders to leave off humbug. Let them quit talking of what they will not do and what they will not tax. Let them begin to let us know what hey will do and what they will tax. We know them well enough to know that they would want at least as much money as is now paid. How do they propose

#### ---THE MISSING POLICY.

The tariff section of Mr. Davies' Woodstock speech seems to have been hard to understand. The Woodstock Press gives a long report of his remarks and thus renders his deliverance on the proposed grit tariff:

Absolute free trade means a direct tax for revenue, and for this the country is not yet prepared. But, believing free trade to be the true principle, the liberals would get as near to it as possible. They believe in a tariff, for revenue only, and every vestige of protection must be eliminated from it. He thought a tariff of 15 or 16 per cent. levied on all classes of goods alike would raise a

When Mr. Laurier was speaking in Winnipeg he was asked how he proposed to raise a revenue. Mr. Laurier

set out as follows: To get this money, which will be lost if we take off some of the present taxation, and to make up the deficit which will arise, it will be necessary to get an addition from some other source. This will be attempted to be done in this manner: In the first place there will be a difference made in the present tax imposed upon raw materials which

is to be used for manufacturing articles. At this point the leader broke off and began to talk about something else. Afterwards, when it was said that Mr. Laurier proposed to increase the duties on raw material or make raw materials dutiable that are now free, the statement was contradicted. But Mr. Laurier's observations do not seem to bear any other possible meaning. Probably they were not intended to have a meaning, and it was only a blunder that they came sc near to one. The actual platform of the grit party is best set forth by the valued Globe of this city, which says that "it is no part of the policy or of the duty of the liberals to declare what duty they will levy. Their first duty is to turn the present government out." When the party gets into power it will, according to the Globe, go about framing a policy.

This exactly supports the statement that the party is without a policy. Its leaders are going about humbugging the people by pretending to be Told by an Eye Witness of the in favor of the reduction of taxes. They are not in favor of a reduction of taxes. For every dollar they take off they will put another on. Whatever doubt there may now be as to whether certain Canadian duties are paid by the producer or the consumer there will be none when Mr. Davies has eliminated every vestige of protection. The duty will then in every instance be added to the price of the goods.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's address to congress scarcely betrays the knowledge that an election has taken place in the United States. Whatever change has occurred in public there is no alteration opinion view on the subject of the tariff. His message yesterday on this subject was practically the same as that delivered in his extraordinary private letter issued for public use during the last sitting of congress. The friends of the president-or his enemies in the partydid not accept his advice on the subject of free coal, iron ore and sugar. He repeats the counsel, which has now the additional weight that the failure to accept it months ago did not help the democrats with the electors. Probably Professor Wilson and many of his friends would find an expression of their present views in the proverb that one may as well be hanged for an old sheep as a lamb. There is nothing sensational in the president's mild announcements respecting foreign relations. The suggestion that banks shall be left without the government guarantee and that the circulation need have no further security than the capital of the bank is rather an extreme position in the direction of free banking. The recommendations of the postmaster general and of the secretaries of the army and navy have received the president's endorsement.

It is a rather startling statement that the United States deficit last year was over \$69,000,000. A correspending deficit in Canada would be \$5,000,000. The Canadian deficiency was one-fourth of that amount.

#### INNOCENT OF A POLICY.

stating that his Woodstock speech, so far as it dealt with the tariff, was not correctly reported for this paper. Mr. Davies declares that he did not advocate a level tariff, with equal rates on all articles and no free list. On the contrary he condemned and even denounced that system. As Mr. Davies must know what his argument was better than the Sun's Woodstock correspondent or any other man, his statement is cheerfully accepted. But the correspondent would not knowingly misrepresent Mr. Davies, and is not a stupid man. It would seem then that Mr. Davies has not made very clear what sort of a tariff he proposed. The experience of Mr. Davies is not altogether unlike that of his leader. People in the northwest several times got the idea that Mr. Laurier had at last hinted at a policy. But when the matter was explained Mr. Laurier's expressions were found quite innocent of meaning.

Now that we have the assurance of Mr. Davies that he is not in favor of a level tariff the public is once more left in the dark. Our premature congratulations were intended to commend Mr. Davies for having at last crept out of the woods. But it seems from his declaimer that he is in the

bushes vet. Why did Mr. Davies come to this province? He seems to have had no message. Nobody knows any more about the policy of his party than hefore he came. He and his friends in their four meetings have given no single ray of light on the subject of their own purposes and intentions. It is known that they want power and office. But no reason is given why they should have either.

We thought that a policy had been set forth at Woodstock. But Mr. Davies has corrected the error. He is not guilty of a policy.

HOW THEY ESCAPED.

The Moncton Times observes that during the five years of the grit regime no less than six members of the Mackenzie government were provided

with offices. This is the list:

Hon. D. A. Macdonald, postmaster-general, resigned to become lieutenant-governor of Ontario at \$10,000 a year. Hon. Letellier de St. Just, secretary

state, seized the lieutenant-governorship o Quebec at 10,000 a year. Hon. Mr. Cauchon, another minister, was content with the governorship of Manitoba at \$7.000 a year.

Hon. Mr. Laird, of P. E. Island (minister of the interior) went to the Northwest territories as lieutenant-governor at \$7,000 a year. Hon. A. A. Dorion took the chief justice ship of Quebec at about \$6,000 a year. Hon. W. W. Ross, minister of militia, re tired to the Halifax collectorship at \$3,000

The Times does not do the party justice. There should be added Hon. David Christie (secretary of state), who was appointed speaker of the senate at \$4,000 a year, and Hon. T. Fournier (postmaster general), who became judge of the supreme court of Canada, salary, \$7,000. When the Mackenzie cabinet resigned there were only six ministers left of those who had been there five years before.

#### A REVOLTING STORY.

Armenian Outrages.

Men, Women and Children Put to Horrible Deaths by Turkish Soldiers.

Over Thirty-Two Villages Wricked and t e Inhabitants Massacred.

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.) Athens, Greece, Dec. 3.-The Assoclated Press, exclusively, has been able to give to the world the facts of the terrible atrocities perpetrated upon Armenian Christians in Asia Minor, and today a representative of the Associated Press obtained additional details confirming the statements previously made.

The representative today met 20 Armenian refugees who arrived here from Armenia, after a journey full of hardships and suffering, and gathered much concerning the terrible events which occurred in Armenia, and of which they had in a number of cases been eye-witnesses

This party of Armenians is the first that have escaped from the districts the massacres have occurred. and it is believed that even worse remains to be told, as the horrors recorded are understood to have lasted for a long time after this party of Armenians fled from the blood-stained districts.

Most of the persons who told their stories to the Associated Press today had escaped from Moosh, Bitlis and Sassoun, taking with them what little they could carry and making their way with the greatest difficulty to the Russo-Turkish frontier and going to Erivan and Etchmiadzin. The latter place is in the capital of Armenia, although it is fifteen miles west of Erivan, is in the Russian domains. It is only twenty-five miles from Mount Ararat. At Etchmiadzin, the chief of the Armenian church resides. He is termed the catholicos, or primate of the Armenian church. Several Armenian women escaped from the villages with the party which arrived here but when near Erzeroum they died from the effects of sabre wounds inflicted upon them before their escape. For about eighteen months the Armenian refugees say, the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops, and nobody has been allowed to enter or leave. About four months ago the Turkish authorities learned that the inhabitants of Vartemis, a village outside the frontier. were sending for the necessaries of life to the village of Dalvorig. Such communication between the two villages being prohibited; the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants of Vartemis. This was the second massacre to occur. The first took

place about a year ago. One of the refugees, a man named Khadjik, states that his uncle and aunt were among the killed, the latter being vioated previously to being put to death. He adds that an Armenian priest named Kevont was killed for refusing to celebrate Turkish rites in his church at Vartemis.

The village contained 325 Armenian ouses before the Turks attacked it, but the fugitives left only twenty-five houses remaining standing.

Dalvorig, it appears, is the largest village in the province of Sassoun, and its inhabitants, when they learned of the horrors perpetrated by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked the Turks on the frontier. The Turkish commander sent twelve soldiers into Dalvorig in order to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with indignation at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Vartenis, attack ed this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put them all to death. When the Turkish commander heard of the death of his soldiers, he determined upon avenging it in the most bloody manner possible. A strong force of Turkish troops was sent to the village with artillery and the massacre began. The guns kept up a continuous fire upon Dalvorig until practically not one stone was left standing upon another.

Selo, the Bey of Initzoun, a Kurd with a detachment of Kurdish cavalry, went with the Turkish soldiers to the village of Semal and forcibly took the Armenian priest from his church, after disgustingly defiling the sacred vessels and the priest's hands. They bound him on a donkey, which they drove a few yards. The soldiers then fired at the priest and killed him and the beast.

In the same village the Turkish soldiers entered an Armenian house and violated a woman and her daughter, the latter being fourteen years of age. From this viHage Selo forcibly took eight Armenian girls and sent them

to his harem at Initzoun. Further atrocities were committed by the Turks at the village of Kelienhuezen. Before dawn this place was surrounded by soldiers and while the inhabitants were still asleep it was set on fire. The brutal soldiers entered the residence of a man named Ara kel, who was asleep with his wife, and tortured them both internally in a terrible manner with red hot irons.

At Keliehuzen the soldiers killed the Armenian priest, who with twenty other inmates of the house was burned to death, the soldiers preventing anybody from escaping from the burning dwellings.

The chief of the village of Cheneg was captured by the soldiers and bound to his two daughters. All three were then scalded to death with boiling water.

A detachment of tweny-five regu lars of the Turkish cavalry, after committing inexpressible horrors at the village of Sebghank, went to the school and ravished the girls they found there. The cavalry men then devastated the building. Ibo Bey, a notorious Kurd brigand

of the village of Djibran and a colonel in the regular army, went with a detachment of Turkish troops to the Armenian villages of Bahlou, Hatezgnt and Komok and at each place they committed every crime which it was possible to commit. After driving out the men they collected the children of Bahlou together, about two hundred and after ravishing the girls killed

them all. After this massacre the Turkish sol-

diers regaled themselves with wine and whatever else they could find in the village. The Kurd's regular troops from Kizian and Bahran entered the Armenian villages of Aliondzig and Aghteg, killed the inhabitants and wrecked their houses.

The number of villages devastated in this manner is said to be over thirty-two. The Armenians fled in every possible direction, but many of them were captured by the Turkish troops before they could get away and were taken to prison.

Khadjuk, who was the principal spokesman of the Armenian refugees. told the whole story in a most convincing manner.

London, Dec. 4.-The Times, which hitherto has been skeptical regarding the Sassoun outrages, today makes a great feature of the atrocities, devoting four columns to Armenia matter.

#### LIBERAL MASS MEETING.

A Large Gathering at the Rink in Woodstock Friday Night.

Messrs, Davies, Fielding, and Gillmor Tell the Old Story Once More.

Woodstock, Nov. 30.—The rink was filled tonight with an intelligent audience of ladies, and gentlemen, mostly of Woodstock and vic.nity, but a number from all parts of the county acembled to hear Messrs. Davies, Fielding, Gillmor and Emmerson. The chair was occupied by John Harper of Jackson-ville, president of the Liberal Association of this county, and besides the speakers there were on the platform with him: J. Farley, Gideon Phillips, Jas. Good, S. B. Appleby, Robt. Brown, Mayor U. R. Hanson, E. S. Gillmor, C. L. Smith, Grenville James, Dr. Colter, M. P., James Watts, F. B. Carvell and others. Woodstock, Nov. 30.-The rink was filled and others.

and others.

The chairman remarked in opening that the liberal party was holding meetings through the provinces, addressed by the most prominent speakers, and asked for them an attentive hearing. He first introduced Dr. Colter, who said he was pleased to see so many ladies. Carleton had always been liberal, had never returned a straight conservative. The late Geo. Connell was returned as an independent, but he was always a liberal, and was the son of an old-time liberal, who was the most honored representative of the county. He welcomed the speakers and asked for them a fair hearing.

F. B. Carvell explained that some difficulty had occurred by which the railway company had not carried out their contract in bringing passengers at reduced rates. ing passengers at reduced rates. Mr. Davies was next introduced, and con-gratulated Carleton on being one of the ban-

ner liberal counties of the maritime prov-inces. Charlotte had always returned a

inces. Unariotte nad always returned a straight liberal, and Carleton comes next. He referred to Mr. Laurier's meetings through the west, and said from the hearty greeting that he had met there it is reasonable to presume that there has been a great revulsion of feeling in that part of the dominion, and when another election is held he be-lieved that the liberals would carry the counlieved that the liberals would carry the country by two-thirds, or at least more than a half majority. There are three political policies. The one, free trade absolutely, had never been fully tested; even England had never had absolute free trade. The liberals, believing the principles of free trade the sound basis to work on, desired to frame their policy as near the free trade lines as possible. Absolute free trade means direct taxation, and his party is not in favor of that way of raising revenue. It is necessary to raise a large revenue, and it must be raised by a revenue tariff, but the liberals. raised by a revenue tariff, but the liberals believe in eliminating every vestige of protection from the tariff. Their policy is tariff for revenue only, a tariff equally distributed over all the imports. He thoughts tariff of 15 or 16 per cent. on all imports would be sufficient to raise a revenue as would be sufficient to raise a revenue as large as would be needed. There should be nothing admitted free. He then referred to the progress of England under free trade, the condition of the laboring classes thereforty years ago and now, and pitched into Sir Hibbert Tupper's sayings about English trade. He next took the tariff of the United States, and claimed that it is on account of the great variety of resources of that counthe great variety of resources of that country that they have prospered under a pro-tective tariff. He admitted that they had prospered and paid a great part of a heavy war debt. He said there is nothing in the history of the United States to show it dehistory of the United States to show it de-sirable that Canada should copy their tariff, but there is a great deal in the history of England to induce us to follow their ex-ample. Yet he did not think it necessary to follow the example of either. He claimed that the national policy had not accomplished what was promised for it. He took the debt of the dominion to show that it had increased a hundered millions since Mackenzie was in a hundered millions since Mackenzie was in power, while the United States debt had in is but very little greater now than in 1873-4. He felt particularly interested in the maritime provinces, which, he said, are being heavily drained by the larger provinces to the west. He admitted that there is some progress here, but with the wonderful ferprogress here, but with the wonderful fer-fility of the soil, the forest, and the rich-ness of the mines, it is wonderful if there were not some measure of progress. He fur-ther referred to the cousus, claiming that the maritime provinces had lost 165,000 of population in the last ten years. He occu-pied about half an hour discussing the tariff, arriving at the conclusion that he did not object to a tariff for a revenue, but he did object to a tariff that brought money into object to a tariff that brought money into the pocket of the manufacturer. He said if the liberal party had been returned to power the fiberal party had been returned to power four years ago they would have made a reciprocity trade with the United States.

Hon. W. S. Fielding said he had nothing new to deliver, but to discuss some old questions. He would devote most of his time to the trade question. He thought that the people on reconsidering the question would be willing to reverse the decisions that had for late years been given at the polls. He late years been given at the polls. He

for late years been given at the polls. He said the conservatives could not get up such a convention as the liberals had at Ottawa a few years ago, when they laid down their platform. There are some classes of conservatives which he never hoped to convert, but there were others whose votes he hoped to gain if he could only convince them that the liberal platform is the best. Referring to the franchise act, he said the money spent on revising the lists is worse than wasted. The local lists should be used. Then taking up the trade question, he defined free trade to mean the liberty, so far as the government is concerned, to buy just where you pleased. Protection, by his logic, is the doctrine of coercion. He believed that if public opinion were ready for it the adopting of free trade and direct taxation would be the greatest boon the country could have. Under direct taxation there would be no Curran bridge scandals. He then for three-quarters of an hour discussed the tariff, and came to the conclusion, by actual figuring, that the quantity of day goods which would except the section. the conclusion, by actual figuring, that the quantity of dry goods which would cost \$1.80 under the Mackenzie regime costs \$2.02 now. There can be, he says, no true, no abiding prosperity under the national policy.

Mr. Gillmor reviewed the progressive stages. Gillmor reviewed the progressive stages forty years of political life, and de-

plored the increase of our national debt. He elieved in the principle of free trade as he ad seen it practiced in England, and des pised the policy of protection as we have it here. It was what he saw in England that converted him to free trade. Mr. Emmerson did not speak. He left the platform before the meeting was through.

Puget sound brags of sixty pound ovsters.

A bad breath is one of the disagreeable symptoms of catarrh. Hawker's catarrh cure positively cures catarrh, thereby purifying the breath.

In Cuba field rats are considered good eating.

To relieve huskiness and dryness of the throat, take a sip of Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry. It clears the throat instantly.

"Come. Ye Disconsolate." a hymn sung the world over, was written by Thomas Moore.



Invented in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its extraordinary worth, merit, excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. It is marvelous how many different complaints and diseases it will cure.

## Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere. It is the best, the oldest, the original. It is unlike any other. It is superior to all others. It is not merely a Liniment, it is the Universal Household Remedy. For Internal as much as External Use. If prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, colic, cramps, chills, dyspeptic pains, diphtheria, gout For FAMILY Use. hacking, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, sore lips, sore throat or lungs, la grippe, chest pains, bowel pains and kidney pains. It is the sovereign cure for bites, burns, bruises, cuts, chaps, cracks, chilblains, lame back, lame

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

side, mumps, ringworm, stings, scalds, strains, sprains, soreness, stiffness and swellings

MARINE MATTERS.

Ship Z. Ring has been fixed to load coals at Cardiff for Rio Janeiro at 14s. 6d.

Capt. Thurmott, who left the bark Veronica on the other side, came over to Halifax in the Laurentian.

Capt. Riberg, of the derelict bark John, and the mate of the vessel are here, and will go home to Norway.

Sch. Geo. E. Bentley, whose registered tonnage is 250 tons, has just finished loading laths here for New York. She has on board

1.852.000 laths, an enormous cargo for a ves Sch. Gypsum Prince was floated off Squash Meadow Shoal, Vineyard Sound, yesterday morning, by steam tugs Dudley Pray, Geo. M. Winslow and Joshua Lovett. She is now

anchored in Vineyard Haven, apparently uninjured.

Capt. Haley, of the abandoned sch. Saint John, has arrived home. This vessel, it will be remembered, was abandoned while on a voyage from St. John to Grenada. On Sept. 6, when a couple of weeks out, she encountered a heavy gale. She was 250 miles of Bermuda at the time. The schooner's masts went under the water and remained there about 20 minutes. Her deckload, with the exception of 6,000 feet, went overboard. The captain and crew at once set to to out a way. captain and crew at once set to to cut away the weather rigging. The masts broke off near the deck and went overboard. Then near the deck and went overboard. Then the vessel righted, but she soon fell off into the trough of the sea. The mate, Mr. Anderson, and Martin Nelson, a seaman, who were at the pumps, were washed overboard. The boats were lost and everything carried off the vessel. The weather remained fine for 23 days. All the provisions except some salt beef and molasses were lost, and for ten days the men had no water. At length rain fell, and from that time out the men had water, beef and molasses to live on. The

Bark Stranger has been chartered to load Sch. Harry W. Lewis, Capt. Hunter, which

arrived at Boston on Thursday from Hills-boro, was seven days on the passage. She experienced heavy weather, and lost flying jib, gaff topsail and had mainsail badly torn. Str. Jessmore, at Tampico Nov. 21, from New York and Baltimore, reports passed

cargo is being discharged. and mizzenmast are still stan and mizzenmast are still standing.
Sch. Druid, Capt. Tufts, arrived at Boston on Thursday from Quaco. She was forced to put into Portsmouth on account of heavy weather, and while anchored in that harbor on Monday night the Druid was fouled by on Monday night the Druid was fouled an unknown schooner. The Druid had warks and jibstay carried away.

Tug Storm King arrived yesterday morning from Apple River, having in tow the sch. R. L. Dewis, Capt. Suthergreen, which grounded at that place while starting for New York with a cargo of piling. Capt. Suthergreen says his veses! misstayed and took the ground on Saturday last. The bottom was sandy, and a gale coming on, she was driven higher up on the shore. The weather driven higher up on the shore. The weather has been so severe since she floated that it was impossible to bring her down. The veswas impossible to bring her down. The ves-sel is badly strained, and it is found the afterpiece of her keel will have to come out. The vessel is now at Wiggins' wharf, where

she will discharge her cargo. She will then be thoroughly repaired.

A Boston despatch received yesterday stated: The four-masted coal-laden Eagle Wing, Capt. VanHorn, while going through Broad Sound collided with and badly damaged the two-masted St. John schooner Rettie, bound to Boston with lumber, about o'clock Wednesday. One of the Rettie's crew was badly hurt by the collision. Thursday morning the Eagle Wing was spoken lying at anchor off Devil's Back, Broad Sound, but declined assistance. There was a line from the vessel attached to the Rettle. The latter's crew, five in number, were aboard the four-master. The Eagle Wing struck the Rettle head on, cutting her down below the water line, so she became water-logged in five minutes, and at the same time knocking both masts out of her. Both ves-sels anchored in Broad Sound last night. The Rettie's cargo of lumber alone saved her from foundering. The Eagle Wing had her foretopmast and headgear carried away, also her stem damaged.

H. Elderkin & Co. launched their new three-masted sch. Lewanika from their yard at Port Greville on Wednesday.

S. S. City of Lincoln, having completed

S. S. City of Lincoln, having completed temporary repairs, sailed from St. Johns, NF., on Nov. 28 for Halifax.
Sch. Ayr, Capt. Brenton, before reported in collision with the three-masted schooner William B. Herrick while getting away from Portland, arrived at Boston on Friday. She nad jibboom, topmast, headstays and a portion of her rail carired away.
Bark Festina Lente, Capt. Falkenburg, at Classow from St. Thomas Canada had hoats

Glasgow from St. Thomas, Canada, had boats smashed. Bark Golden Horn, Capt. Andersen, from Bathurst, N. B., at Glasgow Nov. 28th, brought the crew of the park Somand, Capt. Gran, from St. Thomas, Canada, for Dublin, which was abandoned in a waterlogged con-

Italian bark Marianna Pepe, Capt. Townshend, which arrived at St. Johns, NF., on the 29th ult., from Sydney, C. B., reports: Nov. 24, encountered a hurricane and lost nearly all her bulwarks, sails, lifeboats, deck gear and anchor chain. The vesesl is leak-ing, having been badly strained. The crew manned the pumps continually for the last four days of the voyage. During a gale, en-countered off the harbor last night, the ves-sel's decks were swept, the galley washed away, the after house broken up, and other lamage sustained.

damage sustained.

Sch. Anine Harper arrived at Boston on Friday morning from St. John. Capt. Kingston states at 5 a. m., Nov. 15, about six miles off Quoddy, Me., his vessel collided with an ungnown barkentine, which he thinks was the L. M. Smith, which arrived at Wey-mouth, Mass., a day or two ago from Cheverie, N. S. Both vessels were standing off shore. Capt. Kingston claims the barkentine tacked right under his bow and the vessels came together. The Harper had two chain plates, rail and starboard bulwarks broken and four stanchions carried away. Damage

and four stanchions carried away. Damage to the barkentine unknown.

St. John sch. Rettie, dismasted Wednesday night by collision with the sch. Eagle Wing, and which afterwards made fast to the Eagle Wing, parted from the latter Thursday night and drifted out of Black Rock Channel, bring-the up against Brewster. She was pulled off and drifted out of Black Rock Channel, bringing up against Brewster. She was pulled off
Friday morning by a tug and towed to Commercial wharf, Boston. A small portion of
her deckload of lumber was swept overboard.
Her starboard side is badly stove in just
forward of the foremast. The Eagle Wing
on Friday was towed to McKie's yard, East
Boston, for repairs. The Rettie is owned by
Capt. Shields of Alma, and is valued at
\$3,000. The members of her crew injured at
time of the collision are now all right. The
crew were taken to Boston by the Eagle
Wing, and are being cared for at Mariners'
Home, pending arrangements for transporta-Wing, and are being cared for at mariners.

Home, pending arrangements for transportation home. The Rettie is held by the parties who picked her up for salvage. Capt. Shields has gone to Boston to look after her.

The following is taken from the Shelburne Budget: W. C. McKay is about commencing work on a new schopper for John A. Mc.

work on a new schooner for John A. Mo-Gowan. The vessel will be about 100 tons and will be used in the fishing and coasting trade. Wm. McCarthy has commenced the building of a schooner which will also be

about 100 tons. Work has also been com menced on a schooner for Arthur Hood. These vessels will be launched in the spring.

Brigt L. F. Munson loads ice at Portland, Me., for New York at 45 cents .

At Lloyds', London, insurance at the rate of 15 guineas was paid on the ship Beethoven and bark Angola hefore their arrival at Londonderry and Bristol respectively from St. John. Bark Annie Stafford, from Philadelphia for Dieppe, passed out at Dela-

ware Breakwater on the 25th. Capt. Perry, late of the ship Monrovia, is in command of the Stafford. Sch. Juno, which was recently ashore at that place, is being re-

paired at Quaco. Capt. Harry Dexter of the ship Honolulu, now at Sydney, N. S. W., writing a friend in this city, says everything is going well with him. He was, according to the letter, made a happy man on October 21st, his wife presenting him with a bouncing boy. Ship Kingsport and bark Amaranth

out to sea yesterday. Bark Siddartha, Rogers, from Cape Tormentine, N. B., for Manchester, which passed Brow Head on the 30th ult., lost part of deckload. Sch. Marion, from St. John's, Nfld..

for Charlottetown, is reported as having been wrecked Nov. 23 at Port Mulgrave, C. B. No particulars. Bark Cedar Croft, Capt. Fleet, from

River Platte, which arrived at Queenstown a day or two since, was overdue and some fears had begun to be felt regarding her.

S. S. City of Lincoln, Capt. Steele,

terial, p. t.; barks Gazelle, Sapelo, to sawn timber, 80s.; Emma R. Smith Pascagoula to Santos, lumber, \$15.75: Trinidad. New York to two ports in New Zealand and back, \$10,-000 and port charges: L. W. Norton, Guatanamo or St. Jago to North of Hatteras, sugar, 11c., 12c. and 13c.; schooners Mola, Macoris to New York, sugar, \$2.50 and p. c.; Canaria, New York to Macoris and back, p. t.; Parlee. Perth Amboy to St. John. N. B., coal, 80 cents; Allen A. McIntyre. same, 70 cents; Demozelle, Elizabethport to Sackville, coal, \$1.

ROBERT CONNORS' CASE. The Result of Opposing a Mercier Candidate in Quebec-Arrested

on Saturday.

A great deal has been said and written about the Connors case, in which Robert Connors, the well known St. Francis lumber merchant, is the defendant, but the facts have never been given to the public. The whole affair is the outcome of Mr. Connors' opposition to Mr. Pouliot, the Mercier candidate in Temiscouta county, Quebec, a few years since. Mr. Pouliot was determined to get square with Mr. Connors, who assisted very largely in defeating him, and these cases show the means that he took to do it. Mr. Connors and W. H. Murray of this city had certain lots in the parish of Botsford, in Temiscouta county, under license, and were operating on them. They sent Mr. Chisholm there to lumber for them. Joseph Nadeau who is the only settler on the place, claimed to have location tickets on the lots, and when Mr. Chisholm had got out a considerable quantity of logs he had them seized. The greater portion of the logs were in the river when the seizure was made. In the spring all the logs were run down by the drivers, who could not, if they had been called upon to do so, have distinguished these logs from the others cut for Mr. Connors. Then Mr. Nadeau entered an action against Mr. Chisholm and got judgment against him for the value of the logs

examination at Riviere du Loup on the advice of the attorney general of Quebec. The other case was finished, but judgment has not yet been delivered. All this occurred in May last. When the criminal charge was preferred against Mr. Connors two Quebec policemen, named Burke and Patry, visited Connors for the purpose of arresting the man after whom the place was named. He refused to go with them, but afterwards gave bonds for his appearance at Riviere du Loup. He showed up at the time set for the examination. Now Mr. Pouliot shows up again. The other day he had a warrant sworn out at Edmundston, charging Mr. Connors with resisting and assaulting the policemen last

cut on these lots. But Mr. Chisholm

had nothing and then Mr. Nadeau

sued Mr. Connors for the same am-

ount. While the civil action was go-

ing on, a criminal action was taken

against Mr. Connors for removing

logs under seizure. The latter action

was dropped during the preliminary

May. On Saturday Mr. Connors was arrested there, but he gave bonds and the case will not come up till March 4th. This last warrant was issued on the declaration of Nadeau, who was represented by Pouliot. Strange to say, the Quebec officers have never made any complaint about ill usage

# yne iment

as External Use. asthma, bronchitis, arrh, colic, cramps, diphtheria, gout, theumatism, sciatica, kidney pains. It is ins, lame back, lame ness and swellings.

ery bottle.

er for Arma. aunched in the spring. for Arthur Hood. nson loads ice at New York at 45

on, insurance at the was paid on the d bark Angola het Londonderry and from St. John. ord, from Philadelassed out at Delaon the 25th. Capt. hip Monrovia, is in afford. ch was recently lace, is being re-

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Rogers, from Cape for Manchester. Head on the 30th kload. St. John's, Nfld., reported as havv. 23 at Port Mul-

articulars.

Capt. Fleet, from arrived at Queenssince, was overdue d begun to be felt

coln. Capt. Steele at Halifax, having airs at St. John's sustained a good her way out to ere she had to put cargo is consider-

arters are reported: w York to Rio Jaand railway ma-Gazelle, Sapelo, to er, 80s.; Emma R. to Santos, lumber. New York to two and and back, \$10,res: L. W. Norton Jago to North of 11c., 12c. and 13c.; coris to New York, c.: Canaria, New nd back, p. t.; Par-St. John, N. B., en A. McIntyre, mozelle. Elizabethoal, \$1.

NORS' CASE.

pposing a Mercier ebec-Arrested urday.

as been said and Connors case, in ors, the well known merchant, is the facts have never public. The whole me of Mr. Connors' ouliot, the Mercier scouta county, Quesince. Mr. Pouliot get square with ssisted very largem, and these cases at he took to do it. W. H. Murray of n lots in the parish emiscouta county, were operating on Mr. Chisholm there Joseph Nadeau tler on the place, ocation tickets on Mr. Chisholm had able quantity of seized. The greatlogs were in the ure was made. In ogs were run'down could not, if they on to do so, have logs from the othnnors. Then Mr. action against d got judgment value of the logs But Mr. Chisholm then Mr. Nadeau for the same amivil action was goaction was taken ors for removing The latter action ng the preliminary iere du Loup on the torney general of

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Connors was arne gave bonds and me up till March arrant was issued of Nadeau, who Pouliot, Strange officers have never nt about ill usage ands.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

A public hall is being built at Nauwigewauk, Kings county.

A cheese factory is being built at Norton. It will be opened next spring.

The Sumner Co. of Moncton has 70 men in the woods near Richibucto manufacturing railroad sleepers for the American market.

George W. Gerow offered for sale at Chubb's corner on Saturday a lot with dwelling thereon, on Celebration street. It was withdrawn at \$980.

G. K. McLeod has sold to C. & I. and G. D. Prescott his timber reserves on Benjamin river in Restigouche county. The price paid is said to have been \$5,000.

Miss Agnes D. Carson of St. Andrews has graduated from the nurse's school in connection with the General Public hospital. She passed a highly creditable examination.

The death occurred on Thursday afternoon at Winnetka, Ill., of Mrs. Thorne, wife of Stephen Thorne, and sister of W. A. Lockhart of this city. The deceased was 71 years of age, and was an estimable lady.

The Portland library is soon to lose its trusted librarian, Miss Carrie L. Jordan. During the Christmas vacation she will be married to Rev. Dr. Stewart of Mount Allison, and will remove to Sackville.-Globe.

The death occurred at St. Martins on Saturday of Mrs. W. H. Rourke, sr., mother of James and Wm. H. Rourke. Deceased was 82 years of age, and although she had been in ill health, her death was unexpected.

Alexandria, Uigg and Belfast Baptist churches, intends leaving that field at an early date. It is reported that he is about to take charge of a pastorate in New Brunswick, of which province he is a native.-Charlottetown Guardian. The may bus av

The Annapolis Spectator says that the minister of militia, on his visit to that town recently, promised that steps should be taken to preserve the old fort and military relics at that place, and that the government would assist the town in converting the old fort site into a park.

The cut of lumber up the St. John river and on its tributaries will be lighter this winter than last. So says Robt. Connors, the big St. Francis operator. Last season some 23 millions of logs which have been held over from the previous year came out, which will make a bigger difference.

The supplementary lists for Kings Co. have been posted in all the parishes and notice given for holding the courts in each place. Liberal conservatives who feel interested will find copies of these lists open for their inspection at the office of Philip Palmer, No. 8 Palmer's Chambers, St. John, and at the office of J. Arthur Freeze, Sussex.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending Dec. 1st were: Old age, 1; paralysis, 1; bronchitis, 1; confinement, 1; consumption, 2; bronchiectasis, 1; general debility, 1; premature birth, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; complication of diseases, chiefly ulceration of bowels, 1; total, 13.

The cold weather has driven the water fowl from their northern haunts into the central and southern sections of Maine, and the shooting has been good. Many lakes have been the feeding place of large flocks of sheldrake, with a good many coot and an unusually large number of geese. In one pond there have been thousands of birds along the shores.

James C. Robertson, James Mowatt, Charles A. Palmer and Thomas Miller of St. John and John D. Chipman of St. Stephen have applied under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the incorporation of the Portland Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$200,000 in shares of \$100, with head offices in St. John.

E. F. Clements will ask the dominion parliament for permission to construct a railway from Yarmouth to Halifax. The South Shore Co. are seeking a similiar privilege and it is said the Narrow Gauge Co. will shortly apply for a like concession, but propose a narrow gauge "all the way from Yarmouth to Halifax."-Yarmouth Times.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Hatheway and Mrs. E. S. Fiske of this city, Judge Wells of Moncton, and Hon. Geo. F. Hill of St. Stephen leave by the C. P. R. on Thursday afternoon for Montreal. They go from Montreal to New York, where they will take the steamer fr Gibraltar. The party will spend a month in Spain, a month in Italy and a month in Egypt, a month in Turkey, Hungary and Servia, a month in Germany and Switzerland and a month or more in France and Great Britain.

Negotiations are in progress between latter firm, together with considerable since its incorporation. timber limits.

residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McC. Stavert, Summerside, the occasion being the marriage of their only daughter, Ella, to the Rev. Allan Hudson, pastor of the Congregational church, Weymouth, Mass. The Rev. E. M. Dill ties the knot. The happy couple to their future home.-Guardian.

A Pictou, N. S., despatch says: Thursday evening, aged 26. Mr. Fraser for \$100 in the Western. only completed his arts course at Dalhousie college and passed his A exyoung man of sterling character and bright promise. He stood high in his classes and was a great favorite among his fellow students and asso-

Judge Barker delivered judgment Friday afternoon in the case of the Queen on the complaint of Edwin Lewis v. Daniel Nugent. This was a charge against the defendant for obstructing the license inspector in the discharge of his duty. Justice Skillen fined the defendant \$50 or two months in jail. Judge Barker set aside the conviction. John L. Carleton applied to review the conviction; L. A. Currey, Q. C., contra.

At the annual meeting of Guardian L. O. L., held in Orange hall. Musquash, the following officers were McHarg, Treas.; John Hennigar, D. of in all the cases. C.; H.N. Spinney, lecturer; John Reed, foreman of committee; Alex. Sherwood, John Dowling, George Rose, Jr., Wm. Brown, committee.

Miss Fought died at the residence afternoon at the age of 87 years. She is a descendant of the Loyalists, and apparatus to be erected there capuntil a few years ago resided in St. John. She vas an aunt of G. Ernest Fairweather, architect. Miss Fought was a lady of most pleasing disposition and sterling character. The remains will be taken to St. John, where they will be laid to rest in the Rural cemetery.-Hampton News.

Henry Hallett, a well-known isimer and resident of Hampton, died quite suddenly Thursday from the effects of a cold. Almost everybidy who visited Hampton for any time knew Mr. Hallett, for he was always very civil and kind to strangers. The village, and especially the Masonic Rev. J. W. Keirstead, pastor of the fraternity, will miss him. He had court of Foresters in the evening been connected with Corinthian lodge The new court is called "Berwick" since its formation and had been its and the following constitute its offisecretary for nearly forty years.

> A telegram from Halifax announces W. F. Page of the firm of Scovil & T.; H. W. Somerville, S.W.; Wm. H. Page of that city. Mrs. Page was a St. Stephen lady and much esteemed by all who knew her. She was ill but a few days. Her mother, Mrs. Hutton, and her only sister, Mrs. J. M. Scovil of this city, were with her at the time of her death. The funeral takes place at St. Stephen on Saturday on arrival of the C. P. R. train at noon.

Thos. O'Brien, of the staff of the New Glasgow Enterprise, will soon start a newspaper at Westville, N.S. Very many Charlottetonians have lost a dear friend by the death of Miss Emma Shenton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Job Shenton, formerly pastor of the First Methodist church in this city. In Charlottetown she is remembered as a young lady of most lovable character. She was an excellent singer and very popular .-Guardian.

A man by the name of Jack Wells, Nova Scotian, who had been fishing for the Windsor Canning Company was buried at Essington on the 27th of October. He and a companion had gone up the Auxtall for a load of wood. On their way back they ran aground on a sand bank in the middle of the river and had to remain there all night. It was very cold and Wells became chilled and helpless, expiring before his companion could get him to Essington.-Victoria, B.C. Colonist.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society directors was held Thursday afternoon. S. T. Golding was eected president, and Dr. J. H. Frink was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and J. A. S. Mott corresponding secretary. The vice-presidents elected were Messrs. J. B. Hamm, R. McLean. S. Hall, James Shaw, and A. L. Law. President Golding appointed as the executive committee : Dr. Steeves, Messrs. Jas. Shaw, A. C. Fairweather, W. S. Jewett, E. LeLoi Willis, S. T. Golding, and J. H. Frink.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, held on the 26th inst., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the members of this board, having heard with deep regret of the death of Walter C. Fairweather, the inspector for the maritime provinces of Canada of the Imperial Insurance company, desire to express their appreciation of his high character and ability, and they extend to his father and other members of his family heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; and further,

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the father, Geo. E. Fairweather, and that it be published in the St. John daily newspapers and in the Insurance and Finance Chronicle

A new division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Hillsdale, Hammond, Kings county, Thursday evening, by G. W. Patriarch Robert Maxwell. He was accompanied from Sussex by G. Chap. E. J. Grant, John Thompson, and J. J. Smith, of Sussex. The new division starts out with a charter membership of 38, and has the very brightest prospects for a successful career in the temperance work. John Sherwood is the worthy patriarch, and Addison Pickles, D. G. W. P. of the new division. They honored the instituting officer by callins the division Maxwell. No. 413.

The St. John Gas Light Co. pay Eaton & Sons of Calais, Me., and W. their half yearly dividend of three H. & J. Rourke of St. Martins for the per cent on the 10th inst. This is the purchase of the mill property of the 82nd dividend the company has paid

In the estate of the late Judge Pet-Wednesday morning an interesting ers probate of his will was granted and quiet ceremony takes place at the yesterday on motion of J. T. T. Hartt. The estate consists of personal property valued at \$7,000 and is left to his sisters, Mary A. and Elizabeth Pet-

A large wooden building at Norton, Dill ties the knot. The happy couple owned by J. C. Laughey, and used as a hotel, was burned on Sunday. The furniture was removed in a damaged state. It was insured in the office of T. E. Arnold, Sussex. A small dwell-Hugh McL. Fraser, student, died at ing adjoining, owned by Mr. Byrne, his father's residence at 9 o'clock on was also destroyed. It was insured

Business men say trade is dull for amination last spring. He was a the time of year, The Christmas rush has not yet commenced. The roads through the country have been very rough and persons having produce have delayed bringing it to market. Snow is needed in both city and count-

ry.

Fishery Inspector Miles held court at Norton, Kings Co., 2t7h ult., in his capacity of justice of the peace ex officio. On complaint of Overseer W. H. Heine three parties-Oliver Cripps, Samuel Clark and Henry Pierce-were each charged with violating the Fish. eries act in June last by taking over one-fourth of the stream in setting their nets in contravention of the act. The first case was defended by R. LeB. Tweedie. A fine of ten dollars and costs was imposed. The defendants Pierce and Clark pleaded guilty, and were fined twenty dollars each. elected for the ensuing year: Allan The inspector exercised his discretion-Balcom, W. M.; Wm. Cairns, D. M.; ary powers and allowed the penalties James Smith, Chap.; James Moody, R. to stand and nets returned. Alex. S.; G. C. McHarg, F. S.; T. James W. Baird apeared for the prosecution

Dr. March is in receipt of a letter from the deputy minister of agriculture informing him that as a result of representations which he has made as to the requirements of the quaranof John R. Crawford on Wednesday tine station on Partridge Island, the minister has ordered a condensing able of supplying 840 gallons of fresh water per day. Hitherto the wells on Partridge Island have all been dry from July to October of each year, a time when the capabilities of the station were most apt to be put to a test. Dr. March considers the water supply thus to be provided sufficient to meet all probable requirements. Other and extensive improvements at the quarantine station are now under consideration by the department.

High Chief Ranger Coleman, accompanied by H. S. W. Geo. E. Day, and Heber F. Sharp, went to Berwick Thursday afternoon and organized a cers: Fred. T. Fenwick, C.D.H.C.R.: W. D. Fenwick, C.R.: E. R. Folkins, V.C.R.; J. A. Northrup, R.S.; S. H. the death of Mrs. Page, the wife of Fenwick, F.S.; Howard D. Folkins, Sharp, J.W.; Thomas Patterson, S.B.; Edwin A. Lester, J.B.; Delbert Chapman, P.C.R; J. R. Hornbrook, C.; Dr. G. N. Pearson, physician. Court Berwick starts out under very favorable circumstances, having a good field in which to work up a large membership. They have decided to hold their meetings on the second last Thursday of each month.

• -----Post Office Inspector King has comoleted an examination of railway mail clerks in the New Brunswick division as to their knowledge of the postal routes. On the New Brunswick distribution the following clerks made the best percentage of correct answers: Belding, 100: Smith, 99: Watt. 98; Jack, 98; Brittain, 98; Oulton, 97; Miller, 96; Magee, 96; Budge, 95; Peck, 94, Pidgeon, 93. On the Nova Scotia distribution the most successful clerks were: Oulton, 96; Miller, 90; Magee, 85; McKendrick, 83. The clerks running on the route between St. John and Montreal particularly acquitted themselves by their large percentage of correct answers in both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia distribution, a very heavy portion of their regular work being in connection with the distribution of newspaper matter for Nova Scotia.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Foster MacFarlane took place Thursday afternoon from her late residence on King Square and was very largly attended. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. G. O. Gates, assisted by Rev. J. W. Clarke and Rev. Mr. Halse. The choir of the Germain street Baptist church sangthe hymn We Shall Meet Beyond the River. There were many beautiful floral tributes sent by relatives and personal friends. A large crown of white roses, jassamine, carnations and ferns, with a base of pink roses and silver ferns, was sent by the editorial staff of the Record. The remains were interred in the Rural cemetery, Rev. G. O. Gates officiating at the grave. The pall-bearers were: C. P. Baker, T. S. Simms, James McGivern, Albert Ferris, William Bowden and Mont. McDonald.

Christ's Coming will be the subject of the Sunday morning sermons in Trinity church during Advent. Yesterday morning the Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke preached the first of the series on "Its Glory," from St. Luke, ix. 26: "He shall come in His own glory, and in His Father's, and of the holy angels." Next Sunday morning the sermon will be on "Its Delay." Yesterday afternoon at 4.15 the rector delivered an address on "Why Am I A Christian?" which subject will be further treated next Sunday afternoon. A series of Sunday evening sermons on "The Advent Message," proposed to be given during Advent, have been cancelled owing to the protracted illness of the Rev.Mr.Eatough, curate of Trinity. The week day services will be as follows: On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, evening prayer at 5 p. m. On Wednesday, litany at 12, noon, with evening prayer at 8 p. m. and a lecture on the following saints: Dec. 5th, St. Patrick; Dec. 12th, St. Columba; Dec. 10th, St. Augustine.

#### BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the board of among the gentlemen present were W. S. Fisher, Robt. Cruikshank, H. A. Drury, T. B. Robinson, W. M. Jarvis Mayor Robertson, Joseph Bullock, Capt. Beck, A. H. Hanington, J. deW Spurr, O. H. Warwick, J. Willard Smith, T. H. Somerville, Alfred Mills, J. V. Ellis, J. A. Likely, E. A. Smith J. J. McGaffigan, A. L. Calhoun, John White and S. D. Scott.

H. A. Harvey, W. H. Hatheway and Hardress Clark were elected members of the board. The election of officers and a council resulted in the choice of the following:

President-W. F. Hatheway. Vice-president-W. S. Fisher. Council-W. H. Thorne, Robt. Cruikshank, Wm. M. Jarvis, John Sealy, John White, G. W. Merritt, W. C. Pitfield, Geo. Robertson, T. S. Simms, C. E. Everett. The president and vice-president

ing them to these honorable positions for another year. The following gentlemen were elected the board of arbitrators: Robert Cruikshank, W. S. Fisher, S. Schofield, John McMillan, Jas. F. Roberton and Chas. A. Everett.

thanked the members for again elect-

AMHERST.

An Old Resident Dead—Charged With Being an Accomplice.

Amherst, Dec. 3.-Sydney Kinder, in old resident of Amherst and one Burns, heard by the supreme court y, is dead, his death taking place on Saturday afternoon from apoplexy. Many years ago he was a merchant. occupying a stand on Victoria street. opposite the court house. He was of the Master to order a commission years of age. He leaves a widow, a son, Percy Kinder, of Dorchester, and a daughter, Mrs. H. J. Logan of Amherst. The remains were interred this afternoon by the Foresters, of which order he was a member, Rev. V. E. Harris being the officiating clergy-

man. There has been a good fall of snow here, but hardly sufficient for sleigh-

Charles Hamman of Oxford has been lodged in jail here on committment by Justice Johnson on the charge of being an accomplice of the prisoner Croke in the recent burglaries at Oxford.

Prof. Chisholm of Mount Allison has for three months taken charge as instructor of the Methodist church choir here.

MONCTON.

Moncton, Dec. 3.-Judge Wells will on Wednesday commence the final revision of the electoral list for Westmorland county. The revision will occupy about two weeks.

Philip Bourgeois, while working in the woods at Memramcook for the Messrs. McManus, on Friday, was struck by a limb of a falling tree and injuries inflicted serious enough to cause death, which took place on Saturday morning. The fatal injuries were of an internal nature. Deceased was the father of nine children. the oldest of whom is only fiif-

teen years of age. The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Moncton Gas Light and Water company to consider the award of the arbitrators will be held tomorrow. Some of the leading stockholders favor an appeal. In the meantime the city council committee and leading citizens are preparing the prospectus for the issue of bonds.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 1.-Mrs. Alex. Rogers, who has been very low with pneumonia for the last two weeks, has improved somewhat during the last few days.

The Methodist church at the Hill has undergone a thorough renovation this week, especially in regard to the heating facilities Ilbert Newcomb has put considerable improvements on his shingle mill at Memel this fall. Mr. Newcomb's shingles found a ready market last year, and he will manufacture on a larger scale this season. J. S. Atkinson's steam mill at Memel starts on Tuesday of next week. Mr. Atkinson is operating both at Memel and New Ireland. Albert Co., and in-

tends getting out two millions during the winter. Lumbermen report men scarce, and wages are good. It is reported that Geo. J. Vaughan has sold out his lumbering property at Point Wolf.

J. S. Atkinsor returned on Thursday from a business trip to St. John.

L. O. A. OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of L. O. L. No. 29, Pisarinco, held Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: Wm. Stenson, W. M.; George H. Galbraith, D. M.; Wm. J. Galbraith, chap.; Hugh McCavour, R. S.; Robert Baird, F. S.; Thos. H. Galbraith, treas.; Geo. D. Baxter, lecturer; John Oliver Stenson, D. of C.; Alex. McAllister, F. of C.: George Ferguson, Robt. Ferguson, Samuel Shanks, committee. The officers were installed by H. G. Wadman, P. G. M. of Westmorland.

A good travelling companion, Hawker's liver pills, they remove all the evil effects of overeating or drinking, without discomfort.

Girl bootblacks hold their own in

Nature dreads death, yet man by his disregard of the laws of health, courts its coming. A course of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic will speedily overcome th evil effects arising from an abuse of nature's laws.

New York city has six good tenement houses for which all rent over enough to allow 4 per cent dividend s held in trust for the tenents. Others are being built.

The practice of one New York doctor is worth \$100,000 a year.

## THE WEEKLE OUN., an manthemather The annual meeting of the board of trade was held in their rooms Monday afternoon. The president, W. F. Hatheway, occupied the chair, and

And we will send you a Four-in-Hand Tie that will satisfy you.

We wouldhave 5,000 answers to this ad. if 5,000 persons knew as much as we know about the Ties. Mailed free Stamps or money taken.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO..

OAK HALL,

King St., Corner Germain.

SENATOR BURNS WINS.

English Supreme Court of Judicature Decides that a Commission Ought

The London Canadian Gazette in its last issue has the following report of the appeal in the case of New v known throughout Cumberland coun- of judicature, court of appeal, Judges Lindley and A. L. Smith presiding: This was an appeal against a decision of Justice Day in chambers dismissing an appeal from the refusal born in London, Eng., and was 66 to issue to Bathurst, New Brunswick, for the examination of the defendant and other witnesses. The action was brought by two bondholders of the Caraquet Railway company, of Canada, against K. F. Burns, the chairman of the company, for alleged fraudulent misrepresentations contained in a prospectus issued in London in-

viting the public to subscribe for certain six per cent. mortgage bonds of the company. Mr. Burns attended negotiations in England with a view to a settlement of the action, but had to return to Canada before the negotiations were concluded. When notice of the trial was given in June of this year, Mr. Burns took out a summons for a commission to Bathurst. In support of this application he stated that he was a member of the Canadian parliament, and that he held an important public position which made it difficult, if not impossible. for him to attend and give evidence at the trial, and that there were other material witnesses who were resident in Canada. The master refused the application, and Justice Day, in view of the fact that Mr. Burns had been served with the writ in London and had been in London during the present year, affirmed the decision of the master. The defendand appealed.

Mr. Bigham, Q. C., and Tindal Atkinson appeared in support of the appeal; Mr. Murphy, Q. C., and Mr. Fitzgerald were for the respondents.

The court allowed the appeal, and in doing so, Mr. Justice Lindley said he did not think that this was a case in which the court ought to refuse a commission. It was merely by a lucky accident that the plaintiffs were enabled to launch this action in this country at all. The defendant was a Canadian subject, and but for his temporary visit to England the plaintiffs must have gone to Canada to sue him. Under those circumstances, it was not for Mr. Burns to show why he should not come here, but it was for those who were suing him to show why he should. Mr. Burns had not gone back to Canada to escape justice, but because the negotiations for a settlement of the action fell through. The general principle was

correctly stated by Mr. Justice Chitty in Ross v. Woodford (1874, I Ch., 38). In granting or refusing a commission to take evidence abroad there was a material difference between a foreign plaintiff and a foreign defendant. Prima facie a foreigner who was sued in this country was entitled to a commission to the place where he lived. The appeal must be allowed.

Lord Justice A. L. Smith concurred. It was not suggested that this application was made for the purpose of delay, but it was said that if an Englishman sued in this country a person domiciled abroad, he could force the defendant to come over to this country for the trial of the action. His lordship did not think that any such right existed, It was said that the object of compelling defendant to come over here was to induce him to pay the £1.000 required to bring the parties to a settlement, as t was said that he would sooner pay the £1,000 than come to this country. It was said further that there were other gentlemen in this country who had lost their money in this company, and who wished to serve writs upon the defendant. In his lordship's opinion those were not legitimate motives for forcing the defendant to come over here. If Mr. Justice Day had been told that the defendant"s presence in this country in April last was not for the purpose of defending the action, but for the purpose of carrying out negotiations for a settlement, which negotiations were still pending when he returned to Canada, that learned judge would probably have granted the commission. The appeal must be

Do You Know

Fredericton is the best place in New Brunswick to buy House Furnishings, and 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: "I 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 I came."

We keep Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Window Shades, Room Paper, Crockery, Table Cutlery, Silverware, Lamps, Clocks, and Fancy Goods. Almost everything for Housekeeping. Write for prices.

JAMES G. M'NALLY, FREDERICTON, N. B.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-We notice in your issue of the 28th Nov. the following statement: The repairs on the bridge over Jones' creek about completed consists of new flooring. The old flooring was good and sound, but a new covering was put down on top of the old in order to strengthen the bridge, which was

very weak. We would like to know the name of the person making the above statement, as we believe the party making the same, and the insinuations following it, had mischeivous intentions, and we respectfully caution you in regard to publishing his or their com-

munications in future. The fact is that the above statement is false and misleading, as the flooring on the Jones' creek bridge was rotten and dangerous. In other respects the bridge is good and has been kept passable by nailing boards over the holes through which the horses put their feet for six months previous to putting on the new cover-

The within communication is made by the authority of the within named residents of Greenwich in the immedi-

ate vicinity of the bridge. Murray Belyea, Daniel Richards. LeBaron Lacy, George Whelpley. William McLeod. J.P., John B. Gilchrist, M.D., Frederic Whelpley, Wm. J. Cameron, William Neal, Duval Whelpley, D. H. Whelpley, David A. Bel-LeB. McKiel. William Whelpley. Thomas Whelpley. Thomas Mc-Quorum, Daniel Boyle, Joseph Whelp-

RECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred Monday morning of Wm. H. Beer of the firm of Schofield & Beer. Mr. Beer's death was the result of a long and tedious illness. A few years ago he fell and broke his leg. This injury was followed by an attack of paralysis, which, up to the time of his death, made him an invalid. Lung troubles also set in and finally caused his death. leaves a wife, who is a daughter of Rev. Canon Schofield, and five children. Col. E. B. Beer of Sussex is a brother. Mr. Beer formerly took an active part in musical affairs. Up to the time of his illness he was a member of the Oratorio society, and for many years he sang in St. Paul's

church choir. Samuel B. Corbett, who has been ill for some time, died at his home, Lombard street, Monday, of paralysis of the stomach, at the age of 11 years. Deceased took an active interest in the order of Oddfellows, and was the agent of the insurance branch for St. John. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

The following are the exports of cheese from the port of Montreal during the past t

1874...

ie seas	son or	navigation,	for the
twenty	years		
	359,252	1885	1 076 6
	507,062	1886	801 0
	465,660	1887	1 104 0
	398,138	1888.4	1 19/ 0
	467,676	1889	1 157-0
	516,249	1890	1 201.0
	507.019	1891	1 259 6
	551.847	1892	1 651 7
	677,211	1893	1 600 9
	859,612	1894	1 796 5
			1, 120,

A SIGN OF BETTER TIMES. The London market quickly took note of the favorable October showing of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the stock advanced over a point to

61 1-2. . The Montreal Herald regards the C.P.R. showing as most gratifying. It says: "The net profits of the Canadian Pacific railway for October last were \$1,010,247, an increase over those of the corresponding month for last year of \$63,821. These are the largest net earnings for any month in the history of the road, with the single exception of October, 1892, when the figures were \$1,024,502. Taking into consideration the prevailing depression and the difficulties in which so many American roads have found themselves this year the record is one of which the C. P. R. authorities are justly proud."

Electrically heated quilts are popular with the select few who have tried

A Chinese soldier is paid \$1 per month and finds his own rations.

WANTED.

A Third Class Female Teacher to take charge of Centreton school, No. 9 district, Kingston, Kings county, to commence the first of the ensuing term. Apply, stating salary, to GEO. E. HENDERSON, Secretary, Centreton, Kings County, N. B.

BLUENOSE BUFFALO SLEIGH ROBES— Better than the old-time western Buffalo, so say those using them. Oil-tanned Shoe Packs and Moccasins, at 240 Union street, St. John. WILLIAM PETERS, Manufacturer.

WILLIAM SUN SIT JOHN, N. B. DECHARDER OF 1899.

Is to be the Occupation of Pekin by the Japanese.

Three Notable Meetings so Far in the Great Campaign.

Map Showing How China will, in the Year Nineteen Hundren, Appear.

London, Nov. 29.-The reported Japanese atrocities at Port Arthur are confirmed from various sources. But it is believed that they were due to the Chinese. A letter to the Times from Tokio, dated October 24, says that nothing could exceed the humane and considerate treatment extended by the Japanese to their prisoners. This, it is added, reflects credit upon the Japanese, for they had to witness shocking Chinese cruelty. On the battlefield it appears the Chinese do not that the representatives of all foreign take prisoners and from the dead and wounded vanquished they shear off to leave the Chinese capital. A serithe heads, mutilate them in various ous panic and confusion prevails in ways and string them together with both Pekin and Tien Tsin, the officials a rope passed through the mouth and

gullet . The Japanese have seen ghastly remenants of their comrades. A bar- for the safety of their own property rel full of the mutilated remains and lives. were found by the Japanese after the battle of Ping Yang.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The Novoe Vremya declares that the irreconcilable attitude of Japan in refusing China's peace proposals renders it incumbent on the powers to demand exmate objects.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 30.-The steamship Victoria of the Northern Pacific line arrived here this morning, bringing Japanese advices to the 16th inst. From these it is evident that the commanders of the Japanese forces on land and sea had made to the very day and hour in accordance with the theoretical carrying out of the campaign by the respective commanders days before, and it now remains to be seen whether or not other details of the war will be as faithfully carried out, even to the occupation of Pekin, which is to be the crowning triumph of Japan's progress in China. It is well understood in Japan that the first army corps is to advance steadily and the second army corps to attack the enemy irregularly when opportunity offers, and the navy is to render assistance by intercepting the transports and preventing any aggressive action by shattered and

disorganized fragments of the Chinese The first army corps will, therefore march on gradually through Manchuria, keeping communication open by telegraph and postal service and route for transport of stores, while the second division is to advance on Pekin, attacking en route. It will be impossible for the latter to keep up regular communication, and it will experience more hardship and danger while enjoying the privilege of earning the hero's reward.

The territory to be traversed presents innumerable difficulties, being sparsely populated, poorly provisioned, and with what are reported to be the worst roads in the world. The difficulties thus to be overcome will more surely than in any active engagement test the sodierly qualities of Japan's forces.

An example of what heroic qualities are required in such an expedition as Japan has undertaken is furnished by an incident of the crossing of the Yalu. On October 12th engineers of the fifth division first army corps reached the Yalu. They cast about brdge. The first thng to be done was to sound water, the other side being in the possession of the enemy. Great care had to be taken not to alarm the enemy, and the night time was chosen for sounding, which rendered the undertaking much more difficult to accomplish. In sounding rope must be carried to the other side and some one must cross the river to carry and fix the end of the rope. Mihara Kunitaro, a soldier from Buyo, Tokushima prefecture, offered to undertake the service. He was the most noted swimming. • Every effort was made into the water and began to wade across, but before he reached the other side he was frozen and disabled from swmming. Every effort was made from the shore to save the hero. He was drowned and drifted to the other side. Seeing this Sergt. Myake Hyokichi jumped in and ordered another soldier to follow with a rope, and both arrived safely on the other side. The preparations for sounding the water were thus completed. The fact that the Japanese army easily crossed the Yalu river was owing to the heroic deeds of these three men. The onward march of both divisions is punctuated with skirmishes, the Chinese harrassing the Mikado's soldiers continually, while making no effort to accomplish anything decisive.

Thus there have been but three notable meetings in the entire campaign, Ping Yang, Yalu River, and Port Arthur. In the battles in the vicinity of Kiwen but one Japanese officer and thirty-two non-commissioned men were killed, even fewer than by General

Oyama's former report. The number of the enemy killed could not be ascertained, as the battles were fought in hills, but the number of bodies picked up and buried by the army of Japan was 459. There were found also many dead bodies scattered in Aika river, but they could not be counted. The trophies taken included 74 cannon, four machine guns. 4.395 rifles. 36.892 cannon balls. 4,300,660 rifle cartridges, and many

telegraph instruments, etc. Kin Chow was taken Nov. 6th and Talien Wan on the 7th. One Japanese officer and twelve men only were wounded. The whole army then took up their quarters at Kin Chow. The Chinese officers offered practically no resistance. What little opposition there was, was made by fanatical Chinese priests. Correspondents from the front, writing under date Nov. 9th, announced that a detachment of the first army corps occupied Tatunz Kou Oct. 26th, but immediately marched north. Some Chinese soldiers secretly entered the village next day and WEEKLY SUN, \$1 a year.

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH set fire to the powder magazine be- United States marines to protect the longing to the Chinese army, almost the whole of the village being thus destroyed by fire. The flames were only extinguished on Oct. 28. The number of houses reduced to ashes was about 1.800, only some seven or eight hundred remaining undestroyed. On the same date, Nov. 5th, Field Marshal Count Yamagata, commanding the first army corps, sent the emperor the following telegraphic reply to an imperial message: "By an encounter on Yalu, the enemy has been driven into the fields of Manchuria, and I can advance my army on to the territory of China. This success is generally attributed to the personal dignity of the emperor. His majesty has honored us by a most cordial message in which success is attributed to the service of the army under my command. We have only now to endeavor to achieve success in the fucontinued atrocities upon the part of ture. All the men of the army are in sound health and it is our sincere desire that the emperor need not have any anxiety for the safety of his

> troops." From Shanghai papers it is learned that the feeling between the Manchas and Chinese is greatly increased in Pekin, as well as at Tien Tsin, and powers were, on Nov. 13th, preparing and people alike seeming to be unconcerned in any way with the danger to their country, anxious merely

What is generally regarded as the first result of General von Hannekin's recent audience with the emperor is the appointment of Huyu Fen, judge of Kuangsi, ex-Tatoi of Tien Tsin, chief of the war commissariat pay department with the privilege of replanations in regard to Japan's ulti- porting direct to the throne. In addition to these powers, the throne ordered him to raise an army on a new basis, having General Von Hanneken as his only colleague and under special direction of that officer.

The Chinese men of war were at the last reports assembled at Wei Hai Wei, with no intention of fighting under any consideration. The Kokumin learns from Tien Tsin that the Chinese government has acceded to the demands of the British government for reparation for the Ching King

outrage. The British minister, Mr. O'Connor, sent an ultimatum on Nov. 1st to the Chinese government to the effect that in the event of China failing to make proper compensation within seven days the British squadron would enforce the claim. Six thousand Indian troops will be sent to China for the protection of British subjects at the open ports. The British Asiatic squadron has taken the harbor of Kokkyo. Chusan by the tacit permission of the Chinese with a view to making rendeyouz, but has not occupied Shenyro. The movements of the British squadron are declared entirely for the protection of British residents.

The complete text of the ultimatum sent by Mr. O'Connor to the Yamen was as follows: "If within seven days the Chinese government will not make adequate reparation for the Chang King outrage the British fleet will make prompt resprisals. Adequate reparation to consist: (A) In a greater indemnity than at first asked; (B) in salute of 21 guns by Taku forts to the Chang King; (C) in prompt dismissal from office and degradation of

Sheng Tastai." The Tokyo Ashi learns that a telegram was received on Nov. 8th by the Japanese government from Rome to the effect that the Chinese minister had applied for meditation of the pope in the war and that his holiness had replied he would use all his influence with the European powers to initiate mediation. Count Ito endorses the truth of this announcement. for the best point of constructing a but says Japan would not consent to peace until the objects are gained for

which the sword was unsheathed. The Englishman and American, two of the detained passengers of the Sydney, have been released, after taking an oath not to resort to any action in assistance of China and after signing a letter of thanks for the treatment by Japanese government. The China-

man has been sent to Hiroshima. The Jiji Shimpo on the morning the | Victoria sailed had a map showing how China will look catographically in 1904. It is interesting and instructive as showing the manner in which Japan's aspirations would be formulated in some quarters. The empire of the rising sun appropriates a respectable slice of territory. Japanese China is thus, to use the language of geographies, bounded on the east by the Pacific ocean, on the west by Anglo-China, on the northwest and north by Russia. Her frontier starts from a point a little south of Amoy, and the provinces included are Fukien, Chekiang, Anhui, Fiangsu, Honan, Chantung, Shansai, Pechili, Leantong (Shung King) and Manchuria, with,of course, the Island of Formosa. Corea just for the look of the thing, is represented as an independent country. Great Britain's share consists of Kaung Tung, Hunan, Kiangsi, Nupeha and Shensi. Germany takes Kwangsi and Kwaichow, with the Island of Hainan and sufficient of Kwang Tung to afford her stretch of coast in Gulf Tonking, and France gets he rest, Yunnan, Szechuen and the faraway wilds of Kangsu, with a large piece of Thibet to make her western frontier decently straight. It is a large scheme, but after her successes in the present war one need not marvel if Japan should hold her head a bit above ordinary folks.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The Figaro urges France to temporarily occupy some point in China as a reply to the English demonstration at Chushan, which it interprets as an intention to occupy

the island. Washington, Dec. 2.—It is stated positively at the department of state that there is no fresh reason for apprehension touching the safety of the American residents of Pekin, and that United States Minister Denby has not made any appeal to the department for protection since his original dispatch sent some time ago and referred to at the time in the Associated Press despatches, in which he stated that should the Japanese troops attack Pekin the safety of the foreign residents might be threatened and it would be well to send a force of

legation. As is the custom in such cases, this despatch was promptly communicated to the navy department and fifty marines were ordered to be transferred from the other vessels of the American fleet to the Mononacy at Tien Tsin, near by Pekin. In addition Admiral Carpenter was instructed to put himself in communication with Minister Denby and to use his discretion in doing everything necessary

to ensure the safety of the Americans. All of this took place some time ago and since then Mr. Denby has made no further application for protection. He is at liberty at any time to transfer his legation to Tien Tsin, where it would be almost under the guns of the Mononacy, and, in fact, he was authorized to do this at a very early stage in the war, when the Chinese showed symptoms of disaffection at the first reverses sustained by their

The legation would certainly be much safer at Tien Tsin than in Pekin and it is impossible for even the light draft of the Mononacy to navigate the river up to the latter city at this season of the year. But the fact Mr. Denby, although the means of communication are open, has not recently asked for aid from the department is regarden as evidence that he feels no apprehension at present, and this view is supported by the cable advices from Chefoo to the effect that, encouraged by the prospect of a restoration of peace, many of the foreign residents of Pekin, who had taken refuge at Tien Tsin, were returning to Pekin

London, Dec. 3.-A Chefoo despatch to the Times says that a Chinaman who escaped from Port Arthur states that there were six generals of equal authority in command there. All fought bravely, but were defeated by lack of unity in their plans. All the troops were thoroughly demoralized and they fled. Two of the generals have arrived at Chefoo. One is still in hiding, another has gone to Tien Tsin, where he runs a great risk of being beheaded.

It is reported that the Japanese fleet is desirous of taking a more prominent part in the war. The fleet was seen off Wei Hai Wei, but now has disappeared. The Chinese fleet is still inside the harbor. The people fear that if the place is taken the disbanded troops will commit outrages. In ten days time all traffic northward will close. The Japanese will have to act quickly if they intend to attack Pekin. The last reliable report received in Chefoo states that Japan has informed the American minister that she is willing to negotiate if China sues for This China has done, so an armistice is likely to be arranged.

THE FAILURE OF THE HALLS.

during the past few days concerning brother-in-law of the doomed man. the failure of Moses S. Hall, the Gov. Greenhalge will also be asked Fredericton bookseiler, and his broth- to revoke the death sentence, as it is er, Thos. H. Hall, who is engaged in claimed Robertson is thoroughly rethe same business in this city. T. H. pentant. Hall's liabilities are in the vicinity of \$15,000 and the assets about half that donian club of the maritime provinces, amount. The preferences amount to \$4.500.

A statement has been sent out to in February last Mr. Hall's stock was valued at between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Much of the stock "is old and unsaleable and if put on the market would simply be sacrificed." The statement goes on to say: "The liabilities are approximately as follows: Direct notes and acceptances with T. H. Hall, St. John, about \$2,000; acceptances of business paper about \$1,200; open accounts say \$1,000; total iabilities acceptances of T. H. Hall's, \$4,500. The indirect liabilities are entirely notes or drafts endorsed or accepted for his brother, T. H. Hall, who assigned on Thursday week and whose assignment, carrying with it so much indirect liability, has resulted in M. S. Hall being unable to stand the pressure, and in the interest of his creditors he las -ade this assignment." M. S. Hall has made over to his

wife all his house property. T. T. Hall has given Miss. Estabrooks a bill of sale for \$3,000 on his stock, his son Chas. Hall a bill of sale for \$1,500 on the stock in the rear

"You cannot crush me," he hissed to the girl who had just spurned him. "You just wait till I get you out on the street with my bicycle," she muttered malignantly.—Detroit Tribune.

that's what kills a man.

It Wearies the Brain. Weakens the Nerves. Impairs the Digestive Organs.

## HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach

Is a certain invigorator for the victim of worry, overstrain of mind or body, or EXCESSES of any nature. It restores Nervous Energy, relieves Brain fatigue, aids Digestion, restores lost Appetite, promotes sound,

TONIC

refreshing Sleep, and is a perfect Blood and Flesh Builder. All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Mfd. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N.B.

BOSTON LETTER.

Customs Receipts Have Fallen Off Nearly One Half.

A War of Purity to be Waged Against the Living Pictures.

housands Thrown Out of Employment-State of the Fish and Lumber Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, Dec. 1.-Cultured Boston, where wickedness is no stranger, according to Chairman Martin of the commission

and Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, is undergoing a crusade of moral reform which strictly forbids gambling, policy playing, lotteries, spiritual seances (so-called) and other things which will not bear the strongest light of day. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard, who arrived in town this week, announced their intention of inaugurating a campaign against the "living pictures" at the variety theatres, which, these distinguished white ribboners sav are working more injury to the morals of young men than an entire library of Zola's works. Added to this broadside we have the Rev. Lansing, the Hub's own Parkhurst, condemning every theatre in town with as great an ease as he would the turbaned potentates of the Ottoman empire responsible for the recent Armenian massacre. In a recent address Mr. Lansing thus touches upon this point: "As long as the church considers it its duty to act like a tombstone, the Y. M. C. A. must attend to the social needs of young men, while many are left to suffer through the injurious agency of the theatres which help to drag them down. There is not a theatre in Boston which is fit for a young man to go to day after day. There is not one of them that is to be trusted to be decent at all times. They may present something decent today, perhaps, but something outrageously bad tomor-

row. Several petitions are in circulation in New Bedford and vicinity favoring the commutation of the death sentence of Daniel M. Robertson, who is under sentence to hang December 14 for murdering his wife. Robertson's home is in Prince Edward Island, where his father, a well-to-do farmer and a former local politician, still resides. The latter wrote that his There has been considerable tak expenses have been forwarded to a

The second annual ball of the Caleheld last Monday night, was a great success. President James M. Macdonald was in charge and beside the M. S. Hall's creditors. It shows that | members of the club obout fifty visitors from the provinces were among

the guests. John Burns, M. P., of London, is expected to address a meeting in Boston shortly. The English labor leader has a brother in New Bedford.

Two weeks ago it was reported that Manager Baker of the Baker Opera Co., well known in St. John and Halifax, had disappeared, but this week the company collapsed altogether. about \$4,200. Indirect—on notes and The scene of the disaster was Williamantic, Ct. Unpaid bills led to the arrest of several members and the attachment of the property. Several actors were obliged to apply to the town for assistance, while others were obliged to walk home.

Lady Aberdeen is expected at the Hotel Vendome next week. While here many who became acquainted with her at the World's Fair expect to meet her.

William Preeper, the young man recently released from Dorchester penitentiary, was in Boston on Monday on his way to New York to see his mother.

General Passenger Agent Lyons of the "People's railway" has sent a number of unique baggage tags, advertising the road, to several Boston people. Few will venture to say that Mr. Lyons does not understand his business.

The C. P. R. office in this city has been informed that the Union Pacific railroad has decided to meet the cut of the former road relative to the reduction in the rate by way of Canada to the Orient.

Special Treasury Agent Smith in his annual report states that for the last fiscal year the receipts at the Boston custom house were \$8,980,649,98. against \$15,792,601.09 for the fiscal year which ended in 1893. The expenses on the contrary have increased, so that the income has fallen off nearly one-half.

Business in this section of the country is improving in some branches. notably in boots and shoes and the manufacture of textiles, while other industries are making no headway whatever. The number of unemployed, while not as large as last year, is still considerable, with no immediate prospect of diminishing. The sugar trust has announced that it will close all its refineries for an indefinite period, and the Roxbury Carpet Company closed down Wednesday, throwing several hundred out of employment. Rev. John R. Hogue of the Ruggles street Baptist church says in regard to the unemployed problem: 'The industrial problem in the South end is assuming a serious aspect. All last winter there were hundreds out of work, and all summer men have been working in the factories on short time. Men have gone for months with only two days' work a week. "And now, on top of all this, comes

the shutting down of our largest industries. It is announced that the Roxbury Carpet Factory will shut down on Thanksgiving day, and the cordage factory will close in a few days. This will throw about 1,000 people out of work. These people who will be left without any means of earning a livelihood are all poor people and their earnings are necessary for the support of large families." Failures are still every day occurrences, although, happily, the num-

ber is growing less. Among this week's failures were: Henry Tolman & Co., lumber dealers, liabilities \$60,-000; Roger Bros., lumber dealers, liabilities \$50,000: Union Tow Boat Co. and Charles F. Atkinson, manager of the Bowdoin Square theatre. Failures of small dealers are also numer-

John A. Ewing, St. John; Bowman C. Crowell, Yarmouth, and Clarence H. Dimock of Windsor, were among provincial visitors in town this week. Rev. B. Fay Mills, the well known evangelist, has been conducting meetings in Manchester, N. H., during the past few weeks. Manchester, according to reputation, was never as good as it ought to be.

Over 100,000 bushels of Prince Edward Island potatoes arrived in Boston this week, and as a result the potato market is well supplied. The native crop this year was equal to the average, so that the demand is not as good as it has been in other years. Shippers, however, appear to make a good profit after paying the duty of 15 cents per bushel. On the island, it is said, potatoes sold from 30 to 40 cents per bushel. The price paid the shippers here averages from 55 to 60 cents, so that some one gets a profit. Houlton potatoes are also arriving, though in smaller quantities. The Hebrons command \$1.15 and 1.20 pr bbl in Maine, and the Rose \$1.10. The Aroostook farmers receive just a little more for their stock than does the Prince Edward Islander, but the cost of transportation is about the same. New Brunswick potatoes are arriving in considerable quantities also. Choice selected brands bring about 10 cents more per bushel than the Island cargo vegetable. The schooner Eastern Light recently brought a cargo of 1,000 barrels of St. Andrews turnips to Portland. The duty was ten per cent, but as St. Andrews turnips have the name of being the finest in the

world, duty was no barrier. The fish market has been at a standstill during the past week owing to the presence of a Thanksgiving trade in other directions. All departments of the market have been dull, without any special feature. Mackerel are slightly firmer, and the bloater fish higher. The following are the quota-

Fresh fish-Market cod, 2 1-2 to 3c.; large cod, 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c; steak cod, 4 1-2 to 5c; shore haddock, 2 to 3c; white halibut, 12 to 14c; gray, 12c; chicken, 15 to 17c; large hake, 1 1-2 to 2c; small, 1 to 1 1-2c; pollock, 1 1-2 to 2; steak do, 2 to 2 1-2c; frozen eastern salmon, 20c; fresh Oregon, 12 to 15c; large mackerel, 14 to 16c; small, 7 to 8c; herring \$1 per 100; native smelts, 20 to 23c per lb; Maine and provinces, 9 to 12c; lake trout, 10c; live lobsters, 12c; boiled, 14c. Salt fish-Norway bloater mackerel \$30 to 32 per bbl; large No 3, \$12 to health would not allow him to be pre- | 12.50; large shore mackerel, \$20; small sent at the funeral, but the funeral shore, \$12; bays, \$13.50; large dry bank ing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-expenses have been forwarded to a cod \$4.75; medium \$4.50; medium pick. cod, \$4.75; medlum, \$4.50; medium pickled bank, \$3.50; large shore, \$5.50; medium, \$4.25; large Georges, \$6.25; medium, \$4.25; hake, \$2.25; haddock, \$2.50 pickled pollock, \$2.12 1-2; Nova Scotia split barrel herring, \$6; choice Cape Breton, \$8; round shore, \$3 to 3.25; box herring, medium tied stock, 15c; No 1, 13c; Pacific coast pickled salmon, \$11.50 per bbl: northern do. \$16.

Canned fish-American sardines, one quarter oils, \$3.20 per case; three-quarter mustards, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Alaska salmon, \$1.20 to 1.25; Columbia river steak, \$1.90 to 1.95; lobsters, \$1.75 to 1.85, as to brand; mackerel, 2 lb cans, \$2.25 per case; 3 lb cans, \$2.75; 1 lb cans. \$1.40.

With the exception of spruce the lumber market continues quiet, with sales rather in the buyer's favor, owing to a pressure on the part of the dealers to clean up stock. Spruce, however, is a strong feature of the market and in good demand. What few mills there are running have had a good business in spruce, and within the past week the price for frames has been advanced 50 cents by some dealers. Cargo spruce is unchanged. Laths and shingles are steady. Pine is still slow and in poor demand. Prices are as follows:

Spruce-Ordinary frames, ordered by car, \$13.50 to 14; yard orders; \$13. to 13.50; random do, \$12.50; 12 inch frames, orders, \$14.50 to 15; wide and long, \$15 to 16; random cargo spruce, \$11 to \$12; ordered cargoes, \$11.50 to 12.50; dimensions, \$12.50 to 13; frames, \$13 to 14; boards, 6 inches up and wide. \$12 to 13; spruce narrow boards, \$11.75 to 13: refuse, \$9 to 11; laths, car lots, \$1.85 to 2; cargo, \$1.65 to 1.80; clapboards, extra, \$29 to 30; clear, \$27 to 28; second

clears, \$23 to 24; shingles, \$1.50. Pine-Coarse No 2 eastern pine, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; cuts, \$8.50 to 9.50; rough edge pine, box boards, etc, \$8.50 to 12.50; eastern clapboards, \$30 for four foot extras; clear and second

clears, \$24 to 28. Hemlock, etc.—Planed and butted hemlock boards, \$11.50 to 12.50; random do, \$11 to 11.50; Penn hemlock, \$11.50 to 13; extra cedar shingles, \$2.90 to 3; clears, \$2.25; second clears, \$1.90 to \$2; extra No 1, \$1.75; No 1's, \$1.25. Weather-Satisfactory to skaters.

SCRAPED WITH A RASP. Sirs—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

It is learned that there are 8,000,000 piano players in the United States, and they can elect any man president that they may unite on. This is terrible.-Texas Siftings.

A NARROW ESCAPE

People who are exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate have little chance of escaping colds, coughs, sore throat and lung troubles. The best safeguard is to keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It is a quick relief and a reliable cure for such completing. Ella (disdainfully)-"The attentions

of the gentlemen are so tiresome." Bella (demurely)—"The attentions they pay to other women ?"-Boston Trans-

HOW TO CURE DYSPEPSIA. Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia and all diseases aris-ing from it, 99 times in 100.

He (very conceitedly)-"I don't think should like to marry any girl unless she was of a self-sacrificing nature." She-"But wouldn't that prove it?" Life.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a Year.

A BUSINESS MAN'S TROUBLES

So Badly Crippled with Rheumatism that He Lost All Power of Feet and Legs-How He was Cured.

Mr. M. E. Douglas, says, the San Francisco Chronicle, a young man who owns a harness shop in this city, tells a tale of a remarkable cure of rheumatism after he had suffered for years and had almost given up hope of being cured. The story told the report-

er is as follows: "About four or five years ago I began to be much troubled by severe pains in my feet and ankles, and it annoyed me so greatly that I could only keep at work with difficulty. I tried hot water baths, and also used mustard water. I got some relief from the bathing, but it was only temporary and my trouble was constantly increasing. At last I went to a physician, and he gave me a prescription, but it did no good. I was now so badly off that the acute pain had gone up beyond the calves of my legs. I used to have to sit down very often, and frequently when I would try to sttand up I would fall right over. Pcompletely lost power of my feet and legs, and was almost paralyzed. My father, mother and I used to live at Woodstock. Ont. We got the Woodstock Sentinel Review which contained a number of reports about the wonderful properties of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought that if one-quarter or one-tenth of what was said about them was true they might do me some good. We got \$2.50 worth of them and I began to take them. I was also suffering from a severe attack of piles which gave me a good deal of trouble. After I had been taking Pink Pills awhile I noticed that the piles left me, and then my rheumatism just went away from me so easily that I hardly thought of it until it was gone. I had given up all other treatment and was taking nothing but the pills, so it must have been the pills that cured me. I cheerfully recommend the Pink Pills, and I think that any one who takes them is sure to receive benefit. As I said, we still keep the pills in the house all the time and would not be without them.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis. St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by address-

PROPOSED DUTY ON LUMBER.

J. Arthur Maguire of Quebec, the consul general of the Argentine Republic in Canada, is at the Royal. A' Sun reporter had a pleasant chat with him last evening. Mr. Maguire has recommended the appointment of Arthur W. Adams as Argentine consul at this port in the place of the late Geo. F. Smith. Mr. Adams is at present acting as consul and will shortly be officially appointed to this

position . The Sun man questioned Mr. Maguire relative to the proposed increase in the duty on lumber going into the republic. He said there had been a great deal of talk about this increase, but as yet the matter had not leen dealt with by the congress. It was true, he said, that the tariff commissioners had recommended the increase, but congress had the power to say whether it should be made or not. The proposed increase on spruce iumber was \$1.80 per thousand, which would make the duty \$4.37 in all. The talked of increase on pine would make the duty on it \$4.67.

THAT GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

(Daily Sun, Nov. 30.)

When the city undertook to build a wharf and an elevator in Carleton, for the encouragement of interprovincial export and import trade (which, by the way, has not put in an appearance) the local government very generously offered to give a subsidy of \$2,500 a year for twenty years to help this praise-worthy undertaking. The corporation considered the work completed last winter, and in February the Chamberlain applied to the government for the subsidy. His request was not complied with Two or three times during the summer he wrote again, and it was promised by the provincial secretary that the matter would be laid before the government. Nothing was done, however, and a short time ago the common council appointed the mayor and three aldermen a committee to interview Hon. Mr. Blair regarding the matter. The interview was held, and Mr. Blair intimated that the work in Carleton had not been completed, that it was understood a warehouse was to have been erected, railway connection made, etc. Mr. Blair said the matter would be laid before the executive, and the civic committee given a hearing. Under date of Nov. 27 (Tuesday) Mr. Blair informed the mayor that the government would be in session on Wednesday and Thursday and that the committee would be heard, but that the hearing could not be given on Wednesday evening. On Wednesday afternoon the committee decided that they would go up to Fredericton and wired Mr. Blair to that effect. In reply, Mr. Blair telegraphed that a hearing could not be given this evening, as the meeting of the government would be adjourned. Of course the committee will not go to Fredericton.-Thursday's Globe.

DON'T FORGET

That to remove corns, warts, bunions in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure-Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless, Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore spots hard to heal, and acts quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

Ten thousand square miles of bituminous coal fields surround Pittsburg. At the Bombay Zoological gardens the skin of a sea-serpent sixty-four feet in length is on exhibition.

TROUBLES.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

Bradstreets' Report on the Condition of Canadian Business and the Failures of the Week.

New York, Nov. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The complete success of the government loan and the replenishment of the gold reserve have not perceptibly affected the business nor prevented an advance of foreign exchange near to the exporting point, Meanwhile domestic trade and industries have not been little influenced by the heavy defalcation in one bank and minor disorders in two others, nor by the failure of the Eric railway to meet interest on its bonds. The closing of sugar refineries will diminish the industrial force more than it is increased by the resumption of the Bethlehem steel works and a few other concerns. The controlling fact is that, although in two instances ways have been although in two instances wages have been increased, the earnings of the working force and its purchasing powers are not on the whole enlarged at present, and prices of chief farm products do not materially improve. Cotton reached 6 cents last Saturday, and has reacted 3-16ths after a week of heavy

speculation.
Wheat is 1½ cents higher than a week Wheat is 1½ cents higher than a week ago, and western receipts still exceed last year's, amounting since July 1 to 103,500,000 bushels, against 100,800,000 last year, while the exports from all ports have been about 21,000,000 bushels smaller. The smaller quantity received last year paid more debts by about \$8,000,000 than the larger quantity this year, and wheat selling for the first time below 60 cents just after a harvest will nat-60 cents just after a harvest will raturally be held back for better returns. Corn has advanced a fraction, receipts being larger than a year ago, and on the whole the outlook for farmers has not so improved as to promise larger buying by the south

The great industries fairly maintain the production previously reported, but cannot be expected to increase at this season. A tion, and the demand is reported larger, but there is a distinct weakness in prices, and especially at Pittsburg, and Bessemer iron billets, nails and some structural forms are quoted lower. The rail combination has agreed to a reduction of \$2 per ton. The shoe industry continues to do remarkably well for the season, and the prospect for the spring business is fairly good, alfaough trouble about prices occasions some friction.

In textile manufactures there is more strength in print cloths, but other cottons are somewhat irregular and weaker, and the woolen manufacture still receives some or-ders for winter goods, but the demand for spring is much retarded by unavoidable de-lays in filling orders.

The liabilities in failures of the third week

November were \$2,338,931, against \$2,285,-8 for the same week last year. The decrease was all in manufacturing, of which liabilities were \$915,326, against \$1,880,027 last year, while trading concerns' liabilities were \$1,395,640 last year. For three weeks of November liabilities have been \$8,080,429, against \$17,937,145 last year. Failures this week have been: In the United States, 289, against 271 last year; and in Canada, 36, against 48 last year. New York, Nov. 30.—Bradstreet's tomor-

row will say: Canadian advices are that general trade remains quiet. At Toronto a better demands exists in a few lines, including wheat, but collections in eastern Ontario are unsatisfactory. West and Northwest collections are quite slow, and sales more mod-

The Newfoundland shore cod fisheries, lob-ster and lumber business have been fairly satisfactory. Labrador reports only half a catch of codfish. catch of codfish.

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$19,545,000 this week, as compared with \$16,794,000 last week and \$19,080,000 one year ago. There are 35 business failures reported from the Canadian dominion this week. Last week there were 24, one year ago the total was 50, and two

#### CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

Canada's High Commissioner Writes to Sir John Long on the Subject.

London, Nov. 30 .- Sir 'Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner of London, in a letter to Sir John Leng, member of the house of commons for Dundee, in reference to the recent utterances of Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, in regard to Canadian cattle, says the fact that pleuro-pneumonia has not spread in Canada, as it would have done if the contentions of Mr. Gardner were well founded, shows that the disease does not exist in the dominion. He dwells on the fact that the government inquiry into the matter revealed that there is a difference of opinion as to the nature of the disease which the Canadians insist is not pleuro-pneumonia, but the effect of the ocean passage on the cattle ship-

found in Great Britain, have only been discovered by post mortem examina-Sir Charles concluded by saying that the Canadian government is much aggrieved that their representations, based on independent inquiries, have not led to the removal of the restriction, placed by the board of agriculture on the importation of Canadian cattle.

ped to Great Britain. No symptoms

of pleuro-pneumonia have been dis-

covered in the living. Diseases in

Canadian cattle, as are generally

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTIS

(For the Sun.)

A full report of the recent church conference, including the full text of the principal papers read, and a synopsis of addresses, will be published shortly by Messrs. Bryant & Co., of Toronto, with a dedication to the Primate of the Church of England in

Letters of congratulation, and of regret from enforced absentees, contine to be received by the organizers of the Conference. Special mention may be made of one cordial expression of good wishes coming from a retired Rector in this Diocese, one who has held the important office of Rural Dean of St. John, and who in respect of theological learning stands second to none of his brethren. The Rev. George Schofield writes:—"Accept my cordial congratulations upon the successful meetings of last week. I was unable to attend, for I was, and am yet, under medical care, and may not leave home."

On the other side hostile voices have made themselves heard. It is characteristic of the party from which they emanate, that the letters of blame are without exception anonymous, and all of them assert or imply that which is untrue. One writer is pleased to describe the conference as of "Low Churchmen," we presume because the doctrines of the Church of England and not the views of the "English Church Union" were asserted. Another writer (equally anonymous) declares that a certain clergyman has become a "party man" because he and others, after long endurance, feel | Bluefields.

bound in conscience to protest against the manipulation of the whole diocesan machinery in the interests of party. Another anonymous voice from Fredericton, (whether inspired from the Cathedral, we know not) puts into the mouth of the same clergyman the absurdly fabricated "ideal of driving out all the High Church party to Rome"-whereas the person in question has with possibly wearisome iteration proclaimed the rightful and glorious place in our Church of the true 'historic High Churchmen,' men like Andrewes and Cosin of old, or like Hook, Burgon and Wilberforce in recent days, men who with all staunchness for the Church's organization were firmly Protestant in their hearts, and expressed their contempt and abomination for the Ritualistic apings of Rome. A party must feel its position precarious indeed, when it must depend upon such champions, and on such methods of controversy.

That the diocese at present is under

the domination of party is too obvious for need of proof. Everyone sees the zealous efforts, at whatever cost of time to the synod, to advocate the Windsor educational establishments, one and all under distinctly sacerdotal influences, and to attack or ignore the Rothesaw institutions, which give the people of this province simple and sound church teaching within our limits. People note too obvious partiality even in the highest authority. For while the bishop's presence sanctioned a funeral service in a St. John church, marked by every conceivable illegality of interpolation and addition, the same bishop sternly rebuked a country rector (about the same time) for having administered the Holy Communion in the evening an absolutely legal act, as the Archbishop of Canterbury has declared. People note the marked exclusion of any but High Churchmen on the one important diocesan committee, the Board of Home Missions. They note that only High Churchmen are invited to the cathedral pulpit. They note that at the last ordination the less distinguished candidate was given the honorable post of "gospeller," because the other man was a Wycliffe gradfacts are patent to all eyes, and now. protest is made. It is not a party organization, but a protest against party monopoly. It is therefore ludicrous and useless to affect to describe the late conference as a party gathering. Politicians—the men who know what constitutes the party system-know well that public addresses are only a trifling factor in success. The real work is done in secret. The real party men never put forth their real policy on platforms, never write all their views over their own names. The Jesuits were the typical party workers, and (alas!) they have their imitators in other than the Roman Communion. Pascal, their great adversary, summed up their taction and those of all unscrupulous partisans in the famous sentence: "They intrigue much, they speak little, and they never write.'

#### LORD ABERDEEN IN NEW YORK.

The Governor General Speaks at the St. Andrew's Society Banquet.

New York, Nov. 30.-The Earl of Aberdeen was the principal guest at the banquet tonight of the St. Andrew's society, when the thirteenth anniversary of the inauguration of the St. Andrew's society of New York | proprietor. was celebrated at Delmonico's. Lord Aberdeen has been for many years a member and attended the annual ban quets of the New York branch of the

The chair was ocupied by George Austin Morrison. The usual honorary toasts, The day an' a' wha honor it, The Queen, and the President were duly honored. Robert Gordon of London responded to the toast The land o' cakes. Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast The land we live

The Earl of Aberdeen followed Mr. Depew and replied to the toast Our neighbors on the north. He began his remarks by expressing cordial thanks and appreciation of the friendly refer ence to Canada. He then turned his attention to the Scottish features of the occasion, and said among other things: "I know that it may be and has been suggested that the maintenance of these societies may that fusion, that co-operation which is so much to be desired in every community. But I have no apprehension on that score." In conclusion Lord Aberdeen congratulated the society upon the practical work of benevolence it had been enabled to carry on.

#### CRIME IN BANGOR.

Some Statements at a Thanksgiving Service which May Have a Good Effect.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 29.-A union service in City hall took the place of the usual church services on this Thanksgiving in Bangor, and nearly a thousand people attended. The meeting was arranged by the pastors of the city and there were addresses upon the subject of good municipal government by Hon. Henry Lord, Rev. Edward McSweeney, Charles H. Bartlett, and Dr. D. A. Robinson, while a letter was receiver from Hon, Franklin A. Wilson. Rev. Father Mc-Sweeney, who is pastor of St. John's Catholic church, made some pointed observations upon the general condition of the city's morals with particular reference to the desecration of Sunday by open liquor selling and the shameless parade of prostitutes. It is likely that a moral revival will result from this speech which is the talk of the town.

#### THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

London, Nov. 29.—It is reported that the Bluefields incident has been settled, Great Britain having upon the representations of the United States admitted that Mr. Gosling, the British minister, exceeded his authority. The affair may lead to his recall. London, Nov. 29.-At the admiralty office today the officials say that no

orders have been issued for any war

vessels of the British navy to go to

#### FISHING VESSELS SEIZED.

Important Argument Before Chief Justice McDonald Yesterday.

schooner Taken in Charge by the Collector of Mahone Bay, N S.

Halifax, Nov. 30.-Chief Justice Mc-Donald listened to a three hours argument today in the case of the Massachusetts fishing schooner Henry L. Phillips, seized by the Canadian officials for fishing within the three mile limit. Mr. Forbes, for the American owners, moved to dismiss the crown's petition for confiscation on the grounds, first, that the crown had not identified the ship seized with the ship alleged to have committed the trespass; second, that the crown failed to prove fishing without a license as was required by Sec. 3, chap. 94 of the dominion act.

Mr. Ritchie contended that there was sufficient evidence of identification and that the burden of proof under Sec. 10, Chap. 94, was thrown on the defendants to show that they had a license.

The defence claimed as to evidence that only one witness for the crown gave any evidence of a definite character about fishing and it was unreliable, the witness having been contradicted on some points. The other three witnesses on the point of alleged fishing only spoke of the distance of the ship from shore by guess work. The evidence of three witnesses for the defence was uncontradicted and the evidence of the captain and Mr. Stanton was not criticized by the crown or contradicted.

At the conclusion of the argument the court adjourned until Dec. 14th, when judgment will be given. The evidence is voluminous and covers ninety-one pages, type written. If either of the first two points taken is decided in favor of the ship, the action will be dismissed and if not, and the point as to fishing is decided in favor of the ship, further argument will likely take place on the question of purchasing bait as to whether such uate. A great many other similar an act renders the ship liable to confiscation, defendants contending that for the first time, a gentle but decided the dominion parliament cannot restrict or limit the rights of American fishermen under the treaty which says nothing about purchasing bait or supplies. On the other hand if the judge in admiralty should hold the ship guilty of fishing no further argument will take place on the question of bait unless by agreement in order to have all the points decided on one appeal. The defence is anxious to have the question limited to purchasing bait for the benefit of American fishermen and the people who supply them on our coasts to know whether it is permitted to supply American fishermen provided they fish beyond the limit. The schooner Geneive has been seized by the collector of Mahone Bay for smuggling from the United States.

P. E. ISLAND.

St. Eleanors, Nov. 27.-Charles E. Clarke, one of St. Eleanors' popular young men, has fallen a victim to the matrimonial fever, which has been very prevalent in this vicinity during the summer and autumn months.

The St Eleanors corner grocery store is doing a flourishing business. This store has but lately been opened and is proving a great convenience to North St. Eleanors and Lot 16 farmers. Eugene Creswell is the owner and

The many friends of Charles Andrew, sr., will be pleased to hear of his safe arrival in England, where he has gone to visit friends and relatives and the home of his boyhood. Mr. Andrew came to the island in 1842. settled in St. Eleanors and by industry and thrift has become one of its most prosperous farmers.

Cape Traverse, Nov. 28.-A quiet country marriage took place at the home of the bride on Saturday, the 24th inst., when Edward McPherson was married to Miss Bessie Howatt, youngest daughter of James Howatt The bride was cheered and supported by Miss Maggie Richards, while Wm. Howard, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The nuptial strings

were drawn by Rev. Mr. McLean. The mails by the Cape route crossed yesterday for the last time this season on the Alameda. The boat is too small for such stormy weather as is now experienced on the strait. Mails will go by the Sumemrside and Point du Chene route till navigation there

is closed. Bedeque, Nov. 30.-On Wednesday evening when Hugh Murray and Mrs. Campbell were returning from the ferry boat the sled upset and the horse ran away, but with the exception of breaking a new stove no particular damage was done.

The second quarterly meeting of the Bedeque circuit Methodist church was held yesterday, when the circuit was shown to be in a satisfactory condition. The board decided to leave the selection of a successor to the present pastor to the next conference. The Presbyterians of North Bedeque are preparing for a pie social to be

The Baptist church will be re-opened about the first Sabbath in the new year. The roads are very bad just now.

held in the public hall before Christ-

Sleighs and carriages are both being used. The ferry boats between Summerside and Bedeque stopped running on Thursday.

Victoria, Nov. 29.-There are three schooners in port, one loading oats, one potatoes and the other a miscellaneus cargo. Shippers complain of the scarcity of produce this fall. The season has not been a good one by any means for the farmers. Hay was a good crop, but prices range low, viz., six dollars a ton. The potato crop was greatly injured by early frost and the highest fall price is but tweney-two cents. The oats never recovered from the early blight; the price for them is only thirty-two cents for black and thirty-three for white.

Wright Bros. are about changing their business. Norman Wright, the senior member, who has charge of the business at Victoria, is to retire from actual participation.

Neil Penpraise has just entered on cupation of his new residence. Angus Brian has built a lumber shed

which will facilitate the storage of lumber for winter use.

George Ives of North Tryon is getting his cargo of lumber recently landed hauled to his mill, nearly six miles The new house erected by Oliver B.

Wadman presents a neat appearance. Summerside, Nov. 29.—Last Sunday this community was shocked to hear of the sudden death of Miss Maud Lawson, eldest daughter of John Lawson of the P. O. department, Charlottetown, which occurred at Freetown while on a visit to some friends there. When preparing for church she was seen to drop upon the floor. Her friends vainly tried to restore her to consciousness. Dr. McNeil of Kensington was called, but when he arrived the body was cold. He thinks the cause of death was heart disease. The deceased had enjoyed excellent health

Only a few hours had elapsed ere another sudden death took place, that of Mrs. Lemuel Hyde of Cornwall. Mrs. Hyde was in good health and in the prime of her life, being only 36 years old. When preparing breakfast she suddenly fell to the floor and with a long, gasping sigh expired, her head lying in her husband's arms. The cause of death was heart failure.

Last Wednesday one of Summer side's fair ones was married. Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McC. Stewart's only daughter, Ella, and the Rev. Allan Hudson, pastor of the Congregational church, Weymouth, Mass., were made one. After the ceremony the happy couple left by the Northumberland for their future home.

The Rev. G. M. Campbell, pastor of the Methodist church, Charlottetown, favored us with a lceture on the White

City Wednesday evening. A shocking accident occured at Clyde River on Friday. John P. Murphy was standing in the Clyde River mills when his overcoat was caughy by a shaft and he was thrown around with great force. His leg came in contact with a circulating cylinder and the limb was broken in several places, besides being badly lacerated. The unfortunate man, who was suffering terribly, was taken to the hospital. It is thought the leg will have to be amputated.

Winter has regularly set in here.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The Festival Duly Observed Friday Night by a Successful Scottish Night.

St. Andrew's society varied the usual programme this year. The time honored dinner was not served. Instead an anniversary entertainment was provided, which gave lady friends a chance to share the enjoyment. The Scottish night was observed in the Mechanics' Institute rooms. The programme put in the hands of the guests read as follows:

THE PIPES. "We'l up and gie them a blaw, a blaw." The Rose of old England, the brave and the free.
The Shamrock that raises green Erin's devotion,
The Thistle of Scotland-Hurrah for the

Orchestra.
Introductory remarks on Scottish Song.. Introductory remarks on Scottish Song....
Rev. Dr. Macrae
O Sing to Me the Auld Scots Sangs.....
A. H. Lindsay
"I'll bless the Scottish tongue that sings
The auld Scots sangs to me."
Caller Herrin'......Miss Clara Watson
Scots Wha Hae.....George G. Coster
Address......Rev. J. Roy Campbell
Ghillie Callum...Messrs. Gordon and McIntyre
Duet, O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast?...
...Mrs. C. Y. Gregory, Mrs. H. C. Creighton
My Ain Fireside.....Mrs. Worden
Highland Fling......J. J. Gordon
Orchestra.

"The sweetest hours that e'er I spent,
Were spent amang the lassies, O!"

Were spent amang the lassies, O Valee. Highland Schottische.

3. Military.
4. Reel—The Pipes.
"Get up your Pipes and blaw wi' birr,
We'll dance the Hieland Fling."
5. Valse.
6. Highland Schottische. Lancers. 8. Reel—The Pipes.
THE PIPES.

But there were extras. The songs vere all encored and the singers, with the exception of Mr. Coster, who was obdurate, were induced to reappear. In the Highland Fling G. B. Gerard appeared as partner to Major Gordon. And speaking of music, there was in the course of the proceedings a spontaneous and irrestible call upon Robert Milligan, without whom the St. Andrew's society would hardly be itself. Mr. Milligan responded by furnishing the solo part of Get Up and Bar the Door O', his brother Scotchmen coming in rather wildly with the chorus. Mr. White and his comrades rendered Heather Jock in the same reckless fashion. There was likewise oratory. Dr. James Christie. president, made a brief address. President Markham of St. George's

and John Keeffe of the Irish Literary offered fraternal greetings. Dr. Macrae in his inimitable way introduced the Scottish songs with a general disquisition on the lyric and other poetry of the nation, with a few discursive admissions of merit on the

part of the nation itself. The chief address, however, was that of Rev. J. Roy Campbell, rector of Dorchester, an orator well and favorably known to Scottish gatherings. His was a pleasant and profitable address on the benefits of such organizations as that represented in the gath-

The special dances in the first part of the programme were an absorbing attraction, and many expressed surprise to find that the national dances could be performed here in such workmanlike style. The later dance programme was construed in the most liberal manner, and filled in a goodly period which went by all too swiftly for the participants. The chief feature of the programme was the reel, for which Mr. Crookshank, the society's" true and tried piper, provided the music. The other music was provided by Harrison's orchestra.

Refreshments were served in one of the rooms. The accommodation of the whole suite of rooms was taxed to provide for the large company.

A BOON TO MANKIND.

Neuralgia, Swelled Neck, Enlarged Glands,
Lame Back and all Muscular Pain, Lameness and Soreness are speedily and effectually cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It removes all pain in a few applications.

FREDERICTON LIBERALS.

A Good Attendance at the Meeting in City Hall Wednesday Night.

Speeches by Messrs. Davies, Fielding, Blair, and Ellis.

Fredericton, Nov. 28.-The liberal rally in the City hall this evening had good attendance. The hall was comfortably filled when shortly after clock the platform array, headed by William Wilson, entered the hall Among those honored with seats on the platform were, besides the speakers, John Anderson, Elijah Estabrooks, E. H. Allen, C. E. Duffy, F. P. Thompson, G. G. King, Hon. A. G. Blair, J. D. McKay, Z. R. Everett, rank Bird. John V. Ellis. William

Murphy and a dozen others. Wm. Wil-

son acted as chairman. Hon. L. H. Davies was the first speaker. He eulogized the liberal platform as laid down at the Ottawa convention as concise and clear and which had defied the criticism of conservatve opponents. He attacked the western land policy of the government and predicted that the northwest territores and British Columbia would return a substantial support to the liberal party at the approaching elections The standard plank of the liberal party was to give a tariff as near free trade as possible, but duties sufficient for revenue must be levied. All goods could not be free. He said the national debt of Canada was \$50 a head per population, while that of the United States had been reduced to a mere

Hon. W. S. Fielding said the tariff question was the greatest one before the people of Canada. He referred to th Sun's report of the St. John meeting and said the report was an exceedingly fair one. The Sun had represented his friends as telling the same old story. It was the gospel of free trade they had come to preach, the same principles preached and taught by Alexander Mackenzie. Free trade, he said , meant a tariff for revenue. The system of high taxation had been adopted by false representations and had been kept in power by agencies which naturally follow.

to reduce the cost of production and

Hon. Mr. Blair followed. One startling significant fact was to be recognized in the history of this dominion: it was that in twenty-seven years but one ministry had been dismissed, Alex. Mackenzie in 1878. The reason for this, he alleged, was because there was something wrong in Canada. Mackenzie had been dismissed and the country had advanced, so it was then said. He argued that the promises of the conservatives in 1878 had not been realized. When the conservatives came into power in 1878 they promised to keep the expenditure within twentytwo and a half million, but they had increased the expenditure to thirty-six millions, and instead of one private car on the Intercolonial they now had Look to the banners that wave o'er the seven most luxuriously furnished cars, in which the ministers travelled whither they wished. He eulogized Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, and in conclusion asked his audience to consider whether the time had not just about arrived

when a change of government would be beneficial to the country. Mr. Ellis began to speak at 11 o'clock. He only wished to call attention to one point. If the trade policy of the government had been good for the country the trade returns should the country the trade returns should show it. The facts showed the contrary to this. None of the protected manufactures had very much increased in effect. He only spoke a few minutes and concluded by saying that the protectionist policy put into the capitalists' hands the power to exact more from the the laborer tham was just, and claimed that the condition of the country was a complete answer to the alleged success of the national policy.

Mr. King was introduced, but only side of the country that it is true to the condition of the country was a complete answer to the alleged success of the national policy.

Mr. King was introduced, but only side of the country that is the condition of the country was a complete answer to the alleged success of the national policy.

Mr. King was introduced, but only street church sent a beautiful arch of white fowers with an open to find the control of the country was a complete answer to the alleged success of the national policy.

Mr. King was introduced, but only street church sent a beautiful arch of white control and the sent abeautiful arch of white roses, carnations and lilies, crowned by a star made of pink roses. In the centre of the arch were the words "At rest." Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bullock sent a star of cream and white characteristic bouquet of yellow and white characteristic bouquet of roses, carnations and lilies, crowned by a star made of pink roses. In the centre of the arch were the words "At rest." Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bullock sent a star of cream and white characteristic bouquet of yellow and white characteristic bouquet of roses, carnations and lilies, crowned by a star made of pink roses. In the centre of the arch were the words "At rest." Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bullock sent a star of cream and white characteristic bouquet of yellow and white characteristic bouquet of roses, Chrysanthemums from F. Butcher and Mrs. J. A. Likely; star of cream and white roses, mr. and Mrs. J. A. Likely; star of cream and white roses, chrysanthemums from F. Butcher and Mrs. J. A. Li Mr. King was introduced, but only said a few words, and the meeting closed with God Save the Queen by the

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

People in Several Settlements on Conception Bay in a State of Starvation.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 29.-Further difficulties have been created here by appeals for relief from localities where the inhabitants are destitute owing to the failure of the fisheries.

The residents of several settlements on Conception Bay are in a state of almost complete starvation, having absolutely nothing but notatoes to eat. Several hundred families are involved. All had been engaged in the Labrador fisheries.

#### GRAND DUKE GEORGE DEAD.

London, Nov. 30.—An Odessa despatch to the Daily News says it is rumored there that the Grand Duke George, the czarewitch, died on Sunday last. No official confirmation of the rumor has been received. The report, however, has thrown the city into a state of gloom.

#### CONVERSE SMITH'S REPORT.

Boston, Nov. 28.—Special Agent Smith of the New England customs department has just made his report. The receipts of the Boston custom house show a falling off of almost \$7 .-000,000 over the previous year, while the expenditures show a slight in-

#### THE CARLISLE HOUSE.

London, Nov. 30.-The Daily News says it is stated that Prime Minister Rosebery and the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American ambassador, have joined the committee to purchase the residence occupied by the late Thomas Carlisle.

The Schull guardians, County Cork, Ireland, have discovered a case of insomnia in that workhouse which possibly is without parallel. A man named Decourcey, who is half-witted, has, it is alleged, been 380 days without sleep day or night. He is over 70 years of age, eats his meals regularly, and is in excellent health.



# THE IMPERIAL POWDER **PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,**

E. W CILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

MT. ALLISON.

Sackville, Nov. 26.-Most of the students spent Thanksgiving day either here or in towns near by, since on Friday work went on as usual. R. A. Borden and wife were the guests of Principal Berden, and Mrs. George Weldon of St. John spent the day here with her daughters. Principal Palmer of the academy went to Fredericton with his mother, who is not

in good health. It is reported that Prof. Lillebridge has been engaged to train and preside over the choir of the Amherst flea bite. The policy of his party was Methodist church.

Messrs. S. Bayley, '95, Peters, '96, make our country a happy place to and Armstrong, '96, attended the inter-collegiate Y. M. C. A. meeting

in Fredericton. On Friday evening Rev. H. Balderston, B. A., "89, of Shediac, delivered an interesting lecture in Beethoven hall for the benefit of the Mission band. He gave an account of life and customs in the Malay peninsula. where he spent a few years as a

teacher in a mission school. Active preparations are being made for the bazaar to be held in the new Art building on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. For a long time the ladies here have been making fancy articles and these, with boxes of contributions from local circles in other towns, will be on sale. Prof Hammond has presented a fine picture painted by himself. This affords a chance for some artistic person not only to aid in the success of the bazaar, but to acquire a piece of art of permanent value. In addition to Christmas presents and fancy articles there will be provided oysters, warm suppers and refreshments of all kinds, which supply more passing, but yet very real wants. Excursion rates at one fare are offered on the Intercolonial and it is hoped that both Halifax and St. John and the smaller towns between will be well represented.

THE LATE MISS SHENTON.

A Large Funeral, Beautiful Floral Tributes and an Impressive Service in Ex-mouth Street Church. Since the news of the death of Miss Emma Sheet the news of the death of Miss Emma Shenton went abroad messages of sympathy, have been received from all parts of the maritime provinces and beyond. The family has friends everywhere, and Miss Shenton's own circle of personal friends was large. Her bright and loveable disposition and varied accomplishments made her a favorite in society.

Among the tokens of love and appreciation were a number of beautiful floral tributes. The congregation and board of Exmouth street church sent a beautiful arch of white

tre. There were many other beautiful floral gifts:

Rev. Henry Daniel offered prayer at the house. The pall-bearers then carried the casket into the church, where it was placed, surrounded by flowers, during the service which followed. Exmouth street church was packed to the doors before the hour for the impressive ceremony. The Methodist ministers of the city, Dr. Pope, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Teasdale, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Paisley and Mr. Berrie walked before the casket into the church. Among clergymen of other denominations present were Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gates, Mr. Ganong and Mr. Mathers. The choir of the church was assisted by members of choirs from other city churches and by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra.

The orchestra played Twilight Shadows as the procession filed in. Rev. Dr. Wilson read the hymn Abide With Me, which was sung with deep feeling. The first lesson, the 90th Psalm, was read by Rev. Mr. Paisley. Rev. Dr. Pope read the second, beginning with the words. "Now is Christ risen from the dead."

Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. J. Teasdale. Rev. Mr. Marshall then gave out Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. J. Teasdale. Rev. Mr. Marshall then gave out the hymn God Kindly Keepeth Those He Loves. This was one of Miss Shenton's favorite hymns, and was the last played by her. Rev. G. O. Gates offered a short prayer and precovered the hendletton.

and pronounced the benediction.

The pall-bearers were: H. C. Tilley, Fred.
Spencer, H. A. McKeown, Dr. G. A. Addy,
Dr. A. F. Emery and J. F. Gregory. The
services at the grave were conducted by
the Rev. Henry Daniel and Rev. Dr. Wilson. 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

BARON SWANSEA DEAD.

London, Nov. 29.—Sir Henry Vivian, Baron Swansea, is dead, aged 74 years.



Times are hard, and money is scarce. Recognizing these facts, and also that inferior courses of study are being offered at lower rates than ours, we will allow a DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. to all students entering either department of our College between now and Christmas. Now is your chance to get the best courses obtainable in Canada, at rates that may never be offered again. Catalogue free.

S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows' Hall.

miles of bitu-

#### THE MARKETS.

#### Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. Generally speaking, there is not much change to note this week. Pork is cheaper. Other meats, and butter, eggs and poultry are about as before. Potatoes are quiet and steady, turnips, squash and pumpkins higher. Considering the recent state of the weather and roads, supplies have been fairly good. The general range of prices continues rather low for the

Scason.			
Wholesale.			
Beef (butchers) per careass \$	0.05	"	0 061/
Beef (country) per qr per lb	0 03		0.06
Pork (fresh), per carcass	0 06	"	0 061/
Shoulders	0 08		0 10
Hsms, per lb	0 11		0 13
Butter (in tubs), per ib	0.17		0 20
Butter (roll), per lb	0 22		0 24
Spring chickens	0 30		0.50
	0 20		0 40
Fowl			0 12
Turkeys, per lb			
Geese		14	0 60
Ducks, per pair	0 30		0 50
Cabbage, per doz, native		44	0 20
Eggs, per d.z	0 17		
Mutton, per lb (carcass)	9 641/2	**	a m
Potatoes, per bel, in car lots	1 00		1 10
Spring lamb	V 072	**	0 06
Parsnips, per bbl	0 90	**	1 00
Lamb skins, each	0 35	**	U 70
Calf skins, per lb	0 05	**	U UU
Hides, per Ib	0 011/2		U UZ
Celery, per doz	0 30	**	U 10
Turnips, per bbl	0 50	44	
Carrots, per bbl	9 75		1 00
Beets, per bbl	0 70	**	0 80
B'kwheat meal (r'gh) per cwt	1 25		1 40
Squash, per cwt	2 00	"	2 00
Pumpkins, per cwt	0 75	66	1 00

" No 2	0 50	"	6 0
Cra' berries, marsh, per bbl	5 00		6 W
Retail.			
Beef, corned, per lb	0 06	**	0 10
Beef Tongues, per lb	0.08	-	0 1
Roast, per 10 (choice)	0 10	**	0 1
Pork, per lb. (fresh)	0 10	**	0 1
Pork, per lb (salt)	0 08	64	0 10
Hams, per lb	0 13		0 14
Shoulders, per lb	0 10	**	0 1
Bacon, per lb	0 10		0 1
Sausages, per lb	0 12	44	0 1
Butter (in tubs), per lb	0 19	44	0 2
Butter (roll)	0 23		0 2
Butter (creamery)	0 24	+4	0 %
Eggs, per doz	0 20	**	0 2
Henery, per doz	0 25	44	0 3
Lard (in tubs)	0 12	- 64	0 1
	0 05		0 0
Mutton, per lb	0 06		0 08
Spring lamb, per lb	0 50	66	0 8
Potatoes, per bushel	0 03		0 0
Cabbage, each	0 05	- 44	0 0
Celery, per head	0 20	**	0 50
Fowls, per pair	0 15	**	0 1
Beets, per peck	0 15		0 1
Carrots, per peck	0 00	44	0 2
Parsnips, per peck	0 00	16	0 0
Squash, per lb	0 12	**	0 1
Turnips, per peck	0 12	**	0 1
Turkeys	0 30	**	0 50
Spring chickens	0 50	44	0 6
Ducks	0 60	**	9 7
Geese	0 10	64	0 2
Apples, per peck	0 00	46	0 0
Pumpkins, per lb	0 50	**	0 60
Black ducks, per pair	0 30	66	0 40
Meel non main	11 2549	STATE OF THE PARTY	24 44

Smoked fish are marked lower. The newest thing in the market is a cargo | Opinions still differ widely as to the Some boaters and finnen haddies came up on the steamer from Grand Manan, is firming up a little. making continued progress.. The fish market generally shows no marked change since last report. Stocks are not excessive.

FISH.

St. John Wholesale 1	<b>Market</b>			
Codfish, medium, dry	3 70	**	3	75
Codfish, per 100 lbs, large, dry	3 75	**	3	90
Codfish, small	3 00		3	25
Haddock	0 00	45	1	75
Pollock	1 70	-	1	75
Shad	5 00			50
Bay herring, new	1 50	66	1	60
Chalburna No 1 large hhis	4 00			25
Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls.	2 40	44		50
Canso, per bbl	5 25	**	0	00
Quoddy River, No.1, hf bbls.	3 00	**		00
No. 2, hf bbls.		48	0	00
Grand Manan, med, scaled,				
DOF DOY	0 07	44	0	074
Lengthwise	0 07	46		074
Retail.	71.	10		A.
Codfish, per lb	0 00		0	03
Haddock, per lb	0 00	. 48		03
Finnen Haddies, per lb	0 06			07
Prices ex Vesse				
	3 75	,44		00
Cod (med), per qtl	3 00		ŏ	
Small Large	3 75	66	Ö	
Dollook (new) nor atl	1 50			00
Pollock (new), per qtl	1 20	44	0	
Haddock (new), per qtl	1 60		Ö	
	0 06			07
Haddock, each	0 02		Ö	
Cod, fresh	1 25	**	ĭ	
Cmoked Hawing (madium)	0.96	.48	•	
Smoked Herring (medium) Smoked Herring (lengthwise)	0 051/2	**	i	
GROCERIES				
	10000			

The firmness in molasses is more marked as stocks decrease. A carload was shipped yesterday to St. Stephen, a most unusual thing at this season. Enquiries in Quebec and Montreal show a recent advance there of 2c. per gallon. This market is again nearly bare of salt, but two schooner cargoes are due from Boston this week or next, half the cargoes being sold to arrive. A salt ship will arrive from Liverpool in January. The sugar market is quiet and easy.

. Сспее.		61	
Java, per lb, Green	0 24		0 26
Jamaica, per lb	0 24	**	0 26
Matches, gross	0 29	**	0 30
Molasses.			
Barbados (new)	0 32		0 33
Portc Rico (choice, new)	0 35	46	0 43
P. R. (New York grade)	0 28	86	0 29
Antigua	0 27		0 28
Demerara	0 22	**	0 23
Rice	0 31/4		0 3%
Salt.	0 074		0 978
Liverpool, per sack ex store	0 58	**	0 00
Timement button solt non	V 00		A 90
Liverpool butter sait, per	4 00	**	- 40
bag, factory filled	1 00		1 10
Spices.			
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls.	0 171/2		0 181/2
Gream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 20	44	0 25
Nutmegs, per lb	0,60	44	0 90
Cassia, per lb., ground	0 18	44	0.20
Cloves, whole	0 15		0 20
Cloves, grou.id	0 20	**	0 25
Ginger, ground	0 18		0.42
Pepper, ground	0.12		0 16
Bicanb soda, keg	2 30		2 38
	0 01		
Sal soda	A OT		0 011/4
Sugar.	0 041/		0 0101
Granulated, per lb	0 041/4		0 04%
White Ex C	0 03%	-	0 04
Yellow, bright	0 03%		0 03%
Yellow	0 03%		0 03%
Dark Yellow	0 03%	2.	0 031/2
Barbados	0 031/2		0 03%
Faris lump, per box	0 06		0 614
Pulverized Sugar	0 06	66	0 061/4
Tea.			
Congou, per lb., common	0 15		0 16
Congou, per lb., finest	0 28		0 38
Congou, good	0 18		0 24
Souchong	0 25		0 45
Onlong	0 35	-	0 45
Tobacco.	V 90		V 20
Plack 19's long lost "	0.40		
Black, 12's, long leaf, per lb Black, 12's, short stock	0 43		0 44
Diank, 12 s, short stock	0 41	••	0 44
Black, Solace	0 47	**	0 48
Bright	0 45	**	0 59
	ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	2000	COLUMN TO SERVICE

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. There is no change in quotations. The flour market is reported very firm in the west. Wheat has shown

ast week.	δv			•		
Manitoba Hard Wheat	4	10	**	4	20	
Can High Grade Fam		50		3		
Medium Patents		25	**	3	50	
Oatmeal, Standard	100	00	**	4	10	
Rolled Oatmeal		00		4	10	
Western Gray B W Meal		25		0	90	
Cornmeal		00		3	35	
Granulated	3	50	**	3	60	
Middlings (on track)	19	00	**	19	50	
Bran (on track)	17	50	**	18	00	
Cottonseed Meal, per ton	0	00	**	30	00	

PROVISIONS. There is no change in quotations. The market is rather dull in this line. Spot pork closed at \$12.15 in Chicago Monday. 

P. L.	Beef	Mess	13	00 "	10 0	
Plate	Plate Be	of	12	50 "	14 00	1
Lord	pure	61	10	10 "	0 1	í
Lard	compoun	d	0	0816 "	0 0	jı
Cottole	compound		0	09% "	: 10	) i
	FR	UITS.	ETC.			
Stocks	s of	Valen	cia	and	Va	ıl
encia	laver	raisin	s ai	re g	ettii	1
small,	owing	to	rough	ı we	eath	e
having	dela	yed	stea	mers	(	)
the Atl	antic, b	ut fur	ther s	upplie	es a	r
due thi	s week.	Calif	ornia	loose	mu	2

catels are quoted this week. Sultanas are a little lower. New French prunes offer a wide range in quality and value, also new figs. Florida oranges are in and Jamaicas are quoted lower. There is nothing new

in the local apple marke	L.		
Raisins, Calif'r'ia Muscatels	0 05	**	0 071/
Raisins, Sultana	0 061/2		0 07
California Fancy Clusters	2 50	44	2 15
Malaga L. L	2 20	**	2 25
Black Basket Malaga	3 25	**	0 60
California London Layers	2 00	**	2 10
Valencias, new	0 041/2		0 04%
Valencia Layer, new	0 051/2		
New French Prunes, per bx	0 051/2	**	0 10
Currants, per bbl, new	0 031/2		0 04
Currants, cases, new	0 03%	**	
Evap Apples, new, per lb	0 081/2	**	0 09
Lomons, Messina	5 00		
New Figs, per ib	0 11	64	0 18
Clarified Cider, per gal	0 25		0 00
Honey, per lb	0 00		0.20
Grapes, per basket	0 45		0 75
Grapes, per basket	0 13		0 15
Almonds	0 13		0 14
	0 11		0 12
Brazils	0 091/2	**	0 10
Filberts	5 50		6 00
Malaga Grapes			0 00
Popping Corn, per lb	0 12		0 13
Pecans		**	0 00
Peanuts, roasted	0 10		
Apples, new, per bbl	1 00	**	2 10
Jamaica Oranges, per bbl	4 50	**	0 00
Jamaica Oranges, per box	3 00		0 00
Florida Oranges	3 00		3 50

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. There is no change in this list this

	week.				
	Oats (Local), on track 0 35		0	37	
	" (P.E.Island " 0 00		0	00	
	" (Ontario) " 0 40		0	42	
	" small lots 0 43		0	45	
	Beans (Canadian) h p 1 45	44	1	50	
	Beans (prime) 1 40	**	1	45	
	Split Peas 3 65		3	85	
	Pot Barley 4 00	**	4	10	
	Round Peas 3 65	- 66	3	75	
	Hay, on track 10 00		10	00	
	" small lots 11 00		12		
	Seed, Timothy, American 3 10		3	25	
	Red Clover 0 11	16 "	0	12	
	Alsike Clover 0 13	1/2 "	0	15	
i					

LUMBER AND LIME. The market is without change.

of thirty or forty thousand frozen extent of the winter's lumber cut, but rom Grand Manan that came there are signs that quite a number in on Monday. They are net herring of small operators will take "a flyer" in on Monday. They are net herring of small operators will take "a flyer" side; Nina Blanche, Crocker, for Satellite, Lent, for Westport. 80c. per hundred. There is a present the province. There appears, for scarcity of fresh haddook, owing to instance, to be considerable activity bad weather, and dealers were not in this line in Kings Co. There is no able on Monday to fill all their orders. marked change to note in outside markets, but the U. S. spruce market

	Birch Deals	10	00		0	00	
	Birch Timber	04.70	00	40	6	00	
			75		ŏ		
	Spruce deals, B. Fundy Mls	3.0					
	Spruce Deals, City Mills	1000	00	19	9	W	
3	Shingles, No. 1, Extra	. 0	00		1		
	Shingles, Second Clears		00		1	80	
	Shingles, Cleara		00		2	25	
Ų.			00		2		
3	Shingles, Extras						
ij	Aroostook P. B., shipping		00		14		
	Common	12	00	**	13	00	
	Spruce Boards	6	00		7	00	
	Common Scantling (unst'l)				6	50	
					14		
	Spruce, dimensions						
	Pine Shippers	12	00		13		
S	Pine Clapboards, extra	35	90		40	00	
	No. 1				30	00	
	No. 2				20		
					12		
S	N. 3						
	Laths, spruce	0	00		1		
	" pine	1	00	**	1	00	
	Palings, spruce	6	00	- 66	6	00	
	Lime (casks)				ĭ		
	" (barrel)	U	OU		0	00	
33							

(Darrei)	0 60		0 65
FREIGHTS			,
The rates to New Yor are higher than a week is no other change.			
Liverpool (intake measure). London		/	37 6
Cork Quay New York New York laths Boston	0 50		2 75 0 55 2 50
Sound ports, calling V H fo.		66	2 00

New York laths			0 00
Boston	2 25		2 50
Sound ports, calling V H f o.		66	2 00
Barbados market (50c,x) nom			5 50
N Side Cuba (gld), n'm			4 50
New York piling			0 02
Boston, piling, nominal			0 0177
Boston, lime			0.00
New York, Ime	0 21	**	0 00
OILS.			
There is no change week.	to no	te	this
American Water White (bbl		**	0 18

There is no change week.	to note	this
American Water White (bbl. free)	0 17 "	0 18
free) Canadian Prime White (bol.	0 151/2 "	0 161
free) Linseed oil (raw). Linseed oil (bolied). Turpentine Cod oil Seal oil (steam refined) Seal oil (pale). Olive oil (commercial) Castor oil (commercial) pr lb. Extra lard oil No. 1 lard oil.	0 62 " 0 45 " 0 28 " 0 40 " 0 58 " 0 85 " 0 06½ "	0 124 0 62 0 65 0 47 0 30 0 45 0 43 0 90 0 07 0 70 0 65
COAL.		• •

CUAL.	T.,		
Quotations continue without in this list.	cl	hange	2
Old Mines Sydney, pr chald 5 50 Victoria (Sydney) per chald 4 75 Spring Hill, Round, pr chald 5 60 Glace Bay 000 English, per chald 000 Caledonia, per chald 4 75 Acadia (Pictou), ped chald 000 Reserve Mines, per chald 4 75 Joggina, per chald 5 00 F undry (Anthracite), p ton 4 90 Broken (Anthracite) p ton 4 60 Stove or nut "4 75		5 00	
IRON, NAILS, ETC.	"	5 00	
Refined, per 100 lb or ordin- n.ry size 2 15		2 30	

extra				-
Salvanized, 2c per 1b. net			T &	
Ship spikes	3 10		3 5	90
Common, 100 to	2 05		2	
Patent Metals, per fb	0 00	**	0 1	
An hors, per th	0.00	**	4 (	
Chain cables, per 15	0 03	44	0 (	
Rigging chains, per fb Nails:	0.031/2	**	0 (	
Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d			- 4	
per keg	0.00	25	2 (	00
	AUTOS PARTIES			

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

#### SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending November 27.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Arrived.

Nov 27—Str State of Maine, 1,146, Colby, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass. Sch Harvard H Havey, 91, Scott, from Calais, R C Elkin, bal.

Coastwise—Schs T W L Greser, 30, Paul, from Beaver Harbor; Alph B Parker, 39, Outhouse, from Freeport; Alice May, 10, O'Donnell, and Comet, 10, Belding, from fising; Little Annie, 18, Guptill, from North Head. St John, Nov 28—Sch H M Stanley, 97, Flower, from Rockland, J W McAlary, bal. Sch James Barber, 80, Springer, from Rockport, Elkin & Hatfield, bal.

Sch Swallow, 90, Richardson, from Rockland, F Tufts & Co, bal. Sch Swallow, 90, Richardson, from Rock-land, F Tufts & Co, bal. Sch Leo, 92, Sypher, from Rockport, A W

Sch Leo, 32, Sypher, from Roceport, A wardams, bal.
Sch Hunter, 187, Tower, from Boothbay,
D J Purdy, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Porpoise, 32, Ingersoll, from
North Head; Sea Foam, 68, Newcomb, from
Parrsboro; Buda, 20, Cross, from Beaver Harbor. Nov 30-Str State of Maine, 1,146, Colby, from Boston, C E Laechier, mdse and pass, Sch R L Dewis, 324, Suthergreen, from Apple River for New York—for repairs. Coastwise—Sch Vivid, 43, Croft, from North Dec 1—SS Madura, 1,470, Patterson, from London via Halifax, Schofield Bros, gen cargo.
Dec 2—Sch Ada, 72, Lloyd, from Rockland,

naster, bal. Sch Fanny Arthur, 584, Douglass, from Sch Fanny Arthur, 584, Douglass, From Portland to Maitland—in for harbor. Sch Amy D, 99, Morrison, from Parrsboro to Annapolis—in for harbor. Sch Lillie G, 78, Hoar, from Rockland, F Tufts & Co, bal.

Coastwise—Sch Hazel Dell, 87, Shaw, for

Tutts & Co, bal.
Coastwise—Sch Hazel Dell, 87, Shaw, for Yarmouth.
Dec 3—Sch Sower, 123, Melanson, from Shulee for New York—in for harbor.
Coastwise—Schs Crusader, 43, Gesner, from Bridgetown; Chlorus, 57, McKinnon, from Yarmouth; Whistler, 23, Thompson, from Sandy Cove; Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Venus, 42, Campbell, from Campobello; Annie Coggins, 21, Hayden, from Digby; Nina Blanche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport; Lida Gretta, 68, Ells, from Quaco; Satellite, 26, Lent, from Westport; Hattle, 37, Titus, from North Head; Ernest T Story, 40, Foster, from do.

Cleared. Cleared

Nov 27—Sch Sallie E Ludlam, Kelson, for Fall River.
Coastwise—Schs L M Ellis, Lent, for Westport; Emma, Bowden, for Windsor.
Nov 28—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Nov 28—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand, Manan via Eastport.

SS Duart Castle, Seely, for West Indies via Halifax.

Sch Geo E Bentley, Bentley, for New York. Sch Annie Laura, Marshall, for Boston. Coastwise—Schs A Anthony, Ward, for Dorchester; Buda, Cross, for Beaver Harbor; Isma, Hicks, for Westport; Alba, McLeed, for River Hebert; T W L Gresner, Paul, for Beaver Harbor; Sovereign, Post, for Digby. Sch Maggie Miller, Miller, for Boston. Sch Lena Maud, Giggey, for Rockland. Sch Greta, Longmire, for Boston. Coastwise—Schs Vivid, Craft, for Lepreaux; Marysville, Moffatt, for River Hebert; Earnest Fisher, Brown, for Grand Manan;

nest Fisher, Brown, for Grand Manan; Pearl, Stewart, for Alma. Dec 2—SS Madura, Patterson, for London via Halifax. Heather Bell. Gale, for Boston. Sch Heather Bell, Gale, for Boston. Sch Mary George, Wilson, for Boston. Sch Sarah Hunter, Maxwell, for City Island Coastwise—Schs Porpoise, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan; Index, Smith, for Quaco; Brisk, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; Risk, Baird, for Wolfville; Hope, Magarvey, for Annapolis; Packet, Tupper, for Port Wil-liams; Ocean Bird, Magranahan, for Margar-etville.

etville. Dec 3-Ship Kingsport, Mulcahey, for Queenstown fo. Sailed.

#### Dec 3—Ship Kingsport, for Queenstown fo. Bark Amaranth, for Dublin. CANADIAN PORTS.

Artived.

At Yarmouth, Nov 28, ss Boston, from Boston; ss Alpha, from St John; ss Latour, from Barrington.

At Quaco, Nov 27, schs River Home, Mulligan; Lida Gretta, Ells, from St John; Abana, Floyd, from Rockport.

At Royal Roads, BC, Nov 27, ship Senator, Smith, from Yokohame. Smith, from Yokohama.
At Windsor, Nov 26, schs Newburg, Marsters, from New York; Gypsum Princess, Merriam, from do.
At Harvey, Nov 25, bark Alert, Price, from At Halifax, Nov 27, sch Potance, Inness, At Halifax, Nov 27, sch Potance, Inness, from Gaspe for Liverpool.
At Halifax, Nov 30, str Duart Castle, Seeley, from St John for West Indies; Nov 1, ss City of Lincoln, from Antwerp via St Johns, NF.
At Windsor, Nov 26, sch Newburg, Marsters, from New York.

Cleared. Cleared.

At Yarmouth, Nov 28—SS Boston, for Boston; schs Sarah E Lee, for Gloucester; Lily E, for Lynn; Annie G, for Boston; Stanley Mac, for Sydney; Myrtle, for Sydney; Cummings, for Cow Bay; Arizona, for Bridgewater; Brenton, for Parrsbero; E E McDougall, for North Sydney; Hazel Dell, for St John; ss Latour, for Barrington.

At Quaco, Nov 27, R Carson, Sweet; Abana, Floyd, for Boston; Lida Gretta, Ells; Index, Smith, for St John.

At Windsor, Nov 29, sch Gynsum Princess. At Windsor, Nov 29, sch Gypsum Princess, Merriam, for New York.

#### From Halifax, Nov 27, sch' Fortuna, for Japan—to engage in seal fishing. BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Leith, Nov 24, bark St Julien, Beveridge, from Buenos Ayres.
At Liverpool, Nov 25, bark Mary A Troop, Baker, from Saltport; 27th, ship Wildwood, At Montevideo, Nov 29, ship Norwood, At Montevideo, Nov 25, Snip Norwood, Douglas, from—

At Vineyard Haven, Nov 30, schs Keewaydin, McLean, from Chatham for New York; Hattie E King, Collins, from Port Liberty for Salem; Romeo, Campbell, from St John for Fall River; W H Waters, Belyea, from do for New York; Cerdic, French, from do for Newport. Baker, from Saltport; 27th, ship Wildwood,
Duff, from Quiberon, in tow.
At Mersey, Nov 26, str Wylo, Christie,
from Chatham, NB.
At Penarth, Nov 24, ship Marietta Brailli,
Cebols, from Halifax.
At Cardiff, Nov 25, ship Alexander Yeats,
Dunham, from Liverpool; bark Westmerland, Virgie, from Dunkirk.
At Manchester, Nov 28, hark Arro, Jasson yea, from do for New York; Cerdic, French, from do for Newport.

At Dutch Island Harbor, Dec 1, schs Beaver, Harrington, and Thrasher, Spragg, from St John for New York.

At Hyannis, Mass, Dec 1, schs Fraulien, from New York for St John; Ethel Granville, from Fall River for do.

At La Plata, Nov 29, ship Treasurer, Vernon, from Penarth.

At Mobile, Nov 29, barktn Douglass, Crosby, from aBrbados.

At Manila, Oct 30, ship Glooscap, Spicer, from Newcastle, NSW.

At Naples, Nov 30,, sch Wild Daisy, Stibbins, from Shippegan.

At New Bedford, Mass, Dec 1, schs Rondo, McLean, from St John, and Olivia Reicker, from do. ester, Nov 26, bark Argo, Jasson, from Chatham. from Chatham.
At Preston, Nov 24, brigt Olga, Jensen, from Baie Verte.
At Sharpness, Nov 25, bark Courant, Johannesen, from Bathurst, NB.
At Cardiff, Nov 27, bark W W McLauchlan, Wells, from Preston, Eng.
At Perth Amboy, Nov 28, sch Parlee, Shanklin, from —.

At Dutch Island Harbor, Nov 29, schs J B
Martin, from St John for New York; Ulrica,
from Apple River for do, and both sid.

New Orleans. Nov 27, ship Stalwart, At New York, Dec 3, ship Euphemia, Gulison, from Dublin.

Bueson, Jr. Mellon, from St John, and Olivia Reicker, from do.

At Pascagoula, Nov 30, schs Utility, Copp, and Harold Borden, Sandoford, from Havana.

At Providence, RI, Dec 1, sch Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, from St John.

At St George, Grenada, Dec 3, sch H D Homan, Wasson, from St John.

At Salem, Dec 1, brig Harry Stewart, from Hillsboro for New Haven.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov 29, brig J C Hamlin, Jr, Wolfe, from New York; 16th, bark Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, from Bridgewater, NS.

At New York, Dec 3, ship Euphemia, Gullison, from Dublin.

Boston, Dec 3—Ard, strs British Empire, from London; Borderer, from do; Coila, from Charlottetown, PEI; sch Annie Gale, from River Hebert, NS.

Cld, Nov 3, schs F and E Givan, for St John; W K Smith, for Weymouth, NS; Wm Jones, for St John.

Sld, Nov 3, str State of Maine, for St John. Gity Island, Dec 3—Ard, brig L F Munson, from Portland; schs Clayola from Chat. At New Orleans, Nov 27, ship Stalwart, Cann, from Greenock.
At Elizabethport, Nov 28, sch Demozelle, Tower, from New York. Tower, from New York.
At Fleetwood, Nov 28, bark L A Martinez,
Scott, from Pictou, NS.
At Cardiff, Nov 28, ship Polynesian, Willlams, from Hamburg.
Queenstown, Nov 30—Ard, bark Cedar
Croft, Fleet, from Buenos Ayres.
At Preston, Nov 27, bark Cosmo, Davies,
from Rosario.
At Glasgow, Nov 28, bark Colland Communications At Glasgow, Nov 28, bark Golden Horn, Andersen, from Bathurst, NB.
At Swansea, Nov 27, bark Ida B, Ghereich, from Halifax. At Swansea, Nov 27, bark Ida B, Ghereicn, from Halifax.

At Newcastle, NSW, Nov 28, bark Ellen A Read, Perry, from Rio Janeiro.

At Cardiff, Nov 29, bark P J Palmer, Kaye, from Dundalk.

At Waterford, Nov 30, bark Ruby, Ferguson, from Dundrum.

At Swansea, Nov 29, bark Cambay, Hansen, from Halifax.

At Queenstown, Dec I, bark Cedar Croft, Fleet, from Buenos Ayres.

At Cardiff, Nov 30, bark Katahdin, Swatridge, from Runcorn; brig Curlew, Grundmark, from Amsterdam.

At Falmouth, Nov 30, ship Earl Burgess, Coffile, from Port Blakely for Amsterdam.

At Demerara, Nov 7, sch Nora, Swain, from Halifax; 13th, brig Caspian, Gordon, from Summerside, PEI.

At Liverpool, Dec 3, bark Queen of the Fleet, Grafton, from Dorchester, NB. Sld, Nov 3, str State of Maine, for St John. City Island, Dec 3—Ard, brig L F Munson, from Portland; schs Clayola, from Chatham, NB; Carlotta, from St John; Genesta, from do; Prudent, from do; Eagle, from Apple River.

Antwerp, Dec 1—Ard, str Scillia, from Montreal for Hamburg.
Boothbay Harbor, Dec 3—Ard, sch Ava, from Parrsboro, NS.
Philadelphia, Dec 3—Ard, sch A P Emerson, from St John.
Baltimore, Dec 3—Ard, str Indrania, from Glasgow via Halifax.
Cld, Dec 1, sch Sallie I'On, West, for St John. From Dublin, Nov 23, ship Charles, Cosman, for St John.

From Dundalk, Nov 24, bark P J Palmer, Kay, for Cardiff.

From Queenstown, Nev 26, bark Luis A Martinez, from Pictou for Fleetwood.

From Liverpool, Nov 26, bark Loviss, From Liverpool, Nov 26, bark Loviss, Portland, Me. Nov 28, Cld, schs Grace Pavis, Dodge, for Mayaguez, PR; Fannie

From Cardiff, Nov 27, bark Minnie G Whit-ney, for Cape Town.

From Belfast, Nov 28, ship W D Willett, Stafford, for Mobile. Stafford, for Mobile.

From Queenstown, Nov 28, bark E T G, Waycott (from Quebec), for Greenock.

From Belfast, Nov 27, ship Eclipse, Petersen, for New York.

From Queenstown, Nov 29, bark Ashlow, Pye, for St John.

From Runcorn, Nov 28, bark Katahdin, Swatridge, for Cardiff.

From St Johns, NF, Nov 28, str City of Lincoln, for Halifax and Boston, having effected repairs.

From Liverpool, Nov 28, bark Valona, McLean, for Sapelo.

From Newcastle, Eng, Nov 28, bark Conductor, Lombard, for Santos. ductor, Lombard, for Santos. From Blyth, Nov 28, bark Pohona, Murray, for Rio Janeiro.

From Runcorn, Nov 30, ship Z Ring, Dexter, for Cardiff. ter; for Cardiff,
From Demerara, Nov 6, schs Mystery,
Richards, for New York; Glenola, Moore, for
do; 12th, sch Moss Rose, Dohnes, for Barbados; 13th, brig Ida Maud, Beyer, for Haljfax.
25th, ship Rhine, for New York. From Newport, Nov 30, ship Gloaming, Dinsmore, for Montevideo. From Plymouth, Nov 30, bark Lynwood, Ross, for New York.
From Cape Town, Nov 10, ship Abbie S
Hart, Henry, from Iloilo for Delaware Break-

FOREIGN PORTS Arrived. At Portsmouth, Nov 24, schs Annie V Bergen, Odell, from New York for Dover; and in lower harbor, schs Galatea, Clayola, and Cathie C Berry.

At Portland, Nov 25, below, sch. Lizzie D mall, Lawson, from Apple River for New York.

At Salem, Nov 25, sch Clayola, McDade, from Chatham for New York.

At Rockport, Nov 26, schs E Raymond, Milberry, from Digby; Alice Maud, Scott, from St John. At Rockport, Nov 26, schs E Raymond, Milberry, from Digby; Alice Maud, Scott, from St John.

At Newport News, Nov 26, brig Venturer, from New York.

At Mobile, Nov 26, schs Ann E Valentine, Morris, from Havana; Pioneer, Robinson, from St Andreas.

At Nassau, Nov 19, bark Emma R Smith, Faulkner, from Bangor.

At Perth Amboy, Nov 27, sch Allen A Mc-Intyre, Sommerville, from New York; 25th, sch Reporter, Gilchrist, from do,

At Salem, Nov 26, schs Cathie C Berry, Foster, from Bangor for New York; Sarah Eaton, Eaton, from Calais for do; Cyrus Chamberlain, Cocksen, from Rockland for do; Galatea, from St John for do.

At Vineyard Haven, Nov 25, sch Fraulien, Crocker, from New York for St John; 26th, schs Avalon, from Perth Amboy for St John; Centennial, from Port Liberty for do; J B Martin, from St John for New York.

At Havana, Nov 23, bark Peerless, Davis, from Yarmouth, NS; sch Onoro, Berry, from Port Williams, NS.

At Boston, Nov 27, ship Forest King, Doyle, from Sydney; sch Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, from St John for Providence.

At Santa Cruz, Teneriff, Nov 21, bark Canning, Pearce, from St John.

Boston, Nov 28, strs British Queen, for London; Cumberland, for St John; schs Genius, for Annapolis, NS; Rebecca W Huddell, for St John.

At New London, Nov 28, sch Annie A Booth, from Philadelphia, bound east, and proceeded.

At Vineyard Haven, Nov 28, sch Bonnie Doon, from Weehawken for St John. Booth, from Philadelphia, bound east, and proceeded.

At Vineyard Haven, Nov 28, sch Bonnie Doon, from Weehawken for St John.

At Boston, Nov 29, schs Druid, Tufts, from St Martins; Harry W Lewis, Dickson, from Hillsboro; L'Edna, Day, from St John; 28th, Bertha Mand, White, from Harvey; Susie Pearl, Gordon, from Goose Creek; Isaac White, Carroll, from Halifax.

At Pensacola, Nov 28, ship Mary L Burrill, Kinney, from Dublin.
Boothbay Harbor, Me, Nov 30—Ard, sch Gladys, from St John.
Philadel hia, Nov 30—Ard, sch Roger Drury, from Port Bevis.
Boston, Nov 30—Ard, str Pro Patria, from St Pierre, Miq; Halifax, from Halifax; brig Edward B Corning, from &t Martins, WI, via Portland, Me; schs Canary, from Alma, NB;

Leonard B, from River Hebert, NS.
Cld, Nov 30, str Boston, for Yarmouth.
Sld, Nov 30, str Boston, for Yarmouth.
Clty Island, Nov 30—Ard, schs, Ulrica, from
Apple River; J B Martin, from St John;
Silver Wave, from do; Charley Buck, from
Bangor. Passed Brow Head, Nov 29, bark Siddartha, Rogers, from Cape Tormentine for Manchester.

Passed up Delaware Breakwater, Dec 1,
sch A P Emerson, from St John.

Passed out, Nov 28, bark Levuka, from
Philadelphia for Blaye; 30th, sch Tacoma,
for New York, in tow.

Passed Anjer, Oct 28, ship Strathern, Fleming, from Cebu for Philadelphia. Bangor.

At Delaware Breakwater, Nov 30, sch A P
Emerson. Dixon, from St John for Philadelphia. delphia.

At Lobos de Tierra, Oct 16, ship Warrior, Kitchen, from Panama, to load for U K or Continent.

At Montevideo, Nov 5, bark Glenrosa, Card, At Montevideo, Nov 5, bark Glenrosa, Card, from Rio Janeiro.
At Red Beach, Nov 27, schs Avon, Hill, and Grecian Bend, Layton, from Windsor.
At Vineyard Haven, Nov 28, schs Viola and Reporter, from New York for St John.
At Boston, Nov 30, schs Westfield, Lunn, from Fredericton; Union, Fullerton, from Point Wolfe; Annie Harper, Kingston, and Ayr, Brinton, from St John.
At Manila, Dec 1, ship Macedon, McMaster, from Newcastle, NSW.
At New London, Nov 29, sch Nellie Clark, Gayton, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, and sld.

Plate for English Chancell, Nov 10, lac 7 27, lon 27 W.

Bark Sofle, Bjorge, from St Thomas, Can, for Newry, Nov 24, lat 50, lon 17.

Bark J E Graham, Harvey, from Newport, E, for Montevideo, Nov 21, lat 49 N, lon 9 W. and sid.

At Havana, Nov 22, sch Grace Andrews,
Andrews, from Annapolis.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov 7, brig New Dominion,
Lemieux, from Perce; sch Electra, Brenant, REPORTS. Boston, Nov 30—The British steamer Halifax, Capt Pye, which arrived this morning from Halifax, encountered very severe weather on the trip. She was obliged to put into Shelburne, NS, on Wednesday for shel-City Island, NY, Dec 2—Ard, schs Wellman Hall, from Advocate, NS; Shenandoah, from Windsor, NS.
Sld, Dec 2, str Portia, for Halifax and St
Johns, NF.
New oYrk, Dec 2—Ard, strs Etruria, from New oYrk, Dec 2—Ard, strs Etruria, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Kansas City, froim Bristol and Swansea; Wesser, from Bremen; Polaria, from Hamburg; Europe, from London; Greece, from do.
Boston, Dec 2—Ard, strs Pavonia, from Liverpool; Sachem, from do; Boston, from Yarmouth, NS.

Sld, Nov 2, str Palestine, for Liverpool.
Portland, Me, Dec 2—Ard, str Sarmatian, Johnston, from Glasgow; schs R Carson, Sweet, from St Martins, NB, for Boston, Gladys, Slocomb, from St John for New York. of Gloucester. They were sent home by the American consul at Halifax. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Washington, Nov 30—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that the carrying into effect of a previous notice, relative to changing the characteristics of the two lights displayed from Scotland Light Vessel No 7. moored to the eastward of Sandy Hook, off the entrance to New York Lower Bay, from fixed white to fixed red, is postponed until December 6, 1894.

Notice is also given that, owing to an accident to Light Vessel No 51, she cannot be placed on Sandy Hook Station, entrance to New York Lower Bay, as stated in a previous notice, until December 6, 1894. and Light Vessel No 48 will therefore be continued on the station until that date.

Notice is also given that on Nov 25 a gas lighted buoy, painted black and showing a fixed white light, was established in about 39 feet of water to mark the wreck of the Clyde line steamer Ozama. The buoy is located about 555 feet St. by Hills for the tent of the corted about 555 feet St. by Hills for the corted about 555 feet St. Clyde line steamer Ozama. The buoy is located about 525 feet SE by E1-16E from the 6¼ miles; Romain Shoal buoy, red and black, horizontal stripes, marked "C R," SW 225 feet.

As the wreck lies in a locality which will be avoided from natural causes, the buoy will be discontinued on or about Dec 23, 1894.

Bearings are magnetic and distance is in nautical miles.

Boston, Dec 1—A lighted gas buoy has been placed to mark the wreck of sch Gracie H Benson in Boston Channel.

Sandy Hook, NJ, Dec 1—The characteristic of the fog signal at this point was changed this afternoon. Instead of a silent interval of 17 seconds between each blast of 3 seconds' duration, the silent interval will hereafter be 27 seconds.

BEVERIDGE-BEDELL—At Trinity church, Andever, N. B., by the Rev. E. W. Simon-son, B. A., Benj. Beveridge to Mary A., only daughter of George Bedell, Esq., col-lector of customs, Andover.

#### DEATHS.

BEST-At Montreal, on Sunday, Dec. 2nd, CLUNAN—At East Cambridge, Mass., on Nov. 29th, of typhoid fever, Margaret Clu-nan, youngest daughter of Michael and the late Mary Clunan, aged 23 years. CORBETT—In this city, on Dec. 3rd, of paralysis, S. B. Corbett, in the 41st year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss. CRAWFORD—At Argyle, Carleton Co., on Nov. 23rd, Chas. Crawford, aged 84 years and 9 months.

Arthur, Douglass, for Walton, NS; Howard, Trahan, for Meteghan, NS; H A Holder, Mc-Intyre, for St John.
New York, Nov 28—Cld, schs B C Borden, for Hillsboro: Gypsum King, for Windsor; At Philadelphia, Nov 28, sch Tacoma, Harris, for New York.

At Boston, Nov 28, schs Modena, Gilchrist, for St John; Victory, Stiles, for Hopewell At Jacksonville, Nov 28, sch Orinoco, Kyffin, for Berbice.

At Mobile, Nov 28, sch Orinoco, Ryffin, for Berbice.

At Mobile, Nov 28, ship Everest, Larkin, At Mobile, Nov 28, ship Everest, Larkin, for Grangemouth.
At New York, Nov 28, schs Warner, Rumell, for Bermuda; Muriel, Robblee, for Bear River, NS; Gypsum King, Knowlton, for Windsor, NS; B C Borden, Patterson, for Hillsboro, NB.

New York, Nov 30—CId, sch Evolution, for St John.
At Boston, Nov 30, schs Ethel B, for Digby and Anapolis: Cygnet, Dalton, for Windsor;

From Satilla, Nov 23, sch Elwood Burton, for Louisburg, CB.
From Tacoma, Nov 26, ship Ancaos, Fulton, for Queenstown. From Salem, Nov 26, sch Clayola, for New York,
From Richmond, Nov 26, sch E V Glover,
for St John.
From New York, Nov 26, sch Annie A
Booth, from Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
From Buenos Ayres, Oct 4, ship W H Corsar, Slocombe, for Falmouth.
From Havana, Nov 22, sch Utility, Copp,
for Pasgrouls. for Pascagoula. From New Bedford, Nov 28, sch Viola, For-From New Bedford, Nov 28, sch Viola, Forsyth, for St John.
From Boston, Nov 28, schs Ada G Shortland, for Providence; Temperance Bell, and Speedwell, for St John.
From Havana, Nov 23, sch Harold Borden, Sanford, for Pascagoula.
Portland, Me, Nov 30—Cld, brig Venice, Melanson, for Port Gilbert, NS.
From Portland, Nov 29, brigt L F Munson, McLean, for New York,
From New York, Nov 28, sch Hattle E King, for Boston; Muriel, for Bear River.
From Perth Amboy, Nov 29, sch Allan A McIntyre, for St John.
From Perth Amboy, Dec 1, sch Parlee, Shanklin, for St John.
From Astoria, O, Dec 1, ship Swanhilda, for Quenstown.
From Cebu, Oct 24, ship Selkirk, Crowe, for Boston.

and Annapolis; Cygnet, Dalton, for Windsor; Canning Packet, for Annapolis. At New York, Nov 30, scn Wallida, Kemp,

for Port-au-Prince; Dec 1, sch Mola, Parker,

From Santos, Nov 7, bark Tanjore, Bolduc, for Buenos Ayres.
From Cadiz, Nov 28, bark Violet, Fowler, for Newfoundland. From Salem, Nov 28, schs John Stroup, Cathie C Berry, Lizzie D Small, Clayola, Galatea, Genesta, Thistle, and Carlotta. From Buenos Ayres, Nov 1, bark Arizona, From Vineyard Haven, Nov 29, sch Gypsum Prince.
Portland, Me, Nov 3-Sld, brig Venice,
Melanson, for Port Gilbert, NS; schs Gladys

MEMORANDA. Passed Sydney Light, Nov 27, bark Erema, from Charlottetown for Sydney.
Passed Lundy Island, Nov 25, bark Ida B, Gherich, from Halifax for Swansea.
In port at Rosario, Oct 1, bark Lilian, In port at Rosario, Oct 1, bark Lilian, Marsters, for Bahia.

Passed Eastham, Nov 25, bark Argo, Janson, from Catham, NB, for Manchester.

In port at Cebu, Oct 13, ship Selkirk, Crowe, for Boston.

In port at Manila, Oct 13, barks Low Wood, Thurber, dis; Calburga, Douglass, for Boston.

Highland Light, Cape Cod, Nov 28—Passed out at 5.15 p m, schs Ada G Shortland, from St John for Providence; Carlotta, from Chatham for New York, and a fleet of about 40 lumber-laden schs from the northern and eastern shores. city Island, Nov 29—Bound south, schs Florence R, Hewson, for River Hebert, NS. Passed west, str Sylvia, for Halifax. Came to anchor, bound east, bark St Paul, for Windsor. Passed Sydney Light, Nov 29, brigt Carrick, Lindgreen, from Sydney for St John; brig Darpa, Hindon, from Sydney for Boston; tern sch Adria, from Sydney for Hali-Passed Brow Head, Nov 29, bark Siddar-

SPOKEN.
Sch Orono, Berry, from Port Williams, NS, for Havana, Nov 10, off Bermuda.
Bark Northern Empire, Knowiton, from Cardiff for Montevideo, Nov 22, lat 50 N, lon 22 W.
Ship Harvest Queen, Forsyth, from La
Plata for English Chanenl, Nov 16, lat 4 N,

ter, and remained there for 12 hours. The Halifax had among her passengers Rory McDonald and Michael Morris, members of the crew of the fishing schooner Centennial.

#### MARRIAGES.

BOYER-SWEET—In this city, on Nov. 29th, by Rev. W. O. Raymond, John C. Boyer of this cit? to Minnie, youngest daughter of Capt. Alonzo Sweet of St. Martins.

DAY—At Westfield, on Dec. 1st, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Cronk, Esther Ann, relict of the late James Day

# **CHRISTMAS**

AT THE DEPARTMENT

The time of year which causes anxiety to so many is now to hand. Don't know what to give -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 1c 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.

of Greenwich, in the 77th year of her age, leaving five sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother. Her end was peace.

FOWLER—At Welsford, on Nov. 26th, Wm. B. Fowler, aged 38 years. FOUGHT—At Lake Side, Kings Co., on Nov. 28th, at the residence of J. R. Crawford, Esq., Martha Ann Fought, aged 86 years.

IRVINE—Suddenly, at Chicage, Ill., on Nov. 26th, in the 76th year of his age, Robert Irvine, a native of Fair Island, Scotland, and a resident of Milford, St. John Co., N. B., for about twenty-seven years. MACFARLANE—At her residence, 48 King square, on Monday, Nov. 26th, Lizzie, beloved wife of Foster MacFarlane, M. D.,

McCALLUM—In this city, on Dec. 1st, after a lingering illness, Ann, beloved wife of Michael McCallum, in the 58th year of her age. MILLER-In this city, at his residence, Celebration street, on Dec. 2nd, Joseph Miller, in the 58th year of his age, leaving a wife, four daughters and one son to mourn their sad loss. THOMAS—At the residence of G. F. Fisher, in this city, on Dec. 1st, after a long illness, entered into rest, Frederica Thomas. THORNE-On Nov. 30th, at Winnetka, Ill., aged 71 years, Lydia A., beloved wife of Stephen Thorne, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Geo. A. Lockhart, Esq., of St. John, N. B. WILSON—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Ballentine, Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass., on Nov. 28th, Margaret, widow of the late Charles Wilson of this

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Such is the Opinion of John Burns. the English Labor Representative.

A Crowded Mass Meeting in Cooper Union Addressed by the British Delegates.

New York, Dec. 3.—In an interview tonight John Burns, M. P., of London, said that he had visited the Bowery, Chinatown and the other parts of the city today. "New York is dirty, filthy and presumably unhealthy beyond description," he said. The Whitechapel district of London is clean in comparison with the sections I visited. We have nothing in London approaching to the horrible condition of your tenement houses. It would be impossible in London, for the building act regulations, which are rigidly enforced, would make it impossible for the existence of such habitations for human beings as exist here. As for your streets, they are vile. It is

frightful; it is shocking. There does not, so far as I have been able to discover, seem to have been the smallest engineering efforts made to make the streets clean or the city halthy. It would seem to me that your Tammany, which has been in charge of municipal affairs and improvements for so many years, had entered into a deliberate contract to kill off the population.

How you escape from great epidemics, I do not understand. Mr. Burns thinks that the disgraceful height to which buildings have been reared in New York is good proof of the need of a public censor. The greatest display of genuine artistic workmanship which he has been able to discover is shown in connection with the saloons. A crowded mass meeting of the Trades union of New York and Brooklyn was held tonight in Cooper union. The chief speakers were : John Burns, M. P., and David Holmes, M. P., the British delegates to the convention of the American Federated Trades and Labor union. Samuel Gompers, president of the American

#### A PRIEST ON THE PLATFORM:

Probably the First in History of any Protestant Divinity School in America.

Federation of Labor presided.

New York, Dec. 3.-For the first time in the history of the Union Theological seminary and probably for the first time in the history of any Protestant divinity school in this country the latter platform was occupied this evening by a priest of the Roman Catholic church. It was a gathering under the auspices of the Homiletical society and Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers spoke on Methods of Teaching. Rev. Dr. Briggs, professor of Biblical theology, extended the invitation to Father Doyle, and Archbishop Corrigan gave his con-