

# ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 28, 1904.

NO. 104.

## HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON ONONDAGA LAKE. Three Men Killed in Crash of Two Ice Boats Speeding Before a Gale of Wind--Three Others Injured.

**SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.**—Three men were killed and three seriously hurt in a crush of two ice boats speeding before a gale of wind at the rate of 50 miles an hour on Onondaga Lake this afternoon. The dead are James Jackson, Charles Markham and George Todd, all of this city. Jackson lived only long enough to be removed from the wreck of the yacht to the shore, while Markham died an hour later in St. Joseph's Hospital. George Todd was also taken to the hospital, where he died shortly after midnight. The others, all of whom are more or less seriously injured, are Fred Warner, Otto Schillinger and John Sessler. The accident occurred after the first of the season's regattas of the Onondaga Ice Yacht Club, which attracted fully 1,500 persons to the lake.

Over its smooth surface a fierce gale drove the fleet of ice yachts at express train speed. Toward the close of the afternoon the Warner brothers, with Fred Warner at the tiller, bore

the lake with the wind astern, the Blitz, with Caleb Joss steering, approaching in the opposite direction. Each craft carried five persons. As the yachts neared each other and it was seen that a collision would result, should each hold to its course, each turned to avoid it. There was a blunder, the responsibility for which will be investigated later, as each skipper veered in the same direction and then veered in the opposite direction. The crash came in an instant, the yachts hitting each other head on with such force that a second later they lay upon the ice in a tangle of splinters, broken cordage and insensible bodies. Other yachts at once made for the scene.

Jackson and Markham were struck on the head, Todd's skull was fractured in two places, Sessler's leg and four ribs were broken. Two others were more or less hurt and the other four on the boats were seriously shaken up. The accident is said to be the worst known to the sport.

### CHARITABLE WORK.

Every Effort Made to Give Strikers' Families a Merry Christmas.

**FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 26.**—Every effort was made by the Salvation Army, the Associated Charities and benevolent people from outside the city to give the families of the striking cotton mill employees of the city a joyous Christmas. Contributions of food, clothing, money and good will were distributed, yet tonight the Salvation Army leaders said that there was much actual suffering in the city which they could not relieve.

Soup kitchens were open all day, and bread and broth were given in generous quantities. Numerous families received presents of fuel, while others were supplied with needed clothing. Three carloads came from Boston and materially assisted in the work of relief.

A large meeting was held in Salvation Army Hall this afternoon, and addresses of encouragement were made by President Golden of the textile workers and Charles T. Sherer of Worcester.

### RURAL ENTERPRISES.

Special Committee Has Reported Concerning Improvements in Russia.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.**—The special committee appointed in 1902 to investigate the question of the betterment of the conditions of rural enterprises and the general revision of peasant laws of which President of the Ministerial Council Witte, chairman, had decided in favor of the extension of the system of state loans by the agricultural bank to land owners, especially peasants and commoners, for the purchase and improvement of additional lands.

The emperor has formally approved the recommendations.

The newspapers are warmly approving the work of the commission. The Russ declares the basis of all reforms must be social and political emancipation of peasants, as proposed by Mr. Witte.

### SCHOOL BREAKING UP.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 25.**—The captain of the Fire Island school vessel reported that shingles and timber are being washed ashore from the schooner Frank W. McCullough, which is aground on Fire Island bar. This is taken to indicate that the vessel is breaking up, as the shingles were in her hold.

### TOOK HIS LIFE.

Because the Company, of which he was Secretary, Had Failed.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 26.**—Made desperate by the failure of the American Fuel Corporation, of which he was the secretary, Geo. S. Evans, a broker and promoter, ended his life in a hotel in Jersey City today by shooting himself in the head.

When he committed the act his wife was sitting before a window in a residence of her father in Bloomfield, N. J., awaiting the promised coming of her husband, who had been away longer than he brought the announcement of the tragedy. Upon hearing the sad news Mrs. Evans fainted and is now in a serious condition under the care of a physician.

Evans was well known in New York's financial district. When the company of which he was secretary went out of business, Evans is said to have suffered heavy financial loss and since then had been despondent.

### DIED AT SACKVILLE.

Abner Smith Was a Well-Known Business Man.

**SACKVILLE, Dec. 26.**—Abner Smith of Middle Sackville, died very suddenly of heart failure this morning. The death has been quite well and was fixing the fire at the time of his death. Mr. Smith was sixty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. Mr. Smith was concerned in the manufacturing business until about eight years ago, when he retired to his farm. His son, James Smith, then carried on the business under the name of Middle Sackville Boot & Shoe Mfg. Co., which is largely amalgamated with the Standard Mfg. Co.

Mr. Smith was a much respected citizen and an enterprising farmer and the community is much the loser by his death.

### POSTMASTER AT BALTIMORE.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.**—The president has appointed Hall Harris postmaster at Baltimore. His name had been mentioned in connection with the office and it was not known except to a few that he was a candidate. Mr. Harris' name was laid before the president by Charles J. Bonaparte.

### JAPS REPULSED

After Having 600 Killed on  
Payusien Mountain.  
Lost Several Machine Guns, Three  
Hundred Rifles, and Eighty  
Prisoners.

### Currie & Co.'s Big Mills

Destroyed by Fire.  
Campbellton Yesterday Morning Met With the Loss of  
One of its Leading Industries--\$50,000 or  
\$60,000 Damage.

### Overcoats and Suits At Greatly Reduced Price

St. John, N. B., Dec. 28, 1904  
\$7.50 Overcoats | Now \$4.95  
\$8.50 Overcoats | Now \$6.98  
\$6.00 Suits | Now \$3.95  
\$7.50 Suits | Now \$6.98  
Boys' Suits, Regular | Now Marked 98c, \$1.69 and 1.98  
Price \$1.85 to \$4.50

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHIER,  
199 and 201 Union Street.

Anchor Line. He threw up his position and went to the front with the sixtieth regiment. It is said that on one occasion he made a flag out of his shirt when none other could be found.

The Captain Harry Ward was one of the most patriotic Americans that ever lived, no man knew more of the history and when the grave closed over him this afternoon there will be few shipping men who will not feel regret that Harry Ward has gone to join the majority.

to \$30.00, on which there is no insurance. The absence of the loss of life is remarkable, and is partially to be accounted for by the fact that it was a holiday and few men were at work. Several men in the neighborhood were thrown to the ground, but none were injured. Mr. Gue expects to be making powder again in two weeks.

NEWSPAPER MAN

Dead in Boston—Death of Former Provincialists Announced.

### AT THE CAPITAL.

There Was Some Good

Trotting on the River.

The Day Was Quite Cold But All

People Managed to Have Good

Fun.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Dec. 26.—The holiday was generally observed here today, all places of business being closed. The chief attraction was the horse racing on the river during the afternoon.

There must have been fully one thousand people and over two hundred teams on the ice between the two bridges and the citizens availed themselves of the opportunity saw some good sport. There were not the lively brushes that were expected owing to the cold weather and the fact that several of the best ones did not start. It had been expected that Kremont, 224-2, owned by Hugh Calder, and Sheriff Sterling's fine mare Louise M., 224-1, would meet, but the illness of the sheriff delayed the contest.

Captain Ward, you will have full charge of the vessel and navigate her. Your course will be laid and I will be treated in the best manner. The captain is indisposed at present, but everything on the ship is at your command."

"A suaver speech you never heard, and when they went down the ladder I was as pleased as Punch. We cast off and I had the sail set on our course. After some time I was called down to see the captain. He looked like a Portuguese, and he invited me to his cabin, saying:

"Captain, I have lost the use of my hands and cannot set the course by the instrument. I want you to do that, and that is all I ask. The best wines and cigars are yours."

"I was then at sea and there was a gleam in the man's eyes that meant business. His half-bred crew were in the game with the exception of one of the mates. That night he said as I stood watch, 'I would like to have a little rum.' I told him to go into the hold and broach one of the casks of New Bedford that filled the ship.

"A few minutes later he rushed up and said 'Ho water, cap.' We went down and saw that nearly every cask was filled with water. I went down to see the captain, and he told me in a way there was no mistaking that he signed me to take the sights and navigate the ship, and that was all there was to it. If I didn't like it and proposed to mutiny—then that was my affair, but he never had a mutiny on his ship, and didn't propose to have one then."

"A couple of half-bred Portuguese stood behind him and I saw that we were helpless. We made the slave coast right and took on several hundred slaves. I must say they were fairly well treated, as a matter of fact they were too valuable to be treated otherwise. The only case of brutality I saw was where a sticky boy was beaten overboard. I was just as much a slave as any of the others and I realized that my life was not worth an hour's purchase."

"Well, we cleared with the slaves and finally made the coast of Cuba. They were landed all right and I got \$15,000 for my services. To get it was one thing; to get away with it was another. The Spanish officials got away into a canebrake, where I lived for days, starving and crawled all over by the land crabs. I finally reached a part of the coast where an American brig had gone ashore. The captain had no money; I had; so we patched up an arrangement by which I lent him \$3,000 and he agreed to land me in New Orleans. We ultimately got to the Crescent City and I came on to New York. I believe that was the last slave ship that ever left New York."

"I saw nothing of the captain after reaching the schooner in Cuba, but I heard afterward that he was hanged by the British authorities somewhere on the west coast. It was none too soon. It was true enough that his hands were crippled and he could not raise sights. Years before a slave of his was captured by a British cruiser and a prize crew was on board.

"Well, two hours after dinner I was introduced to the agent and went aboard the schooner as the mate in charge. I rattled things around and had her in pretty good shape, when a tug came along with some friends of

as follows:

"I shipped on a slaver, sure enough, but when I boarded the vessel I had no more idea of her character than you would have. People talk not about the fast, low lying schooners that used to ply in the slave trade. The old hooker that I was on was about as poor an old tub as you ever saw. It stood to reason that that time that no one would invest money in a good ship in the slave trade."

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## FOR MILES E. AGAR.

## Well Attended Meeting Held in Fairville.

Fred M. Sproul After the Attorney

General—Mr. Agar and Mr. Hazen Also Spoke.

A meeting was held last evening in the Orange Hall, Fairville, in the interests of the opposition candidate for St. John county. Considering the stormy weather, there was a good attendance. The meeting was addressed by Miles E. Agar, the opposition candidate; Fred M. Sproul, and J. D. Hazen, M. P. P. The chair was filled by Edward Neve.

The first speaker called was Mr. Agar. After some introductory remarks, he spoke with great energy and scrupulous practicality of the present local government. He thought no member of the house should have any private interest in any question that came before the house. He went on to show how Mr. Pugsley had made use of his power as a member, and as attorney general to promote his own private interests. It would be open to the interests of the province to have a larger opposition if it were not sent in the local house. Mr. Hazen, with so few members to assist him as he has had, was placed in a hard position. He did not think that members of the house should publish their own speeches at our expense. In this way \$1,000 had been spent during the past year. Then a great deal of public money had been expended on road making. There were thousands of dollars that the road commissioners had never given any account of. Mr. Pugsley's travelling expenses during the past year were \$300. Did anybody know where Mr. Pugsley had spent a dollar of that money? Mr. Masters was superintendent for the oil company in Brockton and vicinity and the Cape. Capt. Masters of Moncton is a brother. It is understood that a heavy damage suit will be instituted against the Edison Co.

**SUIT FOR DAMAGES.**

Judge Decides That Masters' Death Was Due to Negligence of Company.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Judge H. H. Chase, who presided at the inquest on the death of Harry B. Masters, formerly of St. John, who was killed in his office in the Standard Oil Company's building in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, found that "death was due to a shock from an electric light wire which had become charged with a death dealing current through the gross negligence of the Edison Electric Light Company, its agents or its public servants." Mr. Masters was superintendent for the oil company in Brockton and vicinity and the Cape. Capt. Masters of Moncton is a brother. It is understood that a heavy damage suit will be instituted against the Edison Co.

**ALLISONIA.**  
Jubilee Number—Mount Allison Ladies' College.

The November issue of Allisonia, the magazine published by the students of the Mount Allison Ladies' College, has just come to our table. It is a jubilee number, the first of four special numbers which are to be published during the school year. The other numbers planned for are: In January, a Sackville number; in March, "Graduates" number; in May, a Teachers' number. The first number is any indication of the style of the remaining ones, there will have been provided and put on record an immense amount of material of the greatest interest to former students of the Ladies' College and of the greatest value to its future historians. The number contains 116 pages, of which the first 13 are devoted to editorials, a detailed account of the commencement exercises, etc. The next 100 pages are devoted to a detailed account of the alumnae celebration of the jubilee of the Ladies' College in October last; while the remaining pages are taken up with the various departments of the school work, and with "Miscellaneous Persons," "Locals," "Varia," etc. The whole has been carefully edited and the numerous headings make it easy to find.

One thing that struck him as being very peculiar was that among the items of public money spent of which no account had been given, \$300 was charged to James Lowell. He was charged to James Lowell. The sum of \$300 was spent in a manner today to be the representative of this constituency in the local house.

Fred M. Sproul was next called. He spoke in very high terms of the character and business ability of the conservative candidate, whom he had known for many years. He next referred to some of the liberal leaders. He said the attorney general had been on the side of the public service that had ever come up. The only thing he could be sure of with regard to his future was that when the time came for the division of the spoil the attorney general would always be found on the side of the loaves and the fishes. Mr. Pugsley's colleague in the north, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie, was no more staunch in his political views than he. He said Mr. Pugsley had been a conservator, and was converted when he saw it was to his interest to be on the other side. Mr. Pugsley was a very able lawyer, but he was always well paid for his services. He never lost a chance of going on a commission, and he never forgot to charge for it. And yet he told the people that he was only in public life at an immense pecuniary sacrifice.

Mr. Sproul said he could conceive of nothing more disastrous to this province than the setting aside of those principles laid down by the founders of responsible government. One of these was the independence of parliament. This principle the government had totally disregarded. No newspaper in the province had asked the people to support the government in its record. They endeavored to tide over the important questions and dealt only with the side issues. He referred to the manner in which the present election was hurried on, just before the appearing of a new assessment which would give votes to a large number of young men. The reason for this was very plain. Mr. Sproul said he had made a statement at Hampton that Mr. Pugsley would not be within several thousands of dollars what the public indebtedness of this province was, and the attorney general had to swallow it.

In closing, Mr. Sproul said he trusted that this day we would roll up such a majority for Mr. Agar that the people would see that this constituted the end of the loose way in which the affairs of this province had been administered.

Mr. Hazen then spoke briefly. Mr. Agar was a man against whose character he had never heard a word spoken. There were few people who had so few blemishes or blots on their characters as Mr. Agar. He explained that there was nothing in the canvass that was brought against Mr. Agar and not because it was of the county. This canvas was too narrow to appeal to the minds of thinking people. Referring to the early date of the election, he said it was purposely brought on at this busy season of the year in order to avoid public discussion. It was all a plot against the liberties of the people, for the purpose of getting a snap vote, and covering up the actions of the government. The finances at the present time are in a deplorable condition. He quoted figures showing a constant increase in the debts since the government came in power. In the last six years the country had run behind about \$1,600,000. And yet the attorney general had continued to draw a salary equal to that of a prime minister at Ottawa.

In closing Mr. Hazen said there was every reason why the hands of the opposition in Fredericton should be elected. Mr. Agar is to go to Fredericton along with Mr. Maxwell, who was sure of his election, their action would have a great influence in the house. He asked the electors to go to the polls and vote on the merits of the local government entirely irrespective of lib-

## BOOM ON IN THE WEST.

A private letter from Moose Jaw on the Canadian Pacific notes the great growth and expansion in the last year as follows: "The Canadian Northwest will turn out this year \$30,000,000 bushels of wheat as compared with 48,000,000 bushels last year. The weather is very favorable for plowing this fall and a tremendous acreage will be planted for next year. Probably 75,000,000 bushels will be raised in 1905. Real estate is on the boom throughout the West. There are prospects of an extension of the Canadian Trunk to the Pacific. A Chicago company is buying large tracts of land in this vicinity, one purchase covering 125,000 acres."

## WEALTHY CITIZEN DEAD.

TORONTO, Dec. 25.—Henry Cawthra, a wealthy citizen of Toronto, is dead.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies, Sat., &c., for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Taken in other cases for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. "Take one of the following: Dr. Wm. T. Chase's 25c. Catarrh Cure, \$1 per box, No. 1, or 10 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 2, or 20 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 3, or 30 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 4, or 40 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 5, or 50 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 6, or 60 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 7, or 70 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 8, or 80 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 9, or 90 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 10, or 100 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 11, or 110 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 12, or 120 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 13, or 130 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 14, or 140 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 15, or 150 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 16, or 160 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 17, or 170 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 18, or 180 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 19, or 190 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 20, or 200 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 21, or 210 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 22, or 220 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 23, or 230 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 24, or 240 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 25, or 250 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 26, or 260 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 27, or 270 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 28, or 280 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 29, or 290 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 30, or 300 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 31, or 310 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 32, or 320 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 33, or 330 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 34, or 340 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 35, or 350 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 36, or 360 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 37, or 370 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 38, or 380 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 39, or 390 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 40, or 400 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 41, or 410 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 42, or 420 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 43, or 430 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 44, or 440 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 45, or 450 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 46, or 460 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 47, or 470 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 48, or 480 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 49, or 490 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 50, or 500 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 51, or 510 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 52, or 520 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 53, or 530 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 54, or 540 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 55, or 550 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 56, or 560 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 57, or 570 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 58, or 580 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 59, or 590 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 60, or 600 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 61, or 610 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 62, or 620 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 63, or 630 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 64, or 640 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 65, or 650 degrees stronger; \$1 per box, No. 66, or 660 degrees stronger; 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# "JUSTICE."

A Christmas Story by Rev. Frank Baird  
of Sussex.

"Goin' to law! Alec an' Sam Duncan! An' them brothers! Why, Andy, ye must be mistaken. Sure Alec's an elder in the Kirk an' Sam's a Baptist deacon."

"Makes no difference it seems. They're both Scotch, ye know Henry—both dour an' set in ways. Alec was down to the village yesterday an' took out the papers. It's to come up in the January court. But I must be gettin' on, Henry. I'm late today. Here's your mail."

For thirty-two years Andy Upjohn had driven the Mortonville post-mail. Governments came and went, so did men get married and die—but Andy Upjohn went on forever. One generation ago a petition for his removal had been daringly put in circulation, but instead of it reaching Ottawa, for which it was intended, it got only as far as the third house in the settlement. Here a certain John Hunter—Derry man—it all came out afterwards—had read it, and taking it in his hand as though to seek a pen to sign it, without a word to the man who had brought it, the document had been committed to the open fireplace. No one had been heard of since.

But the secret of Andy's grip upon his position was not, however, as some might conclude, to be found in the fact that he did his duty, but in this—he did more than his duty. The quarterly Ottawa check covered the delivery of the mail at the post office, but almost without exception Andy left it at every man's door. And, again, what the paper contained was generally of small importance compared with the news Andy gave in delivering it.

On the day in question what to Mortonville was the printed record of the defeat of arms, the birth of the family princes, or the dethroning of kings, compared with Andy's news that Alec and Sam Duncan were to go to law?

Henry Ford started back from the road to his house deep in thought. Once he stood, and looked after Andy whose old rheumatic mare was slowly making her way up a long hill, tacking back and forth on the slope like a ship working against the wind and head winds. At each house farmer Fred noticed that Andy stopped a little longer than usual. The explanation of this was not difficult. Andy was revealing his great "scoop" of news and incidentally making his position more secure, if that were possible. The thing of prime importance in Mortonville was news—real, genuine, throbbing Mortonville news.

Mrs. Ford listened with much interest as her husband related what he had heard from the mail carrier.

"Did you recall, as Andy was telling ye the story," she said when her husband had finished, "that Sam Duncan was one o' the two who signed the petition long ago in favour o' a new mail man?"

"I didn't. Never thought of it. But he was, wasn't he?"

"Which of the two was Andy blamin' 'bout the law, do ye think? An' what was the law to be about?"

"I don't min' he blamed either. Alec, he said, had took out the papers, an' really before I could get particulars he was off."

A few hours later Henry Ford was on his way to the corner blacksmith shop where he had seen Andy's rheumatic mare stand almost half an hour. On entering, he was surprised to hear the voices of Rev. Mr. Minton, Baptist clergyman, and Alec Duncan.

Alec was speaking.

"Nay, Mr. Minton. A man cannot give up his rights under the British flag. It's writ in my father's will that the family Bible was to go to me. It's mine by right an' I must have it. It would now be just to my dead father to let Samuel have the Bible no longer."

Father Alfred, the minister, tested as mildly as possible, "there's the contention of your brother, which is supported by an elder and two women of good standing, regarding what your father said the night before he died. Haven't you heard, John?" he turned to the blacksmith—"and you also, Mr. Ford—haven't you both heard that while the will gives the book to Alexander, the word of mouth testifies in favor of Samuel? Wouldn't it be better now, Mr. Duncan, in the interests of peace, and the cause of religion, since Samuel really has the book and since..."

"I care nothing for word o' mouth," said the blacksmith. "A man must have his rights, peace or no peace, an' religion or no religion. It's writ in my father's will that the book was to come to me. Sam had no right to take it out of the house anyway before the law was read. That's the law—if the law gives it to him, if he wants it, that's justice"—he laid great emphasis on the word—"Sam's entitled to the book. I'll say no more. I'll be thinkin' though, no matter how it turns, that my father's Bible, which came from Scotland, would be much more in place in the home of a Presbyterian than that of a Baptist."

He then had a look at the Rev. Mr. Minton, and was gone.

When the minister, saddened and disappointed, had reverted to the threatened law-suit.

"That was a shot at Sam for leavin' the Kirk, you know—that about the book! more in place in a Presbyterian house," said the blacksmith.

"I supposed so," Henry added. "There's really a lot of bitterness, isn't there? An' to think that it should be about a Bible! Did anyone ever hear o' the likes? They're not speaking now, I hear."

"No, not since October, when Sam's three-year-old boy lost his life at the fair. It may be that if it hadn't been for that this would never have come up. It seems, too, that at the fair one o' Sam's girls had a mat that look first over one o' Mrs. Alec's; my woman was telling me this."

"Too bad, too bad, isn't it? Then they're on different sides in politics. But this quarrel about the Bible! Noth-

and the Sabbath in one, a number of figures could be seen moving about the ice in toward a point on the river that was near to Alexander Duncan's. Andy Upjohn was hurrying across the river. As he neared the shore he saw the figures gather quickly to one spot. When he came up to where they stood and lay down he saw through the ice lying on the white sand of the river bottom, in water deeper than a fathom deep, the body of a man. Beside him, partly beneath his breast, he lay face downward—and lying open, was a large book bound in leather. Some ten rods directly up the river, there were evidences to show that the thin ice had treacherously broken in the night.

They cut the ice, and, shivering in the bitter cold, with scarce a word spoken, they drew the man and the book to the surface. As they brought them into the air the man fell from the dead man's arm and lay upon the ice.

When efforts to restore life were found to be useless, the men considered a moment.

"We never could take him home now," said one.

"It's thirty below. We'd have to freeze crossin' the river. We'll have to carry him up to Alec's."

"He won't need to be carried."

"He won't need to

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After the first of July all monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter, post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO.

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## NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,  
ALFRED MARKHAM,  
Manager.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

**THE MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN.**  
Hon. Elihu Root, whose cabinet association with two presidents gives him opinions some authority, has again laid down the law on the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Root, of course, insists that no European power must ever acquire new American possessions. Not even to protect the interests of our own citizens may a nation from the other hemisphere take control of any South American or Central American country. But Mr. Root is logical enough to carry this declaration to its conclusion. He knows that every wrong must have a remedy, and that no doctrine can stand which takes away from any state the responsibility for its own good conduct. Therefore Mr. Root says that the United States must see that justice is done in cases where a wrong to Europeans is not redressed. In short, Mr. Root proclaims a United States protectorate over all the country to the south of that republic. Objection to such a declaration is more likely to come from South America, or from Mexico than from Europe. Great Britain, for instance, would prefer to deal directly with the United States in regard to the southern part of this hemisphere than with a score of more or less reliable governments. But the Spanish-Americans have ideas of their own about independence. The proposition advanced by Mr. Root places Mexico, Brasil, Chile and the Argentine Republic, to say nothing of weaker states, in a position of humiliating inferiority and subjection.

Mr. Root quoted the statement of Senator Olney at the time of the Venezuelan affair: "Today the United States is practically sovereign on the continent, and its fiat is law upon the subject to which it limits its interference."

This insolent announcement is correctly described by Mr. Root as "the most extreme declaration of the Monroe doctrine," and he does not specifically endorse it. For the United States has not yet taken to this declaration in respect to the northern part of the continent would mean this. It is absolutely certain. But it is not likely that any future secretary of state, unless it be one who desires war, will declare United States sovereignty over this Dominion or maintain that the fiat of his country is law in Canada.

## THE CHURCH UNION CONFERENCE.

The statement given out by the church union conference at Toronto shows that the action taken was not, as reported, a means of putting the question by, but a practical proceeding in the direction of union. The work of discussion is specialized. There is no immediate intention of preparing a basis of union in respect to any of the subjects assigned, but there will be discussion and consultation, and reports to the annual church gatherings, so that the committees can keep pace and much with the sentiment of the churches represented. This is the most and the best that could be done at the present stage.

It is announced that Mr. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, will retire, or be retired, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. W. W. Cory, lately of the Yukon machine. Mr. Cory was connected with the Manitoba civil service under Mr. Sifton when the latter was Mr. Greenway's attorney general. He probably belongs to the same school as the other official for whom Mr. Sifton has found places in his department.

## TOGO IS FREE.

The withdrawal of the main part of Admiral Togo's fleet from the entrance to Port Arthur is a proof that the Russian ships in that place are helpless and useless. Togo and Kamimura are now free to give their attention to the Baltic and Vladivostok squadrons. They do not purpose to allow these two squadrons to get together, and are likely to give the Baltic fleet a good deal of trouble between the place where the latter rendezvous and the scene of recent hostilities. While the Japanese detachment moving south and west is not strong enough to attack the Baltic squadron in force, it may intercept one of the fragments before they come together in the neighborhood of Madagascar.

## IMPERIAL DEFENCE OF CANADA:

It has been said over and over again by one school of Canadian writers that Britain defends Canada for British purposes and not especially for the benefit of the Canadian people. This is one of the half true sayings which are false in substance. It would be equally true to say that Canada protects the navigation of the Bay of Fundy for the benefit of the Dominion and not out of sympathy for the owners and crews of the ships which navigate the Bay. One might say that the criminal law is administered in Charlotte County, not out of special consideration for that neighborhood, but because it suits New Brunswick to have the law enforced all over the province. Britain defends Canada for the same reason that she defends waves. The empire would be weakened by the loss of the Dominion or the principality. But that does not relieve the people of Wales or those of Canada of responsibility in the matter. They are not the less benefited by the protection by reason of the fact that the other parts of the empire do not wish them to pass to the control of a foreign nation.

Those who say that Britain has no claim on this country because of the protection afforded, and who have been inviting Great Britain to withdraw her army and navy, are likely to be gratified. There is no doubt that every ship of the British navy will still be ready to come to the defence of Canada if help is needed. But the ships will be kept where it suits the British admiralty to station them. It was a pleasant thing to have them near us. The ships and the dockyard were also a source of profit to Halifax and to Nova Scotia producers. Yet if the only purpose to be served by the maintenance of a squadron in North American waters and of a garrison at Halifax is local patronage it is fairer that the trade should go to the people who pay the bill.

## UNCLE SAM'S TROUBLESOME WARD.

It is said that another revolutionary war is impending in Venezuela. President Castro has been in office five years, which is longer than the usual allowance. He is understood to have deposited \$9,000,000 to his personal credit in European banks since he came to the presidency a poor man. This is a fair amount to save out of a \$12,000 salary. When he ceases to hold office Castro will join this money, for ex-presidents of Venezuela and defeated candidates for the presidency always live abroad or die violently and suddenly at home. The New York Herald devotes a page to a list of the various plundering and blackmailing operations by which the president has obtained his wealth. No foreign investor knows what minute his property may be confiscated or rendered useless by some edict of the government. Even when he pays out \$5,000, or it may be \$100,000 for the protection of the president, he has no guarantee that the concession for which he has paid will be continued. Occasionally the robbery is so outrageous that the victim gets redress by an appeal to his own government. Many cases of foreign intervention have been reported in a few years. Venezuela has lost the most troublesome of President Roosevelt's American wards.

Fortunately for other nations United States manufacturers, miners, railway builders, and ship owners, have suffered rather more than those of other countries.

The valued, but irritable Globe, has our best wishes, not for this season only, but for all the seasons of life. Nevertheless we must correct its explanation of the classic "maggot" phrase. The expression was not applied to this journal, but to a citizen who is now a member of the city council. It was not used in the heat of political controversy, but was a somewhat extreme instance of the tone which the Globe, while the conservatives were in power, was apt to use in speaking of any St. John business man of that party who performed services for or sold supplies to the government. Lastly, the Sun has not cited the passage as "evidence of the worst taste of this journal" — meaning the Globe. That would indeed be a rash use of the superlative.

The return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the demand of government supporters for an enquiry into the Blair-Russell conspiracy has subsided. It is reported that the premier would like to have the matter dropped. That may be, but if the public interest can be served by such an inquiry, and if the investigation is required for the improvement of political morality, why should Sir Wilfrid object? By all means let the light be thrown on the whole transaction.

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## ST. ANDREWS.

They have a law in Maine imposing a severe penalty on hunters who negligently or carelessly kill or wound human beings. An impression always existed that people should not mistake men for deer and kill them, and this instinct has been crystallized into a statute.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an important reform ultime. It is a distinct promise to refer to the various departments of the government the matters brought to his attention. And still the radicals will not be satisfied.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH.

**Steward of Allan Liner Pretorian Who Killed Stewardess of That Steamer.**

Allan Muir, known here as the second steward of the Allan st. Pretorian, is under sentence of death in Liverpool, charged with causing the death of Isabella McNeile, 14, on December 11, five years the stewardess of that steamer. The crime took place on September 11, and sentence of death was passed by Justice Philimore on December 6th. The death of the woman was due to poisoning, and no doubt the poison in the case was taken by the woman herself, but the prosecution claimed that poison was taken in consequence of an agreement that she would come to the prison and the woman McNeile made that they should put an end to their lives. Some of the poison was also taken by the prisoner, but not in such quantity as to cause his death. The law under which Muir was convicted was that where two people agreed together to commit suicide, and death took place only in the case of one, the survivor was guilty of wilful murder.

Miss Helen (Nellie) Mowat, teacher in the art department of the Halifax Ladies' College, is spending the holidays with her parents, George and Mrs. Mowat, Beech Hill. Miss Bessie Simper, stenographer in Thorne & Co. office, St. John, is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. W. J. Burton.

Miss Elsie Edwinia, daughter of R. E. Armstrong, is spending the holidays with relatives in St. John.

## Provincial News

## St. Andrews.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 26.—Christmas was passed once more. As usual its services were a source of joy to many. In a few cases the vacant chair brought sad memories that chastened the joyous season. The celebration in All Saints' was a cheerful and joyful nature. The deacons of the church building under the joint management of Mr. G. H. Stickney and J. S. McMaster, assisted by volunteer workers, was very pretty. The following programme of music at the services of the day was heartily rendered by the choir to the organ played by Mrs. G. H. Stickney: Morning service, hymn 69; Venite, Day 6; Deum, C. Simper; Jubilate, B. Goodwin; Gloria, M. Smith; Behold I Bring You Good Tidings, Behold I Bring You Good Tidings; hymns 62-58; Amen, M. S.

The rector, Rev. R. J. Langford, conducted the services at the day. He occupied the pulpit at morning and evening service, preaching sermons brimful of thoughts appropriate to the Christmas anniversary.

A children's service was held in the church on Christmas eve, at which the usual carol singing was followed by a service for the distribution of the carols won in a great measure due to Mrs. R. A. Stuart's careful training, at which she was assisted by Mrs. G. H. Stickney.

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JACKSONVILLE, N. B., Dec. 24.—The inmates of the Methodist parsonage were again taken by surprise by a donation party from Rosedale on Tuesday night, when Mrs. J. C. Berrie was presented by the ladies of that congregation with a very handsome quilt and a gold watch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. West of Moncton were invited to dinner with the former's mother, Mrs. W. A. West.

F. C. Robinson, first officer of the fishery protection cruiser Curlew, came home on Saturday to spend the winter months.

Dr. and Mrs. McNaughton of Moncton are spending Christmas at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Atkinson.

which were held in the morning, afternoon and evening, all being of an especially interesting character. Rev. Thos. Hicks preached in the Methodist church in the evening from Matthew 1, 1 and 2: "Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king, there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews? we have seen His star in the East and are come to worship Him." The choir sang appropriate hymns, and Miss Amy Peck sang very nicely a solo entitled "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings." The organist, Rev. Dr. Brown of the Baptist church, also conducted the second chapter of Matthew telling in a very interesting manner of the story of the coming of the Saviour, whose advent was heralded by music from the skies, as Heaven's choir came down to sing. The spirit of Christmas was the telling of Christ, the passing on to others of the glad tidings, and the joyousness with which we ourselves were favored. All, too, should be well pleased at Christ's second coming. The music included the hymns, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing, Joy to the World, and the angels, the Bethlehem Shepherds. Rev. Allen W. Smithers conducted service in St. John's Anglican church at 7.30. The chancel and whole interior of the church presented a handsome appearance, being very tastefully decorated with various illuminated texts. The music included special psalms, the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings," hymns 62-58; Amen, M. S.

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## A VENERABLE PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

## Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

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## CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.  
Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

Norman O. Bruce of Truro and Alice MacEachern of Cardigan, P. E. I., were married at Portland, Me., on Dec. 19, by Rev. Frank McAfee.

The Canadian Club of Boston has decided to open permanent quarters at 35 Beacon street about Jan. 1. C. H. McIntyre, H. W. Patterson, George Taylor, E. A. Record and A. Minard constitute the committee in charge of the new project.

In response to an enquiry the Sun re-published an item from the account of the Moncton athletic meet Labor Day, Dec. 2: "Running high jump—C. L. Nelson, first, 5 ft. 9½ inches; Carl McDonald, New Glasgow, second."

State Senator William Craig, who has been selected for postmaster of Lynn, Mass., was born in Digby in 1866. His father, Leslie M. Craig, was postmaster in his native town for 40 years. Senator Craig was graduated from Digby Academy in 1881.

Business is looking up at Portland. The Dominion and Thomson lines will have weekly sailings this winter, the Allan line a fortnightly service to Glasgow and the Dominion line a service to Bristol and Antwerp.

A day or two ago a citizen went to Robert Armstrong for a season ticket to the Victoria rink, and remarked incidentally that this would be his twenty-first season at the rink. He had bought a ticket every season. Mr. Armstrong made him a present of the ticket.

The pulpit of the Main street Baptist church was filled Sunday morning by Rev. Mr. Colpitts. In the course of his remarks he referred to the life of the late pastor, Rev. H. H. Roach, as exhibiting that spirit of giving and self-sacrifice that the season of Christ's birth especially brings out. His reason for his memory will long be fragrant in that congregation.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP on ice roads and sidewalks in the winter. Strains and bruises follow. That is the time when Perry Davis' Painkiller vindicates its right to the confidence it has retained for sixty years.

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual report of the Canadian Forestry Association contains the following important papers: Our Native Forest Trees and Their Use in Ornamental Planting, by F. G. Todd, landscape architect, Montreal; Forest Reproduction in Germany, by Dr. A. Harold Uwin of the Imperial Forest Service; Forest Management in Ontario, by John Bertram; Education in Forestry, Principal James Loudon, University of Toronto; Systems of Administration of Forest Lands in Canada, Aubrey White, assistant commissioner of crown lands, Toronto; The Laurentides National Park, W. C. J. Hall, Quebec; Forestry in Relation to Irrigation, J. S. Dennis, irrigation commissioner for the Canadian Pacific Railway; Some Ontario Forest Problems, by Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College. A report on Forest Fires for 1903 gives a resume of the losses from forest fires for each province from official and other sources.

HOW IMMIGRANTS ARE CHEATED.

U. S. Immigration Commissioner Santon, who went to Boston from Montreal last week, said that while in Canada he made an investigation into the increased immigration into the United States from this country. He found that there was a growing practice on the part of foreign ticket agents to send their countrymen across the Atlantic to Canada and thence into the United States. Trading on the ignorance of the immigrants, the agents convinced them that the best way to get into the United States was first to go to Canada. Here many of the newcomers find themselves excluded from that country and yet through the cheating of the foreign agents, without the means of returning home.

BY BUILDING THE NERVES with opium you may stop a cough but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balsam, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.

DEATH OF MRS. A. S. JONES.

Mrs. Albert S. Jones died at her home on Main street, Saturday afternoon. She had been suffering for some time with internal cancers and her death was not unexpected. She was a daughter of the late James T. Kennedy, and leaves two sons, Jordan K., of this city, and LeBaron W., a medical doctor in New York.

FOURTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

Sunday was the forty-ninth anniversary of the opening of the Cathedral, which was opened on Christmas day, in 1854. Special music was prepared by the choir for the occasion. High Mass was celebrated at 6 a. m., low mass at 8 a. m., and Grand High Mass at 11. Vespers were held at 11.5 p. m.

It is expected that the music of the church will be changed when the bishop returns from Rome, to the Gregorian style which will include all male singers.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

KINGSTON, Dec. 25.—The Bishop of Ontario has appointed Canon MacMormac of St. James' church, archdeacon of Ontario, to succeed Rev. Dr. Worrell, now Bishop of Nova Scotia.

TERMS MODERATE.

13 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

## NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland counties, N. B.

F. S. CHAPMAN in Kings Co. N. B.

J. E. AUST N. in Sunbury & Queens

## BAPTIST UNION.

Dr. Gates, chairman of the Baptist committee on union, has received responses favorable to union from two hundred and eleven churches in the maritime provinces up to date. There have been previously reported in the Sun one hundred and ninety-four. The favorable replies received since that time by provinces are as follows:

Nova Scotia.  
Tusket.  
Westbrook.  
New Cornwall.  
Woods Harbor.  
Cole Harbor.  
Port au Prince.

Prince Edward Island.  
Summerside.  
Bedeque.  
Tyron.

New Brunswick.  
New Canaan (Quebec).  
Jacksonsville.  
Avondale.  
Point Midgic.  
Newcastle.  
Bristol.  
New Jerusalem.

WITHOUT WATER.

Accident to Pittsburg Water Main Cut Off Supply.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—As a result of an accident to the 36-inch water main at the south end of the Sharpes bridge, where the mains enter the city, the entire city's water supply was cut off last night from ten o'clock until long after midnight. Aside from leaving the city at the mercy of a possible fire, the break in water resulted in delaying all trains on the Pennsylvania railroad between Pittsburgh and Pittsfield, delayed Baltimore and Ohio R. R. trains within the city limits, shut off heat and light from railroad stations, newspaper offices and other establishments dependent on city water for power supply and caused untold inconvenience to thousands on the bustle Christmas eve for years.

ASSISTS DIGESTION.

Too much food is not good for the digestion. When you ram and cram food into your stomach you destroy the process of dissolving and assimilating. You render the gastric juices useless and make yourself unhealthy. Hutch will assist the digestion and will make you healthy. Hutch is a doctor for ten cents. All druggists or by mail from the Woodward Chemical Co., 239 Washington street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FISHER'S MISSION.

Boston Doctor Will Make the Journey to Labrador in Aid of Dr. Grenfel.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—Dr. R. W. Kingman of this city will leave in June to spend two months in the settlements of the "Deep Sea Fishers' missions," on the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts, of which Dr. Grenfel of London is in charge.

Although Dr. Kingman is to make the journey as a vacation ramble, he will do his best to help in the spiritual welfare of the missions. He is much interested in the labors of Dr. Grenfel, and has made one visit to Labrador. He says, concerning the hardships of the life:

"If I had known before I started what the life was I would not have thought I could have undergone the hardships. But I soon found that the necessity of keeping well was in itself a tonic, and during my stay I never had a cold or suffered indigestion. Dr. Grenfel's work among the poor Indians convinces them that the best way to get into the United States was first to go to Canada. Here many of the newcomers find themselves excluded from that country and yet through the cheating of the foreign agents, without the means of returning home."

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## UNIVERSITY OF MT. ALLISON.

Class Lists—Christmas, 1904.

Logic—Class I.: Turner, Dixon, Long, Colpitts, Evans, Whittemarsh, Oxley, Hookin, Class II.: Davidson, Oulton, Tait, Colter, Steeves, Killian, Morris, Smith, Tilley, Swaine, Taylor, Passed: Wright, O'Brien, Fullerton, J. S. Tait Woodbury Broughton, Rockham, Hickson, Godfrey.

History of Philosophy—Class I.: Dixon, Howard, Class II.: G. P. Tuttle, Bigot, Passed: Pepper, Stebbings, Godfrey.

Medieval History—Class I.: Howard, Tuttle, Class II.: Davidson, Chapman, Oulton, Hicks, Stebbings, Passed: Rackham, Peters.

Roman History (freshman)—Class I.: Smiley, (Hills, Thomas, Black, Lawrence), Purdy, Dixon, Class II.: Smith, Passed: Davis, (Harper, Jakeman, Morris, McDonald, Oulton).

Roman History (sophomore)—Class I.: (Bigney, Evans), Bullock, White, (Hicks, Cutten, Outerbridge, Tuttle), Class II.: (Atkinson, Black), Bell, Hallett, McLatchy, (Patterson, Seller, Templeman), (Atkinson, Colpitts, Wheeler, Steeves).

Freshman Latin—Class I.: Thomas, Cochran, Hills, Black, (Patterson, Outerbridge, Passer), Tuttle, (McLatchy, Steeves), Seller, (Black, Mack) Woodburn McLean, (Bell, Nase, Smith, Bailey, Morris, Harper, McDonald).

Sophomore Latin—Class II.: Smith, Teer, Colpitts, (Atkinson, Outerbridge, Passer), Tuttle, (McLatchy, Steeves), Seller, (Black, Mack) Woodburn McLean, (Bell, Nase, Smith, Bailey, Morris, Harper, McDonald).

Advanced Latin—Class I.: Dixon, Turner, Day, Passed: Seller, Constitutional History—Class I.: Long, Whittemarsh, Class II.: Swaine, Black, Steeves, Fullerton, Tilley, Passed: Pepper, Wheeler, DeLong.

Freshman Greek—Class I.: Day, Class II.: Patterson, Colpitts, Lawson, Cochrane, Davis, Passed: Beal, Irish, Sophomore Greek—Class I.: Day, Class II.: Outerbridge, Wright, (W. J.) DeLong, Nase, Peters, C. McDonald, North-Swain, Gates, R. Thomas, Johnson, Advanced French—Class I.: MacArthur, E.

Class II.: Black, H., Bullock, (A. Ayres and Layton), Jost, (Beal and DeLong), (Outerbridge, Passer), Tuttle, Taylor, (Hicks, Cutten, Outerbridge, Passer), Patterson, Seller, (Black, Mack) Woodburn McLean, (Bell, Nase, Smith, Bailey, Morris, Harper, McDonald).

Freshman French—Class I.: Wellman, (A. Ayres and Layton), (Outerbridge, Passer), Tuttle, (Hicks, Cutten, Outerbridge, Passer), (Bell, Nase, Smith, Bailey, Morris, Harper, McDonald).

Advanced Greek—Class I.: Rogers, Dixon, Turner, Day, Passed: Seller, Constitutional History—Class I.: Long, Whittemarsh, Class II.: Swaine, Black, Steeves, Fullerton, Tilley, Passed: Pepper, Wheeler, DeLong.

Christian Evidences—Class I.: Weller, Broughton, Evans, Class II.: Tuttle, (Knapp, MacArthur), Godfrey, Oulton, Dixon, (Howard, Lawson) (Hicks, Read), (Hicks, MacFadzen), (Llewellyn, Smith, Bell, Atkinson, H., Mosher).

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## Many Years of Adventure.

Stirring Career of Bennett Burleigh, War Correspondent—Beginning with Imprisonment in Richmond During Rebellion—Concerned in Plot to Release Prisoners.

Now that the veteran correspondent of the Daily Telegraph is as near the scene of another conflict as the river of the Mississippi, we may remember the stirring days of his youth and his first experiences in war. Thrilling experiences they were, too, daredevil in their conception and dangerous in their possible results, as events proved.

There landed in New York from Glasgow in 1882 a young Scotch lad, who then went by the name of Bennett Burley, "stout, round-shouldered, deep-full-chested man of 22, with brown hair, fair beard, blue eyes." Thus the old record pictures him. He at once proceeds to the south (the civil war was in progress) with drawing in his pocket of a submarine battery, the invention of his father. But the innocent piece of paper landed him in the Richmond "castle—Castle Thunder," where he was confined under suspicion for some weeks.

After his release he turned his attention to a torpedo invention that required to be screwed to the hull of the attacked craft and then to be ignited with fuse. One such attempt was actually made, but the fuse did not ignite, and the infernal machine, as it was thought to be, was afterward discovered in New York harbor attached innocuously to the war vessel.

**PRIVATEER AT TWENTY-THREE.** Burley's next adventure was to join a small privateering party of ten under a fellow daring spirit, John Yates Peall. A series of filibustering expeditions were made on the Potomac and the James, in which Burley achieved his evident purpose of living an exciting life. In one of these escapades he was wounded, captured and imprisoned in a Delaware jail near Philadelphia. From there he escaped, with some fellow prisoners through a drain or sewer, involving a highly dangerous swim of three miles or more in the rain and across a tidal river.

In midstream Burley and a friend were taken on board a vessel bound for Philadelphia, having made its master believe they had been upset by a tempest. But when fellow prisoners were drowned in the attempt to escape and two were recaptured.

The scene changes to the city of Detroit and to a Sunday evening of Sept. 18, 1884, when Burley boarded a steamer, the Philo Parsons. Twenty fellow passengers were picked up at handy Canadian ports, having with them an old trunk securely tied with rope. Burley was also on board, disguised for the purpose. At 4 p.m. the next day, in the dead of night, he was captured and imprisoned in the same jail as before, but this time he was a confederate officer. I

John, will YUN sent rest in them

He was then sent to the commandant, and a commotion was heard on deck. Burley pulled a revolver on the helmsman and cried:

"I am a confederate officer. I sieve this boat and take you prisoner. Resist at your peril!" Simultaneously Burley performed the same operation on the captain-purser, Ashley, ordering him into the cabin while he counted three, and, as Ashley afterward tersely remarked, "Before the end of the count

permits but he is besought with plaintive voice and affectionate entreaty to try and take a little more." And to stay the current of gentle constraint he assents, and with some violence to his nature, forces his palate to comply, thus adding a slight burden to the already saturated stomach."

In addition to such coaxing to eat more the old man is made the victim of "especially prepared" foods, highly concentrated extracts and "pepsinized" or "predigested" foods, so as "to introduce the nourishment by hook or crook into the system."

SUGGESTS REGIMENT OF OLD AGE.

Following the course, the animal food supplied for breakfast and at luncheon may include an egg or fish cooked in various well-known ways. At luncheon a little tender fowl may be taken, unless it is preferred to reserve it for dinner, in which case fast and a farcineous pudding may be substituted. This last named meal should commence with a little good consomme, then a substitution of vegetable puree, varying with the season, and made with a light meat stock or bouillon or a good fish soup as a change. Then a little fowl or game and a dish of vegetables, according to the season of the year.

**NEW YORK DELIGHTS**

EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Noblemen Who is to Wed Miss Letter Has Seen Every Phase of Metropolitan Life.

(New York Herald).

Although the Earl of Suffolk has seen many phases of New York, he says he is not a sociologist. From the bench he has seen Nan Patterson on trial, he has visited Chinatown; dived into the depths of the underworld; come into contact with every phase of the Morgue; watched the ambulance stand on the corners and observed the street cars; traversed the corridors of the Tombs, and looked in on the high class restaurants and hotels.

Believing he had a good general idea of New York, he will leave this morning for Washington. Miss Letter and he will be married the day after Christmas.

On Dec. 23 the couple will sail for his home, Charlton House, in North Wiltshire. He has been appointed a justice of the peace, and before long he will take his seat in the House of Lords.

"I was much impressed by the trial of Nan Patterson," said the Earl of Suffolk to a Herald reporter last night.

"Naturally, as it involved the life of a woman, I felt sympathy for her. What struck me most of all was the self-control of the prisoner. I should hardly have believed it possible had I not seen it. There was what might be called a certain persons a stolidity in her behavior, but it seemed to me that her bearing came rather from a thorough self-control."

"I was much interested in observing the thoroughness with which the authorities in this city follow the doings of the criminal. In the office of the county clerk I saw records which were thoroughly going biographies. Then I went into the Tombs through the courtesy of Mr. Henneberry, who introduced me to Mr. Flynn, who showed me the whole establishment. Order and system were everywhere. This was especially true at police headquarters. All that could be known about criminals seemed to be available, and the administration, as near as I could tell from a brief visit, was thorough and efficient.

"Considering the great number of vehicles in the streets, I think the handling of traffic here is wonderfully good. The traffic is, of course, much heavier than in London. Greater than Regent Circus, Piccadilly. Oh, decidedly so. I think that with lines of street cars we are better off, of course, the street cars are better to travel in than buses, but they certainly congest the streets. Speaking of travelling, the charges which the cabmen make are extortionate."

"Your subway is much better than the London tube. There is no smoke and dust in it, and the ventilation is surely as good as that of the English tunnel. Of course, the tube is 100 feet further beneath the surface than the New York subway. The express service is unknown there, which shows that the subway is a far more suitable place for travelling. The charges which the cabmen make are extortionate."

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## EFFORTS FOR UNION TO BE CONTINUED

The Five Salient Problems  
Will be Dealt With.

The Denominational Representation—  
Official Report of the Three  
Days' Proceedings Prepared  
by the Secretaries.

The church union conference at Toronto closed Thursday. After spending three days in deliberation on the general question of organic union and the difficulties involved in it, the joint committee representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches in Canada appointed five standing sub-committees on doctrine, polity, the ministry, administration and law, who will meet and further consider the problems which must be overcome in order to consummate the end in view.

The membership of the committee is made up of two-fifths each of Presbyterians and Methodists and one-fifth of Congregationalists. Complete satisfaction was expressed by the progressive conservative section taken by the conference in joint committee, and with the support given the movement by the three denominational committees.

A statement of the three days' proceedings was given out for publication by the joint secretaries.

### THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The denominational committee met separately on Tuesday to talk over the lines along which, in their judgment, the discussions should proceed when the three committees met for conference.

The joint committee opened on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Ward being unanimously elected chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland was appointed secretary, and the Rev. F. J. Day and the Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren associate secretaries.

A resolution expressing the sense of the loss sustained by the methodist church of Canada and by the movement for organic church union, in the death of the late Principal Caven, was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Carman, and adopted by the committee by a standing vote.

The chairman gave a brief sketch of the history of the movement for church union, concluding with a statement of the proceedings of the meetings held on Tuesday by the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, and submitting the following copy of the resolution adopted by that committee:

While recognizing that the question of union must ultimately be decided in the manner provided by the church, this committee agrees to proceed tomorrow to conference with the committees of the Methodist and Congregational churches concerning the practicability of union, and recommends for consideration the following subjects: doctrine, polity, the ministry and administration, and further recommends that after such conference has taken place the separate committees should meet and determine whether or not sub-committees should be appointed for the further consideration of the above mentioned subjects, and that these committees report again to the joint committee.

Dr. Sutherland stated that at the meetings held by the Methodist committee no formal resolution was adopted, but that a general conversation took place regarding certain points that would regard to come up for consideration by the joint committee.

Rev. Hugh Peiley reported that they had proceeded along similar lines, discussing the points at issue between the different churches, not in a spirit of trying to see how much they could secure, but rather how much they could give to the other negotiating churches.

### FRANK INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS

The joint committee thereupon agreed to adopt the recommendation contained in the resolution passed by the Presbyterian church, and to consider the subjects of doctrine, polity, the training of ministers and administration. The discussion of these topics occupied the whole of the forenoon and the greater part of the afternoon sessions, the interchange of views being very general and exceedingly frank. The whole discussion was marked by the utmost freedom, but was pervaded throughout by a spirit of kindness and mutual forbearance. It was decided that the three denominational committees should meet separately at 8 o'clock to consider the advisability of appointing sub-committees, which should confer further on these various topics.

### FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

It was decided to appoint a small committee, consisting of a minister and layman from each of the three churches, to retire at once and draw up a list of sub-committees, assigning to each the topics that should be discussed by it. The discussion of the number of members of which it should be composed. After some discussion it was resolved to appoint a central or executive committee, communicate with the sub-committees, to assign any such subjects that may not have been specially assigned, and generally to act for this joint committee between its sessions, this executive committee to consist of the chairman of the three committees, the three secretaries of the joint committee, and the chairman of the sub-committees to be appointed. The following report of the committee appointed to draw up a list of sub-committees was then presented and adopted:

Your committee, appointed to frame a list of sub-committees, define the

limits of the subjects to be assigned to each of them, and determine the number of members of which each shall be composed, as well as the relative numbers from each of the three churches, beg to recommend:

(1) That the number of sub-committees be five, and that the subjects allotted to them be as follows:

(a) Doctrine.

(b) Polity.—Under this head are to be embraced the organization and government of the church, conditions of church membership, rights and duties of members, ordinances of the church, including means of grace and forms of worship, and the relation of Sabbath schools and young people's societies to the church.

(c) Ministry.—This topic is to cover all the work of the ministry, the pastoral office, including care of the people, the rights and privileges of ministers and their relation to the documents of the church.

(d) Administration.—This shall include all the missionary, educational, benevolent, publishing and other agencies of the church.

(e) Law.—Under this head will be included titles to church property, general and local, and legislation.

(f) Church.—The three churches are represented on each of the sub-committees in the proportion of two Methodists, two Presbyterians and one Congregationalist.

(g) That each of these sub-committees on doctrine, polity, the ministry and administration be composed of forty members (sixteen Methodist, sixteen Presbyterians and eight Congregationalists), and that the sub-committee on church consist of sixteen members (six Methodists, six Presbyterians and three Congregationalists).

The joint committee adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, and the several denominational committees were called to meet at 2 o'clock for the purpose of selecting their representatives on these various sub-committees.

### THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

On re-assembling at three o'clock the names of those chosen were reported and the committees were constituted as follows:

Doctrine—Presbyterian church—Principal Scribner (convenor), Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Battisby, Rev. G. S. Carson, Dr. Duval, Principal Falconer, Principal Gordon, Dr. MacKay, Dr. J. L. Murray, Principal McLaren, Dr. Ramsay, Dr. Sedgwick, Rev. T. Stewart, Hon. W. M. Clark, Dr. Robert Murray and Walter Paul, Methodist church—Chancellor Burwash (convenor), Rev. Dr. Colman, Shaw, Paisley, Lawrence, Curtis, Stewart, Harting, Crothers, Ryckman, Revs. F. B. Stacey, D. W. Johnston and S. Bond, and Messrs. Ames, Ferguson and Mann, Congregational church—Rev. Dr. Warriner (convenor), Rev. F. J. Day, J. P. Gerrie, T. B. Hyde, Hugh Pedley, J. K. Unsworth and Messrs. J. R. Dougall and H. O'Hara.

Purity—Presbyterian church—Prof. Walter Murray (convenor), Dr. Bryce, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Farquharson, Dr. Drury, Dr. E. D. McLaren, Dr. MacGillivray, Dr. Miller, Rev. J. J. McLean, Principal Patrick, Dr. James Stewart, and Messrs. James Gibson, T. C. James, J. A. Macdonald, G. M. Macdonell and W. B. McMurrich, Methodist church—Justice McLaren (convenor), Revs. Dr. Carman and White, Revs. Maytrey, Steel, Crews, Griffith, Langille and Messrs. Harris, Scott, Fudger, Bishop, Bell, Alkins, Senator Cox and Justice Britton, Congregational church—Rev. Dr. Warriner (convenor), Revs. F. J. Day, J. L. Gordon, W. T. Gunn, W. H. Warriner, D. D. and Messrs. J. R. Dougall, T. B. Macaulay and H. O'Hara.

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The ministry—Presbyterian church—Principal Patrick (convenor), Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Carr, Rev. W. L. Clay, Rev. W. J. Clark, Principal Falconer, Dr. Fletcher, Rev. J. Hay, Dr. Herdman, Rev. T. C. Jack, Rev. A. T. Love, Dr. Milligan, Principal Scribner, Dr. Ross, Dr. Somerville, Dr. K. Macdonald, Methodist church—Rev. K. Macdonald, Principal Patrick, Dr. Ross, Dr. Henshaw, Ross, Gundy, Cleaver, Williamson, Ross, Pitcher, Woodworth, Potts, Heartz, Wilson, and Messrs. Hall, Berger, Ells and Chapman, Revs. Drs. Henshaw, Ross, Pitcher, Woodworth, Potts, Heartz, Wilson, and Messrs. Hall, Berger, Ells and Chapman, Congregational church—Rev. J. K. Unsworth (convenor), Revs. G. W. Ball, J. P. Gerrie, W. T. Gunn, D. S. Hamilton, Principal Hill, A. W. Main and B. W. Robertson.

Administration—Presbyterian church—Rev. Dr. Somerville (convenor), Dr. Campbell, Principal Patrick, Principal Gordon, Rev. W. A. J. Martin, Mowatt, Dr. E. D. McLaren, Dr. MacMillan, Rev. J. H. Ratcliffe, Rev. James Ross, Dr. Smith, Dr. Warden and Hon. C. H. Campbell, Senator McGregor, David Morrice and W. Whyte, Methodist church—C. D. Massay (convenor), Revs. Drs. Briggs, Sutherland, Potts, Hueston, Griffin, Chown, Sparling, Evans and Messrs. Allison, Hunt, Ashton, Gurnett, Flavelle, Holmedale, Demerara, Congregational church—Rev. Wm. McIntosh (convenor), Revs. J. L. Gordon, Principal Hill, T. B. Hyde, J. W. Pedley and Messrs. R. Black, T. B. Caldwell, M. P., and A. M. Murphy.

Law—Presbyterian church—Hon. H. Campbell (convenor), A. G. Farrell, Judge Forbes, W. M. McMurrich, A. J. Paterson and Dr. Sedgwick.

Methodist church—N. W. Rowell, K. C. (convenor), Judge Chesley and McLaughlin, Congregational church—Rev. T. Daley (convenor), and Messrs. Charles Cushing and S. P. Leet.

A THOROUGH CONSIDERATION

It should be understood that the committees above named will not be engaged at present in preparing a basis of union, but will meet together for further conference to exchange views and to determine what will be practical to reach a common basis that might hereafter be submitted to the churches concerned. In the meantime a statement giving the history of the movement up to the present time and the action thus far of the joint committee will be prepared and printed and a copy sent to each minister of the negotiating bodies, so that the churches may be kept informed of every step that has been taken.

It was universally recognized in the joint committee that a question so important and far-reaching in its results was not one to be unduly hurried; that a union of the churches to be real and lasting must carry the consent of the entire membership, and that no final step could be taken until ample opportunity had been given to consider the whole question in the courts of the various churches and by the people generally.

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OLD RESIDENT DEAD.

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## BRITISH HERO

Of Boer War is Now in Boston.

Captain Lewis of the Canadian Scouts

—Stopped the Bullet of an

Enemy in His Stomach.

The Boston Traveller contains the following:

Captain A. W. Lewis of the Canadian Scouts (irregulars), who is now in Boston, has chased the Boers up many a Transvaal kopje, and frankly admits he has sometimes been chased down again. He is now the friend of his late enemy, however, and is in Boston arranging for a lecture that is to be delivered by General Petre Cronje, the Boer leader, who was the disturbing element in the tranquility of South Africa.

General Cronje will speak in the Boston Theatre Sunday evening, Jan. 1.

Captain Lewis has buried the hatchet considerably deeper than most Englishmen. During the few months he spent in the saddle, blistering under the South African sun, he had many opportunities of studying his country's enemy at close range. His range, personally, was particularly close, and that is perhaps why he is now Captain Lewis, instead of Trooper Lewis.

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