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Prices:

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NICHOLS

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Liverpool. Oct 20, bqe Bristol, w York.

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MARINERS.
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At Norton, on Oct. her Byrne, James L. John, to M. Gertrude

er Byrne, James L. hn, to M. Gertrude of Michael Kelly, of

-At the residence of

Oct. 24th, by Rev. n McConnell, to Miss

inst., by the Rev. W.

I-At the residence of on Wednesday, Oct. Macrae, Frank L. nes, eldest daughter of Robertson both of the

AGES.

Co., N.B.

ANDA.

te Street.

em.

We

has been man's most interesting but elusive study since Adam sighed for Eve. We make a business of it and gain new conquests every day. Our method is so simple that it's great, viz: We sell cotton for cotton, wool for wool, this season's styles this season, and when a bargain appears on the horizon we secure it and never fail to divide the profits with our customers. Perhaps the best illustrations of this just now are the following:

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves \$1.50, the pair now....

THE WAY TO

Printed French Flannels Beautiful floral designs on Black and Navy Grounds, usually sold at 55c. per yard

Heavy Black Cloth Serge, for Ladies' Jackets, usually sold at \$1.25 per yd., for.....

probably be in very shortly. Philip

said he would come in and wait, and

of course Mabel was obliged to con-

Philip was a professor in the aca-

demy of Montfern. He was 4-and-20

years of age, possessing a strong,

healthy constitution, and gifted by

nature with all those qualities of mind

and person which go to make the true

She said she was born in Water-

"In Waterville!" cried Philip.

Was Walter Brown your father?"

into her face than he had before done

"Ah, Mabel, you and I have had trials

"Pshaw. But never mind. I see it

For half an hour after that the two

being found enjoying such a tete-a-

vealing the discovery he had made.

asked him what question he meant.

would not answer his question.

duct him to the sitting-room.

years old.

"Yes, sir."

your walk."

ly moved her.

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 King St., St. John, N. B.

Come to me, my sweet one How in the bright and pleasant past Thy heart was ever full Of tender, loving, caring ways, That thrill the grateful soul.

And now, from life departing, I leave thee here to mourn O'er joys and pleasures that were bright, But now, alas! are gone.

Like every human pleasure, All must have an end; go to wait thy coming, When loving souls will blend.

Now to thy breaking near the When in death I'm sleeping
The soul is never-dying,
And watch o'er thee is keeping—Farewell!
J. S. CLIMO. Now to thy breaking heart replying:

THE LAST CHANGE

"Be careful, Arabella. You may 11.3 the experiment once to often. Phi ip Lebrum is a good young man, and he may make a kind and true hu pand. If you will take my advice, you will leave your coquetry, and—"

"Pshaw!" cried Arabella Fane, tossing her head impatiently. "You are talking nonsense, aunt Mary. What do you suppose I care for such lessons. Of the dozen lovers that have been at my feet within the last two years, there is none that I could not call back by a mere nod."

"You forget, Arabella. Some of them have form d new a chiments, and I think one or two or them are 'And I am perfectly willing to let

them go." "But you love Philip Lebrun!" "Well-perhaps so-enough to man-

"Ah, Arabella, I tell you this will end unhappily for you somewhere. It cannot be otherwise. If you would think for a moment of the unhappi- hour Arabella and her aunt returned.

ness you are causing." "There! Don't preach any more, aunt. Ah! here comes the dress-

Arabella Fane was an orphan, having lost both her parents when she was quite young. Her father had left her in possession of a few thousand dollars and had left his maiden sister, Mary, to take care of her. Aunt Mary had done her duty as well as she could. She had given her a niece a good education; had introduced her into good society. But Arabella was a vain girl and her vanity spoiled her. She was handsome—by some she was thought beautiful—and as she was supposed to possess property it was no wonder that she had lovers. People knew that she was a coquette, and yet the young men did not flee from

her. And she counted her conquests with increasing pride. Aunt Mary left the room and presently the dressmaker entered. This At some other time you may ask me dressmaker was a pretty girl, named again." Mabel Brown. She, too, was an orphan, but not so fortunate an orphan, and had been for years obliged to earn at least." tant town when quite young, and had satisfactory answer, and before he lated to attract attention, but there was more like Mabel Brown.

man is coming to Montfern. It is said, she could find nothing better. "I heard of it," returned Mabel, as she took a seat by the window.

look at the mansion in Oak Grove." "But what can he want of a mansion like that if he is unmarried?" suggested Mabel. "He may think it is time he was

married. A hundred thousand dollars! My, what a prize that would be. Mabel you must outdo yourself Mable Brown looked up in surprise. but she made no reply further than

to promise that she would do well as In the evening the door bell was

rung. Aunt Mary and Arabella were both out, and the servant was away. Mabel Brown was alone in the sittingroom, still at work with her needle. When the bell rang the second time she arose and went to the door. Philip Lebrun was there. He asked for Araand was using every art to appear joyous and beautiful. She danced and firted with him openly. "Is not Philip Lebrun paying attention to that lady?" asked Merrill. He spoke to a gentleman with whom he

had become slightly acquainted. "Yes." was the answer. "What sort of a girl is she?" "A coquette," emphatically responded the gentleman, "and the sooner Lebrun opens his eyes to the truth the

better it will be for him." Mr. Merrill laughed and walked away, and pretty soon he saw Arabella again repulse Philip Lebrun. "How now, Philip?" cried Merrill. He spoke familiarly and clasped his hand upon the young man's shoulder. "Ah-Mr. Merrill, is this you?"

"Certainly. But this is not you. Why, Philip, where are your smiles?" "Don't ask me." "Ah-I see. You are a victim, my boy. You are in the toils of a co-

quette. Don't repulse me, Philip. I nave seen enough." "I fear you are right. I was never so grieved before."

"But you can be a man?" "A mean trifler like that cannot crush you?" "No. If she can cast me off I will thank God that I escaped her." "Good boy! But have you noticed

"Ah," cried Philip, opening his eyes, 'your reported wealth dazzles her." "Then let us see how far she will

When the party was over Mr. Merrill offered to escort Arabella home, and she accepted the offer gladly. At her door she asked him to call and see her. He promised that he would The next day he called, and Arabella went to ride with him. She was all animation and gayety, and did her Of course he talked with Mabel, and utmost to please and entertain. But finally, after the ice of reserve was she was not more entertaining than broken, he asked her where she came her companion. He had travelled much, had seen much of the world, and was, moreover, gifted with the

ville, and that she lived there until 10 rarest social powers. When Arabella returned from her ride her aunt chided her and told her "Mabel Brown-born in Waterville! that she was wronging Philip Lebrun. "Nonsense! What do I care for Philip! Mr. Merrill is worth a score "Then you used to be my little of poor professors. If I can capture sister. After my other fied I lived
to our sum of the lived 12 years
if I you were am I not right?"
'Ye 'replied Mabel. She trembled this man I shall be content. Only think-over \$100,000! That is a man

worth catching." Aunt Mary turned away in sorrow, she spoke, for the old memories for she knew there would be no use in arguing. nd you are my little sister," mur-

That evening at a later hour Philip Lebrun called, and Arabella treated mured Philip, gazing more directly him very coldly. "Arabella, you do not love me."

in our short lives; and I trust that our "I leave you to be the judge, Mr. Letrials have been well for us. I have noticed you often on the street, and, Philip arose and took his hat. A few weeks before such an event would have paralyized him, but since then though I fancied there was something familiar in your features, yet I did

"Yes. I knew that you were the Philip who used to play with me in those other years."

"And yet you did not tell me."

"How could I? My walk was not you have trodden upon my affection."

"You have trodden upon my affection." May your next victim be as well prepared to drop unharmed from your hands as I now am."

And he went away without more sat, forgetting the late years and only words. remembering the childhood of which Arabella's head was full of Ambrose they talked. At the end of that half Merrill and his heaps of gold, and she dismissed the poor professor without The tall beauty joked her lover upon

Philip Lebrun again met the girl tete, and this prevented him from rewho had been the little sister of his At a late hour Philip was preparing childhood. He talked with her again of those times, and finally asked her to take his leave. He held Arabella if she would not renew the love and by the hand and asked her if she confidence of those earlier years. She would have done violence to her own With such apparent surprise she heart if she refused. The love and He asked her if she would be his wife. the confidence of earlier years were He had told her how much he loved not only renewed, but the strength her and promised that he would deand depth of maturer years were added, and she who was then happy to be

"But you will return?"

with your property?"

must away."

"Property?"

bought here."

"He is here."

"When did he come?"

name is Philip Lebrun."

"Not to stop. I came on business

"I mean the property you have

seen fit to retain me in the service."

fern?" asked Arabella in a whisper.

"He has lived here some time. He

is a professor in the academy. His

Arabella sank back into her seat,

On the following Sabbath Philip Le-

brun and Mabel Brown were married.

Arabella Fane had received a shock

from which she could not easily re-

cover. She had a long, tedious fever

and when she arose from her bed

she looked to be an old woman. She

of marriage; and while those with

and Mr. Merrill took his leave.

vote his best energies to her happicalled Philip's sister felt happier far ness through life. when she had promised that he should Arabella Fane knew that he loved some time call her wife. her, and she knew that of all the A ring at the door, and Mr. Merrill offers that had been laid at her diswas announced. Arabella received posal this one came from the best and him in the parlor. He had come to bid her good-by and

truest man. "Pooh!" she said, with a light laugh, "don't think of marrying yet, Mr. Leto thank her for the kind attention she had shown him. brun. I haven't had time to think. "But-Mr. Merrill-you are not going Really, you must not press me now. from Montfern." "Yes. Business calls me away."

"How long?" "Oh, don't be so precise. You the world thought, as had been Ara- frighten me. Don't say any more bella Fane. Mabel had been left poor, about marrying for-for-two weeks her own living. She came from a dis- And Philip went away with the un-

since found a home with a woman went to sleep that night a very danwho had, in former years, been a gerous thought found its way into his friend of her mother. Mabel was not mind-dangerous because it was a so tall as Arabella and not so calcu- vain wish. He wished that Arabella were many people in Montfern who Arabella loved Philip as well as she declared that she was more lovely and could love anybody and she loved him

more beautiful than was the coquette. better than she had loved any of her "Now. Mabel." said Arabella, "you other suitors, and, furthermore, he must prepare yourself to do your best. promised to make a very good match. I must look grand next week. A new At all events, she would take him if and I believe upon good authority, Monday of the following week there that a man worth \$100,000 is soon to was a new arrival in town. A gentlebe with us, and I think he is unmar- | man who registered his name as Ambrose Merrill stopped at the hotel and

engaged rooms. He had come to invest money. He had already pur-"Aye," said Arabella, "and I heard chased \$20,000 worth of stock in the more. He intends to purchase a place railroad. This was known very well here. Some say he has been up to by the old lawyer of Montfern, and by him it was communicated to the people. In a few days Mr. Merrill had purchased one-half the water power at the falls for \$8,000, taking with it some 200 acres of valuable land. And it was soon known that he was negotiating for Oakgrove mansion, which was far the most agreeable and pleasant, as well as the most costly, dwelling in Montfern.

Mr. Merrill was a middle-aged man and very good looking and was still a had received and refused her last offer single man. There was a great party in Mont-

fern, and Arabella Fane was the belle living pleasantly in homes where love of the evening. She did not come with kept the hearts warm, she was dwell-Philip, but rode up in a friend's carri- ing alone—first an object of pity, and age. Several times before the danc- finally an object of charity.-New ing commenced did Philip approach York News. her, but she turned him off. Later bella. She had gone out, but would she was in company with Mr. Merrill Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN

Will Meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the 14th inst.

Circular Letter From Lady Tilley, President of he St. John Local Council.

The following circular has been sent to the presidents of the various clubs and associations in which women are interested, not including the different church societies, of which there is a difficulty in obtaining a full list. Attention is called to Art. III. Ses. 2 of the constitution; Art. V., Secs. 3 and 4.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 23rd, 1894. Dear madam-At a meeting of representative women in this city, held in the Mechanics' Institute. August 14th, under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen, it was unanimously resolved, that a local council of women be formed in St. John, in affiliation with the National council of Women of Canada.

Resolutions were passed appointing provincial officers. The following societies then affiliated with the council, viz.: Ladies' committee of the Y. M C. A., ladies' committee of the P. O. Asylum, ladies' committee S. P. C. A., -she seems to be setting her trap for Woman's Enfranchisement club, Missionary society of Baptist church; Natural History society, Alumnae society, Girls' High school, Day Nursery and Infants' Home, King's Daughters and Morley college.

It was agreed to hold a meeting of the council early in November. The executive committee propose to hold this meeting on Thursday, 8th November, at Mechanics' Institute, at

3 p. m. We ask all connected with any association, institution or organization in which women are concerned, to bring the matter before their governing body or committee, with a view of obtaining their co-operation and federation in the council.

The main object of the council is to create a bond of union between all women workers for the welfare of the community, without interfering in any way with the internal organization of any society which federates with it. Before we can hope for interest in

any particular line of work, there must come a knowledge of need for it, and in this busy age few women have time to find out for themselves the aims and methods of organizations other than those on which they are already engaged.

By means of the periodical meetings of the local council it will be easy to obtain an insight into all the lines of work that are being carried on by the women of the city, at least

will be as great as to the individual life that is carried on all over this members, as by means of these meet-continent; five million bird skins being members, as by means of these meet-ings each will become more widely snown and its aims and objects be better understood in the community than could otherwise be the case. A great object which the local coun-

cil hopes to achieve is the promotion of any work of general interest to the community that may arise from time to time, and which could otherwise only be gained by the special banding together of the women of the city.

Through the local council the societies federating together will also be brought in touch with the work of the women throughout the dominion by means of the National council, and also by the same means our hands will be stretched out to meet in sympathy those of sister women the world over through the International council to which our National council belongs. The meet ng on the 8th of Novem-

ber will furnish a suitable opportunity for answering or giving information on points which any lady may desire to bring forward.

Yours respectfully, ALICE TILLEY, President Women's St. John Local Council.

roposed Constitution for St. John Local Council in Affiliation with the National Women of Canada. PREAMBLE.

Believing that the more intimate knowledge of one another's work will result in larger mutual sympathy and greater unity of thought, and therefore in more effective action, certain Associations of Women interested in philanthropy, religion, education, literature, art and social reform, have determined to organize local councils, and to that end join in the following: the business is completed, and now I "Indeed!" gasped Arabella. "I did not expect this. What will you do ARTICLE I.-NAME.

This federation shall be called the local council of St. John, in affiliation with the National Council of Women of Canada. ARTICLE 2.—POLICY.

ARTICLE 2.—POLICY.

The aim of this local council is to bring the various associations of women in St. John into closer relations through an organized union; but no society entering a local council shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method, or be committed to any principle or method of any other society in the council, the object of which is to serve as a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work or common interest. "Oh, you flatter me. I have bought no property for myself. I have expended about \$100,000 in safe and profitable investments, but not for myself. I am but an agent with a very limited salary. Ha, ha-it is wonderful how an appearance of wealth helps a man. My employer is a young man-an orphan-who commenced life ARTICLE III.-MEMBERS. by cutting his own path up the hill. A rich old uncle died and bequeathed

Sec. 1. Any society of women, the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the executive committee of this local council, may become members of said local council by him nearly \$200,000. I was that uncle's agent, and the fortunate nephew has Its own vote.
Sec. 2. The women, of any organization composed of men and women, may associate themselves by their own vote and join said "Will the young man come to Mont-

ARTICLE IV.-OFFICERS. The officers of a local council shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents at large, ex-officio vice-presidents (presidents of all societies federating in a local council, corresponding secretary, a recordig secretary and a treasurer.

These officers shall comprise the executive committee, whose business it shall be to control and provide for the general interests of the council. Five members shall constitute a quorum of this committee.

ARTICLE V.-MEETINGS. Sec. 1. This local council shall hold annual meetings for the election of officers and other business.

Sec. 2. The committee of arrangements shall consist of the executive committee.

Sec. 3. At all meetings each society belonging to the council shall have five votes (exclusive of these cost by the president).

whose affections she had trifled were (exclusive of that cast by the president.)
Sec. 4. All other members of any society belonging to the council may have the privilege of participating in all discussions that may arise at the meetings, but may not Sec. 5. Other meetings of this local council may be held from time to time as may best promote the interests of said council.

Sec. 6.—All new business to be brought before the annual meeting of a local council must first be submitted to the executive committee as a notice of motion. ARTICLE VI.-FEES.

Each society federating in a local council shall pay an annual fee of \$2 towards the expense fund of the said council. ARTICLE VII.-PATRONS. Any person whose name is acceptable to the executive committee may become a patron of a local council upon the payment of \$5 annually, or \$50 at one time.

ARTICLE VIII.-AMENDMENTS. This constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of a local council at any annual meeting, notice of the proposed change having been sent to each society belonging to the council at least two months prior to such meeting.

THE W. C. T. U.

Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic--The Slaughter of Birds Condemned.

Moncton, Oct. 30.-The district convention of the Woman's Christian remperance Union for Westmorland, Albert and Kent counties met here this afternoon. Thirty-five delegates are in attendance as follows: Port Elgin-Madames Siddall and

Lavers. Miss Lavers. Upper Sackville-Madames Jas. Wheaton and Somerville. Hillsboro-Madames McFeters and

Petitcodiac-Madames Matthews, Smith, Lawrence, Fowler, Kay and Miss B. Trites. Moncton-Madames Atkinson, Nugent, Ayer, Harris, Ross, Fraser,

Bishop, McAllister, Peters, Fodred, Gorbell, Brown, Tweedie, Denier, Henry and Miss Henigar. Sackville-Mrs. Wood. Committees were struck after which

the report of the secretary, Mrs.Josiah Wood, Sackville, was read, showing the work of the different unions in the district. This evening a public meeting was

held in the union hall at which an address of welcome was read by Mrs. Nugent, representing the local society, and responded to by Mrs. Somerville, after which there was music, vocal and instrumental, and speeches by a number of local clergymen.

Moncton, Oct. 31.—At the afternoon's session of the W. C. T. U. after an address by maritime president Mrs. Archibald, reports were presented from various local unions generally showing increased membership and active work. Resolutions were passed n favor of the total suppression of the liquor traffic. Some discussion arose on the clause protesting against the use of liquor as medicine, but it

finally passed. The following also passed : Resolved that we earnestly request that members of unions do discourage by every not think of this. Did you know me?" a variety of circumstances had tran"Yes. I knew that you were the Philip who used to play with me in the paralyized him, but since then council.

The gain to each society from this deplorable slaughter of innocent bird to do all that can be done this fall tomeans in their power the cruel and deplorable slaughter of innocent bird to do all that can be done this fall toannually required for the ornamentafering of their young is unworthy the patronage of Christian women and is a loss and injury to the country and an increase of the insect pests. A resolution was also passed condemning the use of home wines. Greetings were sent to the Sons of Temperance now in session at Halifax and Sussex

and the convention adjourned. At the public meeting this evening speeches were made strongly favoring the extension of the franchise to women.

MISAPPLIED ASSISTANCE. (Detroit Free Press.)

Two women sitting side by side in a street car the other day had an amusing experience. They were strangers to each other, but one happened to notice that her neighbor was having serious difficulty with a jacket she wore and at which she tugged, with the result that it would neither go on nor come off.

"Permit me," said the woman who sat near to her, and she pulled upon one shoulder and jerked up the top of the collar. Still the woman with the jacket

struggled with it, and the side that the other woman had so obligingly assisted up slipped down again, to be grabbed once more and pulled into place by the obliging passenger. "Now, if you'll turn this way I'll help you on the other side," she said to the astonished wearer. "Thank you, ma'am," snapped the

other woman, "if it's all the same to you, I'm trying to get this jacket off," and with a final jerk she succeeded in freeing herself from the encumbering wrap. help her gazed into blank futurity

and recalled the example of the man who got rich minding his own busi-TOUCHING GENEROSITY.

(Truth.)

Tramp-Would ye give a starving nan some o' your old clothes to keep him from going naked, kind sir? Cholly Chapleigh-Certainly, poor fellah. Here are a necktie and a pair of kid gloves, and though they are a trifle worn they are of the latest style -the very latest, I assure you. GRATIS.

The eminent physician was irritable. Calling the janitor, he said: "Who is it that keeps singing, I Would Not Live Alway?" "It's the lady in the apartment above, sir.'

"Well, tell her that as a professional man I am prepared to assure her that she won't, and that there is consequently no cause for further agitation on her part.'

First laidy (threateningly)-"Did you call me a two-faced thing, mem, did you?" Second laidy (unabashed) -"Yes, mem, I did; and wot's more. I don't know which on 'em's the ugliFARM AND GARDEN.

How to Run Them Prudently and Profitably.

Useful and Valuable Suggestions for Our

Many people buy cattle and sheep at the fairs because they are so large, fat and pretty. They ought to stop and consider that these animals have been brought up to this condition for show, premiums and sale. Nine times out of ten the purchaser is disappointed. The animals were raised for show and profit without regard for usefulness; the purchaser buys them for use-fulness, and finds too late that pampered animals are almost useless

You cannot feed a cow on poor hay with no grain and expect that she will cow, which is fed good hay and pro-per rations of concentrated food. Cows pay according to feed and care, and a good cow will pay for all the food and care she has, and more too. You may feed her ever so well, but you cannot make a good cow out of a poor one.

Manure spread and cultivated into the soil this fall will insure a better crop next season than if deferred till spring. Not only will the next year's crop be better, but doing the work this fall will save so much work and time next spring when work is pressing. It is a good plan to use what manure there has been accumulating during the summer by mixing it with the soil, or even spreading it on the rough surface of land, as in cold weather, but little is lost by evaporation.

There is no method of keeping stock yet practiced which is cheaper than pasturing. No food upon which dairy cows can be fed is so cheap for the production of milk as good, sweet pas-

About 3,000 goats, 1,000 cows and 100 asses are daily driven through the streets of Naples and milked in front of the houses of customers, so that every customer is sure of getting pure milk from the kind of animal that he chooses.

The cheapest and best pork is that made from spring pigs. rapidly, and at eight months old they can be made to weigh three hundred pounds. With plenty of good food they will gain fast at this time of year. Make pork before cold weather sets in when it will cost as much to make one pound as it does now to make two. See!

It is important in this latitude, wards forwarding work next spring when so much work is necessarily crawded into a short time. A week's delay in getting seed into the ground Plow the ground, draw out the manure, and get everything in readiness for next spring, so that grain can be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough to handle properly.

estimated at 258 millions of bushels. Last year the crop was 268 millions. The average yearly production is

According to Senator Peffer's estimate, wheat can be produced in Dakota for 35 cents a bushel: in California for 22 cents and in India and the Argentine for 13 cents per bushel.

Does the senator charge for fertiliz-

CLEAR UP THE FIELDS. There are still in some cultivated

fields large rocks and stumps, and unsightly piles of stones, where briars thistles and other noxious weeds are growing up around them that ought to be removed. It may be easier to sink some of these large rocks than to dig them out and haul them away. At any rate get them out of the way. They not only take up considerable land that ought to produce something, but they greatly obstruct cultivation. You can't plow up to them on two sides, at least, and they are always in the way of mowing and raking. We fully understand that there is a great deal of work to be done on the farm. Fifty years of experience have

not failed to make a lasting impression of this fact. The most important work should be attended to first, of course, but in some way or other, time should be taken to remove these piles of stones, so that something hetter than briars and thistles may grow there. Stumps must be either dug out or burned. It is a slow job to burn stumps, and when this is done the roots are still in the ground. It is

also a hard job to dig them out without a stumplifter, but when done the job is complete. Hard wood stumps will rot in a few years, if no sprouts are allowed to grow, but soft wood stumps, from which sprouts do not grow, will last a score of years, especially pine, which will not rot in a lifetime. The latter, with their roots, cover considerable ground, and their large roots running mear the surface make it impossible to plow near the stump. Time in removing such obstructions is well spent. And then one has the satisfaction of cultivating a smooth field without hindrance.

A TEMPERANCE APOSTLE. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

John P. St. John says he "will not leave Kansas as long as there is a drop of whisky left in the state." Is Gen. St. John laboring under the impression that he can get no whisky in any state but Kansas?

Hogs carry straws in their mouths on the approach of bad weather because of a hereditary instinct. Wild hogs always make a comfortable bed when rain is coming on.

lle, Mass., Oct. 12th, ag illness, James Allen, es Allen, of this city. at Upper Woodstock, Oct. 26th, Ann Eliza. aniel L. Burnham, and George N. Arnold, of in the 74th year of her city, on Oct. 28th.

on, Oct. 23, Brenton, ie and C. J. Eiderkin, wton, Mass., on Oct. 21 years, youngest son late Silas Lockhart. ricton, Oct 12th, at the of Springfield, K. Co., her age. r's residence, (Mrs. E. ls street, Richard A.

resident of this city. At peace with God.

sville, on Oct. 27th. 57 years, leaving a wife mourn their sad loss.

D CARRIES.

confined sound is sbrooke Castle, Isle there is a well two and twelve feet in th smooth masonry. ropped into it, the the surface of the ed and eighty-two distinctly heard.

I had just reached my office after lunch one miserably wet day last November when a visitor was announced. "Mr. Engstrom," was inscribed on the card—a name quite unknown to me.

"Mr. De Warre?" said my visitor, a shrewd looking, well groomed man, who apparently had not yet touched

"That is my name," I answered. "Please take a seat and tell me what

I can do for you." "I am in great trouble," said Mr. Engstrom. "We had burglars at our house at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, the night before last. They broke in while we were at dinner, and

several thousand pounds' worth of jewels are gone from my wife's bedroom. But what distresses us most is that a valuable heirloom, a pearl necklace of great value, that had been in our family for 200 years, is among the plunder. "The other jewelry we could bear

to lose, but not this. To tell you the truth," he added with a smile, "I must own to being a little superstitions, and there is a legend in our family that this necklace was a gift to an ancestress of mine by Charles II., and whoever shall lose it his days shall be very short and full of evil. It is said it was lost about the beginning of the century, and the !egend came true. My wife is more superstitious than myself, and I am afraid if it is not recovered it may seriously affect her health. Of course the police have been at work, but I have not very great confidence in them, and up to the present they have discovered nothing. If you can aid me, I 6 I took a longer walk through the

shall be very glad." "I am willing to try, Mr. Engstrom, but perhaps you will give me some Mr. Engstrom. particulars of the affair?"

"I had better begin by giving you particulars of myself and family, I

suppose?" "Yes, if you please. It is hard to say what may and what may not throw light on the matter." "I am," said Mr. Engstrom, "the descendant of an old landed family, who have lived in Hampshire for generations. We are not as wealthy as once we were, and I find employment

for my time by being on the board of directors of seven companies. I have only been married a short time, not quite a year, and we have been living very quietly. On Tuesday night, when the burglary occurred, there were only five of us at dinner. Besides my wife and myself were the rector and his wife and Captain Olver, the son of an old friend, whom I lately met in the city and invited down. He has been with us over a week and leaves to join his regiment

on Saturday. "We had just reached dessert, and Captain Oyler was inquiring of the thing, Captain Olyer, that you should the land of his adoption and the flock butler if Wisden, his man servant, had returned from London, when my wife's maid came in gasping, 'O'h, ma'am, your jewels is gone-robbers!" and sank fainting on the floor.

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed, and we sprang up. 'Let us search out of doors at once,' said the captain. 'Bring us a

light, John,' he said to the butler, and

rushed out. We followed him. "It was quite dark, and we had not gone a dozen steps before he fell down. 'Look out,' he cried, the brutes have laid wires. 'They have caught one fool at any rate,' he remarked as he got up. I went back for the light, and, sure enough, there were wires round that side of the house.

"The captain was holding his nose. He was but little hurt, he said, for luckily he had fallen on the grass. At the captain's suggestion I summoned

two men servants. "'One of you ride to the station, he said, 'and have any suspicious stranger stopped and ask them to telegraph to the stations each way. 'And you,' to the other, 'go for the police quick. Meanwhile, if you have a lantern, Mr Engstrom, we will search the neigh-

"I found a lantern, and we searched the grounds and the surrounding roofs. We found nothing, save a ladder under one of the windows and a small brooch the thief or thieves had dropped. No suspicious looking person had been seen in the village or at the station, and the two policemer who came could do nothing beyond looking wise. I called at the police station this morning, but they have no clue, nor is it likely they will have one. All I have learned from them is that they believe that two were engaged in the affair, from the foot-

marks." "It will be too dark by the time we could reach Lyndhurst to investigate," I said, "but I will come on by the first train in the morning.

"The train from Waterloo reaches Lyndhurst at 10.15. If you come by that, I will meet you at the station,' said Mr. Engstrom. "It is about two miles to my house-The Beeches." "I wish you to promise me one thing

-not to mention to any one the object of my visit. Call me a fellow director or anything you like.' I found Mr. Engstrom at the station

the next morning wih a dogcart. I

forbore to talk on the object of my visit save to ask one question: "Why did you keep such a valuable necklace at home. Mr. Engstrom?" "I kept it in the safe deposit in Chancery lane," he answered, "and only brought it home last Saturday

because my wife wanted it at the county ball tomorrow night.' I had some lunch and a pleasant chat with my host and hostess, after which I asked permission to interview

the servants. Unless I was greatly at fault in the present instance, the servants had nothing to do with the robbery. They gave me all the information they could and spoke with genuine sorrow of the loss their employers had sustained, whom they evidently respected highly.

"Are your visitors in?" I asked Mr. Engerstrom. "Captain Olyer is rabbit shooting with the rector, but he will be in to

"Oh, I merely wanted to have his account of what happened! Now, would you be so kind as to have the wires arranged round the house in the exact place the burglars left

The gardener who had taken them Polish in any public resort.

up brought them again. It was fine but strong wire, fastened to the ground by small iron pegs. "Are the wires in the exact place?,,

"I put the pegs in the very holes, sir," replied the gardener. "You can see the holes yourself, sir." "And now I should be glad to be left alone a little," I said. "I want to make some minute investigations."

My wish was complied with, and went down on my hands and knees to examine. I was well satisfied. In five minutes I had made an important discovery. I next examined the windows where

the burglars had entered from the outside, and then entering the house I went up stairs, and with the help of the maid examined the bedroom. The window had been left half open, the maid said, as "master was so particular about fresh air." Next I inspected the footsteps, a matter of some difficulty, considering the number of people who had been there since. But finally I traced them across a flower bed into the shrubbery, where they were quite distinct. Only one person had passed there, and I came to the conclusion the sapient police had evolved two robbers from their inner consciousness. But what interested me more was that the palings which separated the shrubbery from a public pathway had lately been tarred and were not yet dry. The robber had climbed over the palings, and whoever he was he must have carried away a little of the tar

his fingers were quite distinct. I felt tolerably satisfied, and having walked to the postoffice and sent a telegram I strolled round the village till the reply came. It was then 4 o'clock, and as dinner was not until th church wardens to congratulate him

on his person. In fact, the marks of

forest. On getting back I had a pleasant

Captain Olyer returned just in time for dinner, and I was only introduced to him as we entered the dining room. He was faultlessly got up, of well made figure and handsome features, bearing large traces of dissipation. As red to them all. But the rector had for his speech, he had an invincible objection to the letter "r" and carefully avoided its use.

We had finished soup when I begged a thousand pardons for leaving the table for a few minutes. My host looked a little surprised at my want of Archdacon Brigstocke that the of manners, and the captain survey ed me through his eyeglass as though I were a new kind of animal. I was time well spent.

When we reached dessert and Mrs. Engstrom had left the table, I led the conversation round to the burglary and induced the captain to give his version. I waited till he had finished, and then, looking at him steadily, said: "Now, isn't it rather a curious

fall over the wires when they were that had been committed to his care. quite three feet away?" Engstrom stared at me, and the cap- to carry on the work of the church. tain did not answer till he had drunk glass of wine.

at last. "I mean," I replied, still watching him keenly. "was it not a curious thing that you should be tripped up by blades of grass? And is it not curious also," I went on mercilessly, "that your servant, or rather your accomplice, should be standing under

the bedroom window here at the same time he was in London?" The captain sat dazed and pale and motionless, though his hands tremb!ed, and Mr. Engstrom gasped out, "Mr. de Warre, whatever are you

suggesting?" "I suggest," I answered as steadily as before, "that the burglar is sitting before you.'

"Sir." thundered Mr. Engstrom, pale with emotion, "you are forgetting yourself. To accuse my old friend's son of being a thief! Preposterous!,, "This is not your old friend's son, Mr. Engstrom. Captain Olver of the Thirty-eighth hussars is at present with his regiment at Woolwich and replied to me today. Here is the telegram:

"'Captain Olyer to de Warre-Am here. What is the meaning of this inquiry?"?" The pseudo captain had risen and looked round as if seeking means to

escape. "Sit down," cried Engstrom, "and if you want to save yourself from jail make a full confession. De Warre, I

oeg your pardon." "Don't trouble about that," I said 'Of course it was hard to credit it."

The poor wretch sat down again and stammered out his story. His name turned out to be Odgers, an ex-sergeant in the hussars, expelled from the army in disgrace. His accomplice, who acted as his servant, had hidden the jewels in the wood, near the house, till they could safely be re-

moved At breakfast the next morning I had to relate how I had unearthed the conspiracy.

"First of all," I said, "the fact that the burglary occurred shortly after you had brought the jewelry from London, convinced me that the thief was some one in the house, and when I had the wires relaid and found that the captain had fallen three feet away from them-a fact which I discovered from the impression made by his knees and the toes of his boots-1 thought things were very' suspicious against him. Up stairs I found that it was little trouble for him to slip into your wife's room and throw the casket down as soon as she left the room. I learned that he had been the last to appear at the dinner table, and the case was strengthened. At the railway station I discovered that a man answering to the description of his 'servant' had arrived from London by the 5.30 train, and not by the 9.15. as it was made to appear. What effect the telegram had you already know. In tracing the footsteps through the shrubbery I found that whoever had passed over the palings must have carried away some of the tar on his clothing. At dinner last night I seized my only opportunity and examined his man's overcoat and a pair of trousers. The tar was there. and he had evidently tried to remove it. That is all, I think."-London Tid-

In Poland it is penal offence to speak

Bits.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

The Congregation of Trinity Glad to See Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke Unce More.

The Address of C. W. Weldon, Q. C., the Sunday School and the Young People of the Church.

It was a hearty welcome that Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke received October 30th at the hands of his congrgation. It was a welcome that must have been intensely gratifying to the rector of Trinity church. It was a true, loyal welcome. The reception was held in the Sunday school room and never did that part of the building look gaver. Between the beams were suspended large festoons of red, white, and blue bunting artistically draped. The braces beneath the beams were draped with bunting of various shades. Over the platform and on a dark red ground work were the words: "Welcome Home," in large yellow letters. The work was done by the memebrs of the Young Women's Guild and the Young Men's Association connected with Trinity church, under whose auspices the reception was held.

The members of the reception com-

mittee were Miss Scammell, Miss Langan, Miss Orr, Miss Tingley, Miss Clark, and Messrs, Northrup, Robertson F Kinnear Donald and Pickett. About 9 o'clock the chairman, C. W. Weldon, called the gathering to order and addressing Archdeacon Brigstocke said he had been requested by upon his safe return and also to convey to him a very hearty welcome home. The speaker said it had been half hour in the billiard room with twenty-one years since Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke came among them and assumed the duties as the rector of the parish. The old church to which he had come had stood as a monument to the memory of the loyalists who had erected it. It was sacscarcely entered upon his duties when that edifice was swept away in that great fire which reduced to ashes so much that was near and dear to all of them. The speaker said it was owing in no small degree to the efforts walls of the present church rose day by day and was finally completed. The building was a fitting monument only gone a few minutes, but it was to his memory and would continue so as long as it stood. The chairman said he knew whereof he spoke, for he was associated with the rector on that occasion and had labored with him. The archdeacon hald no doubt visited many grand and noble churches during his visit, yet he felt that even when thus surrounded his thoughts and his feelings were with

He hoped that he would long be spared The following address was then read on behalf of the Young "What do you mean sir?" he asked Guild and the Young Men's Association:

St. John, N. B., October 30th, 1894. Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke Dear Rector-It is with much pleasure that we, the joint committee of the Young Women's Guild and the Young Men's Associa tion, on behalf of the members of our respective associations, extend to you a hearty welcome home. We recognize in you the founder and pro-

moter of our several associations, one who is always willing to aid and encourage us both as a body and individually with our association work and duties, and we take this opportunity of your home coming from old England, after a vacation of three onths from the arduous duties of your stry here, to extend to you a cordial wel-come, and to express the pleasure we feel at having you with us again. We assure you, sir, that your ability, your

energy and your personal sacrifices, and, above all, your eminently noble Christian character, has caused you to gain our love and affection, and we pray that you may long be spared to minister to our spiritual eeds and to guide us unto our heaven! While you have been absent from our midst has given us a great deal of pleasure from

ime to time to read accounts of your visit and travels in our parish magazine, and we now express the hope that some time in the near future you will favor us with an account of your trip.

We recognize in you a leader who can trace out the fair and the beautiful so that our youths, living, as it were, in healthful regions, may take in good from every quarter and be led imperceptibly even from this country with true.

childhood into love and harmony with true beauty and reason.

We are thankful for your safe return to us, we extend to you a hearty greeting, a our wish is that you may be spared to labor among us for many, many years to come.
Signed on behalf of the Young Women's
Guild and Young Men's Association.
H. H. PICKETT, Chairman.

LOUIS DONALD, Secretary. After a selection from the P.M.C.A. orchestra, the following address was read by C. F. Kinnear on behalf of Trinity church Sunday school:

To the Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke D. D., Rector of St. John:
Dear Mr. Archdeacon—We, the superintendent, teachers and officers of Trinity church
Sunday school, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the gathering of this evening to render you a hearty welcome on your return home.

We have to express our great pleasure

deeling that your journey has been to you a pleasant and enjoyable one, and that you come back to your extensive and widesp work in the diocese and city, and in work in the diocese and city, and in your parish, church and Sunday school, with renewed vigor, both mental and physical, Earnestly hoping that Almighty God wil

spare you long to be with us, and that He will enable you to go in and out with acceptance before him, among the people over whom He sent you.

We beg to subscribe ouselves, your sincere friends and fellow-workers,

(Signed) C. F. KINNEAR,

And 29 other teachers and officers.

Archdeacon Brigstocke replied in an appropriate manner. He referred to the work of the church during his absence. He thought it spoke well for the Rev. Mr. Eataugh and for the officers of the church and the congregation as well. In conclusion he again thanked the members of Trinity and spoke hopefully and encouragingly of the future

work of the church. During the evening refreshments were passed around. The Y. M. C. A. orchestra rendered a very fine programme of music. From first to last t was one of the most successful receptions of the kind ever held in the city.

QUEBEC BEET SUGAR.

The Montreal Witness gives an account of a visit of a party to the beet root sugar factory at Berthier. At the banquet which followed the inspection the toast of The Manager of the Factory, was replied to by Mr. De

Musy, who said that to some extent the beetroot sugar industry owed its establishment in the province to Lieut. Governor Chapleau, who went to France to study the industry as it

is carried on there, and on his return made special reports and did all he could to promote it. Baron De Souliere was also among the first to work in the interests of the enterprise. Mr. De Musey then proceeded to give some interesting figures relative to the present factory, which, he said, was erected in 1880, and was opened in 1881. but after one season's working it proved so unremunerative that it was closed until 1883, when it was reopened. The same result, however, attended it as before, and again it was closed. The industry was restored in 1888, but once more failure attended it. and it was not until last year, when Lefebvre & Co., took hold of it, that it was reopened and proved successful. The premises, he said, occupied seventeen acres of ground, the factory itself covering four acres. The employees received about \$120 a day in wages. and \$1,000 per day was paid for beets. The coal bill amounted to \$100 a day. and another \$100 a day was expended in oil, lighting, grease, etc. The sugar manufactured was sold at from 3 3-4 cents to 4 cents a pound at the factory; but he thought that next year they would be able to sell it at from two and a half cents to

CANADIAN RAILWAYS AFTER

three cents per pound, as they had now

considerably improved the machinery.

The annual expenditure in connection

with the factory was about \$180,000.

Until this year the industry had never

realized a profit, but it was expected

that this season's working would re-

sult in a favorable balance of between

\$30,000 and \$40,000

THE BOSTON FLOUR TRADE. It is announced that the Canadian railways have issued a notice to all their agents and to all the millers that on and after Oct. 15th they will not participate in any Boston terminal charge on Canadian produce consigned to lower province points via Boston and that in future all railway receipts must bear the notation: "Exclusive of all terminal or transfer charges at Boston and exclusive of storage." This means that on flour, feed, etc., shipped to lower provinces via Boston an additional charge of four or five cents per barrel will be incurred. The trade here did not learn of this change until within a day or two, and are still awaiting further information. There has been a great deal of flour, feed, etc., brought here and also sent to bay ports via Boston this summer, because there was a saving of about seven cents per barrel. The effect of the new regulation will no doubt be to bring most if not all the flour for local trade direct by rail, and also that destined for bay ports by rail here for shipment by schooner to these points.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

A radical change has occurred in the comparative shipments, brought about by the small shipment this week and the unusually large one of this week a year ago. The shipments to date only exceed last year's by 37,280 boxes. The inflow of American cheese this way has been very heavy this season, which accounts more than anything for the large increase which has prevailed over last year's export Most of the cheese sent out this week were from cold storage warehouses very few representing new purchases The shipments to date are 1,436,837 boxes; shipments to same date last year, 1,399,557 boxes.

There was a considerable increase in the output of butter, but the total for the year is far behind last year's. and it is quite certain that the difference will not be made up. The shipments up to date are 29,656 pkgs.; do., last year, 70,569 pkgs.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

Says the Amherst Press: The Nappan creamery is now in full operation making butter. About 150 pounds are made daily and the quality is all that can be desired. Halifax parties have contracted for the entire winter output of the fctory at good rates, to be delivered as manufactured. The patrons of the factory appear to be satisfied with the working of the factory and the returns they receive from the milk. A gentleman well up n butter circles told the Press yesterday, that until the European market mproved, little butter would be shipped across the Atlantic. Butter was cheaper in Liverpool today than in Amherst.

DISTINGUISHED LONDONER.

Boston, Oct. 31.—Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn of London, editor of the Review of the Churches, and the foremost exponent of the conferences held for the ncrease of Christian unity, is coming to America in June and will preach for Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott at Plymouth church, Brooklyn. Dr. Lunn will also lecture in opposition to the views of Mrs. Annie Besant and on other current topics in several of the leading churches.



P. E. ISLAND.

Another Interesting Letter From "Traveller's" Pen.

Harmony Evolved From Old Time Religious Differences in the Province

A Cheap Country to Live In-Loyal and Pros perous - A Summer Resort.

To the Editor of the Sun:

When I was a boy denominational feeling ran high here, the lines were sharply drawn, and it was hard to be convinced that anything good could come out of the respective Nazareths Catholics and Protestants eved each other suspiciously, and many a man who cared not a copper for religion was ready to fight for his church. A British man-of-war having put into Charlottetown harbor, the wild rumon circulated that her business was to blow off the tower or steeple_of the new Catholic church as it was found to be somewhat higher than that of the Episcopal, and such a piece of presumption was not to be permitted. Of course there was nothing in it, and vet I heard aged ones gravely assert it was a proper thing to do. The Episcopalians had as little to do with "the sects" as the old time Jews had with the Samaritans, and each loved the other about as well as did these ancient ones. The parson regarded all in his parish of English origin, as under his care. The then rector of Milton reproved me rather sharply one day for not going to church, and when nformed I went regularly assured me he had never seen me there. When told I went to Winsloe Road he gave me to understand I was doing very wrong, as all English people should go to the Established church. He was much surprised to learn I was Scotch and had been born in Scotland, to which he replied that altered the case, and with that feeling himseif absolved from further responsibility, he drove away and left the laddie from

beyond the Tweed to be cared for by the Schismatics. In those days we had three divisions of the Presbyterian family, the Auld Kirk, the Free Church, and the Macdonaldites-and between these the best of feeling did not always prevail. The Free Church was regarded as a disturber of the peace, , an innovator upon ancient usage, and as likely to damage the Scotch mother church, while the Macdonadites with their strange experiences were shunned by both. The Methodists fought under two flags-the Wesleyan and the Bible Christian-and as there was no real difference between them, persons offended at or disciplined by one could easily pass over to the other, and to

prove their affection for their new friends would frequently be found fighting their former ones. They often invaded each other's territory, to the engendering of strife, and the runner without knowing it would consequent injury of the . common cause. It was about that time that the Christian or Campbellite agitation as it was called, was begun. The battle rased especially in the eastern end of the Island, and the Baptist church suffered heavy losses. Much that was said and done was greatly to be regretted, but as each party believed in the righteousness of its objects the charity that thinketh no evil

must be exercised when dealing with

Things have greatly changed since

its methods.

then. Protestants have made the discovery that even Catholics may be goods Christians, and during my present trip I heard a Protestant clergyman tell his congregation that if he were so situated as to be unable to attend Divine service in a Protestant church, he would deem it his duty to worship with the Catholics. Episcopalians frequently fraternize with their separated brethren. The old feuds between the Baptist bodies have so far died out that each recognizes the good that is in the other, and speaks kindly of each other's endeavor to proclaim the common salvation. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have become Methodists, and worship and work together. The Presbyterians are found in one fold, while there is a rapidly growing feeling in favor of organic union between the followers of Knox and Wesley. The only thing I heard of a tendency in the opposite direction was the establishment of a separate Presbytery by the Macdonaldites with a view, I

nection with the united body. At the present time Prince Edward Island is a cheap country to live in. Here, as elsewhere, flour is unprecedentedly low in price, good brands selling as low as \$3 per barrel, potatoes at 20 cents per bushel, turnips 14 cents, butter 20 cents per pound; eggs have been down to 8 cents per dozen; hay, of which there has been an enormous crop, only brings \$6 per ton, and other things are on a similar scale. The farmers are not satisfied with these figures, and are anxiously looking for an increase in values. A man declared the other day that any one with \$400 per year could put half of it in the bank and, as he expressed it. "have Lassions to live on." He might possibly do so on account of his specially economic habits, but few would care to try. Still no one will doubt but a family can live very cheaply on

suppose, to the severance of their con-

this island now. I have heard again and again of a strong anti-Canadian feeling among the people, and of an equally strong one in favor of annexation, but in my one so express himself. The islanders are intensely loyal, are thoroughly British in feeling, and to represent them as desirous of changing their allegiance is simply to misrepresent and slander them. Many of them are of the opinion that their interests have not been sufficiently cared for by the dominion government, and it would be a wise stroke of policy to give Senator Ferguson the position of minister of agriculture. As they have had a representative in the cabinet in other days, it seems but right all things considered, that so important a part of Canada should have voice in her councils.

I was delighted to hear those who had been summering here speak in unmeasured terms of what a good time they had. The climate was all that could be desired, no better health time they had. The climate was all

URES atches, Distemper, Hidebound Swelled Legs, by Purifying the Blood.



MANCHESTER'S

CONDITION POWDERS. Endorsed by all the leading drivers

and Horsemen in the Provinces. Sold by All Druggists and Country stores.

resorts could be found, and the people had been kind, honest and hospitable. Again and again I heard the remark made by persons getting on board the trains and boats: "I will he back again next summer sure? The island is thus being well and extensively advertized and each succeeding season will doubtless see tourists in increasing numbers seeking rest and recreation in the Garden of the Gulf.

As I, too, need a little rest, I lay aside my pen for a while and for the present wish you and your numerous readers, good-bye.

TRAVELLER. P. E. Island, Oct. 25, 1894.

NANA SAHIB LIKELY DEAD. all Rumors to the Contrary Probably

the Result of a Romantic Imagination. From time to time the rumor is re-

rived that the Nana Sahib, the most notorious monster of the Indian mutiny, is yet alive. In relation to one of these reports Maj. Gen. Hutchinson of the British army says in a letter to the London Times: "In 1857-58 I was military secretary to the chief commissioner of Oude, and as such was head of an intelligence department which supplied to the military authorities and to the supreme government information regarding the movement of rebel troops. The system adopted was to send out runners with instructions to pass through certain lines of country, returning to Lucknow, and to report everything they heard. It was so arranged that each cross each other at certain points at bout the same time. They were never told what particular information to inquire for. Some time in 1858, probably about June or July, three or four runners, coming from different directions, separately reported that the Nana Sahib had died of fever across the River Gogra, and had been burnt in the jungles bordering on Nepaul and known as the Terai. This information, according to the instructions of the chief commissioner, Sir Robert Montgomery, I duly reported to Lord Canning. As the Nana up to date had not been discovered, it is, I think, highly probable that the runners had got hold of the truth, and certainly it was then considered so to be by the intelligence department, of which that very able and experienced officer, the late Maj. Orr, was the executive comptroller.

SHE HAS RATS FOR PETS.

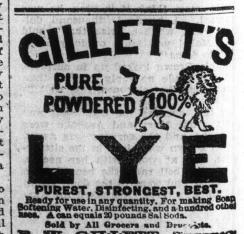
An Old Woman Who Has Formed an Affection for the Rodents in Her Garret. Mrs. Levan is an old woman who

lives on Larkin street, near Turk, and whose existence is a puzzle to her neighbors. She always, pleads poverty, yet the larder is always full. She goes about in rags and has a trunk full of silks and satins. She is about 70 years of age, but has

the strength of a much younger person, and can talk for hours at a time. Since she has been living in the house she has made friends with the rats and fed them, until now they are quite tame. Her room is a fit home for rats, and is never cleaned. The paper is all off the walls, and they are dirty and cracked. A more abject scene of poverty would be hard to

Just how Mrs. Levan trained the rats is a secret she keeps to herself, but the work has been so perfectly done that all of them will do as she says. She has such control over several of them that they will come out when strangers are in the room.

When she is at her meals all the rats in the place will sit around on the table and eat the crumbs she throws to them. If she wishes they will climb over her shoulders and even walk into her hands without showing the least sign of fear. All of the rats are plump and well fed, and do not show any of the signs of poverty their mistress complains of. Just what she intends to do with the rats or what pleasure it can give her to have them about is something beyond comprehension. But she has them, and at Wanderings of late of the many I times will declare that they are her have met and talked with I heard only only friends. She says they understand her.-San Francisco Call.



His Tal ure tl

Alexa

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TION POWDERS. he leading drivers re Provinces. ruggists and Coun-

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while and for the and your numerous TRAVELLER.

a little rest, I lay

IKELY DEAD.

25, 1894.

Contrary Probably a Romantic ation.

the rumor is re-Sahib, the most the Indian murelation to one Gen. Hutchinson says in a letter "In 1857-58 I was o the chief comand as such was gence department the military ausupreme governgarding the moveos. The system out runners with through certain turning to Luckeverything they ranged that each nowing it would certain points at articular informa-Some time in at June or July, iers, coming from separately report-Sahib had died of ver Gogra, and had jungles bordering own as the Terai cording to the inchief commissioner. nery, I duly report-As the Nana up en discovered, it is. pable that the runof the truth, and n considered so to ce department. o ole and experienced Orr, was the ex-

TS FOR PETS. ho Has Formed an he Rodents in

arret.

n old woman who eet, near Turk, and a puzzle to her ways pleads povis always full. She and has a trunk tins. ears of age, but has much vounger peror hours at a time.

een living in the e friends with the until now they are oom is a fit home ever cleaned. The ne walls, and they ted. A more abject would be hard to

Levan trained the

he keeps to herself, been so perfectly em will do as she h control over sevthey will come out in the room. her meals all the will sit around on the crumbs she she wishes they shoulders and even is without showing

ar. All of the rats ll fed, and do not ns of poverty their f. Just what she the rats or what her to have them beyond comprehas them, and at that they are her says they underancisco Call.



RUSSIA'S CZAR.

Possessed of a Courage that Could Not be Questioned.

His Tall, Large, Well-Developed Figure the Very Picture of Strength,

A Romantic Love Affair in His Youth - His Military Record Highly Creditable-Yet He Detested War.

Alexander III. was not at his birth

heir to the Russian throne. He was the second son of the Emperor Alexander II. But his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, died at Nice in 1865, and thus, sixteen years later. when his father fell a victim to nihilist dynamite, he found himself Autocrat of all the Russias. It was not a position that he had ever desired or would have chosen. "It is really very hard," he said on being designated heir apparent by the dying Nicholas, "that out of the whole vast Russian nation I should be selected by destiny to be czar." The phrase was no empty affectation of modesty. The burden of terrible anxiety that must daily and hourly be borne by the wearer of the Russian crown might well appal the most eager aspirant for imperial honors. When the duty devolved upon him the emperor threw himself honestly and courageously into the task of ruling this mighty empire, but he was summoned to the throne by dynamite, and he lived and reigned in the constant shadow of the fate which overtook his father.

People did not speak about it, but the shadow was there, and the emperor knew it. But he went about his daily work cheerful and unperturbed. When in 1887 the nihilist attempt of March 13 came within a hair's breadth of success the emperor displayed the most absolute self-command. The whole imperial family were to have been blown up on their way to the fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul when they went to the service in commemoration of Alexander II. It was at the station that the emperor was informed that he had just escaped by the skin of his teeth from a catastrophe similar to that which had destroyed his father. He went down to the palace of Gatschina with his wife and children, laughing and talking in the carriage as if nothing had happened. Not until the children had left for the palace and the emperor and his wife were driving alone through the park did he break the news to the campaigning to reocil with his whole empress. She broke down utterly and soul from the thought of war. Alexwept. Not so her husband. "I am ander was, in fact, a soldier from boyready," he said simply. "I will do

my duty at any cost." THE NIHILIST SPECTRE. The czar's courage has never been, and could not have been, questioned. or to gav But it would be going too fa that he was wholly unaffected by the terrible events in which he was a spectator or an actor. A well known writer on Russia and the Russians. who admits to the full the late czar's personal bravery, has pointed out how shaken his nerves had been by that grim haunting spectre behind the throne. Any man who saw, as he did, his own father mutilated and bleeding to death, who himself more than once narrowly escaped a similar fate, whose train and railway carriage were blown to shreds, whose wife stood trembling in the desolate steppe among fragments of corpses, and whose bright little daughter threw her hands round his neck and exclaimed amid sobs, "Oh, papa, now they'll come and murder us all!"-a man who has had such experiences as these may surely be acquitted of cowardice, even if his nerves are no longer of iron. The emperor's aversion to riding on horseback and his dread of a horse even when the animal is harnessed to a carriage were phenomena, which need not the hypothesis of cowardice to explain

To a like cause may be referred those sudden fits of blind fury, to which he was occasionally subject, and which were a natural consequence of a shaken, nervous system. It was an attack of this kind that gave rise to the story, which went the rounds of Europe, that he had killed one of his aides-de-camp. It was at the time that great nihilist excitement prevailed, and in the imperial household after dinner one of the gentlemen, finding the time long, lighted a cigarette. Alexander came up unexpectspark and smoke in the dim light of consider the innocent cause of this phenomena, concluded himself the object of a nihilist outrage, and fell upon the officer, shaking him with fury, the frightened aide-de-camp meanwhile crying aloud for help. A moment, of course, sufficed to clear up the matter, and the officer soon recovered from the effects of the emperor's angry violence. The story serves to show the constant dread of assassination in which the emperor's life was spent, and also those unreasoning impulses of nervous anger by which he was often actuated.

AS A YOUNG MAN. The czar was born on February 26. 1845, and is, therefore, not yet fifty. As is usual with grand dukes who are not expected to succeed to the throne. less care was bestowed upon his early education than was devoted to that of his elder brother, the Czarowitz Nicholas. Alexander was generally allowed to follow his own inclinations and tastes. He disliked show. and usually wore civilian dress. His favorite pastimes were muscular exexcreises and hunting. He was a born sportsman. With his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up, his tall, large, well developed figure was the picture of strength. He displayed great energy and agility, and his features were animated, if not obsolutely handsome. His brothers were also good athletes, and nothing pleased him better than to excel them in athletic exercise. Marvellous stories are told of his great personal strength in those young days. He could bend a bar of iron across his knee or burst

in a strong door with his shoulder. Long after he became czar he used to find an outlet for his great muscular energy by shovelling snow, wrestling with his brothers, or chopping up huge logs of wood. A story is told that one day he slid down the bannister, holding the czarian in one hand and one

of his sons in the other. A ROMANTIC LOVE AFFAIR. The czar's early education was exclusively military. On the death of his brother he had no scientific instruction, and no knowledge of foreign languages except French. Of politics and sociology he knew next to nothing. He was inclined to a life of pleasure rather than one of labor. To acquire the necessary qualifications for his new calling was a serious task. The Grand Duke Nicholas had been betrothed to Princess Maria Dagmar, the beautiful second daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and the sister of the wife of the Prince of Wales and of Otho, king of Greece. The princess of eighteen summers stood with the Emperor and Empress of Russia at the bedside of her betrothed when he was dying, and

brother, the Grand Duke of Alexan-Th heir of the Russian throne, however, did not like this arrangement very well, for the reason that a few years before he had formed an attachment for the daughter of the noble poet, Metcherski, who was one of the empress' maids of honor. He proposed to marry her, and told his parents he would never accept any one else for a wife. They sent him from St. Petersbprg with his regiment and while he was absent the young lady was obliged to accept an offer which Prince Paul Demidorff had been instructed to make her. Believing that the czarowitz had forsaken her, she became the prince's wife, and a year later she died at Vienna, leaving an infant son behind her. Alexander then yielded to his parents' wishes, and became recon-

ciled to the Princess Dagmar, to whom he was married on November 9, 1866. In her company he soon forgot his great disappointment. At his wife's entreaty he consented to study, and took lessons, always with her at his side, from professors of history, mathematics, and political economy. He and she became inseperable companions. She went with him in his hunting excursions and he always accompanied her in her annual visits to Denmark, where they cast the cares of state aside, and lived a natural

A SOLDIER WHO HATED WAR. The czar was a lover of peace. He had seen enough of the reality of hood. Before the Turkish-Russian war of 1877-1878 he had already atall arms. He was in active service throughout the whole of the campaign on the Danube, giving up for actions of Karahasankivi, Ablava, we went on board the steamer. Melchka and Tristenik. He met a Below Maugerville the country for check which could benefit the enemy. In the last two battles in November. 1877, he signally defeated Suleman Pasha, who had succeeded Mahemet

After entering Rustchuk in February, 1878, he relinquished his command | Fredericton on the way; and we had to General Todleben and returned to seen a few pictures of the Grand St. Petersburg resuming command Falls, etc. But of the constantly of the guard, and was soon after promoted to the most important military | nery we were totally ignorant, and as position in the empire, which he held we stood on the deck of the Champion till the death of Alexander II., the and saw one part after another pass, command of all the troops in the de- with prosperous looking farms interpartment of the capital, succeeding spersed with beautiful little rivers therein his uncle, Field Marshal the and grand evergreen forests, we felt Grand Duke Nicholas. This was a that Canada might well be proud of merited acknowledgement by the czar the St. John river and valley. of the great service his son had ren- It was just dusk as we reached dered in the Turkish campaign. Had Hampstead, and after a good supper Mohammed Ali been able to break the . we went up into the wheel-house, line so stubbornly held by the czaro- where we staid late, admiring the witz, the entire Russian army would captain's skill in steering the steamplots and sinister attempts were be- have been seriously compromised, if er with its unwieldy appendage held in reality and in imagination, not wholly destroyed. His conduct in through each different channel and The aides-de-camp are forbidden to this trying position won for him in all passage. How he calculated so as to smoke in the emperor's ante-chamber military circles the reputation of able miss touching some shoals and points when on duty, but it happened that generalship as well as unsurpassed we gave up trying to discover. It was personal bravery and endurance. a very dark night, and with a raft That the czar had been no carpet that in some places took up nearly soldier was evident from the marks edly at that moment, and, seeing a of frost bite on the third and fourth fingers of his left hand and a slight strike every minute. But the capthe falling day, without stopping to scar on his temple, where a bullet tain seemed to know the river as a grazed it in one of the battles in the book, and passed all in safety, hav-Turkish war.

But his military experience rooted in him a strong aversion to war, and he became, to borrow the phrase used by M. St. Cere the other day, the surest guarantee of European peace.

WHAT IS COURAGE?

Commenting upon such facts, the narrator justly observes that without other specifications the term "hero" is about as indefinite as the word "pro-"Brave? in what respect?" fessor." we should always ask, for there are curious subdivisions, both of moral and physical courage. Marshal Saxe, the victor of Philipsburg and Fontenoy, had an absurd fear of assassination, and in his fortified palace of purpose of scrutinizing every unknown visitor. The duke of Alva got nervous at the mere sight of a dog, and during his residence at Ghent ordered his patrols to shoot every unmuzzled specimen of the obnoxious quadrapeds. There are men whose actions defy the wrath of public opinion, but who turn pale at the thought of seeing their name in the local newspaper; and others who advance fearlessly to the brink of a precipice, but shudder at sight of a spider.—Felix L. Oswald in Lippincott's.

A physician who died lately in Scotland left his entire fortune to his wife, who had en-deared herself to him by leaving him three months after their marriage "to a peaceful and quiet life." A peculiar and eminently Scotch manifestation of gratitude.

A MEMORABLE TRIP. HE CZAR IS DRAD.

From Toronto to St. John in a Canoe.

Roughing It In Genuine Fashion for Nearly Four Months.

Lieut. Oliver Gives a Graphic Account of the Trip From Fredericton.

Reference was made in last week's party, Capt. Demoche and Lieuts. Oliver and Fletcher from Toronto. They found the deer very plentiful, but not being prepared for big game, had to content themselves with partridge, duck and fish.

At one time on their trip the party

strange face or any sign of civilizathere and then he exacted from her a tion. A log cabin falling to pieces, promise that instead of his heart and with a decaying wooden cross beside hand she would accept those of his it, indicating the grave of some pioneer was seen at last, and shortly after they met four trappers. This was at the junction of the Daaquam and St. John. They saw six deer in one day, and found that whole region abounding in game. On the Daaquam a splendid moose swam the river before them. A pioneer settler thereabouts told them that the deer were a pest, destroying his crops and giving him no end of

trouble. The tourists are in raptures over their trip. They had some hard times, saw a couple of snowstorms and a couple of weeks of rain, were once for two days without any bread or flour, but had a fine camping outfit and were always fairly comfortable. The scenery they found delightful. They have roughed it in genuine fashion, and come out as hard as nails. Lieut. Oliver has gain-

ed twenty pounds on the trip. The party will stay here a few days and then go on to Halifax, where it is the intention of Capt. Denroche and Lieut. Oliver to take a further military course. They found the St. John river a revelation of beauty, for until now they had no idea of its charms. Even at Quebec they were unable to get any accurate description of it from people they met, and they are surprised that so magnificent a river is so little knewn in the west. Lieut. Oliver, who is a ready writer, and will describe their adventures in full for a Toronto paper, has kindly given the Sun the following graphic sketch of the trip from Fredericton:

After leaving Fredericton we proceeded on our way down the river as far as Maugerville, where we camped tained the rank of a full general of for the night. Next morning was a infantry and the command of the very disagreeable one. There was a Corps of the Guard, then a picked stiff wind blowing up river that made body of over fifty thousand men of progress against it almost impossible. After discussing the situation we resolved to throw ourselves on the kindness of the captain of the steamer the time the command of the guards | Champion, which was going down and assuming that of two corps of the river with a large raft in tow. We had line, the Twelfth and Thirteenth, in- not intended using any other form of trusted with the protection of the conveyance than the canoe, but as Russian left flank from sorties from the season was so late we thought it the Turkish fortress of Rustchuck best to do so. The captain received and Ruzgrad. He had a full share of us most hospitably, and, after seeing hard fighting in the hotly contested our canoe fixed safely on the raft,

largely superior force of Turks under a time was not so interesting as Mehemet Ali, whom he kept fully em- above, but after reaching Hampstead ployed, falling back in obedience to it more than made up. Our trip down his instructions, but suffering no the St. John had been a constant succession of surprises. Before starting on the journey we had known that there was a river called the St. John, which had its sources in Quebec and Maine, and ran into the Bay of Fundy, passing the Grand Falls and changing panorama of beautiful sce-

the whole river, and a heavy wind blowing, we kept expecting it to ing a story or legend to tell us about nearly all the islands or headlands, so that it was really midnight when we reluctantly turned in; for it seemed a pity to miss any of the river, so interesting did we find it.

Next morning we were up early to see the sunrise, which we witnessed when opposite Westfield. It was on scene which if in Italy or Switzerland would be described in guide books and visited by thousands of admiring tourists. Looking up the Long Reach, on every side could be seen scores of hills, with little villages nestling at their bases and sides, and with here and there a thin curl of smoke going up in the clear morning air. All the sky, except in the east, was a dark blue. On the eastern side Chambord kept two constables for the a rosy glow gradually illuminated the tops of the hills, making the river look dark and black, while the eye could gradually distinguish the forms of other hills looming up. First the rays of the sun touched the tall tops on some of the higher hills, brightening and making all look cheerful. Then slowly the rosy light crept down, reaching a little settlement where the windows caught its flashing beams. Then at last it kissed and woke the river into the light of another day, and penetrating into the shadows and mists, and breaking and dispersing them and bringing to mind

the words of Longfellow: There is a beautiful spirit breathing r.ow, Its mellow richness on the clustered trees, And from a beaker, full of richest dyes. Pouring new glory on the autumn woods

And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds.

Morn on the mountain, like a summer Lird,
Lifts up her purple wing, and in the vales
The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate

And silver beech, and maple, yellow-leaved. Here and there a schooner with sails set to catch the morning breeze, floated on the bosom of the river, which reflected it and the surrounding scene like a mirror, while the peculiar stillness of a Sabbath morning added to the fascination of the

We had seen so much beautiful scenery on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, that we had not expected to see anything worth noticing much on the rest of the voyage, but for Sun to the arrival of the canoeing variety and beauty the St. John could hold its own with any of the rivers or lakes we had been on, and elicited the remark from one of our party more than once, "If we only had the St. John river at Toronto."

We had seen quite a bit of it, having started on it where you could step across, nearly 500 miles from the were for eight days without seeing a mouth, where it winds through pine forests untenanted except by the denizens of the forest: bears, deer, etc. and we had seen first the settlers' home, far from civilization, then little settlements and villages, and lastly towns and cities, but we had never got tired of the "river beautiful."

Some parts we had seen where it rushed in tumultuous rapids through rocks and boulders, between high gorges with a deafening roar. In other places, widening out into little where naught disturbed the lakes stillness except the chattering of the squirrels, and the dip of our paddles in the dark waters; but in all beautiful.

Our trip on the steamer was a most pleasant one, the officers and crew giving us information enough to write a book.

We could not have been treated better than we were, and were much struck with the admirable relations between the different ones on board. Everything seemed to go on with the regularity and absence of friction of the well kept engines, and we will not forget the two evenings we spent on board, when songs and jokes, and stories made the evenings pass most enjoyably, and made us feel sorry when St. John came in sight. The scenery, too, was superb, especially along the shores of Grand and Sauth Bay, where we saw many ideal camping spots, with plenty of firewood. We were members of the "Athalie Boating club" of Toronto, a small boating club which was in the habit of going off on short cruises for a day or two, and whenever we camped out used to make a bonfire that astonished the natives; but as we looked at the wood strewn beaches we thought regretfully of the shores around Toronto, where to make a good sized bonfire it was necessary mile or so.

Our progress was necessarily very Bros. are to be congratulated upon the crew of the Champion, as for skilful handling of the boat and raft the captain, mate and crew could hardly be surpassed.

KIPLING'S FIRST BALLADS. My verses had the good fortune to

last a little longer than some others which were more true to facts and certainly better workmanship. Men in the army, and the civil service, and the railway, wrote to me saying that the rhymes, might be made into a book. Some of them had been sung to the banjos round camp-fires, and some had run as far down coast as Rangoon and Moulmein, and up to Mandalay. A real book was out of the question, and I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price, if I did not use the office. Also, I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wirestitched, to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of Little Shippegan Bank, near Miscou, these "books" we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves or thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and adertisements. The down-country papers complained of the form of the thing. The wire binding tore the pages, and the red tape tore the covers. This was not intentional, but heaven helps those who help themselves. Consequently there arose a

McClure's Magazine. MONEY NO OBJECT.

demand for a new edition, and this

time I exchanged the pleasure of tak-

ing in money over the counter for that

the title-page.-Rudyard Kipling, in

"Young man,' said the prosperou old gentleman who had sold his pork 'you say you hain't had a square meal for a week?"

"I have not, sir." "And haven't you seen better days?" "I have." "Used to move in good society?"

"Yes, sir.' "Then come along with me to irst-class eatin' house and Til pay for some quail on toast. I want to learn the correct way to eat that blamed dish."-Chicago Tribune.

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE trade at the store of one of the lead-

A Veteran Politician and Some Interesting Recollections.

Three Hundred Sail of Fishing Craft at Caraquet and Shippegan.

Some Big Firms-Extent of the Fisheries He Took Gin.

Caraquet is the home of the Hon. Robert Young, for over thirty years a prominent figure in provincial pelitics, and a member of the government from 1872 till 1883. He was a representative of Gloucester county in the assembly from 1861 till confederation, and was a member of the legislative council from 1867 till the abolition of that body, less than three years ago.

Mr. Young's offer to come to Prequet would call un mauvais quart d' heure. It is worthy of note that when the final vote was taken in the counhis vote in favor of abolition.

of free schools legislation. It was no struggle, as that part of Gloucester haps one or two others. was overwhelmingly and fiercely op- | There is no salmon fishing in the posed to the change. Mr. Young and immediate vicinity of Caraquet. The nounced, even from the pulpit, and the down at Green Point on the gulf Gloucester county despatches to the shore. quet can fraternise as cheerfully together as though they had never been at each other's throats in the flercest political campaign since the struggle

for responsible government. When the family move into the new old structure, that has been the cen- any large proportions. tre of a generous hospitality for years, will be removed to one side, leaving to scour the adjacent country for a a broad lawn fronting the other and more pretentious abode. Mr. Young slow, but we enjoyed the scenery and The visitor found him looking well important. were treated so well on board that and feeling well, but not nearly so There is a considerable business in the trip seemed a short one. Tapley rugged as of yore. He had a kindly smelts, and some are now being taken Hon. Francis Woods, whose memory was cherished as that of an upright

man and steadfast friend. R. Young & Son, of which firm Hon. the large mercantile firms of Caraquet, dealing very extensively in dry fish and canned lobsters. They have three fishing stations on the bay. Which naturally suggests some observations on

THE FISHERIES OF BAY CHA-LEUR.

There is a great run of herring in the bay in springtime as soon as the ice goes out. These fish are not very large or fat, and are mostly used for lobster bait and for manure, though the fishermen usually salt down a year's supply of the best for household use. The herring formerly came into Caraquet harbor, and then for twentyfive or thirty years avoided it, but now they are again taken there. Formerly the Grand Caraquet and Little Caraquet Banks, and they may now vessels from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, and even from St. John sometimes, but that is a thing of the past. There is a run of fat herring in the bay in July, August and September, and these are taken for local trade and for export, chiefly to the markets of Quebec province. They are got off but a few were taken this year on Caraquet Banks, and they may now possibly return annually to these old time haunts. The fall catch of herring in the bay this season was the best for years. Fully 1,500 barrels were drying. Their chief trade is codfish,

taken Cod fishing begins about the middle They have thirty boats at Caraquet, of May or a little later, and continues and, as stated already, they handle till the close of navigation. The cod 6,000 or 7,000 quintals of fish there each do not run as large as in the Bay of Fundy, and the modes of fishing and ary to ship cargoes direct to the forcuring are different. As to the for- eign markets, but this season the fish mer, the boats run from ten tons up, are being sent to Paspebiac to be and average three men to a boat. The stored or shipped from that point. men use hand lines, probably not The firm have been canning lobsters more than a dozen trawls being for the last three years at Newport owned in Caraquet. Many of the and Little River West, Quebec. They boats are not decked over. The men have been established for eighty use hand lines, two lines or four hooks for each. The fish when cured are "hard dried," being exposed much and agreeable gentleman, lives in a longer to the sun than is the case with fine residence fronted by a large and Bay of Fundy fish. The "Gaspe cure" well shaded garden. is famous in many markets of the world, for Bay Chaleur cod are sold with C. Hubbard, another dealer, who in Mediterannean ports, the West In- was about beginning the smelt busidies and South America. The clear ness, and had also intended calling upon air of the bay region, fog being practically unknown, renders the drying process easy. The fishermen usually sell their catch to the large dealers of seeing a real publisher's imprint on in Caraquet, but some dry their own to his own feelings were reference to fish and market them near home in the gentle clam omitted in this article, the fall or sell to buyers from Hali- for there are clams at Bay Chaleur, fax. R. Young & Son had just shipped a cargo of dry cod to the Mediterranean. The large Caraquet dealers handle about the following quantitles of these fish per year: Charles Robin Collas & Co., 6,000 to 7,000 quintals: R. Young & Son and A. Rive & Co., 3,000 to 4,000 each; C. Hubbard, about 1.000 or more.

The fishermen not only operate in the bay, but go out into the gulf and straits. During the evening The Sun man spent at Foley's, a young Acadain came in who had just returned with his boat after a week spent on the Bradley Bank, 25 miles southeast of Miscou, between the Magdalens and P. E. Island. He and his two companions had taken fifty quintals. They Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. | were only offered \$2.50 per quintal in

ing firms, but even at that price the return from the trip would be very, considerable. This particular young fisherman was described to The Sun as one of the most daring sailors on the coast, carrying full sail when other craft would be running close reefed before a rattling gale.

Any fishing craft now built are made of larger tonnage than heretofore, with an eye to the bounty. It was stated that about \$4,000 was paid in bounties to Caraquet fishermen last year.

The present season is a little unfavorable for the cod fishermen and dealers. The Mediterranean markets are extremely dull. The West India markets are all overstocked. Provincial supplies appear to be large. Therefore prices have had to give way.

But there was one happy fisherman in Caraquet when the scribe was there. He had some forty or fifty quintals of cod that he would sell in a neighboring county, he said, at \$3

per quintal. He took gin. The lobster fishery is a very important one, being prosecuted at points mier Blair's aid in disposing of the along shore from Shippegan harbor council, am offer which that ardent clear up to Bathurst. The lobsters abolitionist was apparently in no have been steadily decreasing in numgreat haste to accept, is well remember, but it is thought the shortening bered; and no doubt at the time gave of the season will have a good effect. the premier what a native of Cara- There are five lobster factories between Maisonette Point, Upper Caraquet, and Shippegan. owned by R. Young & Son, C. Hubcil itself, the Hon. Mr. Young, unable bard, W. S. Loggie Chas. Doucette and to walk upstairs to the chamber, in- F. Grafton, and their united output sisted on being carried up to record is probably 2,500 cases, or some \$15,000 per year. Down at Shippegan Island But perhaps Mr. Young's most ac- and Miscou Point and Island are factive and valuable service to the pro- tories owned by J. B. Snowball, J. & vince was during the stormy period R. Young (of Tracadie), R. Burbidge, George Windsor, Albert Windsor, Mr. light matter for a resident of Cara- Shanks, S. McGregor (of Dalhousie), quet to declare himself for free Benj. Windsor, John A. Ward, E. & schools and take an active part in the 'C. Robichaud, P. J. McNally and per-

his colleagues were unsparingly de- fish are taken farther up the bay, and

press in 1874 and thereabouts are The mackerel season begins the latsomewhat lurid reading now that the ter part of July, and lasts off and on storm has passed. Mr. Young was a till early in October. But the fisherresourceful politician, and a born men as a rule do not trouble this fish. fighter. He held his course with his The cod fishery is a more certain leader and saw the victory won. To- source of revenue. Some follow the day he and his old opponents in Cara- mackerel, however, chiefly those farther up shore toward Bathurst. Formerly the American mackerel fleet visited the bay regularly, but not of late years. There was good mackerel fishing at Miscou this year, on the The Sun man called on Mr. Young, gulf shore, and the fish were large and found him interested in a spacious and fat, better in quality than for and splendid new residence that he years. Some hundreds of barrels were has almost ready for occupancy. It taken. An experiment was made by stands just behind his present home. Messrs. Robichaud in shipping frozen mackerel to the states, but this busione the present residence, Eself a fine ness, it is said, is not likely to assume

An attempt to ship frozen bass from Miscou to Boston did not realize expectations. Some bass are taken there and in the bay, also some haddock, has been in ill health for a long time. but this branch of the fishery is not

smelts, and some are now being taken word for his old colleague, the late for export to the states. These are taken at this season with lines. The winter smelt business of Bay Cha-

leur is enormous. Reference was made in a former Robert Young is the head, are among letter to the oyster fishery near Maisonette Point, Caraquet, which has dwindled down from an export of 10,000 or 12,000 bbls. to about 1,000, though there has been no very marked decrease in the last half dozen years. and it is thought the present regulations will have a good effect.

There are fully 150 sail of fishing craft at Caraquet, and as many more at Shippegan and Miscou, or 300 sail or more in all. When to these are added those farther up the bay toward Bathurst and the head of the bay, and those whose homes are on the Quebec side, it will be seen that the fishing industry thereabouts is one of large extent and great import-

ance. The Sun man had a talk with Chas. Degrouchy, the manager in Caraquet for the famous house of Charles Robin Collas & Co. (Ltd.), with headquarters in the little Channel island of Jersey. The house was established in 1766. The Canadian headquarters is at Paspebiac on the north shore of Bay Chaleur. They have fifteen fishing stations in Gaspe and Bonaventure, seven in Saguenay, four in Cape Breton, and one in New Brunswickthat over which Mr. Degrouchy, himself a Jerseyman, presides at Caraquet. They have here a well stocked store and offices, and quite a number of well built storehouses for fish, besides the usual frames for outdoor which they ship to Brazil, Spain, etc. year. In former years it was customyears in Caraquet. Mr. Degrouchy, whom The Sun found a most cordial

The scribe had a few minutes chat Philip Rive of A. Rive & Co., one of the large operators, but a limited stay prevented.

The scribe would be doing violence and the memory of a delicious chowder from the product of R. Young & Son's cannery, and served at Hon. Mr. Young's hospitable board, was warm within him through a cold two hours drive that night to Pokemouche. But we are not yet done with Cara-

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. letter.

insertion.

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THE WEEKLY SUN

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ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

A STRIKING CHARACTER.

Count Mercier was one of the most interesting and striking characters whom Canada has yet produced. When he had attained the height of his nower and influence, his friends believed him to be destined to take the first place in Canadian public life. These hopes were dashed to earth by the events of 1891, culminating in his dismissal from office, and the clear and emphatic answer to his appeal from the lieutenant governor of Que-Quebec journal, conducted by Mr. Pacaud, a well known friend of Count Mercier, recently stated that the expremier more than any other man that the country had ever produced represented the ideals and embodied the hopes and aspirations of the French Canadians. Mr. Laurier in 1890 said nearly the same thing when he declared Mr. Mercier to be the greatest French Canadian since Papineau. Some striking scenes in Mr. Mercier's life would give color to Mr. Pacaud's opinion. But while in his great days Count Mercier was the idol of great bodies of Quebec's people, it cannot be said of him that he ever fully represented the Frnch Canadian ideals. The French speaking Canadians, like the people of France, are impressionable and sympathetic. They are more open than the Anglo-Saxon to the power of a striking personage, a spectacular situation, or an impetuous appeal to sentiment and sympathy. Mr. Mercier inspired the French Canadians much as General Boulanger impressed the French of Paris.. But the sources of inspiration were not of

a kind to create a lasting influence. Boulanger in physical exile and Mercier in political exile retained some at least of their personal friends. But they were not sought after, and neither could have repeated his triumphs, however long he had been spared. The great days when "the brave general" could do as he pleased with the Parisian masses and seemed to hold in his hand the destinies of France, could never be repeated by the same man. Nor could the dizzy glories of the Champ de Mars, the bright promise of the interprovincial conference, or the oriental splendor of Count Mercier's last European tour ever be repeated. There are some things that can only be done once. Mr. Mercier was known previous to

1883 as a brilliant young lawyer, journalist and politician who had served in the second house of commons as a sort of Quebec first man, emerging from federal politics to be first a member of the Joly government in Quebec, then to pass over to the other party, and finally to return and becom leader of the opposition to the Mousseau government. He was a vigorous, courageous and successful leader, though even in those days he had to face some personal charges which contained a foreshadowing of future events. Mr. Mercier had many elements of strength, the greatest being his power to move the people, and his quick discernment of the popular instinct. The assaults of the clever opposition leader no doubt greatly weakened the Mousseau government, but when the ministry was reorganized under the capable and honest lead of Dr. Ross the attacks were less successful. In 1885 came the

which an enthusiastic and eloquent orator could fire the heart of the French Canadian people. At once Mr. Mercier declared that there were no more liberal and conservative parties in Quebec. There should be but two parties, nationalists and hangmen. Liberals and conservatives of French blood were called upon to unite for the common purpose of avenging the blood of the martyr Louis Riel. For a time it appeared that the Rielite movement would bury the old parties out of sight. Mr. Chapleau, whose oratorical gifts were equal to those of Mr. Mercier, nobly refused to bow the knee to Baal, and at the peril of his life undertook to stem the current by addressing public meetings. But before the passion awakened by Mr. Mercier's matchless appeals had spent its force the Ross government was swept away and Mr. Mercier became premier of Quebec. office by post office order or registered During the period from 1886 to 1891 the premier went from triumph to triumph. He passed the Jesuits' bill an became the patron of the church. He called the interprovincial conference and became the leader of an organization of the local governments for the overthrow of, Sir John Macdonald. He easily led such old statesmen as Sir Oliver Mowat into his scheme for raiding the dominion treasury on behalf of the provinces. In 1891, when the federal house was dissolved, the liberal party had come to consider Count Mercier, as he was then called, the hope of the party. He took charge of the Quebec campaign. He took charge of Mr. Laurier. He promised the opposition a majority of members from Quebec, and was able to fulfill his pledge. What happened afterwards is too well known to require repetition, now that the brilliant French Canadian lies dead. Count Mercier must have had charming personal qualities or he could not have attached so many friends to him, and he must have had great gifts or he could not have made and retained the dominant position which was conceded him, not only by other politic-

A REJECTED LOVER.

ians in Quebec, but by his comrades

in other provinces.

Sir Richard Cartwright has been writing a sort of open letter to the patrons of industry in Ontario, with the object of showing that this party is a natural ally of the grits. Sir Richard pleads tenderly with the independent organization and begs it not to place itself in antagonism to the regular opposition party at Ottawa. The result of such antagonism might, according to Sir Richard, be disastrous to the patrons, as well as to the cause of reform, which knight and farmer are both supposed to have at heart. Sir Richard explains that if the patrons and the liberals "cut each others' throats." other combinations might arise. One horrid possibility, he mentions, which ought to make the patron shudder: "We will do well to remember," he says, "that after all Ontario is not the whole of this dominion and that under certain conditions the two existing parties may coalesce and tariff reform, in any genuine and valuable sense, may then be shelved for another quarter of a century, in which case the patrons for all useful and practical purposes will find themseves nowhere-will, in fact, have most completely defeated themselves and nullified the whole purpose of their existence."

The suggestion that the continued independent action of the patrons will force an alliance between the party of Sir Richard Cartwright and that of Sir John Thompson, has the merit of originality. It is an event much to be dreaded, as well by the liberal conservatives as by the patrons. But after all it must be remembered that Sir Richard was once a conservative, and that he left the party because his advice was not taken there, and because a rival was made minister of finance. If such a personal matter could drive him out of a party, such another matter as the refusal of assistance by the patrons might cause him to go back to the conservatives if by so doing he could punish the patrons. The suggestion is at least entitled to weight, as coming from himself. But there is a certain absurdity in this statesman writing a letter to the patrons explaining that liberals and patrons are all one, and both in deadly opposition to the conservatives, and then after begging the patrons to become liberals, threatening that if they do not the liberals

may join the conservatives. The organ of the patrons replies to Sir Richard that the order is not for sale, to him or any one else. The nomination of a patron candidate against Sir Richard himself in his hitherto safe constituency of Oxford is another illustration of the patrons hardness of heart.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Le Monde of Montreal is a French paper. The Star of the same city is English, In these days the two are alike in some respects. Le Monde says that the prosecution of St. Louis for defrauding the government in the opportunity of Mr. Mercier's life. The | Curran bridge matter shows that the | have time to eat?"

execution of Riel was an event on English tories inend to rely solely upon the members of the English provinces to remain in power. The pro-St. Louis has committed a crime he ought to be punished, means to Monde that "it is sought to reign without us." This purpose cannot. it seems, be carried out: "Let it not be believed that our race have said their last word. We might reply to persecution by obstruction. The instance of Ireland is there. We may also seek elsewhere new alliances!"

The Montreal Star., proceeding on the same tack, is calling upon the English speaking people to oppose any man who takes the office resigned by Provincial Treasurer Hall, Mr. Hall resigned because he did not approve the Taillon three per cent loan. That financial transaction may or may not have been the best thing that could be done. The price received comes to the same as a sale of four per cent at 98 to 99, which some say is the best that the province could do. Bankers and financiers have discussed the question quite fully and there are strong authorities on both sides But it is evidently no more a question of English and French than the prosecution of Mr. St. Louis. If the Paris loan is a good one, the English people ought to be as well pleased as the French. If it is a bad one, there is no sense in calling particularly on the English speaking people to condemn it. The Star says that "any English

speaking member of the provincial legislature who accepts the portfolio resigned by Mr. Hall assumes the entire responsibility for all the actions of the Taillon government which necessitated the late treasurer's resignation." Of course he does, and so does any French speaking member. The request that "the English speaking members of the provincial legislature should stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the

rights and the honor of the English speaking minority," seems to have no special force, because there is no such thing as English and French arithmetic or financing, any more than there is English and French fraud or forgery, or false pretences. If St. Louis is a criminal, it is for the interest of English and French that he be prosecuted. If the Paris loan is unprofitable it is no more justifiable to the French taxpayers than to those who speak English. Prisons and taxes are equally applicable to all.

A GREAT RECORD.

Mr. Laurier has returned from the Northwest, where he has accomplished the unparalleled feat of making 89 political speeches without disclosing his policy on a single political issue. The nearest that Mr. Laurier came to a declaration was when he said at

Winnipeg on his way westward: To get the 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 sources. 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 to be used for manufacturing articles.

But having reached this interesting point Mr. Laurier began to talk about something else. He never got back to the revenue question, and in the 88 speeches that followed never got as near to the subject again. So that all we know of Mr. Laurier's policy is that he proposes to increase the revenue by changing the tariff on raw get more money by reducing the duty on raw materials, or intends to increase that duty will probably never be known. For Mr. Laurier will never be premier.

The Globe some time ago accused the department of public works of failure to do its duty in the matter of the Curran bridge. Now it accuses the same department of incompetence in respect to the Galops canal. The department of public works had nothing to do with either undertaking. As to the latter, the courts have decided that the government ought to pay the contractors more than the government thought was right. This shows that the ministers were not disposed to

The Moncton Transcript is cultivating the amenities of the press by that city. such references as the following to the present editor of the Times. For responsibility for these attacks, the Transcript entirely exonerates Mr. H. T. Stevens. The responsibility lies with the viper whom Mr. Stevens in charity picked frozen out of the gutter, and which, nursed back into life by the warmth of a friendly osom, ungratefully stung its benefactor.

THE BATHURST CASE

A writ in equity has been served on the Bathurst school trustees, to devote the school money now on hand or hereafter to be received by them to carrying out the school law on nonsectarian principles The plaintiffs are Wm. Rogers, John Alexander. A. Norman DesBrisay, T. E. Carter and Jos. Gammon. A special session of the court will probably be held at Bathurst to try the case. C. N. Skinner for plaintiffs and R. A. Lawlor for defendants.-Chatham World.

SAVED. "Stay!" cried Pocahontas.

The obedient father paused. "Do you realize," said she, "that if you undertake the job of killing off all the John Smiths you won't even THE CZAR IS DEAD.

position of the government that if Mr. | He Died Peacefully, Surrounded by all Members of the Family

> Touching Bedside Scene as He Said Farewell to All.

The People of Moscow Charge the Doctor in the Case With Malpractice.

Livadia, Nov. 1.-Alexander III., emperor of all the Russians, died at 2.15 p. m. today after a serious illness of several months.

The czar died peacefully, surrounded by the members of his family. He was fully conscious up to the time of his death. On Tuesday last the doctors informed the czar that there was no longer room for hope of recovery. His majesty composedly waited for the end, attending to necessary state and family affairs in the short intervals of consciousness and freedom

from pain. Yesterday the czar was still able to be taken to the window of his palace where he gazed out upon the country he loved so well as to earn for himself the appelation of the "peasant czar." The night passed with an aggravation to all the symptoms and a continuous distressing cough. The loctors and the czarina remained in attendance upon him throughout the night, only snatching brief intervals for sleep in the ante-rooms. The morning brought rain and wind

and heavy clouds and weather much



As the day advanced the weakness increased so rapidly that the czar himself, still conscious, recognized that he could live only a few hours. He expressed a desire to receive the sacrament, which was administered to him by Court Chaplain Yanishiff and Father Ivan, in the presence of the whole family. The czar then conversed long and earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding by asking his famiy to again gather round him. He spoke to each member separately, and at the greatest length with the czarina. He blessed all the children present. The scene was one of deep pathos, all being in tears. All this time his majesty was sitting up in an armchair. After taking leave of his family he grew gradually weaker, and his voice became so indistinct that it was scarcely audible.

About noon a convulsive fit coughing was followed by a slight rally From that time until the end the czar remained quiet, seemingly free from pain.

At 2.15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh and breathed his last in the arms of the empress, who then broke down with the weight of her grief, and the doctors fear the results of reaction upon her already exhausted system. When the first great wave of grief had passed, the family retired and the materials. Whether he proposes to the hands of embalmers. Their work body of the czar was committed to being completed, the body was laid upon an inclined bier, preparatory to being placed in a temporary coffin after which it will probably be taken into the palace chapel. The arrange ments that will be made for the funeral are unknown. It is believed the body will be embarked on the imperial yacht Polarneaia Fivesda (Polar Star) at Valta, where the seventh army corps will render military honors. The whole Black Sea fleet will escort the yacht to Odessa, whence the body will be conveyed by railway to St. Petersburg, stopping at the important towns en ronte to enable the troops to render honors to the dead. The state mourning will commence on Saturday. The funeral will probably be held two weeks hence. St. Petersburg, Nov. 2, 1 a.m.-It is reported here that the populace of Moscow are indignant at what they believe to have been malpractice of Dr. Zacherin in the case of the czar, are wrecking the doctor's house in A NOTABLE SKETCH.

London, Nov. 1.-A notable obituary sketch will appear in the Times of to morrow. The author of the sketch of the dead emperor was on terms of friendship with the czar, and he says that the latter never had the slightest sympathy with high culture, adding: 'Indeed the czar rather gloried in the idea of being of the same rough texture as the great majority of his subjects, and if he knew that he was sometimes disrespectfully called 'the peasant czar,' he regarded this epithet a compliment. His straight-forward, abrupt manner, savoring sometimes of gruffness, and his direct, unadorned method of expression, harmonized well with his rough hewn immovable features and somewhat sluggish movements. The impression that he generally made in conversation, was that of a good, honest, moderately intelligent, strong willed man, who might, perhaps, listen to explanations, but who certainly would stand no nonsense from his subordinates, or any one else.

"Only those who have had the privilege of observing him in the unrestrained intimacy of his family, especially when romping with his children or amusing himself with his four-

a simple, kindly nature was concealed behind a by no means sympathetic

exterior.' The writer then aludes to the Czar's strong anti-German feling from the time he was Czarewitch, and says -"But, he always had pacific intentions. He feared that Russia might be made the victim of a coup d'etat of the young Kaiser and therefore thought it advisable to make persistent advances to France. But his attitude was strangely exaggerated if not entirely misunderstood by France. The Czar was too autocratic to enjoy hearing the Marsellaise in his own capital and too prudent to ally himself closely with an impetuous nation under a weak government. While quite ready to make use of the friendship for diplomatic purposes, he had no intention of letting himself be dragged into war. Russia has suffered a tremendous loss in the death of the Czar. In regard to his succession the devo tion of power will, in my opinion, te carried out strictly in accordance with his politics."

HON. T. F. BAYARD'S OPINION. Baltimore, Nov. 1.-Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, when informed of the czar's death expressed his deep regret at the occurrence. When asked what effect the czar's death would have upon European politics, he said: "Forewarned is forearmed with the countries of Europe in this case. I think. They know what this great friend of peace was and have prepared for it. A cartoon recently published in London Punch made a great impression upon me and gives the situation well. It represented Bellona, the Goddess of War, in a troubled sleep and just reaching out for her sword that lay beside her bed. Her three dogs of war, Fire, Pestilence, and Famine Still, I have were just waking up. reason to believe and hope that the doctrine of peace which the czar has striven so hard to establish will be followed out by his successor. I do not think his death will affect the relations now existing between France and Russia, or Russia and Germany, nor will the sad occurrence result in any change in the triple alliance, in my opinion.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON. Washington, Nov. 1.—The announcement of the czar's death brought profound grief to the Russian legation at Washington. Aside from the veneration which Russians have for their emperor, it was a personal sorrow to Prince Cantacuzene, who had, before coming to this country, been brought into close personal relations with the czar and had enjoyed an association with the imperial family. The following came late in the afternoon by cable from the minister of foreign af-

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—It has pleased our Lord to recall to Him our much beloved sovereign. Emperor Alexander III. died at Livadia this afternoon, the 20th Oct. (1st Nov.) at

2.15.

(Signed) The minister communicated the information to the government, but owing to the absence at the time from the city of the president, who was squirrel hunting, it is probable that the message of sympathy and condolence from President Cleveland will not be sent until tomorrow.

Prince Cantacuzene was loath to talk publicly at such a time of his bereavement. He said history in time would pay its just tribute to the merits of Alexander III. He had given Russia what she most needed, peace and quiet. For ten years there had been nothing heard of nihilism except in the inspired attacks of malicious persons. The emperor had gone freely among the people, unguarded and unattended. He was in the habit of driving with the czarina in a low. open sleigh, through the public streets. The sentiment of affection of the Russian people toward the emperor constituted a protection much stronger than police protection could afford.

The minister regretted the public appearance of violent anarchistic proclamation emanating from Switzerland, thus coupling, he said, irresponsible denunciation of the emperor with the expressions of grief at his death. In Russia, said the minister, an affliction by America arouses the broadest expressions of sympathy from the press and people, and any contrary sentiment at such a time

would not be tolerated. It is not yet decided whether religious ceremonies well be held in Washington in commemoration of the czar. There is no Greek church here, and the one in New York is not connected with the established church of At San Francisco, Bishop Nicholas is at the head of the Greek church diocese of Alaska. At the time Aaska was owned by Russia, the Greek church was established there and since the purchase of the country by the United States, the Russians have continued their devotion to that church. Ambassador Patenotre of France paid a high tribute to the czar, whom he described as a warm friend of France, the people of which country would feel his loss almost as much as the Russians. Patenotre is acting dean of the diplomatic corps, but he says there will be no formalities observed by the diplomats beyond calling and expressing their sympathy to the minister.

THE ACTION OF FRANCE. Paris, Nov. 1.-Premier Dupuy, as minister of the interior, has addressed the following note to the prefects of all the departments of France: His majesty, Alexander III., died at 2.15 this afternoon. The government of the republic immediately sent to Livadia and St. Petersburg an expression of its profound emotion and the unanimous regrets which the painful news will provoke throughout France. You are requested to half mast and drape with crepe the flags on the national and departmental

bureau. President Casimir-Perier and the nembers of the French cabinet shortly after the czar's death became known visited the Russian embassy as a mark of respect to the dead em-

peror. PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES,

Vienna, Nov. 1.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded to the British embassy where they were informed of the death of the czar. The prince and princess will footed pets, could fully realize what continue their journey to Livadia by

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Alexandrovitch, emperor of all the Russias, was the second son of Alexander II. and the Princess Maria of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was born February 26th, 1845, received the regular university education and was trained in military affairs. At the death of his elder brother, Nicholas, at Nice in 1865, Alexander became tsesarevitch. and November 9th, 1866, he married his brother's flancee, Maria Sophia Frederika Dagmar, daughter of King Christian of Denmark and a younger sister of the Princess of Wales. In accordance with the Russian custom, she took the new name of Maria Feo. dorovna. During the Turko-Russian war the tsesarevitch was in subordinate command, and operated against the Turkish positions at Rustchuk, Rasgrad and Shumla. After the loss of Plevna his troops were kept inactive until August and September, 1877, when only the masterly blundering of the Turkish generals. Mehemet Ali and Fuad Pasha, prevented them from

suffering a total defeat. Alexander II. was assassinated on the 13th of March, 1881, and on the following day his eldest son was proclaimed emperor of all the Russias. Alexander III. was now 36 years of age and a worthy scion of the house of Romanof-Holstein-Gottorp, It was said of him that he had his grandfather's energy and his father's humanity, while his private life has been unsullied by the scandals which made the example of the former unenviable.

The executive committee of the nihilists immediately after Alexander's accession published a proclamation justifying their action in "executing the tyrant," and warning the newly crowned Alexander III. that he must be just. The Will of the People demanded a complete amnesty, the election of a popular legislative assembly by universal suffrage, and a constitution. It was threatened that if the assassins of the late czar were put to death further acts of vengeance would follow. Alexander III. was not disturbed by these threats. He determined on a reactionary course, The assassins were tried, found guilty, and executed. His father's conservative ministers, with whom in early life. while under the influence of the liberal Alsakof, he had quarrelled, were retained. Count Shuvaloff was entrusted with an important foreign mission, Melikof was superceded by Count Ignatief, and was banished from Russia. In April 1881 Alexander III. published a manifesto announcing his policy. In reality it had been prepared secretly by Pobedonovtsef and Mikhail Kathof, with the aid of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the emperor's brother. The publication of this manifesto was a great surprise to the other ministers, and they immediately offered their resignations under the plea

of ill health. Alexander III. knew perfectly well that many abuses needed correction. Corruption was rampant. During the last 10 years of his father's reign more than half a million desiatins of land in the richest province of Poland, the Caucasus and the Urals, were wrong, fully wrested away from the public domain by Russian functionaries and their creatures. Alexander II. himself had put out at interest in foreign is countries large sums of money collected from the theatre for the benefit of the beautiful princess, Dolgourouky, his morganatic wife. Alexander III. appointed committees to examine into these matters, and in the autumn of 1881 many high officials received their dismission. The same year Alexander investigated the condition of the police service, but without any practical results, and the force continued throughout his reign to be as much a secret and all-powerful inquisition as when it bore the hated name of "The Third Section." The press was still gagged by a rigorous censorship, and any paper that dared to advocate ideas unfavorable to the administration was sure to be suspended or forbidden

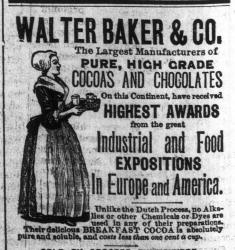
public sale. Yet in spite of the reactionary tendency of the late emperor, it has been said by one of the severest critics of Russian affairs that Alexander III. seemed more likely than any of his predecessors to succeed in delivering the empire from the hideous cancer that is devouring it. That belief was based on the emperor's private virtues, his unfailing courage, his noble aspirations, his freedom from unworthy favorites of either sex, his scrupulous honesty and his high sense

of the sacredness of his mission. It is difficult to reconcile this estimate of the emperor's character with Alexander's bitter persecution of the Jews, begun in 1890 and carried on with increased vigor in 1891. This persecution was only part of the general policy instituted by M. Pobedonovtsef. chief procurator of the holy synod, and other members of the old Russian party who had the ear of the czar, of harrying and crushing all foreigners and all dissenters from the orthodox faith.

SETTIN' 'EM UP.

(Indianopolis Journal.) He sat up slates at the primaries, And winning, set up a cheer; He set up his sons in business, And sometimes set up the beer: But he weakened and he sneakened, And far from home did rove, When the wife of his bosom asked

To set up the parlor stove. William Black is reported to be Queen Vic-



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Evidence in the McAdam Junction Assault Case.

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General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

YORK CO.

Fredericton, Oct. 30.-The students of the university announce in the syllabus of the lecture course for the present academic year as follows: 1st, Crime; lecturer, Hon. Judge Stevens; chairman, His Honor Lieut. Gov. Fraser. 2nd, War and Arbitration; lecturer, J. Douglas Hazen, M. P. 3rd, Has Popular Education Succeeded in Its Work; lecturer, G. U. Hay, editor Educational Review. 4th, The Aim of Legislation—Material Prosperity or Moral Improvement; lecturer, A. A. Stockton, M. P. P. 5th, Problems and Difficulties of Municipal Reform; lecturer, George Robertson, mayor of St. John; and anothr lecture to be

Col. Marsh began the preliminary examination into the charge against Harper Sproul, Jr., for assault upon court this morning. Wesley Vanwart, Q. C., solicitor for the C. P. R., appeared for the prosecution and Wm. Wilson on behalf of the accused.

Wm. Simmons was the first witness

called. He continued on the stand up

to adjurnment at 1 o'clock, when his cross-examination had just begun. Simmons deposed he was storekeeper of the Atlantic division, C. P. R., up to September 1st. He had charge of all stores and kept the time of the mechanical department. Sproul worked for the C. P. R. up to April last. He was under the direction of Master Mechanic G. A. Haggerty. Witness as storekeeper, certified Sproul's time and there was trouble about it in March. Sproul was locked up in the room where he worked and the shop time-keeper could not get to him. As a result witness had to strike out 40 hours of his time. About the 13th of March, Sproul threatened witness, saying he would fix him if he interfered with his time again. Witness then directed the shop time-keeper to stop Sproul's time, but, as Mr. Haggerty had become responsible for his conduct, he was allowed to continue at work. In April he was discharged for building velocipedes with the company's material and in the company's time. Sproul afterwards reported that witness gave him material belonging to the company. Witness did not see Sproul again until Oct. 19. On that day when witness was passing the tank house at McAdam about 5.25% p. m., Sproul sprang out and clinched him with both hands. He said, I'Now I've got you," struck witness on the forehead and knocked him down. He then kicked witness in the mouth and on the left cheek. and thumped him with his fists. Witness was stunned and remained lying on the ground. No one came to his assistance. When he got up he saw Sproul enter the master mechanic's office. There was a large cut on witness's lip, and his face was badly bruised and swollen. He was covered with blood. When he arrived home

times grew dizzy. Col. Marsh continued the examination this afternoon, when the crossexamination of Simmons was finished and the evidence taken of William Fraser, a yard brakeman at McAdam, and Thos. Johnston, section foreman between McAdam and Woodstock. Mr. Fraser said that on the night of the 19th October, as he was bring-

attended him. Witness's nervous sys-

tem was completely shattered as a

result of the assault. His head at

Dr. Young, Vanceboro,

ing an engine from the water tank, he saw two men struggling near the tank house one on top of the other. He heard some swearing but could not distinguish any words. As he got out of the engine and went to shift the switch he saw a man going towards the mechanical superintendent's office. It was then getting dark, and he could not distinguish who it was. Thomas Johnston said he lived at

Sugar Brook, on the Woodstock

branch, nine miles from McAdam. There is no station at Sugar Brook, only a water tank, built in case of a blockade of the road and not used in summer by trains. About midnight on October 19th, he was called up by Wayward Fielding, who lives in the same house with him, and going to the door found Harper Sproul, jr., the man in court. Sproul was alone and told him he (Sproul) was hungry and wanted something to eat. Sproul also told witness he had come from Mc-Adam Junction, where he had given Simmons a licking. He had just walked from McAdam. Sproul also told witness he had struck Simmons and knocked him down and kicked him, and would have given him more only he saw a man coming with a lantern and he left and ran across by the bear den and then up through the woods up to the Woodstock road. The prisoner also told the witness that he was going to get on the up train for Houlton at Sugar Brook, and when the witness asked the prisoner if he wanted the train signalled he re-plied the train was going to stop to take water. After getting lunch the prisoner went out and the witness re-

prosecution will put two or three more witnesses upon the stand. Fredericton, Oct. 31.—The McAdam assault case was continued before Col. Marsh today. This morning Maynard Fielding was examined and corroborated the evidence of Thos. Johnston given yesterday. He did not know Sproul, but remembered a man coming to Sugar Brook on the night of October 19th. The rest of the day was occupied with the evidence of

tired and did not hear the train pass.

row morning at eleven o'clock. The

The court here adjourned till tomor-

to Vanceboro, stopped forty-five minflag station. He had not used the ness had been sent for while at Mcthe office and Haggerty went into his right. Haggerty told me he did not in which the couple are held. want me to tell this. Witness then detailed the particulars of the run to the marirage of Chas. F. Beard, son The Object of the Punishment of at Sugar Brook and picked up Sproul, whom he took into the engine. After Sproul got in he asked me if I had think I have," and I told him Simnons had got a beating and he was boss. I understood by boss he refer-

red to Haggerty. Mr. Foster was cross-examined at length by Mr. Wilson, but this developed nothing of importance. This closes the case for the prosecution and the case was adjourned till to-

morrow morning. Fredericton, Nov. 1.-Harper Sproul, ir., was comitted for trial at the next circuit court to be held in January by Col. Marsh in the police court this morning. Mr. Wilson will apply for bail at once for his client to Judge

Vanwart.

Constable Stairs, of Southampton, and his assitant arrived here today with a young man named Corey in their custody whom they lodged in jail by virtue of a warrant from Justice Amasa Whitehead, of Queensbury. It appears that Corey, who has not too much sense, had stolen a jar of butter of the value of \$2.83 from a neighbor and that information had been laid against him for the theft before Mr. Whitehead, who issued a warrant, brought Corey before himself and associate justice, held a preliminary examination and committed the accused for trial at the next county court. Section 804, of the criminal code, directs the magistrate in such a case as this to send the accused before the mearest police magistrate who is given power to finally dispose of the matter, and this is the course which should have been adopted in this case, as it is much more expeditious and less costly to the county. Malachi Jewett died this morning at his residence in this city. Deceased

was taken ill and has never been out of his room since. the supreme court, was sworn in judge Allen, chief justice, this forenoon. The corner stone of the new Salvation army barracks was laid this af- Next! ternoon by Lieut. Governor Fraser in the presence of a large assembly. and Capt. Byers were present and as-

formerly belonged to Mactnaguac, and

a short time ago purchased the Car-

day or two after his arrival here he

vell hotel and moved to this city. A

army held a demonstration in the schooroom of the Methodist church. One hundred and sixteen deaths occurred in Fredericton in the last ten months from forty-nine different causes. Consumption is given as the cause for fifteen; old age, twelve; attendance. grippe, seven; cholera infantum, six; paralysis, five, and heart failure, five.

The imports of Fredericton during October amounted to \$13,437, an increase of \$7,189 over the corresponding month last year.

WESTMORLAND CO. Jolicure, Oct. 30 .- A meeting to consider the advisability of organizing a society was held in the hall here on the 22nd inst. An executive committee was formed to draw up a code or laws, etc. The name of the society is to be the Jolicure Literary society, and its object is mutual improvement. A meeting will be held once a week, at which lectures will be delivered.

essays read, debates participated in, Bad colds are very common. Mrs Dovey Oulton is quite sick. Miss Luetta Dobson, who has be come insane, was taken to the asylum

at St. John on the 20th inst. Rev. A. H. Lavers of Port Elgin is moving to Point de Bute this week. Moncton, N.B., Nov. 1.-Fire was discovered about one o'clock this morning in the Park hotel on Telegraph street, in the room occupied by the proprietor, Peter Mc-Naughton, as a bedroom. When discovered the fire was confined chiefly to the bed clothing. A search was made for Mc-Naughton and he was found lying on the floor unconscious. He had apparently been asleep and the fire was probably caused by a lamp explosion. Mr. McNaughton's clothing was largely burned and his face and body badly burned. The doctors have but faint hopes of his recovery. Mrc-Naughton is a native of Ireland, but came to Moncton from Charlottetown five years ago. He is a young man,

about 25 years of age. The hotel is

badly gutted. The insurance is not

known. Moncton, Nov. 1 .- Peter McNaught, roprietor of the Park hotel, who was so badly burned by a fire in his bedroom this morning, as already telegraphed The Sun. died at 8.20 o"clock. He partially regained consciousness after being removed from the burning building and was able to recognize those around him, but could not tell how the fire originated. He took some papers to his room on retiring and it is supposed that after reading for a time he fell asleep and the lamp exploded or upset. Deceased was burned about the face and head, his moustache being almost completely burned off and his hair badly singed. The body will be taken to Charlotte-

town tomorrow for interment. CHARLOTTE CO.

MADE SETTING OF ABSOLUTED YEARSON SHOW STOLEN AND ARTHUR DISCONSIDER OF THE PARTY O

stock and Vanceboro. Witness knew Sproul. On the night of October 19th he passed Sugar Brook going to Vanceboro. His train stopped at McAdam a stately blonde looked very hand-His train stopped at McAdam a stately blonde, looked very handthirty minutes and then proceeded some in a travelling costume of helitrope, trimmed with silk and velvet, utes, and returning stopped at Mc- and wearing hat to match. She was Adam about half an hour. On leav- attended by her sister, Miss Sarah ing McAdam the first regular stop is Keating, who wore a dress of dark Canterbury. Sugar Brook is the first green. Fred J. Short of the postal Peter McNaught Fatally Burned water tank there this season. Wit- The altar had been tastefully decked department ably assisted the groom. with flowers, and the wedding march Adam on the night of October 19th was rendered by Miss Mary Short as to go to Haggerty's office. I went to the happy couple entered and left the church. After the ceremony a wedprivate room and asked me if I would | ding breakfast was served at the home do him a favor. I said yes. He said of the bride and at eleven o'clock Simmons got a hell of a pounding Mr. and Mrs. Breen boarded the C. P. here tonight by Sproul, who has gone R. train for Butte City, Montana, to Sugar Brook, and I want you to where the groom occupies a prominent stop there and pick him up. He was position. The presents were numermy superior officer and I replied all ous and elegant, indicating the esteem The society event of the month was

> Wooldstock and how, acting upon in- of Col. Beard, of Belmore, Mass., latestructions, he had slowed up his train | ly collector of the port of Boston, to Miss Helen Lindsay Smith, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Smith, which occurred at the home of neard any news. I replied "I should the bride at seven o'clock this evening. The house had been converted into a veritable bank of evergreens blamed for it. Sproul then told me and pink and white chryanthemum he hit Simmons and knocked him and other flowers. The ceremony down, and asked me if I had seen the was performed by Rev. J. T. Bryan, rector of Trinity (Episcopal) church, the couple standing beneath a beautiful floral bell. The bride looked very beautiful in a dress of heavy ivory faille satin, trimmed with orange blossoms and pearl passementerie, and veil to match. Miss Berta Smith, first bridesmaid, was attired in pink silk, trimmed with chiffon, and Miss Nicholson, of Somerville, Mass., second bridesmaid, in white silk crepe trimmed with ribbons and white roses Mrs. Smith, mother of the bride, wore black silk with irridescent trimming and Mrs. Beard, mother of the groom, garnet velvet with white lace. Capt. Smith gave his daughter away. The ushers were J. E. Ganong, H. S. Pethick, Geo. Downes, N. Marks Mills, Smith, O. Dexter, and H. P. Graham. The group was a very handsome one as they listened to the impressive service of the Church of England, accompanied by the wedding march

played by Miss Bradnee. conclusion of the ceremony the parlors were thrown open for a large reception and supper. The happy young couple left on the night train for their future home in Belmore, and will return here for Christmas, after which an extended tour of Canada and the States will be made. The presents were very numerous and exeedingly costly, the groom's being a diamond brooch, and Col. Beard's a purse filled with golden coins, and hat of the ushers a five o'clock tea service of eleven pieces of Royal Worcester ware. Miss Smith was one of our leading young ladies who will be is plenty of room for the men to do greatly missed from the community. superintendent of the dominion government telegraphs, arrived in St. Andrews on Saturday. He is awaiting the coming of the steamer Newfield,

in which he will go to relay the Grand Hon. James A. Vanwart, judge of Manan submarine telegraph cable. Richard Billings pulled from his turof the divorce court by Sir John C. nip field five turnips whose combined weight tipped the scale at 85 pounds. One of the roots weighed 19 pounds

Scott Act Inspector James O'Brien was in St. Andrews last week. As a Staff Capt. Howells, Capt. Creighton result of his visit two of the liquor sellers in town are in the county fail sisted at the ceremony. Tonight the sentenced to forty-five days each, and one paid into the Scott act funds fifty dollars, fine and costs.

> KINGS CO. Apohaqui, Oct. 29.-Mrs. Geo. Mc-Leod of Lower Millstream is seriously ill. Drs. Pearson and Burnett are in

The cheese factory at Berwick has manufactured 21 tons of cheese this season, which has all been bargained for at a good figure. Jas. Price, merchant, of Norton, is

building a new store, the size of which is 40x60 and two stories high with French roof. There will be a cellar the size of the building with heater. Head of Millstream, K. Co., Oct.31 .-District division, S. of T., met here on Oct. 25th. There was a large number of delegates from the various divisions, and considerable business was done. Rev. E. J. Grant being present, introduced the resolutions recently passed at the prohibition convention at Annapolis regarding prohibition candidates and they were unanimously adopted. In the evening interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. E.

J. Grant, Gideon McLeod, C. W. Weyman, J. W. Foster and others. Maysville C. E. society was organized on Oct. 28, with Annie Finniss president; A. J. McPherson, vice president; Isaac M. Hayes, corresponding secretary: Janie Gaunce, recording secretary; Lizzie Finniss, treasurer. Robert Adamson recently ground three hundred and three bushels of buckwheat in eleven hours, with one

run of stone. J. M. Kinnear of Sussex is at present engaged in surveying the proposed route of the Millstream Valley railway. The last twelve miles have been covered, and he reports very favor-

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Cape, Oct. 28.-Mrs. Lavina Calhoun, relict of the late George Calhoun, passed peacefully away at 12.30 p. m. today after an illness of about two weeks, at the advanced age of 78 years. Deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Reuben Peck of Hopewell, and two brothers, Nathaniel and John Peck of Riverside, her juniors by two and four years respectively, survive her. John R. Calhoun of St. John and Mrs. C. W. Bradley of Moncton are her only surviving children. She has for many years been a member of the Hopewell Baptist church. Industry, kindness and hospitality have been prominent characteristics of her long and useful life. The many friends of Benjamin Bray are heartily glad to welcome him home. He arrived yesterday greatly improved in health, and speaks highly of the medical treatment which he received in St. John. Whitney E. Calhoun reached home

yesterday from a business trip to Boston. R. Chester Peck has hauled his small schooner Delta up preparatory to plac-St. Stephen, Oct. 31.—The Church of ing a boiler and machinery in her. James Foster, locomotive engineer of the Holy Rosary was the scene of a Mr. Peck purposes converting her into the C. P. R., running between Wood- pretty wedding on Tuesday morning a steamer to use as a tug on the river

when Philip A. Breen, Jr., was united and a packet between here and Monc-

Rev. Isaiah Wallace filled the appointments of Rev. B. N. Hughes on his circuit today. It will be some weeks before the latter gentleman is able to resume his ministerial duties. Hopewell Hill, Oct. 29.-The annual neeting of the Albert agricultural society was held at the Hill on Saturday evening, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Valentine Smith, president; Wilder Kilver, vice-pres.; Wm. A. West, sec.-treas. directors, Job Stiles, Jos. O. McClelan, Alonzo Stiles, Albert S. Mitton, Gilbert M. Peck, Luther Archibald, Robert McGorman and Alex. Rogers; W. Temple Wright, auditor. All the various accounts were presented and pass ed, and the meeting adjourned until Monday, Nov. 5, when the proposed plan of amalgamation with the Harvey society will be discussed Mt. Pleasant lodge, I. O. G. T., have

purchased the Bray building at the Hill, to be fitted up for a lodge room. The joke hereabout just now is on one of the judges at the recent Harvey, who gave an exhibitor a first prize on parsnips, the articles adjudged having afterwards proved to judged having afterwards proved to have been white carrots.

A. C. M. Lawson, principal of the superior school here, has been re-engaged for the ensuing year at an incrased salary.

Tingley Bros', threshers have so far this season put through over 4,000 bushels of grain, and have 2,000 more to thresh. An unusually large amount of oats was sown last spring, but the yield per acre is generally far below the average, in many instances not more than one-third of a crop. One farmer near here only threshed 16 bushels from 12 sown.

While Mrs. Chas. Shaw, Miss Shaw and two children were driving down Chemical hill yesterday the harness broke and the horse ran away. Miss Shaw had her ankle badly sprained. The other occupants escaped injury.

RESTIGOUCHE CO. Campbellton, Oct. 29.-A. E. Alexanders' and D. Richards' mills are closed for the season. K. Shives is still sawing and will probably do so until the ice forms. It is reported that all the shingles are sold that have been cut this year. Prices are somewhat improved, in addition to the duty being taken off, and all the lumbermen are putting more men in the woods this year, so there will be a

The contractors for the water company are pushing the work of pipe laying. They are now doing the front street, and as nearly all the side streets are finished there will probably be water in the houses before the snow flies. There is a good deal of complaint, and justly so, at the way the men who are digging throw the clay or stones on the sidewalk. There the work without covering any por-St. Andrews, Oct. 29.-D. H. Keeley, | tion of the sidewalk. There is one place in particular near the school house where some blasting had been done, and the rocks are still left on the crossing. The authorities should compel the company to remove those rocks and keep the sidewalks clean of

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Alexander of San Francisco paid a flying visit to Campbellton last week to see A. E. Alex-

There is an improvement in the winter time table this year over last. The accommodation arrives here (if on time)at five minutes to nine, instead of nine o'clock, a gain of five minutes. We are thankful for small favors, and probably in the course of a few years we may get our St. John morning papers the same evening.

The school trustees have been obliged to provide another school for the younger scholars, Miss Barnes' room being overcrowded. They have leased the old bowling alley and have fitted it up. Miss Shannon is now

teaching grades two and three. Readers of the Sun have read that wild strawberries have been picked in some parts of New Brunswick during this month. Restigouche can hardly go that far, although Mr. Lewis informed your correspondent today that he saw lots of strawberry blossoms near Lily lake on Saturday. We are having lovely weather just now.

SOLICITOUS.

(New York World.) Dr. Proble-Now that my patients have nearly all gone away, I think shall get off myself. Miss Summit-I hope, doctor, that you are not going to join them.

> Nervous Energy, Mental Activity, and Muscular Vigor. Re-Vitalizes the Blood, Invigorates the Stomach, and Aids Digestion.

Restores

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THE CHIGNECTO RAILWAY.

A London Delegation Interviews Hon. Mr. Foster on an Extension of Time.

Montreal, Nov. 1.-The Star cable says: London, Nov. 1.-In receiving the delegation, making representations on behalf of the ChignectoMarine railway yesterday. Hon. G. E. Foster said the reply of the dominion government would be given about the middle of December. This reply will definitely state whether or not the government will extend the time within which the work may be completed in order to draw the yearly government subsidy. As the matter now stands, the work was not completed in time to draw this subsidy, funds for its completion not having been forthcoming, and the capitalists behind the project, and the maritime province people generally, are anxious to finish it up. This they do not want to do without the assurance of the government that the subsidy for its operation would be paid. The delegates urged that the total loss of the money expended in the work could not fail to have a bad effect on other Canadian projects seeking funds in the British market. The finance Minister gave a most careful hearing to the delegates afterwards said that the prospects of acquiescence on the part of the Canadian government were fairly good.

LADY SOMERSET.

She Leaves New York for England, but Will Return in a Few Weeks.

New York, Oct. 31.-Lady Henry Somerset and maid sailed for Southampton on the steamship New York of the American line today. Lady Henry goes to England to preside at an important executive committee meeting of the society of which she is president—the British Women's Temperance association, which meets in Birmingham Nov. 12-14. She will return by the steamship Paris Nov. 17 and will go direct to Cleveland to give a "benefit" in Music hall. She will reside in Boston for the winter. Lady Somerset takes with her to England Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, for several years a well known expert in local temperance legion work.

CARDWELL PARISH SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The S. S. workers of this parish meet in convention semi-annually, spring and fall, with sometimes third meeting in July. The Sunday schools gratefully acknowledge increase and improvement through association work. When organized only one school was evergreen; now all the schools in the parish have come into this favored class. The convention opened at 2.30 on Oct. 30th in the F. C. B. church, Penobsquis, President Gideon McLeod in the chair. Rev. A M. Hubly led the opening prayer service and Miss A. Freeze read the minutes and the secretary treasurer's report. Each superintendent gave a brief report of his school, indicating growth even since statistics were gathered by the provincial association last July.

Mr. Lucas reviewed the reports, showed the new responsibilities which such growth brought and indicated open paths for advance this year. Rev. A. M. Hubly led the convention through the Sunday's lessons to the

The evening session opened at 7.30 a brief praise service being led by Mr. Lucas. The following were elected officers: Thos. Moore of Mechanic, president; Miss Annie Freeze, sectreas; with Gideon McLeod, Christopher Smith and S. F. Morton other members of executive. Mr. McLeod welcomed the new president, who, after a few words, called on H. A. White of Sussex for an address on The Superintendent and His Duties. It was a model address and thoroughly prac-

Mr. Lucas being asked to give a normal lesson, said the programme did not menion any subject, and he had allowed Mr. White's address to decide the subject, He wished to say that the school of which Mr. White is superintendent is a living illustration of that address. The normal lesson should be on the Relation of Church and School. As he was vet to speak again he would only expand on the black-board two points, namely, The church's need of the Sunday school, and the Sunday school's need of the church. The highest promotion

the other. This was addressed to church members. J. S. Trites of Sussex gave a short address on the value of this work to

the workers. Mr. Lucas' address was on the Status of the Organized Work. He spoke of the recent great convention in Fredericton, cited some figures and drew some lessons. He emphasized normal work, and urged young people to such studies. He reminded all that just as we turn to the east for sunrise, so we now find many thoughtful persons looking toward, and watching for the twentieth century. To be ready for its great responsibilities, and to prepare youth for its great duties in that century we have only left us six years of golden opportun-

Offerings were taken, written questions answered, and the session closed with the benediction.

A KING SQUARE FIRE.

At 3.20 Thursday morning Sergt. Covay saw flames issuing from the ell of the Bangor house, King square, and immediately sent in an alarm

from box 27. The firemen responded with their usual promptness, but for a time it was impossible to locate the fire and The ell of the building was badly gutted and the stores below were

damaged by water. The two biliard tables in Barker & Power's were badly damaged by water. They have an insurance of \$1,000 with R. W. W. Frink. The stores of John Lipsett (oyster saloon) and Fred.

Mundee, (liquors) were also damaged by water. The Bangor House is owned by Dr. Schofield, of London, Eng. Wm. M. Jarvis is the agent. The insurance s about \$4,000. Robt. Clark, the proprietor, has \$1,000 on his furniture. The Salvage corps were on hand with their usual promptness and succeeded in saving considerable property from total destruction.

At 4.30 o'clock this morning the firemen were still working at the scene but they had it under control.

The damage to the Bangor house by the fire Thursday morning will amount to between \$500 and \$600. The insurance is divided as follows: Imperial. \$2,000; Lancashire, \$2,000; Hartford, \$1,500; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,500; Commercial Union, \$1,000.

Duke de Cay: "Do you love an old ruin?" Miss Catchum: "Oh, your grace, this is so er-I think I could learn."-Detroit Tribune

WeakWomen and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers

and also enriches their milk and

thus makes their babies thrive.

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is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children. Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

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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 aid supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judiclous use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually brilt up until strong enough to revise 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.

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of the one does not lower, but elevate est of victime and all minimers. apportunity of Mr. 120 Just to the title (forms analyse maiter character the East to

he Dutch Process, no Alk her Chemicals or Dyes a EVERYWHERE. DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE LORDS FIRST.

Rosebery Announces His Programme Regarding that Body.

Other Subjects Must Depend on the Outcome of this Question.

An Important Speech by Great Britain's Premier at Bradford-An Appeal will be Made to the People.

London, Oct. 27.-The liberals tonight opened their electoral campaign at Bradford, where a meeting was held which was attended by 5,000 persons. Among those present were many members of the house of commons. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, president of the local government board, presided.

Prime Minister Rosebery delivered

the principal speech of the evening, his address being mostly devoted to the question of the existence of the house of lords. In his opinion, he said, the next general election would not be for home rule or for dis-establishment of the church in Wales, or on the liquor question, but on a question which would include all the issues between the two parties. The matter of the house of lords was the greatest constitutional question that had arisen in two centuries. It had long been evident to him that drastic dealing with the house of lords must precede the full realization of other political programmes. No liberal government could ever hope to possess much more than five per cent. of the support of the house of lords. If, at the next election, one hundred liberal members of the house of commons should be returned there would be only 30 liberal lords. If the whole house of commons should consist of liberals there would still be only the same 30 liberal lords. Continuing, Lord Rosebery said: "We boast of our free institutions, thanking God that we are not as other men are. All this time we endure the mockery of freedom."

He confessed freely that all experience pointed to the necessity of a second chamber of some sort, but to his mind it was an absolute danger and an invitation to revolution that there should be a second chamber in the position of the house of lords. It was, therefore, as a lover of the constitution and freedom that he implored the people. To take this question into immediate consideration to effect this reform they must bring into play the greatest constitutional force of the

In his opinion, formed after long consideration, the house of commons could only proceed in this contest by resolution. The powers of the house of lords over finance had thrice been restricted by resolution of the house of commons. The upper house had heen res ference in elections. Therefore a resolution which the government would introduce would declare in clear terms that the house of commons, in partnership with the house of lords, is unmistakably the predominant partner. This resolution would be passed. To instance the responsibility of the government it would represent a joint demand of the executive government and the house of commons for a revision of the constitution. Powerful as the house of commons was he admitted that it must call in even greater power-the people of Great Britain, to whom the government would appeal for a sweeping authority and majority and a mandate to deal with the revision of constitution. After some useful legislation should be passed at the next session, the government would ask the house of commons to pass this resolution. Then it would appeal to the country. The first act of the drama was the resolution and the second was the appeal to the country. Beyond that, Lord Rosebery concluded, he could not go.

SALISBURY'S HALF-WAY PRO-POSAL.

Lord Salisbury will speak in Edinburgh on Monday in reply to Lord Rosebery's address at Bradford this evening. A forecast of Lord Salisbury's speech, as accepted at Carlton club, credits the ex-prime minister with the purpose of appearing in the part of a reformer of the house of lords, not on the drastic principle of limiting its legislative powers, but providing for a house of peers, a part of the members of which shall be elected by the people, the rest holding their seats by right of birth. The tories have become convinced that the time has come when the upper house must be "ended or mended," and they hope for the creation of a second chamber, in the makeup of which the conservative element shall still pre-

dominate. Another scheme of Lord Salisbury's which he advances as an alternative to the principle of a house of peers partly elective and partly hereditary, provides that whenever a bill which has been passed by the house of commons shall have been twice rejected by the peers the measures shall be referred to the country at large. The plans of both Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, so far as they are known, indicate that the question of the abridgement of the powers of the house of lords will have a place in the

forefront of the election programme. THE COMING SESSION.

T. E. Ellis, member of parliament for Merionethshire, the government whip, gave a glimpse of the official bills to be considered at the coming session of parliament in a recent address to his constituents. Mr. Ellis said that, besides the measure for the reform of the house of lords, there would be introduced a bill for the disestablishment of the church in Wales, the Irish Land Act's Amendment bill. the one man one vote proposal, the factory bill and other labor and social

measures. The split among the Irish unionists over the land bills is decisive. Thomas W. Russell, who represents the south division of Tyrone in the house of commons, leads the Protestant farmers of Ulster in their adherence to and support of the proposals made by John Morley. The result is that the unionist party in Ulster is breaking

fighting the farmers. This rupture, it is believed, will enable the nationalists to secure five of the seats for Ulster at the next general election.

THE IRISH FUND. The release of the Paris funds is a matter of great importance to the Irish party, and may have an indirect effect to lessen the bitterness of the feuds in Irish politics. It will remove the heavy financial embarrassments under which the party is laboring, for the expenditure of \$60,000 to \$75,000 annually for the relief of evicted tenants is now provided for two years to come. The amount of these funds now exceeds \$200,000. The settlement was reached by Messrs. Harrington and Kenny, representing the Parnellites, and Dillon and Davitt of the Irish nationalists. The terms are that nearly \$150,000 be placed at the unconditional disposal of Davitt and Dillon for the relief of evicted tenants. The remainder, about \$60,000, constitutes a fund for the payment of what are known as prior claims. It is not admitted that any such claim exists. That must be proved before the arbitration board, consisting of Messrs. Davitt. Dillon and Harrington. The only claims possible are for expenditures in behalf of the Irish cause by Mr.

Parnell or by his direction prior to the split. The political effects of this settlement are two-fold. It destroys the calculations of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, that the Irish party will prives the Healy faction of its chief excuse for revolt. Mr. Healy has asserted that the Paris funds could never be secured by arbitration, and could be obtained only by legal proceedings. As a matter of fact, the Paris counsel assured Mr. McCarthy that the French law is so peculiar that it was by no means certain that it was within the power of any of the original subscribers to prolong the litigation for many years. For a long time it has been clear that nothing could be hoped for except through compromise. The successsful outcome of the negotiations is already having a salutary effect throughout Ireland.

WEST INDIA SEALS.

They Are the Rarest and Least Known of All Their Tribe.

Nearly all the seals have large eyes, rounded heads, short necks, and coarse hair of no value save to the Eskimo. They have no outer ears Some of them are quite social in their habits, but a few are rather solitary. On the whole, they make an exceedingly varied and interesting group; but, with the exception of the Harbor seal the several species are about as unknown to the average American as if they inhabited the planet Mars. The question is, can we better that condition? At all events, the rarest species shall have first place in the

Behold how easy it is for men to relie at their door, and over which they actually stumble every now and then, without seeing them. And what is still worse, thousands of people can actually look at many things without seeing them!

In 1494 Columbus and his crew landed on a little rocky islet south of Haiti, which they named Alta Vela, to look from its summit for his missing caravels. They saw not the shins but "they killed eight seawolves that were sleeping on the For three hundred and fifty sands." years following the discovery of the West Indian seal by Columbus, the creature remained absolutely unknown to the scientific world. In 1846 a mutilated skin was preserved and sent to the British Museum, and it was not until 1855 that our National Museum obtained from Cuba the first perfect specimen ever preserved. The species had a very narrow escape from being exterminated before the scientific world had even an opportunity to shake hands with it and say, "How do you do? Pleased to make

your acquaintance." For many years our naturalists believed that the species had been totally exterminated for its oil. But in December, 1886, Henry L. Ward and a Mexican naturalist, Professor F. Ferrari Perez, made what scientific men call a re-discovery of the species. It occurred on three tiny islets called the Triangles, situated in the southwestern part of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 150 miles due northeast of the city of Campeachy. There the explorers found what is possibly the only surviving colony of West Indian seals, basking lazily on the raised beaches of coral and sand, and rearing their young. So little did the sluggish creatures know of man's dangerous ways in dealing with wild animals that instead of scurrying into the water before the hunters arrived within gunshot they lazily lay there and allowed the collectors to walk up within three feet of thm. Mr. Ward states in the American Naturalist that when first attacked they offered very little resistance, but on the second and third days they showed fight, and would often make savage but futile rushes at the members of the party. Apparently the two naturalists could have chloroformed their specimens if they had possessed the drug and desired to take them in that way. The lazy creatures had none of the activity and energy of the seals of colder latitudes, and the backs of several were so overgrown with algae, or seaweed, as to make them appear

quite green. The West India seal is formed very nuch like the common harbor seal. The adult male is about seven feet in length and is of a dark umber brown or gravish-brown color, according to age. With its dull color and clumsy form it is the least beautiful of all our seals. This species is almost certain to be exterminated in the near future for the sake of the paltry yield of oil to be obtained from it.-W. T. Hornaday in St. Nicholas for Novem-

DRINKING IN THEATRES.

London, Oct. 30 .- Counsel for the managers of the Empire Theatre will apply tomorrow for a mandamus. compelling the London county council to renew its drinking auditorium license without conditions. to pieces, and the landlord party is startling affidavits are promised.

SALISBURY REPLIES.

He Addresses the Scottish Conservative Association at Edinburgh.

TA BAR STOR COME.

The Speech of Lord Rosebery Severely Criticised by the ex-Premier.

A Bill for the Abolition of the House of Lords Will Never Be Accepted.

Edinburgh, Oct. 30.-A conference of the Scottish conservative associations was held here tonight. A very large number of persons were present. It was expected that Arthur J. Balfour, conservative leader in the house of commons, would be present, but he could not attend, owing to the fact that he was unwell. Ex-prime minister Salisbury made a

speech in which he scathingly

criticized the recent speech at Bradford of prime minister Rosebery. He described the agitation against the house of lords as a herring drawn across the path of home rule. He did not believe, he declared, that Lord Rosebery was in earnest in his probe ruined by bankruptcy, and it de posed vague resolutions regarding the house of lords. It would be harmless. and if submitted to the country, it would be in no wise like the foreign referendum to which Lord Rosebery had likened it. He himself, would not speak against a referendum; in fact he thought it decidedly advantageous in the form in which it existed in America for good government and the stability of the country. Doubtless, Archbishop Walsh's welldrilled battalions would pass Lord Rosebery's resolutions against the voice of the country.

"Do you," he asked, "imagine that the resolution would possess any moral authority whatever, or that sane human being could imagine that England or Scotland would abase themselves so far as to put their necks under the heels of south and west Ireland? It is a ludicrous proposal. They may pass all the resolutions they like, but a bill embodying such proposals will never be accepted by the house of lords, and therefore will never be recognized by the courts of law. No such change in the constitution is possible without considerable majority of the people

being in its favor." Lord Salisbury argued that on occasions in his experiseveral of lords had house ence, supported liberal measures against conservative opposition. If the house of lords had become virtually a conservative body, it was because Mr. Gladstone's ill advised policy had driven them in that direction. If the Irish question was once

moved out of the way, the house of haps slowly, settle back into the old position in which the parties were evenly balanced. It was well for the safety of institutions, which once overthrown, could never be replaced, that the balance of the parties in the house of lords should be on the side of conservatism. The ex-prime minister added: "If the question of handing the government of the country over entirely to a single chamber should come before the country, which I do not believe it will do, we would have to confront the greatest danger that the community has had to face

in many centuries." Without saying anything about the maintenance of the house of lords in this present form, he appealed to all who believed in the religious institutions of the country, in freedom, in the security of contract and the sanctity of property, to combine to support the second chamber, which he declared was necessary to control the decisions of the elective chamber. Replying to the vote of thanks ex-

tended to him by the meeting, the exprime minister took occasion to say: 'All of Lord Rosebery's talk about my power in the house of lords is non sense."

TO EXTERMINATE ROACHES.

I tried every remedy I could hear of, and I was always inquiring, says a writer in the Manufacturer and Builder. They seemed to fatten on my poisons: at least their numbers did not suffer diminution. One day I took up an old almanac and idly turned its tattered yellow pages, and on the last fragment of a leaf came this, "Equal portions of commeal and red lead mixed with molasses and spread on plates will destroy roaches." And it did. I put it in several dishes and set them on the floor, and at nine o'clock stole softly out to see if they ate it. The dishes were so covered with roaches that the mixture was scarcely visible. The next night there were fewer at the feast, and in a week not a roach was seen. I lived seven years thereafter in the same house and never saw one.

CAMELS IN AUSTRALIA. They Are Proving a Valuable Aid in

Mining Development.

Some interesting particulars concerning the part which the camel is playing in the development of Australia are given in a special issue of the British Australian dealing with the gold fields of Western Australia. The imported animals are not nearly as valuable as the Australian hred camels. The pastoralist breeds his camels as he does his sheep, on scientific principles, so that already, within twenty-five years there has been produced in Australia a race of camels 'larger in frame, sounder in wind and limb, and possessed of greater weight carrying capacity than the In dian animals originally imported," By means of camel caravans-there are now close upon 10,000 camels at work in Australia-the pastoralists have been enabled to take up and stock new country which was formerly incapable of being utilied beczause a broad belt of land that is either wateress or liable to prolonged periods of drought intervened between the good country and the settled regions,

whence all supplies have to be drawn, and where all produce must be marketed. Within the last few years mining men have awakened to the utility of camels in their industry, and large numbers of the animals have recently been drafted to Western Australia. On the older gold fields of that colony the camel caravan has already knocked out the bullock team by reason both of economy and efficiency. But more important still, the camel is enabling new gold fields to be reached and worked which were previously, if not absolutely inaccessible, incapable of being permanently occupied and utiliezd. Mining machinery is being made in sections convenient for slinging across the back of the back animal. Camel wagon transport, unknown both in Asia and in Africa, has also been developed in Australia, the animals being yoked in teams of eight, just like bullocks. Well-sinking machinery is likewise being sent into the waterless country on out camelback, and after the magnificent results achieved by artesian boring in the arid regions of Queensland, where some of the bores yield 2,000,000 gallons a day and have caused rivers to run where water was never before seen except in the form of an all too scanty rainfall, there is no saying but that by this means the West Australian gold fields, now worked with difficulty owing to the scarcity of water, may be converted into regular oases. During the Lindsay expedition the camels had spells of 13 and 21 days without a drink of water.

AN AURORAL ARCH 2,300 MILES LONG.

Among the many interesting communications to the Astronomical and Physical society of Toronto during the year 1893, and contained in the volume of the Transactions just received, is one by Arthur Harvey on the widely observed aurora of July 15. During the display an arch of auroral light rolled up out of the north and passed the zenith of Toronto, spanning the sky from east to west. Its width was fairly uniform, being from 5 to 7 degrees. After lasting for several minutes, its continuity broke up in the east, it wavered at the zenith, and soon vanished. Fortunately, G. E. Lumsden saw the arch break up and vanish in the same manner. He was at Bala, 110 miles north of Toronto, and saw the arch projected across the constellation Aquilla at a point some 5 degrees north of the celestial equator, or 40 degrees south of the zenith. At Toronto Mr. Harvey saw the same arch at the same time lying across Lyra at a point about 10 degrees south of the zenith. From these observations the perpendicular height of the arch was found to be 166 miles and its breadth about fifteen miles. If the arch maintained an equal height above the earth its ends were 1,150 miles away, so that the magnificent sight was presented of an auroral belt in the sky with 2,300 miles between its two extremities.

CELLULOID FASHION PLATES.

You Fill Them in With a Background of Real Cloth.

One of the cleverest emanations of the fertile Yankee brain which has been put York Sun, is a set of fashion plates which is now being offered by canvassers to merchant tailors. These plates are printed upon sheets of celluloid. Each sheet is 19½ inches long and 7½ inches wide. Before the prints are made these sheets are as transparent as glass.

There are six sheets in a set. Upon one is a print of a fashionable pair of trousers and upon the other full-length figures o men dressed in the accepted style of clothers. ing. One print shows the fashionable single-breasted sack suit, another the double-breast-ed sack suit, another the regulation one-buted sack suit, another the regulation one-button cutaway suit, another the one-button cutaway for stout men, and the last a fashionable overcoat. In each figure the print is
that of a man, and he is hatted and gloved,
and provided in some with a cane.

The prints seem to be made at first in
black outline, with all the proper shades to
show the creases and folds as they should
be in well fitting garments. All the parts of
the figure except the garment or garments
which each print is to display particularly
are then filled in with appropriate colors, are then filled in with appropriate color and the background around the figures filled in solidly with gold bronze.

Looked at casually, one does not discover the peculiarity of the plates at once. Hold one to the light and it will be seen that the parts devoted to garments are as clear as glass, except for the light shading which indicates fold. dicates folds or creases. Lay one of them over a piece of cloth and the use of the plates becomes manifest at a glance. The texture of the cloth shows through clearly, and the figure appears to be clothed in perfect-fitting garments of the underlying material

Do you wonder how a suit, an overcoat, o a pair of trousers of some certain cloth would appear when made up, you place a plate over it, and lo! there is the garment in all its perfection. That is the purpose of the novel fashion plates.

GOOD FISHING WHILE IT LASTED.

Late Wednesday afternoon over 1,500 eels were captured unawares. The eels, with thousands of catfish, perch, rock, crocus and alewives, took refuge in the drydock behind the steamship Dorchester of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation company as she was hauled in, and made the largest catch ever known at the dock. A severe northeas ever known at the dock. A severe northeast storm had prevailed all the morning and blown the finny tribe around in confusion. They followed the steamship to what they thought was a safe harbor, but when the gate leading to the dock was closed there was no avenue of escape. Then the pumps were set to work at the rate of 40,000 gallons a minute. As the water receded the selections of the selection of the selectio lons a minute. As the water receded the eels and fish followed toward the gratings, and in one hour the eels and other fishes were swimming around with heads out of water and jumping in hopes of reaching deeper water.—Baltimore American.

HE THOUGHT IT WOULD.

"You must excuse me," said the timid woman from the country, walking up to the clerk of a downtown hotel the other day, "but I am so ignorant of city ways that I must ask for instructions. Now, in case I wait a street car, what do I do?" The clerk strated to explain, politely, but the woman was too loquacious to let him say more than a word or two. "I don't like to run about and shout and ways my arms and make my and shout and wave my arms and make myself conspicuous," she interrupted. "What I
want to know is whether the car will stop if
I simply stand quietly in the middle of the
track and wait for it to come up to me."
The clerk thought it would.—Buffalo Ex-

GOING HOME.

New York, Oct. 30 .- Lord Hawke, who brought the English cricket team to America last summer, will return to Europe on the American line steamship New York, which sails tomorrow. A. J. Hill, R. S. Lucas, C. Edmond DeTrafford, Lady Agnes DeTrafford, and Miss Hilda DeTrafford are also in the party. Lady Henry Somerset has also engaged passage on the New York.

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

MILLIONS IN BLACKMAIL.

The Lexow Committee Brings Out More Evidence of Corruption.

Commissioner Sheehan on the Witness Stand Nearly the Entire Day.

An Intimation that Blackmail Money Went to the Treasury of Tammany Hall.

New York, October 30. - The Commissioner examination Sheehan occupied nearly the entire session of the Lexow committee today. The witness said no sensible man would believe the statement made by the foreman of the grand jury to the effect that \$10,000,000 was paid by blackmail. The name of Supt. Byrnes was most often on the lips of the witness. The subject of a new signal system was introduced and Mr. Goff used a deadly parallel whereby it was made to appear that the language of the advertising circular of the Municipal Signal company of Boston and that of the report made by the commissioner on the signal systems was identical.

"Commissioner," sternly said Chairman Lexow, "did you say you have not read of the mass of corruption exposed here and you a police commissioner?"

"I've read of a few cases." "Did you read of Policeman Hus-

sey's case? 'Hussey, Hussey," repeated the commissioner, trying to remembr the case which is familiar in the minds of the reading public. Then Commissioner Sheehan had

tilt with counsel. "Answer my question and do not attempt to bulldoze your answer or the record.'

"If I'm a bulldozer we're two of kind," snapped the irate witness. Mr. Goff then changed his subject and asked, "Now has New York the best signal system?"

Mr. Goff then stated that in 1887 one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to build a new signal service, "and what has become of it?" he asked.

"It is in the comptroller's hands." "Then \$100,000 of the taxpayers money remains unused ?"

"That is not my fault." Mr. Sheehan said that the \$100,000 had been carried along from year to year, until they could get more money to begin operations. He was chairman of the committee which had the matter in charge last year and a number of systems had been submitted to the board for adoption. "Did you recommend any of those

systems ?" "No, sir." "Did any company present esti-

mates "Not that I remember." "How about the Municipal Signal Company of Boston ?"

"That was one of the companies that sent us a prospectus, I think, but I did not make any recommendation.'

"Wasn't Edward Stokes interested in this company?" "I'm sure I don't know that he was." "You made a report, did you not?"

"Yes, and let me say right here, that know something about electrical matters, as I was a telegraph operator

everal years." Mr. Goff read from the commissioners' report, sentence by sentence, and then from the advertising circular of one of the companies. The language was identical in each case.

Mr. Sheehan did not deny that he copied from the circular in question in making his report, but said that all the circulars were about in the same language, and that as it seemed to be very appropriate, and he could not put the matter in any better language he had incorporated it in his report. All he had adopted was the reasoning which the various companies had put forward in favor of a police telegraphic signal system, and the language did not matter so long as he had not recommended any particular system. Mr. Sheehan added that the Boston company from whose circular Mr. Goff had quoted, had the worst system of all that were submitted and there was no possibility that he could have recommended it.

Mr. Goff then went into the big shake-up in the police department about two years ago, shortly after commissioner Sheehan entered the board. He quoted from an interview with Mr. Sheehan which appeared in one of the newspapers, in which the latter said that the shake-up originated with the commissioners and that rumors had been going about for a long time that a police captain had been receiving money from saloon

keepers. "Did you say that ?" "I may have done so."

"But you have testified here that you heard no such rumors excepting about pool sellers." "Well, those were only rumors There was nothing done about them. I heard such rumors long before I became a commissioner."

Mr. Sheehan also stated in this in terview, which was printed in December last, that at that time no liquor dealer in New York was paying blackmail to the police. "On what authority did you make

this statement?" "I did not have any information or knowledge on the subject except what the liquor dealers themselves said." "I see you say here." said Mr. Goff. again referring to the interview in qustion, "that the Liquor Dealers' association had sent word to the saloon keepers to pay no more blackmail. How did you know that?"

"I did not know it; it was only the talk that I heard.' "Wasn't it true that this blackmail noney went into the treasury of Tammany hall?"

"No sir." "Will you swear that President Martin and Richard Croker did not meet a committee of liquor dealers at the Hoffman house in regard to the contribution to Tammany hall?"

"I don't know anything about it." "Did you hear that the dealers were it is!" and the other, "There it goes!" to be relieved from paying blackmail | -New York Sun.

KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG

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

AKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDANS CONDITION POWDER refore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs say high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food nents needed to produce health and form eggs. It is better pure. Highly concentrated in quantity costs absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs than a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind is like it. Ifyou can't get it send to us. Ask First Samples for 35 cts. Five \$1. Large two-b can \$1.20. Six cans, \$5. Exp' paid. Sample "Brst Poultrey Paper" free, Farm-Foultry one year (50 c.) and large can, both \$1.50 cts. \$1.5. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

by paying something into the treasury of Tammany Hall?"

"I knew it was a lie." "Were) you ever visited at police headquarters by men in public life to complain of the blackmail levied by captains ?" "No. sir."

Mr. Goff then asked the commissioner to appear tomorrow with his private and public bank books. He refused point blank. "I understand you to refuse to bring

your bank book ?" said Mr. Goff. "I do.' "Have you considered that?" asked

Senator O'Connor. in a warning voice. "I have." was the answer. The next witness was Herman Spitz. an ignorant Austrian. He did not

want to testify. It was said that he had been intimidated. Mr. Moss dragged from him a story to the effect that he had been stabbed twice because he incurred the hostility of Israel Waenstock. A man known as "Dutch" had tried to prevent the witness from prosecuting Waenstock.

"Dutch," it appears, was an agent of "Silver Dollar" Smith. The story had been only partially developed when the investigation adjourned until tomorrow.

MAINE CROPS.

Now that the crops are all harvested, farmers are satisfied with the results of the season; they ought to be more than satisfied, they ought to be thankful. The hay crop of the state was more than an average; and in some portions it was very heavy. The grain crop, on the whole, was good. It grew stouter than usual, which caused it to lodge so badly that the heads did not fill out well, and the grain is lighter than last season. Corn. though it did not come well, and looked unpromising in the early part of the season, grew finely in the latter part, so that an unexpected good crop was harvested. Some as fine specimens of field corn were exhibited at the fairs as were ever seen in Maine, or anywhere else. The remark was frequently made that the farmers were unwise to buy western corn when better corn can be raised on their own farms, as these specimens fully proved. No better potatoes were ever raised than were raised this

year. The tubers were of unusual size, and the best quality. So far as reported up to date, disease has not affected them but slightly. The apple crop has disappointed everybody. In July the outlook for apples was anything but favorable, and a very light crop was looked for, but the last of September showed more apples than were expected, or even hoped for, so that, in some parts of the state, there is a superabundance. There is a full supply of vegetables of all kinds. Pastures have been good, and fall feed excellent, so that the stock is coming to the barns in good condition. Everything farmers have to sell is low: so also is nearly everything they have to buy. On the whole, farmers are much better off than other classes of men.-Bangor paper.

"A STITCH IN TIME."

A great deal of tool and machinery repairing needs to be done on every farm, most of which the farmer can do himself. The average farmer can save a great deal not only in repairs but in making certain things, such as cart bodies, tongues, sleds, all but the iron work, whiffle-trees, plow-beams, wood work of harrows, etc., etc. Carts, sleds, mowing machines, horse rakes, wagons, etc., need painting every two or three years, a work which any

farmer can do himself. When repairing is to be done by other parties, the work is often deferred till the tool is not worth repairing, while if the job is done at home at the proper time, it will save much unnecessary expense. "A stitch in time saves nine.'

Buy a little white lead and oil, and what coloring matter you may desire and give your farm implements a coat of paint. You can paint your building with half the expense it would require to hire it done.

A CYCLONE DEFINED.

"I see," said Jack Stillwell of Oklanoma, "that you folks here are expecting a cyclone, and have been warned of its coming three or four days in advance. Well, that is enough for me to assure you your'e not going to see any cyclone this time. A big storm you may have, even a tornado, but no cyclone. I come from a country where we have five or six cyclones in a season, and we know all about them, and I tell you it takes two men to see a cyclone-one to say, 'Here one is that SO face. "N happy it be with shall friend Jus an ac you' and have You'r ney, "N goodway sent know her o so fo silver me." Syl butte eperg of a mai mode deepe givin watel of the oddes Joyce couldr held with knob via's feel t hand She her h descr over

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Perry ings you Scot her. ful? it mi

self that these were surely English signore and would give him plenty

but with a demon like rage if hurt or

annoyed, and carefully left alone in

consequence by the village boys. His

ruling passion was for a bit of shining

glass and bright buttons, and he had

a magpie-like store, hidden away in a

cave, but he had also a keen apprecia-

tion of the value of money, and ex-

perience had taught him that strang-

ers to Fiella were often more liberal

with it. He got up and shambled

"Any alms, Signora, pretty, little

Sylvia looked at him in some alarm.

Cecil had her pursé, and the man's

heavy animal face, with its wild, dark

eyes and matted hair, filled her with

shook his head uncomprehendingly

"A little alms for poor Giacomo

instinctively clutched the blackthorn

He drew nearer to her, and Sylvia

"The gentleman will be back soon,

and he will give you money," she said

as distinctly as she could, but Gia-

como only stared at her with a frown

Suddenly his lips parted in a de-

lighted smile, his dark eyes lighted

up with unsatiable avarice. At the

Signora's throat glistened stones

for help. As in an awful dream there

"Cecil, Cecil!" she called wildly,

"help, help," and almost without

knowing it she struck Giacomo a fee-

ble depairing blow with her black-

angry beast he tore it from her grasp,

there was a second of unutterable ter-

ror and anguish.and then Elspeth Gra-

ham's prediction was fulfilled, and

Sylvia lay dead in the bright sun-

shine, her golden head all ruffled and

awry, while one little stream of blood

trickled slowly down and dyed the

Neapolitan violets at her breast a

deeper, deadlier purple. A light wind

stirred the folds of her white serge

gown, at her feet murmured little sun-

lit waves. From the village above,

her lover-husband was returning to

her, whistling the refrain of a popular

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MONTREAL.

With the hoarse cry of an

gracious Signora, just a little alms."

with which she had been walking.

"I have no money, you must wait

awkwardly across the beach to where

Sylvia as sitting.

darkening his face.

revocable?

thorn.

square."

disgust.



ld when hens are moult-e, Cholera, Roup, Diar-er Complaint and Gapes. Food Digestive.

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into the treasury

visited at police en in public life toackmail levied by

sked the commisbank books. He

to refuse to bring aid Mr. Goff.

ered that ?" asked a warning voice.

answer. was Herman Spitz. in. He did not was said that dated. Mr. Moss story to the effect stabbed twice bethe hostility of A man known as prevent the wit-

ing Waenstock. ars. was an agent Smith. The story artially developed ion adjourned un-

CROPS.

ps are all harvestsfied with the rethey ought to be they ought to be crop of the state average; and in as very heavy. The whole, was good. than usual, which so badly that the out well, and the n last season. Corn. ne well, and lookthe early part of inely in the latter expected good crop me as fine speciwere exhibited at ver seen in Maine. The remark was that the farmers buy western corn can be raised on as these specimens

etter potatoes were were raised this were of unusual quality. So far as e, disease has not slightly. The apple ted everybody. In apples was anyand a very light or, but the last of more apples than even hoped for, so of the state, there ce. There is a full es of all kinds. Pasood, and fall feed he stock is coming d condition. Everyto sell is low; so thing they have to , farmers are much er classes of men.-

IN TIME.

tool and machinery be done on every h the farmer can do ge farmer can save only in repairs but hings, such as cart ds, all but the iron plow-beams, wood etc., etc. Carts, hines, horse rakes, painting every two work which any is to be done by

work is often deis not worth rethe job is done at time, it will save expense. "A stitch

lead and oil, and ter you may desire implements a coat paint your buildxpense it would re-

E DEFINED.

k Stillwell of Oklafolks here are ex-, and have been ning three or four Vell, that is enough

A RIVIERA TRACEDY.

(Modern Society.)

"Confess, Elspeth, that it's a charming idea to be married on New Year's front the sea lay blue and glittering. day, and to begin a new year and a new life together," said Sylvia Rayne, kneeling on the hearthrug and looking up into her friend's face with a happy smile; "and it is awfully good of you to come all this way to be bridesmaid, and in this cold weather. too. Don't you envy us going straight off to the Riviera ?"

"I don't know that. I rather like a crisp English winter," said Miss Graham, stroking the curly golden head tenderly. Ever since she had been the big girl at school who mothered the litle ones she had had an especial affection for pretty Sylvia. "Oh, I forgot you were born to snow and mists. I am such a chilly creatcre," said Sylvia. "But, Elsie, I can't tell you how happy I am. I am almost frightened sometimes lest it shouldn't last, for I don't know what

more fortunate than other people." "Are you so very much in love, then, my pet?" said Elspeth, stretching out her long, shapely hands to the

"Yes," said Sylvia, a little shyly, "and-and Cecil is just as fond of me, and then he is so good-looking, and not a single obstacle in the way. Everybody is delighted at it, and we have had heaps of letters and congratulations, and my presents-oh! I must show you my presents. They are lovely. I can't think why everyone is so nice to me."

"And you don't think it unromantic that the course of true love has run so very smooth, then?" said Miss Graham, smiling at the pretty, eager

"Not a bit, and I would rather be happy than romantic. Oh! Elsie, won't it be lovely when you come to stay with me in my own house? Why, I shall be able to chaperone you!"
"You ridiculous child," said her friend gently. "I can't think of you

as a matron.' Just wait three days, and it will be an acomplished fact. But now I want you to come into the morning-room and see my presents. Somers will have lighted the gas in there by now. You're not too tired after your journey, are you?"

"Not a bit, dear," said Elspeth, good-naturedly, and Sylvia led the way into the pleasant morning-room of Mrs. Rayne's big Kensington

"This is the necklace Lady Bruton sent me. . She is Cecil's aunt, you know, and she hasn't any children of her own. Isn't it lovely? And I'm so fond of sapphires; and this is the silver tea service the Chichesters gave

Sylvia flitted from one part of the room to another, exhibiting salvers, butter-dishes, mirrors, fans, screens, energnes, jewellery, and all the other items that make up the wedding gifts of a girl with rich connctions about to giving brief, airy sketches of the givers of her presents, and Elspeth of the rretty butterfly creature.

"And now, look here, isn't this the oddest present of all? Poor Terry Joyce gave it to me. He said it should be something truly Irish, and he couldn't afford anything grand." She held up a genuine Irish blackthorn with a broad silver band beneath the knob, whereupon was engraved Sylvia's new name.

"It's rather heavy, isn't it? Just feel the weight of it now," said Sylvia. handing it to Elspeth.

She took it indifferently, but scarcely had her fingers touched it, when her hand closed on it tightly. An indescribable rigidity seemed to come over her features, the pupils of her eyes contracted to pin points, while she gazed straight in front of her with a strange unseeing stare.

"Elsie, dear, what is it? Are you ill ?" cried Sylvie, noting her look, but there was no reply, and, alarmed, she laid a hand on her friend's arm.

"Elsie, dear, speak, do speak, you are frightening me! What is it?" she said imploring, but still Miss Graham did not answer, and then suddenly the fixed gaze relaxed, a look of dreadful terror followed it, and Elsie dashed the stick to the ground with a

scream. "Don't touch it, don't take it, burn it,' she cried in a strange, hoarse voice, clutching Sylvia's arm in a grasp that hurt her. "It's fatal to you, Sylvia, fatal!"

"My dear Elsie, what do you mean?" said Sylvia bewildered. "And you are trembling all over, you poor dear thing. There, sit down on that chair black and blue."

Miss Graham sank in a chair, shaking and exhausted, while her eyes still rested on the blackthorn with a look of terrible aversion.

"Sylvia, I never told you," she began faintly, "but we have the gift of second sight in our family. It is an inheritance; my father had it, and he foresaw his own death, and once when sitting by my mother's side on our lawn I saw my uncle thrown from his

horse in India." "How awfully interesting! Just fann, that make you feel so splendidly creepy when you go to bed," said Sylvia, who was not overburdened with imagination. "But what has that to do with my poor stick?"

"Sylvia, don't you understand! I quite independent." foresaw then, and oh! it was terrible. Burn that stick for heaven's sake, Sylvia, or let me." She stooped to pick it up as one would handle a noisome reptile, but Sylvia caught it

"Oh! I can't let you burn it, poor l'erry's present, it would hurt his feelings dreadfully."

'But, Sylvia, it is fatal to you, don't charming place to rest in," said Sylyou believe me?" said Elspeth, with a white face.

"I'm afraid, or, perhaps, glad to say, don't, you dear superstitious Scotchwoman," said Sylvia, kissing "What did you see so dread-

"I daren't tell you." "But do. I want to know. Perhaps it might convince me, Elsie," said Sylsaw the parting, and argued to him
SPECIFICS.

via amused and curious. Elspeth looked steadily at the demure little face for a moment, and

then said slowly: "I saw a sea coast, with huge dark mountains rising inland, while in You were sitting on a boulder looking out seaward, and there was a man, I could see his face, going toward you. I saw him speak to you, and you motioned him away, but he persisted, and laid his hand on your arm, and seemed to try and take something from your throat, then you struck at him with the stick" (she looked shudderingly at the blackthorn) "and your face had changed into a deadly terror, and then—ah Sylvia! I can't tell you. It was too dreadful!" She cov-

ered her face with her hands. "Why, what an imagination you have, you poor thing!" said Sylvia, kissing her again. "It has quite upset you."

"Oh! Sylvia, to please me, won't you burn the blackthorn?" said Miss Graham imploringly, catching her friend's hands and wringing them hard. I have done to deserve to be so much "Let me tell Cecil, and see what he till the gentleman comes back," she

says," said Sylvia. "If he agrees with said in French; but Giacomo only you I will burn it." shook his head uncomprehendingly She had not much expectation that and repeated his patois. her lover would be impressed by Elsie's supernatural gifts, and it was a way of shifting the responsibility on to someone else's shoulders. Indeed, Mr. Carew was a good deal amused when he heard the tale, and

recommended Elsie to write a graphic account for the Psychical Research society. "It's awfully up-to-date to see visions and spooks, you know, Miss Graham, but anyhow I don't think your version has any chance of coming true just yet, as I'm not likely to desert Sylvia on some desolate seashore, like those pictures you see of Ariadne,

months, that would be too soon for even the most fin-de-siecle pair to get tired of each other in," he said light-So on New Year's day they were duly married, and departed amid a shower of rice and good wishes for the Riviera, while Miss Graham went

you know, for the next two or three

back to Ross, having met with the usual fate of prophets. The married lovers went from Hyeres to Cannes, from Cannes to Nice, where Sylvia was duly introduced to the sights of the casinos and masked balls, and then, being rather too much in love to care for the bustle of the hotel and the promenade with its crowds of all nationalities and classes, they went on to Mentone, and lighted on the most charming of villas. Given two young people not at all blase and decidedly in love, the Riviera in all its heavenly sunshine and beauty, and no need to trouble about ways and means, it is not likely

a piece of old world superstition

would disturb their minds much, and it was not long before Miss Graham's vision had faded quite out of their recollection. They were both good walkers, and stones that had been the price of a had soon explored the country round, life. marry well. Her fragile, delicately- often making excursions over the modelied face was flushed with a frontier into Italy, lunching off black deeper pink than usual, her blue eyes bread and cheese and sour wine at shone like stars as she chattered on some tiny country inn. Sylvia seemed to grow prettier than ever in the lovely air and with the exercise, and watched her with a tender admiration many were the praises showered on her golden head by the peasants,

which Cecil duly translated to her, as

she only knew a few words of hotel

French, and Italian and the dialect

French were pretty much alike to "As long as I can make the waiters understand, it is all right," she said when Cecil reproached her with her laziness in mot trying to master them, and you can tell Jeanne what we want for breakfast in the villa." One lovely day in the beginning of February they decided to take the train to San Remo and to walk on from there, and Sylvia's spirits rose to the highest pitch as they walked on the sea shore, meeting occasional tourists like themselves, but more often a stately-looking peasant woman carving her load on her head, and followed by two or three lovely, blackeyed children, or a priest trudging along to a distant parish, who would eye the young pair kindly enough. Once they met a drag laden with elaborately-dressed French actresses and driven by the young Vicomte de Bruxelles, who was notoriously an Anglomaniac, and wore a drab coat with white buttons. They would hear the shrill voices and laughter of his companions long after they had

passed them. "If that fellow doesn't spill the whole lot before he's done with them, I'm a Dutchman," said Cecil, with all an Englishman's proper contempt for a foreigner's knowledge of matters

horsey. "Oh! I hope not. It is a dangerous road, and it is so awful to think of and please don't pinch my poor arm anybody being killed out in this glorious sunshine, just when they are happy and cheerful," said Sylvia. "What a lot you seem to think of the sunshine, my darling," said Cecil,

swinging her hand in his as they walked on. "I do. I should think I was meant to be a sun worshipper," said Sylvia, looking out over the sparkling sea with a happy smile. "Oh! I can't tell was a child it came upon me, and | you how I pity all of them cooped up in London in all the fog and east wind

while we are here!" "Do you know, I think it was rather a lucky thing that we brought some like some of those lovely tales by Le- sandwitches with us today," said Cecil, when another hour's walking had brought them within sight of a tiny fishing hamlet. "I doubt if we should get anything to eat or drink here, but with my flask as well we are

"I don't feel as if I could drink any wine today," said Sylvia. "Perhaps you could get some milk, I don't mind if it is goat's."

"Very well, dear, let's try," he said readily. "No. I'll wait here, while you go up to the village. I'm just a tiny bit tired, and this little bay makes a

via, perching herself on a convenient "All right then, sweetheart, I won't be long," said Cecil, beginning the ascent. He looked back at her once, and she threw him a kiss after the fashion of lovers.

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

and he might as well begin by begging of the Signora. Glacomo was the Members Desire Rev. Mr. Mullin of village "innocent," as country people Stanley to Resign, but He Refuses. in Ireland term it with kindly euphemism, harmless enough if untouched,

> Report for September of Rev. Mr. Ross, Travelling Missionary.

The St. John Presbytery met in the committee room of St. Andrew's church on October 30th. Rev. J. S. Sutherland as moderator was in the chair. After general routine a number of

calls were considered. The first was from St. Stephen to the Rev. A. A. Mackenzie of Prince Edward Island. The second was from the congrega-Signora, for the love of heaven and the blessed Virgin," he said, holding out tion at South Richmond to Rev. Thos. Corbett; the third was from Greenock, also to Rev. Mr. Corbett. The first two calls were sustained by the Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Whiteside was appointed to preach at the induction of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie at St. Stephen; Rev. Mr. Rainnie will preside and address the minister and Rev. Mr. Pringle will address the people. These arrangements will only be carried out on condition that the P. E. I. Presbytery sustain the call of the St. Ste-

ohen people. The resignation of Rev. Mr. Vans of St. George was read and accepted. Rev. Mr. Vans spoke very highly of the people to whom he had been administering. He referred particularly to their willingness to assist the pastor in every way possible. He resigned, he said, because he wished to

go into evangelistic work. Rev. Mr. Mullin was appointed to declare the church vacant on the second Sunday in November.

brighter than any among his own Rev. Dr. Macrae presented a report carefully guarded hoard. He caught on probationers for the month of Novher by the left arm and ember. Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointstretched out his hand for the bauble. ed to Kincardine, Mr. Fowler to St. Sylvia sprang to her feet with a cry Andrews, Mr. Morton to Shediac, Mr. flashed upon her the memory of Els-Stewart to Milltown, and Mr. Steel to South Richmond one Sunday and peth's warning. There was the blue English Settlement for the rest of the sea, the dark Alps, the man. Had her fate overtaken her, relentless and irmonth.

During the morning session there was some discussion with reference to the Presbyterian church at Stanley, of which Rev. Mr. Mullin is pas-

The majority of the members of Presbytery seem to be of the opinion that it would greatly improve matters if Rev. Mr. Mullin were to resign as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Stanley. This matter has been hinted to the rev. gentleman, but he absolutely and positively refuses to accept of it. It is stated that the congregation, of which he has had charge for a number of years, is gradually but surely becoming smaller and smaller, and that the Rev. Mr. Mullin, although a very able minister in many respects, is not calculated to accomplish a very great deal of good in his present position.

song, and Giacomo was stealing off to his cave, gloating over the glittering Rev. Mr. Mullin does not appear to entertain the same view as that held by many members of presbytery, instead he contends that he and the "The better days are dawning; the members of his congregation are getmoral sky is fair. If you want to be ting along very amicably. When a roundsman, you must act upon the confronted by complaints from persons living at Stanley and who have always been considered adherents of the Presbyterian church at that place, Rev. Mr. Mullin answers that such persons are not members of his con-

gregation at all. The Sun has learned that the members of the presbytery made Rev. Mr. Mullin several proposals but he stoutly refused to entertain any of them. He is of the opinion that the presbytery is opposing him unfairly and is determined to stand up and if necessary fight for his rights.

No action was taken by the Presbytery with regard to this matter. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Ross, travelling missionary, submitted a report of work done by him. The following summary will give a pretty good idea of the work accomplished by Mr. Ross since September first: Mission stations visited, 15; congregations visited, 6; children baptized, 9; adults, 1; elders ordained, 4; board of trustees organized, 1; H. M. S. organized, 3; families visited, 39; regular preaching services held, 21; other services, 8; services and meetings of all kinds, 45; miles travelled, 2,222; comnunions administered, 6; admitted to

full communion, 7; collections up to date, \$199.64; expenses up to date, \$92.19; balance on hand, \$107.45. The report made the following recommendations which were agreed to That Fairville be recognized as a mission and wrought in connection with Trand Bay.

That Dorchester receive two dollars per sabbath for supply from H. M. B. up to the

and of 1894.

That Mr. Findlay be appointed to labor in That Mr. Findlay be appointed to labor in St. George for five weeks.

That Springfield and English Settlement be supplied in view of a call.

That Mr. Lods be appointed to Edmundston and Connors, and the French board be responsible for the salary.

That Geo. Taylor, John Evans and R. A. Hallet be a provisional board of trustees at Grand Falls.

That prespytery give liberty to the travel. That presbytery give liberty to the travel-ling missionary to effect the sale of one-half the church lot situated in Grand Falls. That the usual certificates be granted to the students laboring with the boards of pres-

This report was on motion adopted as a whole and the thanks of the Presbytery tendered Rev. Mr. Ross. Rv. Dr. Macrae stated that he had a number of the new hymnals on hand which he would like to have distributed among the members of the Pres-

byterian church. On motion he was empowered to end these books to persons C. O. D. Dr. Macrae also stated that he had number of the new hymnals on hand which he would be pleased to distribute.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Presbytery of St. John met in St. Andrew's church, Oct. 31st. for the ordination of Arthur S. Morton to the office of the holy ministry. The moderator presided and constituted the court by prayer.

10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation. .25
11-Suppressed or Painful Periods. .25
12-Whites, Too Profuse Periods. .25
13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. .25
14-Salt Rheum, Erystpelas, Eruptions. .25
15-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. .25
16-Malaria, Chilis, Fever and Ague. .25
19-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. .25
20-Whooping Cough. .28 The moderator, Rev. Mr. Sutherland, took part, and Mr. Morton preached an eloquent sermon from John viii, 12th verse: "I am the light of the world." The preacher described Jerusalem during the feast of tabernacles and spoke of the circumstances under which Christ made these allusions Three principal things marked the feast, which lasted eight days. The people dwelt in booths or

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tents to show their equality in God's sight and to commemorate the time when the nations dwelt in tents. The priests brought in gorgeous processions water from the pool of Siloam and poured it out in the temple to show their dependence on God for rain, etc. Hence Christ was led to invite thirsty souls to himself as the living water. During the wanderings God had led the people by a pillar of fire and on the last day the temple was illuminated. With this Christ connected His declaration that He in two worlds. Which does this illuminate? It is the spiritual world especially. Christ guides us by the effect of His life, by His words and by His spirit in our hearts. The way was often rough, but that was no cause for complaint. The light would comfort, cheer and inspire us. Then we

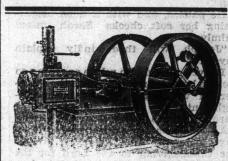
light of the world. satisfactory answers having been given Mr. Morton was set apart by prayer and the laying on of the hands of hand of fellowship from the members

present. Rev. Dr. Macrae addressed the newly ordained minister on the responsibility of his position and the grandeur ever to remember he was an embassador for Christ and therefore must speak boldly, fearlessly and yet tenderly to his people, feeding them with career of Mr. Morton's father and urthe energy and devotion his father had shown in the foreign fields of the

Rev. Dr. Bruce closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction.

MRS. HEINE'S DEATH.

Heine, relict of the late Deacon Heine, of Lower Millstream, died at the residence of her son-in-law, L. D. French. of Moncton, on Sunday, Oct. 28th Deceased was in the sixty-seventh year of her age. She leaves two children, Mrs. French, of Moncton, and Roscoe Heine, of Mellville Village, New Hampshire. Deceased was known and highly respected. Her remains were interred in the F. C. B. burying ground, Lower Millstream. today, Rev. A. H. McLeod officiating. Her children and sister, Mrs. Quigly, of Amherst, were all present at the burial.



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SIR HENRY TYLER WINS.

The Grand Trunk Directors' Report Adopted by a Large Majority.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—The cable to the Star from London says: At the halfyearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway today, Sir Henry Tyler occupied the chair. The meeting was an overflowing one and there was much excitement when it became was the light of the world. We live known that the board of directors had been defeated on the vote to pass the annual report. This defeat had been foreshadowed and altogether the meeting had been eagerly looked forward to by both friends and opponents of the veteran president. When Sir Henry, rose to address the assembled stockholders he was greeted by cheers on must reflect the light. Our command | the one side and hisses on the other. is to let our light shine for we are the In his address the president elaborated largely on the depression through After the sermon the moderator put | which the company had passed durthe questions required by law, and ing the past year. He had hopes for the prospects improving and expressed the belief that the dominion of Canada would be obliged before long to the Presbytery for the office of the reduce the coal duty to the same ministry. He then received the right level as the United States. In such event, it would mean an annual saving to the Grand Trunk of £35,000. He further announced that the board of directors had consented at the instance of the holders of £500,000 of stock to of his office. The speaker urged him an impartial enquiry into the accounts of the company in Canada. Mr. Barker, late manager of the Northern Railway of Canada, Sir Henry added, had expressed his wilingness to act as the bread of life. He referred to the one of the investigating committee. An enquiry is specially desired, Sirged him to emulate in the home field | Henry said, into the details and accounts of the lines controlled by the Grand Trunk.

After the president had finished addressing the meeting there were numerous speeches by dissatisfied stockholders against the board of dir-

An amendment was moved that the Apohaqui Station, Oct. 31..-Mrs. report of the directors be not adopted until Mr. Barker had reported the result of his enquiry.

Sir Henry Tyler on behalf of the board strongly opposed the amendment, but to no purpose. The amendment was carried by a vote of 161 to 160, amidst the cheering of those opposed to the board.

Sir Henry Tyler immediately demanded that the pool or re-ballot be taken and this will be done tonight and announced at eleven o'clock tomorrow.

It is claimed that the board holds enough proxies to defeat the amend-At the beginning of the meeting the

Household faction protested against the re-election of Lord Claude Hamilton as a director. This attack, however, is regarded as the outcome of the bitter feeling that exists between the late auditor and Lord Claude. Each Grand Trunk meeting appears to add fuel to the flame of hatred that already exists between them. At the previous meeting, it will be recalled, that in opposing Mr. Household's appointment as a director Lord Claude made a very bitter attack on

him and related alleged deals that

placed the latter gentleman in a very awkward position. In speaking of his failure to visit Canada this year Sir Henry Tyler said he had always hitherto spent two months on the system in the autumn of each year, but everything had become so disastrous and wages had been so greatly reduced during 1894 that he had not gone this year because his presence in Canada' would have caused applications for increase of wages as well as applications for employment, which could not be granted. Montreal, Oct. 31.—The Star cable says :- London, Oct. 31.- When yesterday's adjourned half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway was called to order today, there were onigtwo shareholders present. The poll which Sir Henry Tyler had demanded on the amendment to the director's report and which carried at yesterday s meeting was taken last night. The poll resulted in the defeat of the amendment, the figures being 286,681 for the board of directors and 11.13x against. The report of the board of directors is therefore carried without awaiting the result of the committee's investigation into the accounts of the road to be made in Canada. Sir Henry Tyler and his colleagues, the directors, have emerged from the halfyearly squabble that attends the meeting triumphant. It is expected the committee to investigate the accounts of the road in Canada will soon be appointed. With the exception of Mr. Baker the personnel of the com mittee is not known. The Pall Mall Gazette says of the meeting: "Out of the riot at the Grand Trunk meeting it is satisfactory to see that the directors are amenable to pressure, as they never have been before."

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

The exports of live stock from Montreal this season, to October 27th, included 78,074 cattle and 114,909 sheep, compared with 77,388 cattle and 1.088 sheep to the same date last year.

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

ou your'e not going this time. A big ve, even a tornado, come from a counfive or six cyclones we know all about ou it takes two men one to say, 'Here er, 'There it goes!'

One of the prominent figures in our meeting-house for many years was meeting-house for many years was has perceived their true relationship that of Uncle Joseph, for thus was he and that her spirit is troubled since known by the young and old who fre- no sign is given unto her." quented our religious gatherings.

He occupied the second seat in the we never learn that God does not wish men's gallery, and it was with him that the elder shook hands in sign of those present were at that time that Friends should separate when it conscious of it, that Sarah Sidney had seemed likely that the spirit would given up her seat in a friend's carrimove no others to utter gentle words of blessing or stern warning against

As children we regarded Uncle Joseph in the light of a patriarch, although I now know that his years at the time of which I write had scarce reached the limit of a half century.

He was a comely man, straight and tall, his smooth-shaven face beaming with good nature, and his soft blue eyes lighted with sympathy, but he was not intellectual. Slow of movement and uncertain in expression, his hearers were often troubled to follow his excellent thought, and it was no uncommon thing for my parents to refer to his ministrations as being little at this. He went on: 'labored." We had a consciousness, based perhaps upon accidental knowledge, that he was uncommonly well to do, and also that there was considerable feeling in the society that Sarah Sidney, with her clear insight and facile speech, would be a fit companion for the good man. But time wore on, and there seemed no likeli-

hood of a realization of this desire. I can remember one occasion when the subject really assumed the importance that is usually given to gosupon the honest face beside him, he sip, but it was so lovingly and conscientiously touched upon that I was gravely said: greatly impressed.

My father and mother were in the way of inviting many friends to dine with them on monthly meeting day. Quarterly meeting brought even more persons from a distance, and among the children little unaccustomed duties were distributed. I was frequently desired to remain for a time in the front chamber and assist our women visitors in removing their wraps and adjusting the cap crown that often met with disaster beneath the suff and I wished many times that I might honnets. It was always a pleasurable duty, for Friends never forget the young, and as each one grasped my little palm she did not neglect to speak an encouraging word to me.

On the occasion to which I have alluded meeting broke up somewhat later than usual. I hurried home, warmed .my chilled fingers, and ran unstairs, where a bright fire was burning on the hearth. I glanced about to see that the woodbox was full and looked out of the window, where my eyes rested on a short line of carriages, all bent in the direction of our ill-chosen speech thee has been led to home. First came father and mother, grandfather, and the three younger children then a vehicle well known to me as that of Elias Chase from Derry sweet but tearful face; then her lips Quarter, and thus I counted them off as they drew up beside the horse her heart, and she whispered only:

I missed Sarah Sidney, who gener ally came with Theophilus Baldwin's | We were already summoned to the family, and, having seen her placed dining-room when Uncle Joseph and our laws are administered. A vicious face in its usual place on the seat be- Sarah Sidney entered the door toneath the gallery, fronting the meeting, I was at a loss to explain her absence. She was tenderly attached to mother, and I could not believe any light matter would take her to another's table.

A gentle voice called me to my duties:

"Why, Katherine, dear, thee must slow words: have been very spry to get home before us. I was pleased to see thy in- little tremor in his voice, "rejoice with terest in the meeting today." The good woman kissed me and

Sidney revealed to me the message thanked me for the little aid I was that the Lord has given into her keepable to give in unpinning her shawl. Directly afterward sweet Jane Spencer came tripping up the stairs. She was often spoken of as exhibiting "overmuch ardor" in all her good works, but we children loved an enthusiastic little woman.

"Oh, Katherine, I am glad to make use of thy quick fingers. My cap ner in which he had obtained an instrings are sadly awry. I have been sight into the secret knowledge of most uncomfortable in them all through the meeting. Our breakfast was a trifle late in the morning, and we had far to drive."

One and another arrived, each with a thought of me. "How thee grows, child," or "Thy mother is blessed in her little helpers."

The room was well-nigh full when someone asked the question that had Idyls. been trembling on my lips. "Where is Sarah Sidney?"

No one directly replied, but after a moment's reflection nearly all had a suggestion or a little interest in her

to express. "Methought her face bore traces of anxiety this morning. I trust she has met with no further financial disaster. Thee knows, Rhoda, she is benevolent to a surprising degree in one whose purse is not lengthy, and it is therefore a serious matter to be forced to curtail in her giving."

Great Teacher to be long afficted by the things of this world," replied an aged friend. first speaker, " thee has never had this convention that the raising of

"Sarah is too true a follower of the

the bread and butter troubles and hops, barley or other cereals for brewtherefore thee can hardly compass its | ing or distilling purposes is an allimisery.' I think we all felt the force of this argument, for Hannah was richly

dowered. Presently Jane Spencer sighed: "I cannot help wishing that Uncle Joseph would recognize that the hand of the Lord was pointing him to Sarah Sidney."

"If such be the will of our Heavenly Father I doubt not it will be revealed in due time," and Hannah spoke with great deliberation. "That is quite true, and undoubted-

ly it is only those among us who are a trifle worldly minded that show a disposition to hasten these things." Jane Spencer was always very meek under reproof, and I felt glad that others sustained her desire that Uncle Joseph should be a little less deliberate in his action. "I can hardly think that he realizes

Sarah's worth," said a late comer. "On the contrary," it was Rhoda Longstreet's voice, "I am sometimes inclined to believe that his doubt rests upon ihs own merit. If he were of the world's people I should say he was bashful. As it is I call him slow in perceiving his adoption to any pecul-

iar calling. "Thee may be right," responded

TEMPERANCE COLUMN. Jane Spencer, and I was struck with the note of merrymaking that accom-

panied her words. "If so, I can only By the Women's Christian Temperwish that somebody would give him a ance Union of St. John. hint, for I really believe that Sarah

us to call upon him for signs?"

last broken by Uncle Joseph's voice.

upon the Bible teaching of the rela-

I am sure the throbbing heart be-

Sarah Sidney must have bounded

applied the test to our own lines?"

"Has thee ever thought it over and

It was certainly not strange that

"If thee means to ask whether it has

been shown to me that I am chosen

of the Lord to be thy companion, I

will admit that it has, but, Joseph,

thee is not an old man, nor am I s

Uncle Joseph stopped short in his

walk and, catching a frightened look

"It was not upon that relation that

my mind ran. I thought rather of the

increased duty in this day and gener-

ation which belongs to the husband-

man and his gleaners, or, in other

words, the responsibility of him upon

whom the benefits of this world have

been showered, and the loud call ever

sounding in my ear to extend help to

those who need: and it has been whis-

pered to me that thy material goods

Can one marvel if a feeling of faint-

ness crept over the gentle Sarah, or

that a beseeching look set the seal

upon the awful stillness that fol-

lowed? Uncle Joseph's voice sounded

strange in her ear. She feared she

shoul fall, but as the tones grew

"Sarah, thee has a more receptive

spirit than my own. I have some-

times longed to see aright in regard

to the formation of a closer bond with

thee, and I rejoice that through my

He took her trembling hand between

certain that I saw more than one

look of satisfaction exchanged by the

The moment of silent blessing was

past. My mother moved as if to be-

Uncle Joseph's eye and awaited his

"Dear friends," he said, "with

me, for today has our beloved Sarah

He paused, and with a flush bright-

ening her soft cheeks Sarah asked

"Joseph, will thee kindly explain

I never heard him relate anything so

well as he now related to us the man-

As he ceased speaking her own

rhythmic tones filled the room in ten-

der thanksgiving to the Lord for his

gift of companionship, and this has

evermore remained in my memory as

one of the most beautiful and fervent

supplications I have been privileged

to hear.-Sarah Gardner's Quaker

point the way.'

"Dear Joseph."

company present.

ing."

calmly:

thyself?"

Sarah Sidney's heart.

clearer something else impressed her

have been slipped from thee, and-

make bold to offer my aid."

the good woman hesitated before she

tion of Ruth and Boaz."

our house.

answered

hand maiden."

Trust the people-the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad-with the gravest "Ah," interrupted Hannah, "shall questions, and in the end you educate the Now it had chanced, although none

WHITE RIBBON NOTES.

Sun for information in regard to the age to a person who was suffering Candian Criminal Law bill. from a weak limb, and had walked The sudden death of Mrs. Mary A briskly along the frozen road toward Woodbridge, corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U., will be a Uncle Joseph, too, had chosen to great loss to that organization. She leave his vehicle at home, and seeing was preparing her annual report for in the distance a familiar, plump little the convention, which is to be held in figure he made haste to overtake her. Cleveland. Ohio, this month. Miss For a few moments they talked to-Willard was in Boston last week pregether of the lesser things of life; then paring her address. She and Miss they fell into a silence which was at Gordon, with Lady Henry Somerset, expect to spend some months in Bos-"My mind has dwelt much today ton after the National convention, and after Lady Somerset returns from England. She sails for there next week, but will return early in the winneath the white muslin kerchief of ter. These two friends are almost inseperable, a "no kin relationship very

precious to both. NO GUARDIAN. Since the passage of Mr. Charlton's bill by the dominion legislature in '92. White Ribbon women have felt that there was at least better protection for young girlhood than formerly in Canada, but from recent decisions of some Canadian judges it would seem that only young girls who have guardians can be protected; for the poor friendless orphan girl there is no redress. A white girl of 14 years can be abducted by a negro, and because she has no guardian the guilty criminal is set free, although the law provides that any one convicted of such crime is "liable to five years imprisonment." It would seem that no law can be fully enforced in this country, none made so perfect that it cannot be evaded or set aside by those who dispense the law. Could anything be more helpless, more needy of protection than an orphan girl at the most heedless, most unsuspecting time in a girl's life? Was that judge a father of girls who could let such an outrage go unpunished? How pitiful it all seems. The girl "had no father or mother or any guardian," so she was declared to be "her own guardian," and she was only 14! Mothers, is it not time to ask again the old, old question, "Who is my neighbor?" The orphan girl without a guardian is in a far more helpless position than was he "who fell among thieves"-her wrongs can never be healed-and who is safe with such criminals set free? One of the Master's commands to His followers was to care for, to "visit the fatherless." Let us take warning by the pitiful fate of the orphan girl at his own, and smiled down upon the Amherst and see to it that those in our midst have some one to care for opened, the pain went forever out of them, some guardian so that they may all be protected by Canadian law from outrage and cruel wrong. To women But her trial was not quite over. who think on the subject there seems tramp can enter a poor man's home gether. I glanced about me and was

and in the absence of her parents abduct an unsuspecting, ignorant girl for this he receives no greater punishment than for stealing a suit of clothes from a man. Is this Canadian justice? The laws bear very hard on the lad: der why Canadian women should want

gin serving the soup, but she caught the "weaker sex"-and yet men wonthe right to vote to have a voice in the selection of the law makers. It may be a question as to whether matters would be improved if women had the opportunity or the right of suffrage, but of this there can be no question. We do stand in need of "pure laws"-meantime we trust that all

> er will hearken to The inward voice that's saying: "Whatsoever thing thou doest To the least of mine and lowest,

White Ribbon women and every moth-

We hold that it is the duty of every Christian man and woman, every father and mother, to protect the fatherless and motherless, and if need be to constitue themselves guardian to one of tender years, so that the orphan girl may henceforth receive what protection there is from Canadian law, and every criminal receive the punishment due his crime, if that were possible. Until the law for such guilt is enforced there can be ne safety for girls, with or without guardian.

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

A correspondent writes: We N. B.

people in common with the rest of

in the quality of the men we are

raising. A case which came to our

notice some days past will serve to

illustrate the fact. Some eight years

ago John Wood, of Welsford, died,

leaving a widow and two children, a

boy of ten and a daughter of nine

Wood bought a farm of some 200 acres

which he left encumbered with a con-

siderable debt to his wife and family.

Mrs. Wood experienced a great many

difficulties but she succeeded, thanks

to her good management and frugality

to retain the farm which is now out

of debt. Her case is an exemplifica-

tion of the truth: God helps those

that help themselves. The help in

this case came in the form of an in-

dustrious young man. As young

Wood grew from childhood to adoles-

ence he manifested a great interest

n the farm, which he worked so in-

telligently that it is now a source of

a fairly good revenue; which consider-

ing the general depreciation in values

of farm products is highly favorable

to him. They have 19 head of cat-

tle, 19 sheep, and three horses. They

met with quite a loss this fall having

troyed by racoons. Young Wood

made some extensive repairs to his

barn this summer. The posts and

sills had rotted. He got out the tim-

ber, hewed it into shape, and raised

the barn and placed the sills and parts

of posts needed without any assitance

except what his mother gave him. He

used no jack screw or derrick, but

contrived by means of chains attached

to neighboring trees to raise the barn.

had 26 turkeys and other fowl des-

Shortly before his death, John

HOP GROWING A SIN. SUP'T DEP'T OF PURITY.

vears.

The annual meeting of the North-West Baptist Association, which has associated with it the churches of Western Washington and British Columbia, has been in progress at Centralia, Wash. Before adjourning the following resolution was almost nuanimously adopted: Whereas, a large portion of the fertile land of this convention field is devoted to the culture of hops for brewing purposes; and Whereas, a large number of the members of our churches are receiving the greater portion of their financial incomes from hop culture; therefore "Ah, Hannah dear," answered the be it resolved that it is the sense of ance with the saloon and Satan in the work or ruin and damnation, with which no disciple of Christ ought in any way to be connected. The committee also reported a resolution, which was adopted, hailing with joy the growth of the prohibition cause, and the approach of the time when no Chistian would suppot men or measures that provide for the continuance of the infamous liquor traffic.

> Molly-"Ned Croesus is a much better match than Charlie Bullion; his fortune is larger and he has some intelligence." Polly-"You mean he has not only more dollars, but more sense.'

> Burglar Bill-"Got any children?" Slippery Sam (moodily)—"I had a son onct. I trained him to snatch pocketbooks from ladies out shopping.' 'Wot became of 'im?" "He starved to death."

From the report of a missionary to Africa-"My congregation refuse to give up cannibalism, but I have succeeded in so far improving their tastes that they now eat with knives and That speaks well for his ingenuity. forks."

A GOOD STORY.

Writing about Chicago reminds me of a story. It is a story of a drafta Chicago draft.

A well-known speculator, whom we will call "Jim," who had a good deal of property, needed \$10,000 more in cash than he had in bank, at very short notice, to carry through an important transaction. He had a good friend in the cashier of the bank. 'Draw a draft on somebody," suggest ed the cashier, "only don't do it on A mother is much indebted to the anybody too near the city.". The operator, after a minute's hought, drew a draft for \$10,000 on

the Sultan of Turkey. The cashier took it and placed it to his credit. Three days later, the transaction having gone through all right, "Jim," the operator, handed the cashier a certified check for the \$10,000, and they both enjoyed a hearty laugh as to what had become of the Sultan's draft.

Meanwhile the draft had started on its travels and reached a first-class bank in London, by which it was sent to the Rothschilds, who are the Sultan's fiscal agents there. The Rothschilds duly forwarded it to Constantinople to their branch house, which duly presented it to the Sultan's cham-

The chamberlain couldn't remember owing any such sum to a man in Chicago, but there was the draft, and presented by Rothschild too. So he took it to the Sultan.

"Who is this man?" asked the Sul-"I don't know," said the chamber-

"Do we owe him anything?" asked the Sultan. "Not a plastre that I know of," said

"Then don't pay it," said the Sul-"Ah, but if I might advise," said

the crafty chamberlain, "this draft comes through the Rothschilds, with whom we are now negotiating a loan of two million sterling. Would it be safe, under the circumstances, to dishonor it?

"Pay it!" said the Sultan. About two weeks later the proceeds of the draft reached Chicago. When the cashier got them he turned pale, put on his hat, rushed round to his friend, the broker, and gasped cut, 'Be-! Jim! the draft's paid.' This story shows that there is not

much difference, after all, between the business methods of Chicago and Constantinople.

INTERMITTENT QUALMS OF CON-SCIENCE.

A gentleman in Frankfort, who was cobbed of a hundred marks several nonths ago, has just received the following letter:

"Honored Sir-I have stolen your money. Now my conscience is beginning to trouble me, and I therefore inclose you herewith a twenty-mark note. Next time I suffer any more qualms of conscience, I will make you a further remittance."

It is something new to hear of pangs of conscience by instalments.—Madgeburger Zeitung.

NOBODY HELPED HIM.

A story of Scotch honesty come from Dundee. A small boy had taken the prize for an exceptionally well drawn map. After the examination the teacher, a little doubtful, asked

"Who helped you with this map, James?" "Nobody, sir."

"Come, now, tell me the truth. Didn't your brother help you?" "No, sir; he did it all.,,-Milwaukee "No, sir; he did it all."-Milwaukee

RATHER GRIM.

There is one delightful anecdote touching the king of Ava's reply to the request of an American mission ary for leave to try to make converts among the king's subjects. The king told Dr. Price that he granted his request that he might preach religion, out whenever his subjects were converted by it he should cut off their eads and send them at once into the paradise of which the doctor had told hem.-The Athenaeum.

STONE RESERVOIRS FOR COM-PRESSED AIR.

Great reservoirs for compressed air near the machinery to be operated thereby, are cut out of the rock at the Mansfield copper mines in Germany and then limed with cement. There are eight of these receivers, from 1,235 to 3,950 cubit feet capacity. It is stated that a rock chamber of 2.200 cubic feet capacity costs only one-third as much as an iron receiver of equal size.-New York Times. Canadians have just cause for pride

TWO VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Old lady-There is one thing I no tice particularly about that young man who calls to see you. He seems to have an inborn instinctive respect for woman, as though she were a be ing from a higher sphere, to be approached with the utmost delicacy and deference."

Granddaughter (sweet eighteen)-"Yes, he's horribly bashful."

BORROWED BLOOMERS.

"Oh, where are my trousers?" in anguish he cried: "My new pantaloons, I believe they

"Oh, no, they're not stolen," his children replied; *Dear ma has gone out on her wheel with 'em on."

A KINDLY SUGESTION.

Accepted suitor-"Have you decided what to give your old aunt for a birthday present?" Fair one-"No; but now I come to think of it, the poor old maid has had very little pleasure all her life; you might just write her an anonymous

THE MAIN THING.

Wife (returning from the seaside)-'What! you have never opened my letters?

love-letter."-Humoristische Blatter.

Husband-"No; but I sent you money every time one came."-Humoristische Blatter. WINNEST AND SETT JOINS IN THE

Union Assurance Society OF LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714.

\$2.250.000 Subscribed Capital, \$2.250.000 Capital Paid Up, 900.000 Total Invested Funds exceed 12,000,000 Annual Income,

GEO.O. DICKSON OTTY, GENERAL AGENT, Walker's Building, Canterbury Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. 1224

To Exhibitors



If you would secure first prize you must have your animal in the finest condition, his coat must be smooth and glossy, and he must be in good spirits, so as to "show off" well. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Powder known for horses and cattle. It tones up the whole system, regulates the bowels and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. It gives horses "good life," making them appear to the best possible advantage. Get DICK'S from your druggist or grocer

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MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
tain in its effects and never blisters.
Bead proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURÈ BLUEFOINT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spavin. I gothim for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$180 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Yours truly, W. S. Marsder.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Sirs-I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.
Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICE,
Price \$1 per Bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,

EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions (f a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein bending, wherein Charles A. Palmar is Plaintiff and William Esson and Julia E. Esson, bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisi E. Wilson, Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Esson, Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Trustee, and James C. Robertson and Dudne Breeze, Executors and Trustees (f and under the last will and testament of James Stanley Harris, deceased, are depetendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co. deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co.

The said freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so to be sold as aforesaid, is situate in the City of Saint John and accomplisation.

said, is situate in the City of Saint John and comprises:—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the corner of Paradise Row and Harris Street, having a frontage of two hundred and tweaty-seven (227) feet, two (2) inches on Paradise Row, and three hundred and one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris Street. 2.—All those three several freehold and 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 minety (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 Hundrad and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum.

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 Schut John and comprises:— & 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 remainder being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (\$328.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known 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 manube 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 plainties solicitor.

apply to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.

B. HENDERSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor. W. A. LOCKHART. DIED IN CAPE BRETON.

(Montreal Witness.) The Rev. A. K. McLennan, B. D., of Dalhousie Mills, Ont., received the sad intelligence of his mother's death, a few days ago, at her home in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. For a number of years she was a patient and uncomplaining sufferer, ever showing the ower and influence of divine grace. On Thursday morning, Oct. 18, she quietly passed to her blessed reward, in the sixty-first year of her age. To the very last she bore testimony to the faithfulness and love of her Redeemer, at the same time avowing her oun unworthiness. She leaves behind to mourn their great loss four sons. two daughters and a husband, who has been for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church. Two of the sons are ministers in the Presbyterian church. The eldest is pastor of the congregation of Dalhousie Mills, Ont., while the second is completing his course in theology in Auburn Seminary, N. Y. Her death has cast a gloom over the community where she was so well and favorably known.

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SOME OF PRUSSIA'S RICH MEN.

(New York Sun.)

The Prussian income tax enables the people to learn once a year how many millionaires they have in the country. The list for 1893-94 shows that the richest man in Prussia has an income of \$2,600,000. He lives in Dartmund, but his name has not been made public. Krupp, the maker of great guns, is next in the list of Prussian millionaires. His annual income is almost \$2,000,000. Krupp's tax is \$72,000 a year; the Dartmunder's \$100 000. Rothschild, in Frankfort-onthe-Main, takes third place with an income of \$1,210,000. Before the death of Baron Bleichroeder, the Berlin banker, whose income was \$1,900,000, the capital had for years third place on the millionaire's list, but it now, has a poor fourth. Its richest eftizen draws an income of but \$1,100,000. Then comes a Breslauer with \$1,080,-000, a Berliner with \$1,051,000, another Berliner with \$875,000. The so-called thaler millionaires in Berlin-a thaler is about 75 cents- now number 426. against 440 one year ago. In all Prussia there are but 1,332 persons whose incomes exceed \$55,000. Last year the number was 1,381. Berlin has but twelve citizens whose incomes exceed \$250,000 a year.

APPLE

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Havel 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 at thrown these trees upon my hands; and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE ZOLIFICA T. Westfield, No Busting W.

S. R. FOSTER & MSGN, &

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE NAILSHAM MINE

STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS And Spikes, Tacks, Brads Shoe Nails, Hun garain Nails, etc. St. John, N. B.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS.

86 PRINCESS STREET, Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED

AT SHORT NOTICE. C. E. BRACKET.

NOTICE

The undersigned have entered, into a co-partnership under the name, style and firm of D. J. Seely & Son, for the purpose of carrying on a business as Ship Brokers and Commision Merchants. Walker's Wharf, St. John, N. B., October DANIEL J. SEELY, JAMES D. SEELY.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax..... Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 16.39 Express for Sussex...... 16.40

A Parlor 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 Moreton at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express rom Sussex... Express from Halifax...... 15.50 Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton 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,

Railway Office, Moneton, N. B., 27th Sept., 1894.

General Manager

HELKELT STOREMENT OF TOTAL STATE TOTAL HEETER, 1911 F.

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tercolonial Railway are om the locomotive, and fax and Montreal via electricity. by Eastern Standard D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

cton, N. B., 27th Sept.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.-Arrangements are rapidly being perfected for the series of liberal-conservative demonstrations to be addressed by Hon. Mr. Costigan Sir C. H. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and Hon. Mr. Wallace in the maritime provinces next month. On Tuesday Nov. 6th, the first meeting will be held at Moncton. On Friday and Saturday of the some week, at New Glasgow and Ferrona respectively; on Monday, Nov. 12th, at Guysboro and subsequently at Digby, Wolfville and Annapolis. Mr. Wallace leaves here on Satur-

day evening for St. John, and on Monday, the 5th, he will assist in the dedication of the new Orange hall. Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th, will be spent by the controller of customs at Halifax, where he will transact public business. Evidently Mr. Wallace does not intend to be idle on this trip.

The Cockrell works at Belgium, spoken of as the Belgian syndicate, has secured the contract through their agent, C. J. DeSola, of Montreal, for supplying 4,300 tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial railway. They will require to be delivered at Halifax before June, 1895, free of all costs, including freight and insurance. The price for the rails is about f4 per ton, a very low figure. There was a large number of offers to fill the contract but the department considered that the one in question was the most favorable. Three thousand tons of his promise. At today's meeting of supply will be used on the main line of the Intercolonial railway; one thousand tons on the P. E. I. branch. and the balance, 300 tons, on the Windsor branch. Hon, John Haggart is evidently desirous, while endeavoring to place the Intercolonial on a paying basis, not to do so at the expense of the maintenance of the road. In this he is generally felt to be right, as any other course would be penny wise and pound foolish.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.-The board of civil ly prosecuting enquiries in regard to cases of personation which have occurred at examinations in past years. Recently Dr. Thorburn, chairman of the board, was in Montreal and unearthed a case where a letter carrier named J. J. Collins had secured a school teacher to write the examination for him. As a result Collins will get his marching orders. Desilette, the Three Rivers mail clerk who admitted having secured some one to personate him, has resigned to avoid more condign punishment. The commissioners intend pushing all such cases to the fullest extremity of the

Hon. Mr. Patterson, at the request of Sir C. H. Tupper, has ordered a gun with new carriage, side arms and stores, to be sent to Pictou for the use of the Pictou battery of artillery.

The following is a revised statement

party which visits the maritime pro- him to employ temporary help in the will be held at Moncton, and the next night, Wed- clerks have returned to duty, but it nesday, a meeting will be held at Truro. will be in Halifax, but no political meetings are to be held during the remainder of the week. On Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th, respectivethe steel and other industries at New ing of the 9th, Sir Charles H. Tupper | will also visit the station at Nappan. has consented to deliver a lecture at New Glasgow on the Behring Sea question. On Monday, the 12th, a of the Pacific cable. Mr. Bowell has boro and addressed by ministers. From Guysboro the party proceeds to the western portion of the province. Sir Charles H. Tupper has consented to deliver a lecture before the Athenaem society of Acadia college at Wolfville. On Thursday, the 15th, the ministers will address a public meeting at Annapolis, and on the 16th at Digby. Other meeings may possibly

be arranged. L. Coste, chief engineer of the public works, left for St. John today. Mr. Coste will spend the next two weeks in the maritime provinces examining the different public works now in pro-

Hon. Mr. Haggart and Mr. Schreiber leave for the maritime provinces in a few days to make a trip of inspection over the Intercolonial railway.

The government steamer Stanley is now in order for commencing the winter service to Prince Edward Island. She will not assume this duty, however, until December 1st, being in the meantime engaged in the buoy service. Lieut. D'Arcy McMahon, son of Mr. Justice McMahon, of Toronto, was married here today to Miss Josie Mackay, daughter of Wm. MacKey, lumberman, of this city. The bride received a check for fifty thousand dollars as a wedding present.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Mail advices received by Hon. Mr. Bowell from Sanfor Fleming today respecting the negotiations with the Hawaiian government for the cable station, put a far more encouraging aspect on the result of the mission of Mercer and himself, than appeared from the first friendliest manner possible. They recognize the advantage it will be to are willing to pay a subsidy of \$35,000 Bird or Necker Island, provided the United States will not object, as under the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, might be done.

The total number of seal skins taken in the Pacific this year is 87,572, as applied to the record books of any other compared with 70,000 last year.

A prompt refutation is given to the statement cabled from England yesterday, that according to a letter in of marine, and Commander Wakeham, entertained the view that the fast Atlantic steamship service is impracti-cable and impossible so far as the St. Lawrence is concerned. In reference to Mr. Smith, who is now in England, Sir C. H. Tupper called his deputy's attention to the newspaper reports on the subject before he left for Europe, as the matter had then been published in the public prints. Mr. Smith emphatically denied that there was the slightest foundation for the opinion ascribed to him. In regard to Commander Wakeham, than whom was revenge. there is no better living authority on

the subject of navigation of the St. Ottawa on Thanksgiving day with Lawrence, that officer today, immediately he saw the views ascribed to him, wrote a letter to Sir C. H. Tupper stating that he has never expressed the opinion that a high rate of speed on the St. Lawrence is impossible and that Mr. Huddart's scheme is impracticable. Wakeham says .-"I am of the contrary opinion, as I hold that the greater the speed, the greater the safety. The fast ship will be much less likely affected by local curents and while she is better able to take every advantage of clear weather than a slower boat, she need go no faster than prudence would warrant in thick weather. These facts should be patent to anyone and

canot be open to contradiction." Hon. James Mitchell, provincial secretary of New Brunswick, and Hon. H. R./Emmerson, commissioner of works, are here. They saw Hon. Mr. Bowell today and asked for the free admission of material for the international bridge between St. Stephen and Calais, Me. They got a satisfactory answer, as a number of precedents exist in favor of granting the

request. Ottawa, Nov. 2.-An important step was taken by the government today as affecting the manufacturers of the country. Recently Hon. Mr. Bowell made the promise that he would recommend concessions regarding drawbacks on the duties of articles entering into the construction of goods manufactured in this country for export. The minister of trade and commerce has lost no time in redeeming the cabinet an order-in-council was passed amending the regulations governing the payments of such drawbacks. The changes are or a most liberal character and extend to all articles imported, whether manufactured in the country or not, provided they enter into the construction of goods which are subsequently exported. Hereafter 99 percent of the duty paid will be refunded instead of 90 per cent as has hitherto been the casc. Correspondingly the minimum amount service commissioners has been quiet- of any claim for drawback has been reduced from \$50 to \$25. The effect of this change will be to place the manufacturers of Canada in the most favorable position to compete with the manufuctured products of adjacent and other countries in foreign mar-

kets. Hon. Messrs. Mitchell and Emmerson left for home today, their personal interview with Hon. Mr. Bowell being crowned with success. An order-incouncil passed this afternoon admitting free of customs duty materials to be used in the construction of the bridge across the St. Croix river, between Calais and St. Stephen. The only stipulation imposed, and it is a reasonable one, is that the United States shall admit free any material required for this bridge, which is obtained in

Canada.

The postmaster general today caused a telegram to be sent to Postmaster of the movements of the ministerial Shakespear at Victoria, instructing vinces next week: On Tuesday, Nov. post office so that the service might not be tampered with. The striking is thought here that this will not ab-On Thursday the ministers solve them from the consequence of their rash action.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson leaves for P. E. Island tomorrow to close up the season's business at the ly, the ministers will examine into dairy stations and make arrangements for selling or shipping cheese or but-Glasgow and Ferrona. On the even- ter produced there this summer. He

Yesterday was the last day for receiving tenders for the construction public meeting will be held at Guys- a large number in his possession. They will be opened in a week or two. Ottawa, Nov. 4.-In response to large numbers of petitions from Manitoba and the northwest and in conformity with the promise made last session a departmental inquiry has been ordered in reference to the allegations of discrimination by the Canadian Pacific railway in the mater of freight rates in the northwest. P. S. Archibald. chief engineer of the Intercolonial railway, has been appointed chairman of the committee of inquiry. His colleagues are Wm. Pearce of Calgary, superintendent of mines, and W. Y. Allison, government homestead inspector, Manitoba. They are directed to make full and thorough inquiry respecting the complaints which have been made by the different bodies in Manitoba and the northwest, and for this purpose will hold meetings at different points to take evidence. W. H. Schaeffer, travelling freight agent of the Intercolonial railway has been appointed secretary to the commis-

Some corespondence has taken place the home authorities in reference to the omission of the Canadian herd and stud books from the lists of authorized herd and stud books contained in orders issued by the United States treasury relative to the importation of pedigree stock. The department of agriculture at Washington explains the omissions by stating that no registers of the American continent are recognized except those of associations located in the United States, unless press despatches. The Hawaiian gov- such registers were for breeds of stock ernment received the delegates in the originating in the country where the record was established. There are consequently no South American, Centhem to secure cable conection with tral American, Mexican or Canadian the North American continent, and registers in the list. There is no special discrimination against Canada. per annum as well as give a lease of If Canada has any breed of stock which originated in that country and the record books are brought to the attention of this department they will be considered and rejected or accepted on the same principles which are

country. Sir C. H. Tupper received a telegram last night from Collector Milne at Victoria stating that the total catch the Times, Mr. Smith, deputy minister of seal skins by British Columbia vessels this season was 95,048. Last session Mr. Laurier ventured the statement that the sealing industry had been ruined owing to the regulations agreed upon at Paris. The opposition

leader makes a poor prophet. Ottawa, Nov. 5.-In the case of Jos. Truskey, the Sandwich murderer, it has been decided that the law shall take its course, and unless the court grants the new trial asked for Truskey will be hanged on the 14th of November for the murder of William Lindsay. The motive of the crime

A great military demonstration at

sham fight is in contemplation.

Pursuant to adjournment on Oct. 27th, the supreme court met today to hear the maritime list of appeals. In the case of Larivier v. the school commissioners of Three Rivers, a motion was made by way of appeal from the decision of Justice Taschereau in chambers to allow security to be given for an appeal from the judgment of the court of Queen's bench in the case. The plaintiff had brought an action to recover the amount of fees paid by parents of pupils attending the dissentient school of which she was teacher, and the court held: 1. That she did not hold an "office'

within the meaning of section 29 "B" of the supreme court act. 2. That the money she claimed to be due her was not a "fee of office" under

3. That no future rights would be bound by the decision, she having ceased to be a teacher. The motion was dismissed with

that section.

costs. The first case heard on the maritime list was Doyle v. McPhee, in which the action was to recover possession of land, and the main point argued was as to the correctness of the decision of the court below, that where a description in a deed was that it should run in one direction twelve rods, or to the western end of the railway, the distance of twelve rods governed ,as there was nothing to show where such western end was. The correctness of this depends on the evidence read with the plans made for use at the trial. Judgment was

reserved. Reid v. Creighton was next argued, the question argued being the validity of a chattel mortgage under which appellant claims title to goods seized by respondent as sheriff on execution against the mortgagor. The court below held that the mortgage was bad ,as not complying with the forms prescribed by the statute.

Judgment was reserved. The next case to be argued is Chris-

holm v. Robinson. The laboratory branch of inland revenue department is analyzing samples of water taken from streams in which sawdust is deposited. This is for the purpose of the discussion on the sawdust question which is likely to take place in parliament next session.

Rev. Mr. Quicke preached last night in St. David's church to the Orangemen of New Edinburgh. In the course of his sermon Rev. Mr. Quicke referred to the late Mr. Mercier as a libertine devoid of the sense of right and fe'd on the vitals of his country. A. McDonald, chief clerk in the P.E.

I railway office, has been appointed superintendent of the P.E.Island railway in succession to the late Mr. The four Grand Trunk conductors, John Stone, Patrick Mulligan, Samuel

to the court of queen's bench today for trial charged with conspiracy. An anonymous letter was received today by Mayor Villeneuve, which containing the remains of the late Honore Mercier would be entered at midnight by a number of roughs from Buffalo, N. Y., who intended to steal the remains and take them away to the states. In concluding this epistle warns his worship to place a guard over the vault. The whole thing looks like a fake.

THE ORANGEMEN.

If the Orangemen were, as a contemporary represents them, only a tory organization they would not be worthy of condemnation on that account. There are in the world some excellent tory organizations. Whether the Orange body would be better or worse if there were no grits in it we do not pretend to say. It does actually contain members of both parties, and receives a fair share of praise and blame from members of both. Among those who condemn it are some who declare that the organization is un-British and opposed to the true Canadian spirit. The body which claims as members and dignifies with its highest distinctions such true, sturdy and honest Canadians and Britons as Mr. Bowell and Mr. Wallace is perhaps not likely to disgrace the country even if it be true that some of its members occasionally go into wild extremes. As to the order in this city, it has shown its faith by at least one creditable work. The Orange hall which between the dominion government and was dedicated Monday is a credit to the town.

It is probable, though not certain, that Mr. Venoit, editor of the Bathurst Courier, has been elected to the legislature by the county of Gloucester. Mr. Veniot is a supporter of the Blair government, as were his two competitors. For the rest he is a man of rare gifts, as he himself admits in the editorial columns of his own paper. Mr. Veniot says: "Mr. Veniot is, without contradiction, one of the best saving his life. speakers in the county, and if he has the honor of leading the poll on election day the Acadians, not only of the county of Gloucester, but of the whole province, will have in him a skilful defender and a man whom they will be proud to have in the house of as-

Among our visitors is Mr. T. D. Sullivan, journalist, poet, politician, one of the distinguished Irishmen of the time. He has had most of the experiences of the active nationalist agitators, but does not propose to talk home rule politics in his lecture, His discourse will be on the famous men and places of Ireland, and as he is one of the brightest and wittiest men of the lively nation to which he belongs he will be worth going to

Many a man surveys his head and densation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Oct. 30.-The sale of the New Brunswick horse Harry Wilkes did not take place, but the reason cannot be ascertained.

Montreal, Oct. 30.-Judge Doherty gave judgment today dismissing the Canada Revue case. The Canada Revue began a series of severe attacks on the Catholic church. Archbishop Fabre put the publication under the ban of the church and the Canada Revue people sued the bishop for \$50,000. The judge dismissed the case on the ground that the archbishop acted within the bounds of his authority, and without malice and bccause it did not interfere with the plaintiff's right of selling it to whomsoever wanted to read it.

Montreal, Oct. 31.-John Mulligan, switchman employed on the Grand Trunk, was run over and instantly killed shortly before noon in the company's yard, Point St. Charles.

Three Rivers, Oct. 31.-A strang scene was witnessed here today in the town jail. Ed. Legace had been sentenced to a three years term in the penitentiary and before the prisoner started for St. Vincent de Paul, his betrothed came to the jail and they were made man and wife. Shortly after the bride was weeping at the departure of her husband. Niagara Falls, Nov. 2.—The fate of

the Clifton, Ontario, firebug, Alexander Connolly, who was caught redhanded several weeks ago setting fire to some coal sheds in a portion of the village, thus threatening the entire destruction of some substantial business blocks, was announced today Connolly was found guilty by a jury at the county court at Welland and he was sentenced to three years in the Kingston penitentiary. The trial was short and the evidence conclusive Connolly's defense was a flat denial of the whole affair and he was supported in that by his sister.

Montreal, Nov. 4.-At an extraord inary meeting of the Sir John Macdonald club most emphatic resolutions were passed endorsing Hon. Mr. Taillon and calling upon the English speaking members to rally to the pre-

Montreal, Nov. 5 .- It is reported here on pretty good authority that Hon. Felix Marchand will retire from the leadership of the local liberals to be succeeded by Hon. Joly de Lotbiniere, ex-premier of Quebec. The Star. which has gone mad over the Taillon-Hall difficulty, favors a coalition between

Joly and Hall. ONTARIO.

Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 4.-W. P. Prowers, the well known undertaker here and a leading man in civic circles, went in England in August for Defries and Fred Tamblyn, were sent the benefit of his health. Some days ago, realizing that he was going to die, he cabled his brother-in-law here to send Mr. Dennett, their foreman gave him a warning that the vault undertaker, home to Devonshire with embalming instruments and the necessary fluid. On Friday a more pressing cable was received, enjoining the foreman to start at once and also bring one of the firm's metal lined coffins. Yesterday Dennett left Montreal by the Vancouver with the required appliances, as well as a coffin. Mr. Prowers, of course, was a supporter of the national policy and desired to be buried in a home made cof-

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 31.-France is now proving a profitable market for Manitoba and Northwest live stock and large shipments are being made

Capt. Neale, arrested in England, for embezzlement, while acting as customs collector in Alberta, passed through Winnipeg today en route to Regina to stand trial. Governor Schulze is again ill and

unable to leave his bed. Manitoba prohibitionists have been expecting that the local government would at the forthcoming session of the legislature introduce a prohibition measure. Today, however, the attorney general announced that no such measure would be submitted until the courts finally decided that the

government had the power. John Penroy, a married man and a Mrs. Taylor two weeks ago eloped from an Illinois town coming to Winnipeg. Today the woman had Penroy arrested charging him with attempting to assault her daughter who acaccompanied her to Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 1.—The most notable feature of the northwest election yesterday was the defeat of Thomas Tweed of Medicine Hat, one of the executive. The other defeated ministers of the late assembly were Jelly of North Regina, Davidson of Q'Appelle and Welkins of Red Deer. The Haultain government was sustained.

The post office inspector has visited the post office at Lacombe, N. W. T., and found considerable shortage in the accounts of J. H. Dolmage, postmaster. While the investigation was going on Dolmage went to his room, wrote a letter of confession and then swallowed four ounces of laudanum. The doctors have very little hope of

It is reported that the Sultana gold mine at Rat Portage has been sold to an English syndicate, of which General Wilkinson is at the head, for a quarter of a million.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—Percy R. Neale, formerly inspector of mounted police, who was arrested in England for stealing custom funds, was yesterday brought before Judge Richardson and sentenced to seven years. He was brought to Winnipeg this morning en route to Stony Mountain penitentiary.

agricultural records by growing two hundred and seven bushels of oats on ne acre of land. A late return alters the result of the election in West Calgary, and gives Critchley a majority of one over Lucas.

Henry Kruger, a German farmer in

the Edmonton district, has beaten all

James Bagley, a well-known Winnipeger, died yesterday in California. Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Peter Boyer, employed by James A. Patterson on farm near Boissevain, was accidentially shot dead while plowing. He was carrying a gun on the plow and wonders at Wisdom's power of con- the lines becoming entangled dis- ling was in a terrible plight. He was charged the gun. Deceased came from firmly caught by one leg between two

know say that the live stock trade of this country will be more important than the wheat exports. Ten thousand head of cattle were shipped out of Manitoba and the western territories during the month of October, all of markets. This is a gratifying showing compared with shipments in previous years. The annual exports heretofore never exceeded 15,000 head. The export shipments of hogs and sheep

ever before. John Boyd, a well known rancher of Fish Creek, while temporarily insane on Saturday, attempted to cut his throat. He is still alive, but his recovery is doubtful.

this fall have also been larger than

Hamlin's general store and Ramsay's livery stable at the town of Lauder were burned Saturday. The loss is eight thousand dollars; no insur-

Frank Fields, a Winnipeg horseman, was murdered in Chicago Saturday during a saloon row.

Mayor Garland of Portage La Prairie, who was one of the delegates, gives the first definite information concerning the Manitoba delegates' trip to Ottawa. Garland says 175 miles of the Hudson Bay railway will positive ely be built next year, and in the year following the road will be extended to the Saskatchewan. As to the cash Garland says the government will give assistance by guaranteeing bonds. He says the promoters of the road, Messrs. Sutherland, Mann, Isbester and McCoy have raised \$3,-000,000 and in addition to this there will be the Manitoba government's mileage offer. Asked if there was any suggestion made concerning the covernment control of rates Garland ntimated there was not. He said: "I think the people of the northwest will be satisfied to get the road without tying the company down too tight."

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1.-The marine special reached Vancouver at noon oday. This train left Montreal last Saturday and consequently made the run in one day less than schedule time. There were on board 157 marines and sailors who are to replace a similar number in the different ships of the Pacific squadron. The men are in good health and the best of spirits, and the officer in charge speaks highly of the arrangements made for their comfort by the Canadian Pacific Railway on the overland trip. Almost immediately after arrival the whole party boarded the Royal Arthur, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, and left for Esquimalt.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 1.-Mail carriers and third class postal clerks of the Victoria office, thirty-one in number, went out on strike this morning. The reason for the strike is explained to be the failure of the dominion government to pay their provisional allowance of \$10 per month, hitherto allowed in consideration of increased cost of living in the west. This allowance has not been received or four months, and without it the salary of the clerk is \$33.30 and that of the carriers \$30 per month. This the men claim is totally inadequate living expenses, when out of this meagre amount a supperannuation fee of 50 cents per month is deducted. They have been trying for some time to get the government to continue the provisional allowance without effect. At a meeting held last night it was unanimously concluded that at nine o'clock this morning the carriers and third class postal clerks would go out on strike and remain out until the full amount of the arrears, forty dollars, was paid up.

Tuberculosis has appeared to an alarming extent among the cattle in this neighborhood. Over sixty are now in quarantine, including six entire herds, and two city milkmen are threatened with bankruptcy in con-

Vancouver, Nov. 1.-The Royal Arthur, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, left for Esquimalt this afternoon. It was generally understood she would remain here until Saturday next and convey to Victoria the governor general of Canada, who is on on official visit to this province. The sudden departure of the Royal Arthur, it is said, is in compliance with orders from the admiralty office, London, which directs the flagship and H.M.S. Champion to proceed immediately to South American waters. It is supposed their destination is Peru. In a short time Vancouver will have telephone communication with Seattle, and by means of the Sunset Telephone company with other sound points and San Francisco. The New

Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone company operating here, has purchased the southern lines of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company between Westminster and Snohromish, Washington, which will be converted into a telephone system. The service will be inaugurated in a week's

Two hundred blue jackets for the Pacific squadron arrived today from England.

The engine of Lord Aberdeen's train was driven by a Scotchman named Alex. Mowat. In honor of the occasion, he was dressed in Highland kilts. It is probably the first engine ever driven by an engineer in that costume.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 2.-News was

brought down today by the steamer

Princess Louise of a landslide at

Shusharte Bay, the northern end of the Vancouver Island, that resulted in the death of a settler named Kipling, under most harowing circumstances. Early on Monday morning last an immense landslide occurred. A perfect avalanche of dirt and rock swept down the mountain side crushing the log building occupied by four settlers and carrying it to the ground. It stood one hundred feet out on a beach, burying it in several feet of debris. The inmates were all jammed between logs, partially buried under the earth. It was some time before any of the pinioned men got free as the tide was flowing at the time. The situation was a desperate one. At last J. McClughan wrenched himself out from between the logs and clear of three feet of dirt, which all but smothered him. Within a few minutes Fred. Crosse and C. Patterson were set free, their arms and legs severely squeezed. Poor Harry Kip-

Within five years, those who should with earth. By this time the tide was coming in rapidly and the water was already up to his neck. His companions made frantic efforts to remove the logs but without avail. The water had now reached his chin and desperate means must be used if his which were exported to the British life was to be saved. There was only one chance and that was to amputate his leg. Kipling consented to the operation being performed and a few well directed blows of McClughan's axe severed the member with such skill as they possessed, his companions bound up the bleeding stump. Settlers lower down the bay had been attracted by the awful noise of the landslide and they went up to assist. Everything possible was done for Kipling, but it was soon evident that without prompt medical aid his life was doomed. This was unobtainable and the following afternoon he expired. The body of the unfortunate young man was brought to Victoria for burial. Kinling with his companions were the pioneers of the Canadian co-operative commonwealth of Vancouver, and were preparing the way for other settlers who were to follow in the spring.

UNITED STATES.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 2.—Charles W. Gould, senior member of the firm of Gould & Harlings, lumber manufacturers, attempted to drive across the railroad track in Hancock street at 8.30 a. m., Friday, when his carriage was struck by a freight train. The carriage was smashed and Gould's right shoulder crushed to a jelly. He died soon after the amputation of his. arm. His age was 65. No action has yet been taken by the cononer's jury.

CANDLES MADE FROM CORPSES. Not long ago four men in the government of Kursk, in Russia, murdered a girl in order to make candles of her body, the notion being that the light from such a horrible source not only renders the perpetrators of robberies invisible, but prevents the people of the house from awakening. A dead man's hand is sometimes used for the same purpose. The thieves anoint it with an unguent, light it and the fingers flame. Yet the fetish often fails; the threatened householder is aroused in spite of the charm and proceeds to defend his pro-

Isn't it almost impossible to conceive that such abominable and absurd superstitions can exist in these days? Yet they do-right here in England; and not by any means among the criminal classes only. The learned physicians, we grieve to say, reluctantly abandon theories of disease which science proves untenable. "The medical profession," says one of its brightest members, is but slowly emerging from the darkness of bar-

Take an illustration. Under date of September 22nd, 1892, Mrs. Eliza Matthews, of 1, North Road, Burnt Oak, Edgeware, near London, writes "I first became ill just about one year ago. The attack was marked by loss of appetite, a foul taste in the mouth, vomiting up my food, pain in the chest and sides after eating, and a sinking, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach. My eyes were yellow, skin dark and sallow, and a constant pain between my shoulders. I was also badly constipated, and the least exertion set my heart thumping so I could hardly get my breath. had frequent attacks of sick headache which confined me to my room for days together. At such times I could not touch a morsel of food. 1 got little or no sleep at night, and would toss on the bed for hours.I became thin and weak and was no good

for work. "I thought at first it was the change of life that caused this-as I was in my fortieth year when I was taken bad. I had a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any real good, and I continued to suffer year

after year.' Now will the reader please note what Mrs. Matthews' doctor told her was the cause of her illness? We quote her own words: "The doctor said that my ailments were brought about by the smell of the farmyard." On this he ordered a change of aira logical deduction from his diagno-

The lady obeyed. Her husband gave up his situation on his wife's account, and they moved from Bentley Priory, Stanmore, to Burnt Oak. With what result? She tells it: "I got no better for the change," as she would have done if the farmyard smells had been at the bottom of her troubles. Finally, Mrs. Matthews says' her her aunt at Chelmsford recommended

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The first few doses gave relief, and in two months she was strong and well as ever. She says, "Mother Seigel saved me after all others had tried and What can be said in the way of comment on a thing like this? But for the medical man with his "farm-

yard" idea of disease the lady might have known what really ailed and got hold of the remedy long ago. She suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia. The farmyard didn't cause it. But what a shame that suffering people should be so played upon and misguided. Indeed, it does appear to be true

that about all the light some men enjoy comes from the remote past-from the anointed hands of dead men. Still, there's a better day coming, and Common-sense, Science, and Mother Seigel are hurrying it along.

When you have nothing else to worry about, you may be sorry that somebody else is a hypocrite.

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PROVINCIAL.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

(Continued from page 5.)

YORK CO. Gibson, York Co., Nov. 2.-The tug G. D. Hunter left here yesterday with six scowloads of deals. Another trip will take all the lumber now ready, and the Marysville mills are closed down for the season.

There has been more lumber cut, however, than last season by Mr. Gibson's big saw mill. The cut at Blackville too has been large. Besides these two Mr. Gibson has been either operating or purchasing the product of eleven other mills on the St. John river and it is understod that his shipments for the year amount to eightythree millions.

Canada Eastern railway traffic appers to be steadily increasing. The express business over this road for the past few weeks has been unusual-

Yesterday 350 baskets of grapes passed through here consigned to the Canadian Express Co. and Mr. Perkins, the travelling representative of of speculating in this product without further remuneration than that of making business for his company. Master Kelly, County Master Pitts and a large number of other prominent Orangemen are at Lincoln tonight assisting the Sunbury brethren in the dedication of their new hall.

The deal shipments of Alex. Gibson are about concluded for this season, amounting in all to about eighty-three

The Aberdeen mill closes down for the winter in a few days. Since starting, this mill has cut 2,700,000 feet of Tickets are already being sold for

T. D. Sullivan's lecture on Fourteen Years in the British Parliament. on the 7th inst.

A new court of Foresters is to be instituted here in a few days. Fredericton, No v. 3.-The Keeley Institute company have completed the purchase of the Wark property at Salamanca and will occupy the builddence of the late G. F. Fisher in this

completed a private telephone wire from his office at Stanley to the central telephone exchange office in this city, a distance of twenty-five miles. This gives the owner connection with Cross Creek, Nashwaak Bridge and the Fredericton exchange.

KINGS CO. Westfield, Nov. 2.-The only son of Captain Rufus Belyea died very suddenly on Saturday last. The exact nature of the disease is unknown. The child was only twenty-four sick. His father was telegraphed for and the funeral took place on his arrival, Tuesday after-

Arthur Adams of St. John is building a summer residence near Lingley Station. Mr. Patterson, of the firm of Brock & Patterson, has purchased a lot on the Nase property, and will build in the spring.

CHARLOTTE CO. St. Andrews, Nov. 2. - Rob-Glenn died at five o'clock yesterday in the sixty-second year of his age after a comparatively short illness of Bright's disease. He was a native of New Buildings, a village near Londonderry, Ireland, from which he came to New Brunswick with his parents at a very early period in life. He came to St. Andrews some forty odd years ago and for several years taught school, and is kindly remembered by many of his pupils. He gave up school teaching and opened a store on his own account; subsequently he entered into partnership with the late Hon. Robert Robinson, M. L. C., which was only terminated by the death of the latter named gentleman. Mr. Glenn continued the business on his own account. He was a Covenanter in religious belief. Although an attendant at the Kirk he did not become a member. He was a member of St. Mark's lodge, F. & A.M., and was secretary to the St. Andrews branch of the British and Foreign Bible society. He was a man of the strictest integrity and respected by all who knew him. He was in fact "that noblest work of God-an honest man." He leaves a widow to lament the loss of a good and loving husband.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 31.-Winthrop Robinson, one of the oldest and best known residents of this part of the county, died today at his home in Harvey, after a short illness, having attained the advanced age of 84 years. The deceased was a son of the late Jonathan Robinson, one of the early settlers of Shepody. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of the late Councillor Turner. His second wife was a daughter of the late Elisha Peck of Hopewell, her death occurring last year. The deceased leaves two sons and two daughters - Jonathan, Elisha H., Emma and Laura Robinson, all of Harvey. Mrs. Wm. Reid of Harvey is a sister of the deceased, and Senator A. R. McClelan a cousin.

Miss Tina Shaw of Chemical Road had one bone of her ankle broken and the ankle dislocated, in a recent runaway accident at that place. Dr. S. C. Murray set the fracture. A. H. McLean is opening up a gen-

eral store at the Hill this week. Mr. McLean, who recently purchased the Kinney Mills, near here has begun lumbering operations on the Sawmill

WESTMORLAND CO.

Moncton, Nov. 4.-The city council at its meeting on Friday night decided to at once advertise in the Montreal Gazette, Monetary Times, St. John Sun and other newspapers for tenders for \$350,000 of bonds for the purchase of the light and water works under the recent award of the arbi-

It is likely some action will be taken soon for the relief of the widow of Policeman Joseph Steadman, who was killed by the tramp Buck last year. | cradle.

The council last night voted \$50 to be paid in monthly instalments until the next annual meeting of the electors, when it is understood a scheme will be submitted for paying off the mortgage of \$500 on the property left to Mrs. Steadman by her late hus-

A branch of the Bellinger Cure company is about to be located in Monc-

POTATOES HIS WEAPONS.

How a Humorous Kentuck Dominie Brought the Code Into Ridicule.

One way of combating an evil practice is to make it ridiculous, says the Lexington Transcript. It was by this means that dueling was stopped in a certain district in Kentucky some forty years ago. At that time a travelling preacher named Bowman, a strong, muscular man, was conducting a series of religious meetings in Kentucky. At one of them a wellknown desperate character created a disturbance- and, being publicly re buked by Bowman, sent him a chal-

lenge to fight. The preacher's first thought was to treat the matter with silent contempt. Then he reflected that duelling was all too common in that region, and he accepted the challenge.

As the challenged party, Bowman the company, is accused by his friends had the choice of weapons. He selected a half bushel of large Irish potatoes, and stipulated that his opponent must stand fifteen paces distant, and Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 2.—Grand that only one potato at a time should be taken from the measure.

The desperado was furious, but Bowman insisted upon his rights as the challenged party, and threatened to denounce the fellow as a coward if he made further objections. Seeing no way out of the scrape, the desperado at last consented.

The contest took place on the outskirts of the town, and almost everybody in the place turned out to see the fun. The seconds arranged the two men in position, by the side of each being a half bushel measure filted with good-sized potatoes.

Bowman threw the first one. It struck his opponent in a central part and fell in pieces. A shout of delight went up from the crowd, which flurried the desperado, and his potato flew wide of the mark. Bowman watched his chance, and every time his opponent stooped for a potato anings on Monday. Senator Wark and other one hit him in the side. leaving rough weather. family are now residing in the resi- a wet spot on his clothes and then scattering on all sides. The fellow was hit in this way five times; then Dr. D. R. Moore of Stanley has just the sixth potato struck him in the short ribs and he lay on the grass doubled up with pain and groaning "Flough."

The bystanders went wild with delight, but Mr. Bowman looked very The desperado was taken sober. home and put to bed, and there he stayed for more than a week. And when he appeared again he was greeted with so many jokes that life was almost a burden to him. That was the end of duelling in that region.

HOW TO AIR A CELLAR.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milkhouses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp, according to The National Builder. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily the cooler the air the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day; the entering air, being in motion, appears cool, but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes muddy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful. It is as pure as the air of midday and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates throughout. A cellar may often be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open bag. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milkhouse may soon

MEMORIZING THE BIBLE.

Some Instances of Great Verbal Familiarity with the Bible.

There have been several instances of men with such marvellous memories that they knew not only by heart the New, but also the Old Testament, and in one case, at least, the whole Apocrypha as well. An old beggar at Stirling, Scotland, known over 60 years ago as Blind Alick, knew the whole of the Bible by heart, insomuch that if a sentence was read to him he could name book, chapter and verse; or, if the book, chapter and verse were named he could give the exact words. A man tested him by repeating a verse and purposely making one verbal inaccuracy. Alick hesitated, named the place where the passage was to be found, and at the same time pointed out the verbal error. The same man asked him to repeat the ninetieth verse of the seventh chapter of the book of Numbers. Alick almost instantly replied "There is not such a verse, that chapter has only eighty-nine verses." A monk who resided at Moscow in the fifteenth century could repeat the whole of the New Testament; Daniel McCartney was a complete concordance of the New Testament and of most of the Old Testament. Prof. Hoyt (of Hebrew) recited a large number of passages from the Scriptures, as asked for, and satisfied his audience that he knew where every passage was. Lord Cartaret knew all the Greek Testament by heart from the first chapter of Matthew to the last chapter of the Apocalypse, and could recite it verse by verse as if he had the book actually before him.—Brooklyn Eagle.

In Burmah children of both sexes are taught to smoke soon after they leave the

BOSTON LETTER.

Few Provincialists Seeking Work in the Hub This Fall.

The New International Liner to be the Best Steamer on the New England Coast.

Latest Reports of the State of the Lumber and Fish Markets-Horses are Cheap Just Now.

(From our own correspondent.) Boston, Nov. 3.-The travel of working people seems to be mostly one way this fall. Many people from the maritime provinces who have been here all summer are going home to remain for the winter, and the steamers from the provinces report travel this way greatly on the decrease. The plant steamer Florida arrived from Charlottetown on her last trip with only twenty-five persons, who were coming here to work. Considering that the vessel calls at Cape Breton this is a remarkably small list.

Boston is not to be outdone by Canadian towns when there is a "Jackthe-Ripper" to investigate. The supposed murderer at Listowel, Ont., claims to have been in this city and that he was engaged in the logwood trade between here and the West Indies for sveral years. He was also in the insane asylum at Taunton for a time. It is also said that he was across the Atlantic after leaving here. Sad news awaited Capt. Belyea when he arrived here the other day on the chooner W. H. Watson. He was informed of the death of his child at

St. John and immediately left by rail. The contract for the new International steamer to run between here and St. John has not vet been awarded. Some changes are being made in the plans, which will necessitate a new call for bids. The new vessel will be one of the best on the New England coast, both as respects speed and accommodations. She will be constructed with a propeller instead of side wheels and will be proof against

Andrew T. Mills, a fireman of Watertown, Mass., 58 years old, who died suddenly this week, was a native of St. John, but has lived here for some time.

The steamers are having a good trade just now in bringing sleepers here from Paspebiac and Richmond, Que. Over 10,000 sleepers arrived in one vessel and about as many more a few days before.

The steamer Yarmouth officers had another experience with a Chinaman a couple of days ago. It will be remembered that the vessel brought a scratched another, I was a terror to Halifax laundryman here by mistake been visiting Yarmouth and mistook the steamer for the ferry boat. Boston laundryman went aboard of the steamer on her arrival here to collect the linen, but when he came down the gang plank with a bundle the immigration commissioner rushed after him, sure that he was an alien. defiant petulance. Her tenderness He was seized and was not released until the steamer's officers came to his rescue. He was very much frightened at the thought of taking a trip to Nova Scotia this stormy weather. Charles F. Beard, who was married

Wednesday at St. Stephen to Miss Helen L. Smith, is a son of Hon. Alanson Beard, ex-collector of Boston. Ex.Collector Beard is a protectionist but his son is not altogether a believer in the home market.

M. J. Keating, secretary of the Boston Press club, a Haligonian, received a bottle with a missive inside a day or two ago. It was dated April 21, 1894, on board the steamer Halifax, and was picked up at Eagle Island, Me. It had evidently been drifting about the Bay of Fundy for several months. Capt Hill's name was signed to the paner.

The deficit in the United States treasury for the month of October was \$14,000,000. This statement breaks the record in the way of deficits in a sin-

gle month since 1875. The state board of agriculture will shortly issue its views on whether the past season has proved profitable to farmers in this state. About two his own account he was fearless in the hundred people in different parts of face of superior numbers, however

is expected to be an interesting docimports of salt fish are still reported Several hundred barrels of fresh mackerel were caught off Race Point recently, and further arrivals of salt mackerel are expected. Small mackerel are scarce and sell freely. The market for fresh fish has been somewhat over-supplied during the past week and prices have ruled lower Smelts are in fair demand. Prices are

as follows: Fresh fish-Market cod, 11-2 to 2c.; large cod, 2 to 3c.; steak cod, 31-4 to 3 3-4c.; haddock, 1 1-2 to 2c.; white halibut, 12 to 15c.; gray, 10 to 12 c.; chicken. 7 to 9c.: large hake, 1-2 to 1c.; small, 1-2c.; pollock, 1-2 to 11-4c.; steak pollock, 1 to 11-2c.; frozen Eastern sal-15c.; bluefish, 8c.; herring, 50 to 75c. per 100 count; large mackerel. 10 to 14c.: medium, 6 to 8c.; native smelts, 13 to 15c.; N. B. and N. S. do., 8 to 10c.;

live lobsters, 12c.; boiled do., 14c. Salt fish-Best bloater mackerel, \$28; No. 1 mackerel, \$13 to 17; No. 2, \$12 to 14; large No. 3's. \$11 to 11.50; small No. 3's, \$12; large dry bank cod, \$4.75; memium, \$4.50; large pickled bank, \$4.50; medium, \$3.50; large shore, \$5.50; medium, \$4.25; large shore, \$6.25; medium, \$4.25: large Georges, \$6.25; medium, \$4.25; hake, \$2.25; haddock, \$2.50; pickled pollock, \$2.12 1-2; dry salted do. \$3.12 1-2; Nova Scotia barrel herring, \$5.75; choice Cape Breton, \$8; round shore, \$3 to 3.25; medium tied box herring, 13 to 14c. per box; Pacific coast pickled salmon, \$11.50; Northern do.,

\$16 per bbl. Canned fish-American sardines, one quarter oils, \$3.25 per case; 3-4 mustards, \$2.75; Alaska canned salmon, \$1.20 to 1.25; Columbia river steak, \$1.90 to 1.95; lobsters, \$1.75 to 1.05 as to brand; 2 lb. cans mackerel, \$2.25; 3 lb. cans, \$2.75: 1 lb. cans. \$1.40.

The lumber situation is rather more

trade. The eastern mills are running so near the end of the season that they are not taking many more orders,

and there are a number of orders on the market. These orders mean work for steam mills that ship by car, and consequently higher prices. The advance noted last week in frames is well maintained and considerable lumber is arriving by water at improved demand. One day this week no less than 53 "down east" schooners, mostly loaded with lumber, arrived in port, the largest number of arrivals with lumber in a single day for a long time

Pine is slow and shingles reported

generally dull. Prices are as follows

encouraging, particularly the spruce

Spruce-Ordinary frames ordered by car, \$13.50; yard orders, \$13; random do., \$12.50; 12-inch frames, orders \$14.50 to 15; random car spruce, \$12; ordered, \$13; dimensions from car to 16; dimensions, cargo, \$12.50 to 13; boards. 6 inches and up, wide, \$12 to 13: narrow boards, clear, \$12 to 13: refuse. \$9 to 11; extra clapboards, 4 feet \$29 to 30; clear, \$27 to 28; shingles, \$1.50; laths by car, \$1.85 to 2; cargo lots, \$1.65

to 1.80. Pine-Coarse No. 2 Eastern pine. \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; outs, \$8.50 to 9.50: rough edge stock or box boards. \$8.50 to 12.50; Eastern pine clapboards. \$40 to 45.

Hemlock, etc. - Hemlock boards, \$11.50 to 12.50 for planed and butted; random, \$11 to 11.50; Penn. hemlock \$12.50 to 13; extra cedar shingles, \$2.75 to 2.80; clears, \$2.75; second clears, \$1.90 to 2: extra No. 1's. \$1.75; No. 1, \$1.25. The coal trade is rather dull and dealers seem to be well stocked. The receipts of provincial coal have fallen off some lately and the total importations this year amount to only 27,249 tons since Jan. 1.

The horse market is more lively than it has been for some time. Large consignments of animals have been arriving daily, but prices have not been very high. Common horses other than driving and team animals, or horses used by butchers and grocerymen, are cheap and plentiful. There is a good demand for good roadsters and team and driving horses of good appearance. Prices vary from \$75 to \$300, according to style and variety.

THE INFANT NAPOLEON.

His Comrades Teased Him for His Devotion to Girls. There is a later myth, which recalls

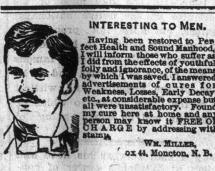
in detail that when the pains of parturition seized his mother she was at mass, and that she reached her chamber just in time to deposit, on a piece of embroidery representing the young Achilles, the prodigy bursting so impetuously into the world. To the man himself and to the world his nature was the product of his hour. When in banishment at Longwood and on his death bed he recalled the circumstances in his childhood in conversations with the attendant physician, a Corsican like himself: "Nothing awed me; I feared no one. I struck one, I everybody. It was my brother Jossome time ago. The Celestial had eph with whom I had most to do; he was beaten, bitten, scolded, and I had put the blame on him almost before was used to such things in Haifax. A he knew what he was about; was telling tales about him almost before he had begun to know himself. I had to be quick; my mama Letitia would have restrained my warlike temper; she would not have put up with my was severe, meting out punishment and reward with equal justice; merit and demerit, she took both into account."

Of his earliest education he said at the same time: "Like everything else in Corsica it was pitiful." Lucien Buonaparte, his great-uncle, was a canon a man of substance (5.000 livres a year), and of some education-sufficient at least, to permit his further ecclesiastical advancement. "Uncle" Fesch, whose father had received the good education of a Protestant Swiss boy, and had in turn imparted his knowledge to his own son, was the friend and older playmate of the turbulent little Buonaparte. The Canon taught him a few notions of Bible history, and, doubtless, also, the essential catechism: from his eleven year old uncle he learned his alphabet. In his sixth year the child was sent to a dame's school. The boys teased him because his stockings were always down over his shoes, and for his devotion to the girls, one named Giacommetra especially. He met their taunts with blows, using sticks, bricks or any handy weapon. According to the state have sent their views and it large. Of French he knew not a word; he had lessons at school in his mother tongue.-Prof. Sloane's New The fish trade continues active and Life of Napoleon in the November Century.

DIFFICULT TASK ATTEMPTED BY JAPAN.

(New York Sun.) We do not believe that Japan or any other power can break up the Chinese empire. It is a very old institution and a very solid one. It has weathered many vicissitudes during the 5,-000 years of its history. It is very well knit together, and is compact and orderly. It has seen many changes of dynasty, but has flourished through them all. Its people, though of different races and languages, live in good accord. Its system of governman, 12 to 15c.; fresh Oregon do., 13 to ment seems to be, on the whole, very well adapted to their character. which is mild and peaceful. Its territory is about the right size for its population. China is a very great and strong empire, by far the most populous country in the world. Its cus-

toms are of immemorial antiquity. The Japs are talking very loudly of their designs against China. We do not believe they can carry them out, even if they capture Pekin. The Chinese can fight as fiercely as the 'foreign devils" when forced to fight, and, in this century, they have shown their ability to do so.



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THE STATE OF TRADE.

in the United States.

Reports from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec.

New York, Nov. 2.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: The last week of October, with an exciting election near, cannot indicate much of the true condition of business In some trades the season is too far advanced for great activity, and in others the approach of the voting hinders operations. But it is satisfactory that the volume of production is well maintained and in one or two branches increased; that no monetary difficulties disturb; that breadstucs are a little higher, and that no material decline appears during the week in manufactured products.

Corn has advanced four cents, with western receipts about a third and exports about an eighth of last year's. Yet pork and hogs are a shade lower, with lard about the same.

Wheat is three-quarters of a cent higher for spot, and one cent for December, and it looks as if the strength in corn had prevented a further decline, although western receipts were only 4,587,670 bushels for the week, against 6,503,171 last year. and Atlantic exports increased to 696,566 bushels, against 740,506 last year. The irresistible force is, of course, the enormous accumulation which continues, although producers may naturally be inclined not to sell at current prices.

Cotton is again lower, spot being 5.75 cents, with receipts so heavy that large crop estimates are favored, which makes little difference in the real prospects, whether the yield is half a million or a million bales greater than the world's requirements, with great stocks of old cotton in sight. The depression of cotton and wheat, and the partial loss of the corn crop, must be reckoned important causes of hesitancy in the retail distribution of products.

This hesitancy affects industries, very differently. The boot and shoe manufacturer is retarded only in continued preference for low priced goods, for the number

of pairs produced and shipped seems greater than ever, in five weeks 417,661 cases, against 288,864 last year and 285,646 in 1892 The average on quotations for various kinds of iron and steel is three per cent. lower than in July, 6.5 per cent. higher than at the lowest point

in April, and 29 per cent. lower than in July last year. Waiting for retail trade depresses the textile manufacturers and concessions in price have been made to effect large contracts, otherwise the market is generally dull, without in-

dications of improvement. In woolens the fall and winter demand is disappointing, though still fairly large, for the reason that expected supplemental orders do not appear and great uncertainty prevails as to the spring goods. No changes of price are noted at the three eastern markets. The sales for the week were 4,504,900 pounds, against 4,548,500

last year, and 7.056.953 in 1892. The government has sustained a heavy deficit for the month of October and the customs receipts are disappointingly light. Otherwise the money markets reflect only a remarkable absence of demand, though the possible reduction of interest on deposits may lead to some withdrawals

of country funds. The failures continue small and for the four weeks ending Oct. 25, the liabilities were \$8,206,892, of which \$3,-149,455 were of manufacturing, and \$4,-991,434 of trading concerns. Southern failures are comparatively small and the eastern and western about equal. During the past week the failures have been 249 in the United States. against 358 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 28 last year. Bradstreet's tomorrow will say

Business has been fair for dry goods throughout Nova Scotia, but the movement in other lines has been checked by mild weather. In New Brunswick, the lobster busi-

Jobbers throughout Ontario continue to order for small lots and the result is a noticeably quiet trade.

In Quebec bad weather and the provincial holiday have cut into business. although jobbers in groceries report decided distribution. Midwinter trade prospects are not regarded as bright. The total number of failures report-

compared with 36 last week, 39 a year ago, 32 two years ago, and 43 three years ago. Bank clearings at Hamilton, Torono, Montreal, and Halifax, aggregate \$16,972,000, as compared with \$20,350,-000 last week, and as contrasted with

ed from Canada this week is 46, as

\$16,073,000 in the week a year ago. THROUGH POSTAL SERVICE.

Chief Superintendent Ryan of the railway mail service of New England came to St. John in the afternoon train yesterday to arrange with Post Officer Inspector King and C. P. R. Manager Timmerman a through postal service between this city and Ban-

ger. At present the mails hence for New England are transferred at Vanceboro to another postal car and Condition of Business in Various Lines a like change is made at the same point for mails coming this way. As the mail service west of Vanceboro requires larger car accommodation than that east the car used at this end is not available for the whole trip. The intention is, if possible, to provide suitable accommodation in the C. P. R. postal car so that the cars belonging to each road can be run all the way through to Bangor and back.

CANADA ILLUSTRATED.

Part Ten Now Ready for All Coupon Holders.

It Contains Views Taken in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The popularity of Canada illustrated increases with every number, and now that each issue, in addition to its other contents, contains pictures of scenes in the maritime provinces, the local demand is selling far beyond its former bounds. No. XI. will give views of St. John and Fredericton. The contents of number X. embrace: General view of Prince Albert, N. W. T., from the southwest.

Last of the Manitoba Buffalos. Mattawa, from Rosemount. General view of Moosomin, N. W. T. L. T. C. Tramway, Quebec side. "New Island Wanderer" in Lost

Channel A view in Queen's square Gardens, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Moose River Falls, near Parrsboro,

Stutt's Falls, Dundas, Ont. Victoria Avenue, Windsor, Ont. South Branch of the Thames, Lon-

Mount McDonald and C. P. R. Train at Rogers' Pass, Selkirk Moun-C. P. R. Train at Glacier Hotel, Glacier, B. C. Grand Entrance to Public Gardens,

don, Ont.

Halifax, N. S. Capes Trinity and Eternity-The Saguenay. Scene in High Park, Toronto. Grand Pre Village, the "Home of

Wolfville and Grand Pre River. Each part contains at least 16 pages of illustrations and descriptive matter, and the series when completed will comprise upwards of 400 superb photographic views, covering the whole vast domain of British North Ameri-Every section of the dominion will be fully represented and the possessor will have in this work a complete portfolio of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The pictures are accompanied by accurate

as well as to please the eye. Parts I. to X. are now ready. Cut out a coupon from the Sun and present it along with 10 cents at the Sun office. Canterbury street, when you will receive any part you desire. Orders by mail will be filled as rapidly as possible, but to ensure immediate delivery, coupon holders should call in person.

descriptions of the subjects presented,

the object being to instruct the mind

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

HARRISON & CO.



FOR SALE-6 Ayrshire Bulls of different ages, pure bred, and registered in N. B. H. B.; the descendants of fine milkers. THOMAS ROACH, Elm View Farm, Sussex Post Office. 1291

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SO--d Lard, Beans and men's Supplies.

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G MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

rshire Bulls of difred, and registered descendants of fine ROACH, Elm View 1291

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Halifax Divorce Case that Attracts Attention.

Movements of the Minister of Militia—The Bay Service.

DIGBY.

Digby, N.S., Oct. 30.-Yesterday a fifteen-year-old lad, Edward Muise, living with Stephen Comeau, a farmer, at Plympton, decided to lay aside the shovel and hoe and see something of the world. Accordingly, having relieved the family stocking containing the hard earnings of many months of fifty dollars, he came to Digby, and this morning made glad the hearts or sundry drygods men by his liberal purchases. When about to board the St. John boat, however, he was buttonholed by special constable Draman, who had interested himself in the case and made him remove his new boots, coat, etc, and walk to the police court. The irate farmer now appeared on the scene. The clothes were returned to the merchants, the money refunded, and Muise was awarded sixty days in the common jail in exchange therefor, while Mr. Comeau has returned home to replace the money in the family stocking. ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Oct. 31.—The rumor that the Monticello was in future to stop at Digby turns out to be totally un-Active steps are being taken to keep Annapolis as the ter-

minal port Hon. J. C. Patterson has been in town today. He inspected Fort Anne and has promised a more artistic roof on the magazine; to fix the arch on the sally port; to open the underground passage and to build a new bridge over the moat. He has given instructions to have the old cannon at Digby and Lower Granville removed to be mounted and preserved as old relics. The Queen's wharf was inspected and Mr. Patterson has taken into consideration the advisability of repairing it. A battery has before been asked from the department and the minister promises to look into the matter.

A fashionable wedding took place this afternoon in the Methodist church when Miss Lena Edwards, niece of Joseph Edwards, was married to Frank Pickels, of the firm of Pickels & Mills. At the close of the ceremony they were driven to the train for Yarmouth and from there go to Boston, returning next week. HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 31.-Vice Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, whose commission as commander of the British naval forces in North America and West Indian waters, is about expiring, was entertained at a farewell banquet tonight by the Halifax club. Sir John is one of the mos public spirited and popular admirals who ever commanded on this station.

Two brothers named Arthur and Roderick McDonald, aged eight and eleven years respectively, were found dead drunk on a wharf this morning. They had obtained a bottle of liquor left at the house of their parents by a woman. The boys recovered consciousness this afternoon and were sentenced to three years in St. Patrick's reformatory. The magistrate

The business of chief interest at the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, today was the election of officers. W. H. Guild, Shubenacadie, was made grand worthy patriarch, and H. W. Holloway, Halifax, grand worthy as-

Halifax, Nov. 2.—Halifax dearly loves an opera singer, as well as a Percy Lear have occupied a leading position in the musical circles of the city. She was a leading soprano in the choir of St. Matthew's church and the Church of the Redeemer, was a foremost member of the Orpheus club and took a leading part in all the amateur musical events. During all this time Mrs. Lear's free and easy moral ethics have been the talk of the town. Her name was associated with that of a dozen different Halifax dudes, young business men and military officers. She has been often seen drunk on the streets in the middle of the afternoon. Only a few weeks ago she horsewhipped Dr. May, a summer tourist visitor from Washington,

Mrs. Lear was out driving, the doctor attempted to pass on his bicycle. She undertcok to occupy the whole remonstrated she slashed him across the face with her whip. Notwithstanding all this she continued to be received into good society, was a guest at the "at home" given by Hon. Mrs. Montgomery Moore in honor of Lord and Lady Aberdeen and was a guest at a big ball last week. A few nights ago she spent at an hotel with a Montreal drummer and now her husband brings suit for absolute divorce. At first the names of six young business men were mentioned as co-respondents, but the most of these, it is alleged, have brought sufficient influence of a financial nature to bear on the outraged husband to induce him to drop them from the proposed suit. Their contributions is placed at

Ten years ago Mrs. Lear was a leading soprano of a church at Somerville, Mass. The organist, Mr. Dcoley, organized an opera company of which the soprano was a leading member, and visited the provinces. At St. John, N. B., she met Mr. Lear. Both were engaged to other parties to be married, but this was a case of love at sight and the couple were almost immediately afterwards married. C. A. Stockton was a witness to the marriage. Subsequently they lived in Boston, where Lear was employed by A. Goldstone & Co., the Minard Liniment company and the Odd-

fellows' Insurance company respect-Capt. Harry Lindon of Cape Canso, 50 years of age, is now under arrest charged with casting away the schooner Jumbo with intent to defraud the insurance companies inter-

ested. The Jumbo was owned and cperated by the accused and left Halifax in May, 1893, for the Magdalen Islands. She arrived there and took in a load of herrings for lobster bait. The vessel and cargo were insured and on the return trip she went ashore near Marie Joseph and became a tot-

AMHERST

Amherst, N.S., Nov. 2.-The examination of John Hunter and John Thompson, jr., charged with highway robbery at Linden, on Oct. 26th, commenced yesterday, was completed this morning before county stipendiary Davis, who disposed of the case summarily, imposing a fine of ten dollars and costs, amounting in all to twentyeight dollars each, or six months in jail. From the evidence it would appear that the Adshads, who laid the complaint, had just returned from Amherst with a load of whiskey. The accused were sent for and supplied with liquor and while under its influence took from the carriage the balance of the whiskey. As the whole gang were more or less excited owing to the quantity of the ardent imbibed, the stipendiary did not view the case in the light of the serious charge of highway robbery and therefore did not send them to a higher court for trial. W. I. Moffatt prosecuted, and H. J. Logan defended.

WOODSTOCK MARKETS.

It is tiresome to have to quote hay at \$6 a ton from week to week, but that is what one must do. It absolutely refuses to vary in price. Oats flutter between 28 and 30c. Potatoes bring from 70 to 75c. Beets \$1. Carrots 65c. Turnips 50c. Cabbage 3 to 5c. each. Buckwheat meal \$1.25 a cwt. Beans \$1.50 to \$1.75. These are the yellow eye beans, about the only variety grown in any quantity in Carleton county. The small white beans used in this vicinity are almost entirely imported from other prov-Squash, 1 to 11-2c a lb. Chickens 40 to 50c a pair. Pork 6c. Geese 40 to 50c. each. Lard 10 to 12c. Butter 18c. Eggs are very scarce, and the market will willingly absorb a large number at 14 to 16c. a dozen.-Dispatch, Oct. 31.

A REMARKABLE INFANT.

The Greenville (S. C.) News says: 'Reports reach here from Hendersonville of the birth of the most remarkable infant ever heard of. It was born the early part of this week, and its father is 70 and its mother is 79 years old. The parents are prominent people of high standing, and the ages are well authenticated. The medical reports tell of no similar case, and the local traditions of this section halt at the age of 55 for maternity. Such matters are not usually subjects for publication, but this is likely to be a case of world-wide fame." The News is unduly excited about the incident in question. Several similar cases have been reported, as it will find on a drill hall will be among the immeconsulting the book of Genesis.-Chi- diate possessions of the town. cago Times.

"HE PANTS FOR FAME."

(Exchange.) A boy in the Wichita schools has been suspended for reading the fol-

lowing essay on "Pants": "Pants are made for men, and not men for pants. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses: they are thinner in said the affair was a disgrace to civil- hot weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during the eclipse. Don't you go to the pantry for pants; you might be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes make breeches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to me when men wear pants they are plural, and when they don't wear any pants it is singulord. For three years Mr. and Mrs. lar. Men go on a tear in their pants, and it is all right, but when the pants go on a tear it is all wrong."

HIS CONSCIENCE SMOTE HIM.

(Cincinnati Tribune.) The doctor had told Farmer Chawhay that his hours were numbered. Then the good old man beckoned the physician to his side. . "Doc," said he, "there is somethin' I orto tell you 'fore I go."

"All right ," answered the doctor. "It is only this, doc; I been a sort of hippercrit for these last twenty years. All the women folks has give me credit for bein' so true to Sarah Ann's memory that I never marrit again an' I've allowed 'em to think that was the reason. . Truth is, them there fifteen years I lived in marrit life were all that I wanted, an' road and when the American visitor that's the reason I stayed a widower."

NOT FOSSIL FISH.

Some weeks ago the Sun published an item some weeks ago the sun published an item stating that a fossil fish had been dug up by a man who was excavating a cellar at Hopewell Hill, Albert Co. This fossil has been presented to the Natural History society, and examination by one of the geological committee reveals the fact that it is the fossil root of a tree known to science as stigmaria ficoides.

fossil root of a tree known to science as stigmaria ficoides.

These trees flourished in the carboniferous age and were spread from Newfoundland to Alabama and from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky Mountains, thus showing a uniformity of climate unknown in modern times.

They were cone-bearing trees of a low type, and grew to a height of 20 or 30 feet. They grew in swamps and the roots seemed to have spread out under the ponds and lagoons. Associated with them were Calamiles Sigillaria, Ferns and Lepidodendra, the latter probably the most beautiful trees of that period.

Stigmaria ficoides flourished al changes of succeeding ages swept it away, and its place was taken by new forms suited

ST. JOHN PEOPLE IN HONOLULU.

Honolulu papers of the first week in October speak in flattering terms of the acting of P. A. Nannery and Miss Mary, daughter of William Nannery, who have been playing ith Daly's company there. Among the ecces produced were the Silver King, Charley's Aunt, Queen's Evidence, and Romeo and Juliet. One of the papers, in speaking of Charley's Aunt, says "Between the first and second acts, Misses Stockmeyer and Nannery introduced one of the prettiest dances ever witnessed on our local stage. It was the poetry of motion personified, and their costumes were artistically beautiful. They were recipients of a hearty encore and numerous bouquets."

The many friends of Mr. and Miss Nannary will be pleased to learn that the company is doing good business and that they are both receiving high praise from the Honolulu papers.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

He Says the Drill Shed Should Be in a Central Part of the City.

Improvements to be Made in Sussex and This City to Military Property.

(Daily Sun, Nov. 2.) This is my first visit to St. John, in fact I may say my first to the maritime provinces," remarked Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia, to a Sun reporter in the Royal hotel last evening. "This is not a pleasure trip I am taking by any means," continued the hon. gentleman, "but I have enjoyed it very much. Although I could only remain in the Annapolis valley a very short time I was delighted with that part of Nova Scotia. My visit to Sydney was also a pleasant one. In Halifax I spent several days visiting the many points of interest. My visit there was highly gratifying. "St. John is a beautiful city and

seems to be admirably situated. What have seen of it I like very much." Hon. Mr. Patterson, who is accompanied by his secretary, E. F. Jarvis, and F. W. White, architect, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon by special train. They were met at the depot by Col. Tucker. Col. Armstrong and Major Markham. Major A. J. Armstrong joined the party at Sussex. During the afternon they visited the barracks and Barrack square, and the grounds around the military store Today Mr. Patterson and his party will go through the store house and visit the forts and all the military property in the vicinity of the city.

Mr. Patterson is a critical observer: very little escapes his notice and he is able to tell in a few moments when everything is working satisfactorily and whether or not a change is required. He told a Sun reporter that he thought the drill shed altogether too far from the central part of the city. He thought the volunteers should not be obliged to walk so great a distance. In order to mitigate this evil he would advise selling the drill shed and the land around, and erecting a more suitable shed nearer the centre of the city. He thought a site could be secured for such building. He pointed out that the site now occupied by the drill shed was admirably adapted for a hotel. He did not think a better location could be obtained anywhere for a large and fashionable hotel.

A number of other improvements in military property in and around the city will be ordered, although just what they will be, Mr. Patterson could not tell last evening. The minister of militia and his party arived in Pictou two weeks ago tomorrow. They remained there half a day. As a result of the visit

New Glasgow was the next stopping place. Here the party visited the iron and glass works. Mr. Patterson expressed himself much pleased with his short stay in that enterprising little town. They stopped at Tidnish a few hours, and at Sydney two days. At the last place a number of improvements in military property were ordered. After a brief stay at Baddeck the minister and party visited Halifax, where they were very hospitably received and generously entertained. They visited the barracks, the citadel, and the different fortifications. So favorably impressed was the minister with Halffax that he remained there

a day or two longer than he had intended. He visited Annapolis, held a short conference with a number of the prominent officials and took steps to have the old fort at that place preserved, a step it may be added, that made his visit to that part of the province more thoroughly appreciated that it otherwise would have been. On Wednesday the party were at Lunenburg, where they remained a few hours, the guests of Senator Kaulbach. They arrived at Sussex yesterterday morning shortly after nine o'clock. They were met at the depot by Col. Beer and driven to the military grounds, situated a short distance from the town. Mr. Patterson made a thorough inspection of this' property. He said he did not think a better choice could have been made for a permanent camp. Permanent; cavalry sheds will be erected there next summer, also an hospital, cooking houses, etc. The train containing the party left Sussex immediately

after the gentlemen had dined. Last evening Hon. Mr. Patterson and party were entertained at the Union club by a number of St. John military

The fact that the minister of militia would arrive in the city yesterday afternoon was communicated by Hon. Mr. Patterson to John A. Chesley, M. P., in a telegram sent from Middleton, N. S., Wednesday.

Friday morning Hon. Mr. Patterson and his party, accompanied by number of St. John military men, visited Dorchester battery and Fort Howe. In the afternoon they visited Fort Dufferin and the Martello tower and drove down as far as Red Head. The minister will order repairs to be made on all these properties. Hon. Mr. Patterson was delighted with his drive around the city and suburbs.

"THE JUMPERS."

A Peculiar Religious Sect in P. E. Island Join the Church of Scotland.

Several weeks ago the Presbyterian Witness had an article from a correspondent in reference to a religious sect in P. E. Island known as the "Jumpers." These people are mostly Presbyterians, but for many years past the people have given so much vent to their feelings and emotions when the services were being held that the epithet "Jumpers" or "Shakers" have been applied to them. A Rev. Mr. McDonald was the first preacher, who developed among them this form of excitement, and the present pastor of the church, a Rev. Mr. Campbell, has followed along on the lines of his predecessors, and at each service orthodox minds witness scenes which are both pathetic and ludi-crous. Another body of worshippers in the near neighborhood, of which

Rev. Mr. McLean is pastor, at one time were given to practice the same form of excitement, but lately have fallen in harmony with regular Presbyterian methods. Both these congregations are without the pale of any church government, and recognized no authority save that coming from themselves. They applied for admission into the church of Scotlandknown as the "old Kirk," and at the regular meeting of the synod of that church held in Pictou a few weeks ago a committee consisting of Rev. Mr. McKichan of Barney's River. Rev. Mr. Burgess of Stellarton and Rev. Mr. Putnam of Hopewell were appointed to examine the candidates and ordain them if found satisfactory. Both the gentlemen were found to possess all the qualifications to become pastors of churches and were subsequently received and ordained. In the case of Rev. Mr. Campbell, one of the committee, Rev. Mr. Burgess thought that he countenanced practices that should not admit him to the fellowship of the Church of Scotland, but his view was not participated in by the two other members of the committee. No doubt as time goes on Rev. Mr. Campbell will rea lize that undue excitement in relig ious services is neither profitable nor edifying, and not conducive either to good spiritual or physical health, and now that he is a member of the Church of Scotland he will follow the teachings as in that church prescribed. The three reverend gentlemen from Pictou county returned home on Friday last and they speak in glowing terms

A CURIOUS PLEDGE.

which they visited.

of the kindness and hospitality shown

them in those sections on the island

"A curious pledge was taken by a lot of San Francisco girls at the instigation of the pastor, a Dr. Martin," said a young woman yesterday. "Last week he delivered a lecture to 'young women only.' The majority of persons when they saw the dainty badges pinned on the shoulders of the girls were very much surprised when they learned the import. They had signed a vow, a unique one, contrived by Dr. Martin, that not one of them would ever hold a secret engagement or receive attentions from any man that their parents did not approve that come what may, nothing would ever induce them to break the vow they so solemnly made. The thing was thought to be a joke at first, but on inquiry I found that the young women had thus pledged themselves I do not think the idea has spread eastward vet but it has caused a deal of gossip on the Pacific slope."-Louisville Courier-Journal. STIPENDIARY WALLACE REMEM-

On Wednesday Stipendiary Magistrate Wallace was the happy recipient of a most magnificent present in the shape of a silver ice pitcher which in design and finish is unique and costly, and has the following inscription: "George H. Wallace, Esq., as a token of respect and regard from Trester Bros., Hamburg, Germany." In a letter accompanying this valuable gift Mr. Trester writes: "Mrs. Carl Trester gladly took upon herself the task of selecting it, and we feel delighted with her choice and hope it family.

will meet the approval of yourself and Messrs. Trester have within a few years given Stipendiary Wallace other valuable presents, the first of which was a beautiful marble mounted clock, then followed a costly cane, and later on a pair of gold mounted spectacles, and fourthly, the pitcher which reached here on Wednesday. Perhaps it would be in order to give some explanation why these German gentlemen have so considerately remembered our friend the stipendiary. These gentlemen own a large land property a few miles below St. John, which has been carefully looked after by Stipendiary Wallace for a number of years. This kindly act has not been forgotten by Messrs. Trester, who evidenly do not do things by halves .-Sussex Record.

CORN SOWING Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots all the year round. Corn reaping is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure-pop corn cure. Putnam's Extractor is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisohous and sore producing substitutes; they are dangerous to use, and are sold simply because they afford the dealer larger profit.

Landsman: "When two boats are in danger of collision, which one steers off and gets out of the way?" Yachtsman: "The one that's last painted."-Good News.

If you suffer from neuralgia bathe the parts freely with hot water and then apply Dr. Manning's German remedy, which is an infallible cure for this complaint.

Bats are not classed with birds because they suckle their young, and having no nests, carry them about until able to fly alone and care for themselves.

A BABY SAVED.

Dear Sirs-My baby had a terrible cough. The doctor said it was whooping cough, but it got worse all the time until baby was just like a skeleton. When he was four months old I tried Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, and after using one and a half bottles my baby is entirely cured. No other remedy but the Emulsion was used, and baby is now strong and healthy.

MRS. J. G. THOMPSON, Callender, Ont.

The bodies of moths are covered with a thick down because these insects fly by night and need protection from the dampness.

As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and

the best remedy known.

lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S

GERMAN HAY WIRE

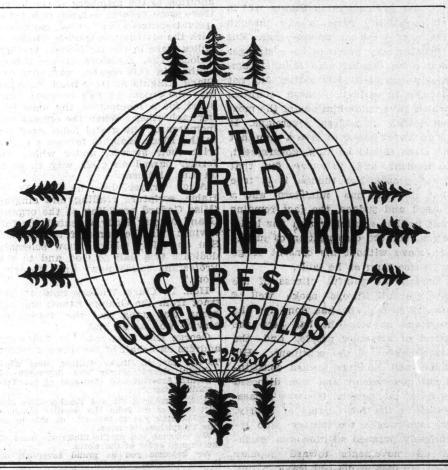
May cost a little more per pound than inferior makes, but it is the cheapest, as binders can use a smaller gauge and thereby get more feet to the pound; they are also saved the trouble and expense of repairing broken wires. If you want the best be sure you get.....

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S GERMAN WIRE

as some dealers sell Canadian makes as German.....

H. THORNE & CO..

Market Square, St. John.



NEWFOUNDLAND. Return of Sir Terence O'Brien from a Visit to England.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 1.-Sir Terence O'Brien, governor of Newfoundland, returned here today after a seven weeks' visit to England, where he went for consultation with the British government regarding the condition of the colony and the difficulties arising from the election trials. It is understood that he has the assurance of every support from the British government in his endeavors to bring about reforms in the government and the punishment of those who have violated the laws. He will absolutely refuse to dissolve the legislature, as such action would remove the disqualification of those members who were convicted of illegal practices and would enable them to re-enter politics.

The governor, met with a most enthusiastic reception on landing, being greeted by cordial cheers from thousands of citizens.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN. The eeret Work of the Order Has Been Endorsed by Mgr. Satolli.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1.-Information has been received here from an authentic source that is regarded as of prime importance to the members of the Roman Catholic Union, the Knights of St. John. The secret work for which they have striven unsuccessfully during four annual conventions and which was finally passed at the Buffalo convention in face of the strenuous opposition of ecclesiastical authority has at length received the full consent and approbation of Mgr. Satolli. The secret work, together with the authentication of the papal delegate, will be issued by the supreme officers in the various commanderies within a few days.

THE NUGENT CASE

Before Judge Barker, yesterday morning, in the matter of Ann Nu- of a bomb. Suspicion rests on a man gent, confined in the common jail of who alighted in the vicinity of the St. John county for violation of the house from a cab which had conveyed Liquor License act, L. A. Currey, Q., him from the Avery hotel. He has C., appeared to show cause against the | not yet been arrested. discharge of the prisoner upon a habeas corpus order; John L. Carleton, contra. Mr. Carleton's points were that the information could not be made by any one in the capacity of an assistant inspector, as the act did not recognize any such official; that the the trials of other anarchists, and immagistrate had no jurisdiction, as there was no offence disclosed by the evidence; the witness stated that defendant had sold liquor, but did not swear that it was intoxicating liquor. within the meaning of the act, or state its kind; that the minute of conviction was defective in that it did not aver that the magistrate found the defendant guilty, but simply adjudged a penalty; that the conviction substantially differed from the minute and also that the form given in the act when literally followed, made the | church, died today. defendant suffer a penalty which the act did not warrant. Mr. Currey replied and his honor

took time to consider the objections.

THE LATE CZAR. Prince and Princess of Wales Welcomed to Livadia.

London, Nov. 4.-A despatch from Livadia to the Daily News says: The Grand Duke Alixis, brother of the late czar, and the governor and mayor welcomed the Prince and Princess of Wales. The despatch adds that the Czar Nicholas has conferred the decoration of the order of St. Anne in diamonds on Prof. Leyden, the German physician who attended the late czar. Princess Alix was received into the Orthodox church on Friday. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Imperial palace. She received the title of grand duchess. After the ceremony of confession she received the Orthodox sacrament. The ritual observed requires no denunciation of her former faith.

London, Nov. 5.-A despatch to the Chronicle from Vienna says that the Russian nihilist Prince Peter Alyoff, residing at Legano, avers that the czar was gradually poisoned with small doses of phosphorus administered to him by nihilists since March 1st until his death was established. Those who managed to spice the emperor's dishes are safe away. He added that the whole Romanoff dynasty is doomed to a similar fate.

THE BOMB IN LONDON.

Anarchists Fail to Blow Up the House of Judge Hawkins.

London, Nov. 4.-A bomb exploded

tonight outside a house in Tilney street, Park Lane, two doors from the residence of Hon. Henry Hawkins, one of the justices of the Queen's bench division of Her Majesty's high court of justice. The front of the house was much damaged and the windows of houses on the opposite side of the street smashed. The explosion occurred shortly after eleven o'clock. The house was occupied, but no one was hurt. The street was at once crowded with police. A search revealed the remains

London, Nov. 4.-Justice Hawkins is the judge who sentenced Frederick Charles, Victor Cailes, Joseph Thomas, Deakin and Jean Battolla, the Walsall anarchists, to various terms of imprisonment. He also presided at posed sentences of various degrees upon them. It is thought in some quarters that the explosion was an attempt to secure revenge against the judge, but that the author of it made a mistake in the number of the judge's

METHODIST MINISTER DEAD.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1.-Rev. Samuel Rogers, one of the best known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

THE CZAR IS DEAD.

At last Russia is bereft of her auto-

crat. The cne great absolute monarch of Europe has passed away. There remains no other important sovereign in Europe whose rule is as complete as he chooses to make it, untrammelled by parliament, uncontrolled by ministers and unhampered by law. Russia will have another czar and he will start out with the same powers as his father. But it seems impossible to believe that one rather weak young man can in fact as well as in name be an absolute despot over the one hundred and twenty millions of Russian subjects. We may, perhaps, expect the new monarch to fall under the control of some minister or favorite, as his father never did. If the controlling power be that of a statesman the prestige and strength of the empire may increase, as it has done during the reign of Alexander. But if the coming monarch is determined to be personally absolute, and has not the capacity to rule, or the merit of moderation in international affairs, he will probably be the last of the autocrats. Constitutional government in Russia will in all probability come about through the next weak or unwise czar. But Nicholas may prove to be a stronger and more capable man than is commonly supposed. His father did not develop in early life those qualities which have made him one of the most successful of modern sovereigns. It is an awful power to give a man that he alone should be king, government, parliament and judiciary for that great people. For though it is true that the czar has ministers and a council and judges, the fact remains that neither administration nor legislation, nor the dispensation of justice can move without his consent or go otherwise than as he wills.

During the painful illness of the late czar all Europe spoke well of him. Whatever he has done for the Russians at home he has been the friend of all other people, and the peace-maker of the continent. His father had leanings toward constitutional government and was disposed to trust the people. He was assassinated in the false name of liberty. The son was a reactionary, who relentlessly pursued sedition and crushrule. He dies in his bed leaving Russia more quiet and probably more content than his father did. It is apparently manifest that there is no great popular desire for free government in Russia. Nihilism has not the sweet reasonableness about it that makes converts among people of common mould, and the great body of Russians are probably not more

desperate than other people. Great Britain has in many ways a deep interest in the bereavement of Russia. The two nations are neighbors in Asia, and their interests come in contact in the affairs of Turkey. Both nations are interested in the war in the east. Besides the national intimacies there are personal interests growing out of the relationship of the reigning families. The deceased monarch is a brother-in-law of the Princess of Wales. His successor, a nephew of the Princess of Wales, will also be by marirage a grandson of the British Queen.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

The minister of militia is welcome to St. John, which is now receiving his first official visit. Hon. J. C. Patterson is a good Canadian born in Ireland. He is a native of Armagh and the son of a clergyman. Educated in Dublin, he came to this country and in due time became a practicing barrister of Ontario. Twenty years ago, being then a resident of Windsor, he entered public life as a member of the Ontario legislature. Before the first term was out he resigned the provincial seat to run for Ottawa. Mr. Patterson sat as the representative of North Essex in the three parliaments elected in 1878, 1882 and 1887. In 1891 he was defeated, but his retirement was short. Mr. M. C. Cameron, who had been returned for west Huron and unseated on petition, offerred for re-election with his usual confidence of success. Mr. Patterson was invited to oppose him. Mr.Cameron's style of political speaking was not such as to make a campaign against him agreeable to a man of Mr. Patterson's good nature, but he went into the contest with such energy and spirit that on polling day Mr. Cameron was left at home. Those who dislike extreme bitterness in parliament have had kindly feeling toward Mr. Patterson for this achievement. For however well intentioned Mr. Cameron may have been his presence and manner of speech did not add to the charm of parliamentary service. In January, 1892, Mr. Patterson became secretary of state in the Abbott ministry. Toward the close of the same year he took the portfolio which

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he now holds.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Grand Master Kelly Dedicates the New Orange Hall on Germain Street.

Presentation of Addresses to Fon. N. Clarke Wallace followed by Speeches.

The Controller of Customs Banquetted by the Orangemen of St. John.

There was a visible stir Monday evening in Orange circles. Every member of the association looked pleased and it was only meet that they should do so, for the occasion was the dedication of their new hall on Germain street, a building that every member labored so assiduously to have com pleted, and a building that is not only a credit to the Orange association. but to the city of St. John as well. Its erection was undertaken amid difficulties too numerous to mention, but the work was carried forward rapidly and in spite of every obstacle, and now stands as a fitting monument to the labor and zeal of the Orangemen of this city.

The room in which the dedicatory services were held was crowded. In addition to the members of the lodges there were present a large number of private-citizens in no way connected with the association. Quite a number of ladies were in the audience. At eight o'clock the members of the lodges clothed in full regalia, and with the Black Knights at their head, marched into the room in two columns and stood for a moment in the aisle facing each other. When the officers and members of the grand lodge marched in the Black Knights formed an arch with their swords, under which the former passed on their way to seats

on the platform. After prayer by the Rev. W. J Halse, scripture reading and singing (Miss Godard presiding at the organ), Grand Master Kelly repeated the following: "In the name of the Father. Son and Holy Ghost I now solemnly dedicate this hall to God and to the Protestant cause now and forevermore.

Hon. N. Clark Wallace read an extract from the Orange ritual; another hymn was sung and the dedicatory service was at an end.

George Day then read the following address on behalf of the district lodge: To the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Most Worshipful Grand Master and Sovereign of British America and President of the Triennial Council

Most Worshipful Sir and Brother-The district lodge of St. John has peculiar pleasure in welcoming you to this city on this to us most auspicious occasion.

We welcome you as the illustrious head of the Orange order of the world.

ince of the dominion. The Northwest territories were dotted with lodges, and he looked forward to the day. welcome you as grand sovereign of

We welcome you as a member of the Federal Government of Canada, but most of all we welcome you as a true and worthy Loyal Orange brother, in consideration of the great work you have accomplished publicly and privately in the interests of our institution.

We rejoice that you were able to find it
within your power to pay us a visit on this
important occasion, and lend us your assistance in dedicating this hall on this 5th of lovember, a day which Orangemen celebrate with no ordinary enthusiasm.

refer with, we trust, pardonable pride s beautiful hall, which has been erected by the Orangemen of this city under the direction of the district lodge during the past two years, and we express to you, most worshipful sir, the hope that it may long stand as a memorial to the energy, determination and pluck of our Orangemen, and that it may long be properly used by them in promoting the best interests of the Orange or-We are not unmindful of the high honor

conferred upon you by your brethren at the recent meeting of the Triennial Council in the city of London in re-electing you as its president for a second term. Nor do we for-get the high appreciation shown you by the Grand Lodge of British America in retaining you as their head for eight consecutive years, for all of which we desire to extend to you our hearty congratulations., We hope and pray, most worshipful sir,

that you may long be spared to this institution, and that your influence in the future in the past, may always be directed for benefit of your order, for the best inter ests of the dominion of Canada and the integrity of the British empire. Signed on behalf of the district lodge

N. J. MORRISON, D. M. St. John, N. B., Nov. 5th, 1894. Rev. W. J. Halse read an address from the grand lodge, of which the following is a copy:

To Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, M. P., Most Worshipful Grand Master and Sovereign of British America and President of the Triennial Council: Dear Sir and Brother—The grand lodge of New Brunswick, representing the members of the Loyal Orange association of this prov-ince, gladly avails itself of this opportunity to present to you, as supreme head of the order, its most cordial greetings, and in the name of the brethren extends to you most hearty welcome to this part of the jurisdic-

The announcement of your re-election as lent of the triennial council during your president of the triennial country late visit to the British metropolis was received with pride and satisfaction Orangemen of this province, and evoked much enthusiasm when the fact became known. also the source of great satisfaction to the officers and members of this grand

We realize that only true and worthy men an retain office by unanimous and unop-osed re-election when the time arrives for posed re-election when the time arrives to those to speak whose right it is to speak again, and if this were our only means of judging your true worth as an Orange brother we should feel that you were justly entitled to our highest regard and most unqualified confidence. But, most worshipful sir, you are esteemed and respected by the Orangemen of this province for other reasons than the mere fact of your relation as president of the triennial council, although that honor of the triennial council, although that honor was never before conferred upon any member

of the Orange order.
Your strong friendship for the order, you consistent and unqualined advocacy of its principles, and the true spirit of loyalty and devotion to the British crown and British institutions which have marked your public utterances, are well known to the Orange this province, and have been the subject much favorable comment. We have ever found in you a true expon-

ent of the principles of the Orange association, which, while contending for independ of hought, liberty of conscience and freedom of speech, respectfully concede to those who differ from us the same liberties and privileges as claimed by ourselves. With equal rights to all and special none as our motto, the Orange or-on has successfully withstood the ssaults of its enemies for more than two nundred years, growing and increasing opularity and usefulness each decade arity and usefulness each decade, and we find it with a stronger hold upon and true Protestantism than in any popularity previous period of its existence We gladly accord to you, most worshipful r, the honor and credit of having done during your many years' connection the order to assist in bringing it to its high standard of today, by explaining its principles and the setting at naught the er-roneous ideas entertained by many in refer-

of Canada, occupying an important position of trust and responsibility, and we look for-ward to the day when your sphere of useful-ness in the councils of our country may be materially enlarged and increased. materially enlarged and increased.

In the name of the Loyal Orange association of New Brunswick, we again bid you a hearty welcome, and it is our humble and fervent prayer that the blessings of our common Father may descend upon yourself, your wife and family, and that all your efforts for the welfare of your country and the advancement of our order may be crowned with abundant success.

Signed on healt of the grand ladge.

Signed on behalf of the grand lodge,
JAMES KELLY, G. M.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 5th, 1894. Hon. Mr. Wallace then said: Right Worthy Grand Master and brethren, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot find words adequate to express the feelings which crowd upon me for the very kind and altogether too flattering addresses with which you have presented me this evening. There is one thought that comes to me with great satisfaction, however, and that is that during the several years I have been holding this highly important position I have been able to do something that has met with your approval. But if I have been able to accomplish anything it was because of that true fraternal and brotherly feeling that exists among the Orangemen all over the continent, and because they feel I was acting honestly and to the best of my judgment and abil-

I must congratulate St. John upon possessing so beautiful a hall and I congratulate you, too, most worshipful grand master for the high honor that has been conferred upon you in electing you to the office you now hold. for such a thing could only happen nce in a man's lifetime.

Speaking to the objects, aims and aspirations of the Orange association, the speaker asked why do we meet every month? Why do we organize lodges? Why do we erect and dedicate halls? It is because we believe and know down in our hearts that great work for freedom has been done by the association in the past, and that greater work will be done in the future.

The speaker said reference was made in one of the addresses of the honor that had been conferred on him last July when he was in Great Britain. He esteemed it highly not only on account of himself but on account of those he represented in British America. He was able to tell them in England that nowhere in the British possessions were the people more steadfast in the principles of loyalty than in Canada. He was able to tell the people in England that the Canadian people were fully mindful of their duties to the empire; that they had not forgot that England had stood by them on every occasion when assistance was wanted. He was able to tell them that the people of Canada were doing everything in their power to knit together and solidify the British empire

The speaker said that since he came into office seven years ago the Orange association had gone forward in leaps and bounds. Not only was this true in New Brunswick, but in every province of the dominion. The Northwest and he looked forward to the day when Protestantism should be more closely knit together, when it should combine its forces and thus be possessed of more strength to disseminate the principles of truth. The Orange association knew no religion save the Protestant. History, the speaker said, would prove that the Lord was on their side, and in proof of this statement referred to the defeat of the gunpowder plot, to the success of William of Orange, to the defeat of the Spanish armada and other events in the history of England.

The association was governed by fixed principles laid down in the constitution, and to which they firmly adhered. He believed that if the occasion should ever come when in this land they should be called upon to stand as their forefathers had stood every man would stand to the death for the principles of the Orange association. (Loud applause.) They were not bigots, they mever persecuted a man on account of his religion. Their duty was to resent the incursions of popery and to defeat it whenever and wherever attacked. He had no fear of the future while there were men belonging to the association such as he saw before him. The Orange association had not only lifted up those who belonged to it but it had elevated those who were opposed to them and to their principles, and taught them essons of usefulness. And thus should they continue to increase in power and in usefulness in every part of the Protestant world. To the people of St. John who were doing their part to perfect the principles of the Orange order, he wished continuous and unimited success. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid applause which lasted for some time.

Hon. C. N. Skinner was the next speaker. They were present for a great purpose, he said. The event would be not only remembered by those who were present, but by those who come after them for many generations. They were not laboring for themselves, but for all humanity. Some one had asked why the history of Ireland should be brought over here and thus perpetuated. The man who wrote that knew no more about Orangemen's principles than a horse about his great grandfather. God had ordained that the sun should shine and the moon and stars, and so He had ordained to be done just what they were doing. Some people said it was a political movement. He could tell them that the association cared less about politics than any other organization he knew of. They would look after progress and freedom and free institutions, and if politics came in they would have to look out for them-

selves. Canada had accomplshed the most gigantic feat ever recorded. Other empires had laid their foundations in blood and tears. Canada now rising like a gem, had laid the foundations of her institutions without the shedding of a single drop of blood and without a sigh of regret in one human heart. And now this country had to be taken care of, and one thing that would assist in doing this was the Orange association.

The trial day of the British emand not come, but such a day would come, as it came to Rome. They could not have freedom without Protestantism. He would not have them ever forget that the Queen of England was herself a Protestant; that every

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ruler of the British empire must be a Protestant and that the lord chancellor must be a Protestant. Whatever happened these were two things which should be kept in mind, and one should be their guide by day and one by night. In conclusion, the speaker pointed out that after having dedicated the edifice they should never forget to do as they would be done by, and thus prove themselves worthy members of he Orange association. Major A. J. Armstrong said he was not like a man who did not want to talk in an Orange meeting. Whether

it was a small meeting or a large one he was always pleased to take a part. He was delighted to be present, delighted to have a hall to 'dedicate. For a number of years he had been looking forward to tonight and he thought every person present was almost as much delighted as himself.

The fifth of November was second only to the 12th of July. He thought a great deal of the 5th of November. They felt joy on the anniversary of any date that tended to place Protestants on the footing they now occupied. He would not go into the history of the day, because every school child was thoroughly acquainted with the gunpowder plot, a plot that was nearly consummated. He believed that the Lord had saved Protestantism and he believed that they should assemble togcther and thank God for

it. So they thought it a proper date on which to lay the foundation stone of this hall. When once they got started the work was pushed rapidly along. People were anxious to assist them and in a very short time the building was completed. All of it was now occupied and was paying well and he hoped the small debt would soon be paid. In conclusion he thanked the audience very heartily for their

attention. Robt. Birmingham spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to be present on so auspicious an occasion. He had been travelling through the province for some time, he said, and would carry back to the west very pleasant recollections of his visit. He was pleased to know that the Orange association was doing good work in the provinces. He had received a great deal of attention from brothers in the provinces. He would like to say to the young men that they had the greatest country on the globe and he noped they would stay home and improve it. Canada was the most precious gem in the British crown and the greatest country in the world.

THE BANQUET. The complimentary banquet tendered Hon. Mr. Wallace, the most worshipful grand master of British America, and president of the Triennial council, at the Orange hall last night, after its dedication, was one of the most enjoyable events that has taken place in St. John for many years. It was a large party of gentlemen, and each seemed vieing with the others in doing honor to the distinguished visitor. For enthusiasm the gathering beat anything ever seen here. The various speakers were cheered and applauded again and

The dinner was a grand one. It was gotten up by T C. Washington, who done his part very satisfactorily. The tables were nicely arranged in the rooms occupied by the C. of E. Indecorated for the occasion.

Grand Master Kelly occupied the chair, and had on his right the guest of the evening, Mr. Wallace. Dr. Morrison sat alongside of Mr Wallace. On Mr. Kelly's left were B. D. Wilmot, M. P., of Sunbury, the W. M. of the Oromocto lodge, and H. H. Pitts, M. P. P., county master of York. Major Armstrong, P. G. M., was vice-chairman, and had Robt. Birmingham, the secretary of the grand lodge of B. A. on his left. Seated at the ends of the other tables were Geo. R. Vincent, H. A. McKeown and Jas. A. Moore of Waterford, K. C.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when about the broken face. the chairman called the company to order. He called upon all present to fill their glasses for the first toast, which was, of course, the Queen. It was drank with musical honors.

Then Grand Master Kelly proposed the toast, Our Guest. In doing so he spoke of the honor he felt at being at the head of the table when the Orangemen had for a guest such a distinguished gentleman. No man was more highly esteemed than Mr. Wallace They had visited Great Britain together, stood on the banks of the Boyne and on the walls of Derry together, and he assured all that Mr. Wallace was the best man he had ever met. He referred at some length to Mr. Wallace's history, faithfulness and fearlesnesss. He always did his duty and did it well.

For He's a Jolly Good Fellow was sung and then cheer after cheer went up to Mr. Wallace. Mr. Wallace thanked the company for the honor done him. St. John had always used him well. He had been the recipient of the kindliest hospitality down here and he felt grateful for it. He congratulated the Orangemen of John on the possession of such a fine hall, upon the prosperity of the order down here. Orangeism had a deeper hold on the affections of the people now than ever it had. He alluded briefly to the attempts to destroy the influence of the order and their signal failure. (Cheers.) He spoke of some of the most prominent Orangemen in the province and said they were men that any society might be proud of.

He wished them all success in St John. (Cheers and applause.) Major Armstrong proposed

Grand Lodge of British America in

one of his pleasing speeches. Secretary Birmingham spoke first in reply. He said this banquet was held right in the cradle of Orangism in B. A. The order was first introduced in St. John in 1820 or about then. The first lodge in the west was organized in 1827 and the first grand lodge in 1830. The order has gone on increasing in membership and in influence ever since. The sons of the loyalists who left their all in the United Saates to carve out homes for themselves in this province were just the men to make good orangemen. There were 2,000 lodges in British America now. Mr. Birmingham gave some very interesting facts and figures relative to

R. A. C. Brown and Geo. R. Vincent, grand I ecturer of B. A., also replied. Hon. C. N. Skinner proposed the

Grand Lodge of N. B., and in doing so gave Grand Master Kelly great credit or the work he had been doing. He was a good master. Grand Master Kelly said he was the proudest man there. He felt honored

at being chosen grand master, and promised to do all he could to advance the interests of the order. He was sorry many of the officers could not attend. He was proud of the order. as it contained the very best men in the country. D. G. M. James A. Moore of Kings county also replied.

Mr. Moore proposed the County Lodges, to which Wm. Rodgers, C. M. of St. John; H. H. Pitts, C. M. of York; E. Morrison, C. M. of Kings, responded. The St. John District Lodge, pro-

posed by Robt. Maxwell, brought out speeches from N. J. Morrison, the district master, and C. N. Skinner, P. D.

The Parliaments of New Brunswick and Canada, proposed by Hon. Wm. comes depreciated, its value in other igsley, was spoken to by R. D. Wil mot, M. P., and H. H. Pitts, M. P. P. The Army and Navy was responded to by Lt. Col. Armstrong and Major Gordon of the N. B. B. G. A. A, W. Macrae and J. King Kelly replied to the toast of the Learned Professions.

The Ladies were championed by T. E. G. Armstrong. After the Press had been toasted the health of J. A. S. Mott, who had a great deal to do with the arrangements for the banquet, was drunk. Then the company sung the national anthem and dispersed, it being long after 2 o'clock.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(From Daily Sun, 31st ult.) done the deed twelve times already The regular monthly meeting of the N. B. Historical society took place last evening. A large number of communications were read and several donations from sister societies were reported. H. H. Pickett was elected J. Vroom of St. Stephen, a corresponding member of the society, sent the following

ommunication:
At. Hill's Point, St., David, the peninsula

lying between Waweig and Oak Bay, where there are some interesting old French cellars, there is also a curious stone, to which my attention was called a few days ago by Thos. Hill, the owner of the place. It is a boulder of red granite, about eight feet in diameter, bearing the red by diameter, bearing the marks of metal tools.

The stone rests on the top of a ledge of
the native rock. Originally nearly spherical stitute, which had been appropriately in shape, it has been split through at about decorated for the occasion one-third of the diameter, leaving a fairly smooth vertical face. The segment taken off lies at the foot of the ledge, broken in two or three pieces. The face exposed by the loss of this segment is much weathered, being hardly distinguishable in this respect from the convex surface of the boulder. Twelve of fifteen inches from the edge of the vertical face is a line of drill holes connected by hamme

nected by hammer marks, which runs up over the top and down on the opposite side until it nearly encircles the boulder. intention of the workmen seems to have been more in thickness; but apparently when one side had been split off either the cleavage or the quality of the stone proved unsatis-factory, and the work was therefore aban-doned. But, strange to say, there are no drill holes or other discernible marks of tools

The stone stands in an exposed place, near the edge of an open field that has been in cultivation for perhaps a century. No one knows who did the cutting, and it is therefore supposed to be the work of the French settlers. It does not seem to me, however, that either the French inhabitants or the early English would have wanted a mill-stone of such dimensions, and I cannot imagine any other probable use they would have for it. Could it have been the work of the supposed prehistoric people who carved out of the same material the remarkable Lake Utopia stone now preserved in the rooms of the Natural History society?

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

Transit of Mercury. There is to be a transit of Mercury on November 10th. If one happens to have a telescope he can see a transit almost any night by pointing his instrument at Jupiter. Either all four of the easily seen moons will be visible or they will not. If not, it will be because the missing ones are eclipsed, or because they are occulated, or because they are in transit. They may be on the side of Jupiter which is turned away from the sun and if so they will be immersed in his shadow and be suffering an eclipse. Or they may be on the side of Jupiter which is turned away from the earth, so that the body of the planet hides them | time from us, and this is what is called an occulation. Our moon commits occuation every night on the stars and planets that lie along her path, but it s only once in a while that the occulated object is so big and so bright as to make the phenomenon notworthy in a spectacular way. Or thirdly, the missing satellite of Jupiter may be

missing because it is directly between us and the planet, and then it is not missng at all if our telescope is powerful enough to show it as a tiny dot creeping across the planet's disc. In this case we have a transit of the satellite.

With our moon we have eclipses and we have occulations, but we have no transits. She is allowed to ride over and occult the stars and planets in her path, she is even allowed to darken the face of the sun himself, and she is compelled to suffer eclipse of her own splendor when plunged in the shadow of the earth. But no celestial body is permitted to make a transit across, her face. We could, if we liked, speak of an eclipse of the sun as a transit of the moon over the sun's face, but in this grandest of all celestial sights it is the darkening of the sun and not the passing of the moon that fixes our attention, and in naming the thing we ignore the cause and think only of the tremendous ef-

Besides the moon there are two other of the numbers of the solar system that are allowed occasionally to get in between the earth and the sun. They are both much bigger than the moon, but then they are very much farther off from us than she is, so far that when they do show themselves between us and the sun we see them as mere black dots on his disc Even the bigger of the two hides only a little more than the thousandth part of the sun's face from us, and it would be absurd to call that an eclipse of the sun. We call it a transit of

We have a fine chance to see such a transit a dozen years ago, and some of our fellow-uortals in other parts of the earth had another chance eight years before that. It is to be hoped that we all made good use of our then opportunities, for not a soul of us will ever have another, unless we live to be 110 years older than we are now. There will not be another transit of

Venus until the fear 2004. But there will be a transit of Mercury next Saturday.

This is not nearly so important an vent as a transit of Venus. At lease it is not of such surpassing importance to astronomical science as were the four transits of Venus that occurred during the present and the last centuries. These were made use of by astronomers, at vast expense of time and trouble and cash, for the purpose of finding out how far we are from the sun. This distance is the length of the celestial yardstick, the standard unit of measurement for all other celestial distances, excepting only that of the moon. Hence its great importance and the great importance attached to transits of Venus so long as they were supposed to be the best means of learning the exact length of this astronomical unit. But we know now that there are several other better ways of learning this, and it is not likely that any future transit of Venus will cost as much as the last one-and of course when the cash value of the phenomenon beways may be expected to sympathize with the value that is best understood of the people. By the time the next one occurs, in the twentyfirst century, we shall most likely know the length of the astronomical yardstick with far greater precision than could be attained by the transit

A transit of Mercury has never helped us to arrive at a knowledge of the sun's distance, and this is one reason why these transits have not become such famous events as those of Venus. Another reason is that transits of Mercury are much less rare than transits. of Venus. Venus has crossed the sun's face only twice this century, and she will not repeat the performance until the century after the next. Mercury has

during the present century, and he will do it again next Saturday afternoon. Shall we be able to see it? The last one occurred in 1891, on May 9th. On that occasion Mercury did not begin his trip across the sun until twenty minutes after sunset here, and he finished it about an hour after midnight. So we had no chance to see any thing of that transit. This time the transit will begin here at four minutes before noon, and will end at thirteen minutes after 5 p. m. (These hours and minutes are in standard time of the 60th meridian of west longitude, that is, our standard time, which in Yarmouth is called by its proper name-"standard time"-but in Halifax is called "local time," and in most other parts of Nova Scotia seems to be called "Halifax time." In Prince Edward Island they call it "Charlottetown time," and in Sack-

ville they call it "Amherst time").

If then the clouds can be kept off

the sun on the afternoon of Saturday, November 10, there will be nothing to prevent observers here from seeing the transit. But not the whole of it. At Yarmouth the planet will still be on the sun's face at sunset, and to places east and north of Yarmouth the transit will be even poorer than here. But there is plenty of time between noon and sunset—even on a Novembe day-for all who wish to see the black back of the planet projected against the solar disc. Not with 'eye-power, however. The unaided eye, protected by a bit of smoked glass, had power enough to see Venus when she was crossing the sun on that Wednesday afternoon in December, 1882. But the black patch that Venus then made on the sun's disc was about forty times as large as the one that Mercury will make on Saturday. Some magnifying power will be necessary, besides the smoked or colored glass to protect the eye against the glare of the sun. Of course anything worth calling a telescope has power enough, but those who have only spy-glasses or field-glasses should not fail to try them. Some of the astronomers at the Lick Observatory saw Mercury making his last transit in 1891 with an opera-glass, whose magnifying power was only 21-2 diameters. Mercury made a rather larger spot on the sun then than he will make this time, but perhaps the same low power-with a good eye behind the glass-may show him this

There may be sunspots on the sun on Saturday. If so, it will be well to remember that Mercury will be blacker and rounder than they are, and that he will cross the disc in about five hours, whereas it takes a sunspot about a fortnight to make the passage.

A. CAMERON. Yarmouth, N.S., Nov. 5th. 1894.

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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

An addition is being built to the light house at Cape Spencer.

The I. S. S. Co. steamers are carrying considerable quantities of pota-

garden a quantity of raspberries for breakfast.

A wholesale grocery firm said yesterday their trade for October was considerably larger than in October of last year.

Capt. Salter has assumed command of the big ship Kings County, now at London, Capt. Munro having come home for a while.

Thomas Dunning, W. R. Myles and E. E. Macmichael have gone to Fredericton to take a special course at the Royal School of Infantry.

The order for the confinement of Crawford in the lunatic asylum was received from Fredericton Thursday, and he was removed to that institu-

Sun yesterday that the lumber cut on the Tobique river would be nearly double this winter what it was last H. W. Eaton & Sons of Calais are

the new stream mill and all the mill-

A prominent lumberman told The

ing property owned by W. H. and J. Rourke, of St. Martins. Jos. McBay of Cheyne settlement raised this season a turnip which measured three feet one inch in circumference, and weighs twenty-six

Who can beat this?

A movement is on foot to organize a wholesale grocers' association in this city, or take such steps as will. bring the trade into more intimate relations in regard to business matters.

Quite a number of lumbermen from different parts of the province have been in town this week and the movement of supplies is quite large, especially for points toward the head of

The company which are to operate the coal mine discovered six miles from Fredericton Junction last summer have not yet commenced the work of boring. They are waiting to procure a diamond drill. They expect to commence work in the near future.

The steamer Taymouth Castle sailed November 1st for the West Indies via Halifax. She will have a large cargo and will be filled up with passengers. The following go from St. John: Frank Wetzell, the Misses Nugent and Mrs. S. P. Richardson, who go to Bermuda.

W. H. Lingley was elected councillor for the parish of Westfield, Kings county, Oct. 30th. He had forty majority over Captain Fowler, his opponent. He is chosen to take the place made vacant by the death of the late Councillor Caulfield.

John B. Morgan, who has lately been engaged in the insurance business in this city as an agent for the Great West, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Jacksonville, Carleton county. Mr. Morgan is a graduate of Acadia college.

Special services will be held in Centenary church next Sunday in connection with the sustenation fund of tion. The cablegram announcing her the Methodist conference of New Brunswick and P. E. I. Rev. Mr. Deinstadt will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Marshall in the eve-

The Salvation Army announce the following promotions: Lieut. Green of Digby to be captain; Lieut. Lorrimer, Cadet Lavers, Cadet Poole, Cadet Miller and Cadet McEchren of this city to be captains; Cadet Sily, St. John, to be lieutenant; Cadet Ritchie; Fredericton, to be captain.

A new Orange hall at Lincoln, Suitbury county, was dedicated Friday afternoon. Among those in attendance were, Jas. Kelly, A. J. Armstrong and G. R. Vincent, of this city; H. H. Pitts, M.P.P., of Fredericton, and Robert Birmingham, Grand Secretary of the L. O. A. of British North America.

The case of the Queen v. J. Sutton Clark, of St. George, was tried before Commissioner Dewar on Wednesday. The offence is an alleged violation or the Canada Temperance Act and resulted in a conviction. Mr. Clark knocked down to John Willet at \$1,415. was tried for a fourth offence. The case will be appealed. Mr. Scott E. Morrill for the defence.

The Cambridge roller mills at Pres ton, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Friday night. The property was a fine one. There was \$12,000 insurance on the mills and \$5,000 on the stock, but this will not begin to cover the loss. S. J. Cherry, the proprietor of the mills, was in St. John all last truction of the mills on Saturday. He left for home at once.

Mr. Coste, the chief engineer of the public works department, Ottawa, inspected the Negrotown Point breakwater on Saturday. He told a Sun reporter that extensive repairs would have to be put upon the structure next year. He says heavy stone will have to be used or masonry put on it. He is of the opinion that the breakwater will have to be built up higher than ever it has been in order to stand for any time.

J. T. Hawke, editor of the Transcript ,who was in town yesterday says that the city of Moncton will float its financial scheme at once and will shortly tender to the gas and water company the amount of the arbitrators award. If by that time the company has not made up its mind what to do the conclusion will be forced upon them. Mr. Hawke thinks that the city will apply to the Bank of Montreal to float a \$350,000 loan.

A recent issue of the Boston Advertiser contains the following: John Dunn, aged 47 years, foreman of the Record and Advertiser press room, died at his home, 116 Leverett street, at about ten o'clock this forenoon. He has been connected with the press room of the Record and Advertiser about 22 years and for eight years has been foreman of that department. J. R. Reed of St. John West on Fri- He was of a retiring disposition, an day last picked from the bushes in his efficient workman, and was very popular among his associates. He was born in St. John, N. B. He leaves a widow and six children.

> J. F. Smith, who has been appointed steward of the New Westminster penitentiary, holds a civil service certificate of high standing and was a teacher in the Victoria high school for several years, previous to which he resided at Clinton for five or six years, where he was engaged in teaching, also discharging the duties of justice of the peace to the satisfaction of the community and the authorities. He is a native of Prince Edward Island and was educated at Dalhousie college, Halifax, N. S. He began his new duties last Monday.— Vancouver World, Oct. 19th.

The spawn are being taken from the salmon in the Carleton pond. There are 486 fish in this pond. Spawn had been taken from something over three hundred up to last evening. Six or seven thousand is the average number in each salmon, but on Wednesday over 40,000 were taken from three fish. This is the largest number ever taken from an equal number of fish in this province. The spawn are placed negotiating for the purchase of the in shallow pans. These are placed in boxes, which are shipped to the hatchery above Grand Falls. Care is taken to keep them damp during the journey. At the hatchery the pans are placed in water and allowed to remain so until spring.

> The citizens generally, and the Bank of New Brunswick people in particular were a good deal surprised last evening to hear that rumors of the bank's failure had become current in Albert county and in some other places, and that noteholders were frightened. It is not known how the ridiculous yarn got afloat, neither is it known why noteholders should be frightened, since the noteholders of all the banks are secured by the government. Some joker has been abroad. Lest someone should take the matter seriously it may be remarked that any such rumor has not the faintest shadow of foundation. It is a pure invention.—Daily Sun, 3rd.

The postal authorities are determined to put a stop to the violations of the Postal law by persons sending letters or other articles in newspapers. Recently Post Office Inspector King had Miss Mary Mullin up for violating the law by putting a letter and some silk in a newspaper. The case was heard by the magistrate in his private office. The girl admitted the offence readily and pleaded that she was not aware of any wrongdoing. The magistrate read the section of the act over to her, pointing out that the penalty shall not be less than \$10 nor more than \$40. He imposed a fine of \$10, but allowed it to stand, as he believed the girl's statement that she was not aware of any wrongdoing.

Steamer Greenwood, from this port for St. Kitts, arrived at St. Thomas Thursday morning. The Greenwood left Nassau in the Bahamas just a month ago and as nothing further was heard of her fears were entertained for her safety. The trip to St. Kitts should not have taken more than ten days. It is presumed stress of weather compelled the little steamer to seek shelter in some of the islands from which there was no communicaarrival at St. Thomas was received shortly before noon by Mrs. G. H. Waring, wife of Ald. Waring, who is the chief owner of the steamer. The run from St. Thomas to St. Kitts, the steamer's destination, is only about 120 miles and can be made in a few hours in fine weather.

The deaths reported at the board of health office for week ending Nov 3rd were: old age, 1; diarrhoea, 1 still born, 1; exhaustion, 1; convulsions, 1: appendicitis, 1: tubercular meningitis. 1: perforation of bowels. 1; typhoid pneumonia, 1; malignant disease of cardiac end of stomach, 1.

At Chubb's corner on Saturday W. A. Lockhart sold the Sinnott property, consisting of two lots of land, with buildings, situate on Orange street. The property, which was sold by order of the equity court, was knocked down to the bid of W. A. Ewing for \$1.375. Mr. Lockhart also sold a piece of land, size 30x30 feet, situate on Peters' wharf. This property belonged to the Peters estate and was sold to satisfy a mortgage claim. It was

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, Philadel-phia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

"Mr. Bradford does not appear to be a very observing fellow," remarked week and was informed of the des- the umbrella. "No," replied the parasol, "but I caught his eye the other day when Mrs. Bradford put me up."

called to the sale of five hundred acres of lumber land as advertised in another part of the paper.

At the meeting of the Alumnae society of the girls' high school the members deferred the decision of joining the National Council of Women until the regular meeting of the society in January.

The sale of horses at Hamm's stable Monday attracted a large number of people. Auctioneer Lantalum stated the fine points of the horses in eloquent terms, but was unable to induce buyers to bid very high prices. The pacer Molly was purchased by T. Driscoll for \$205 and her brother, the bay gelding, by Dr. G. A. B. Addy for \$100. The stallion Tomano was withdrawn at \$125. The family driving horse Crescent was also withdrawn at

In the county court Parlee v. Mc-Intyre was finished Monday morning and the jury found for plaintiff for full amount. M. H. Parlee and W. Pugsley, Q. C., for plaintiff; Solicitor General White for defendant.

Turnbull v. Watt was then taken up. This is a suit against the owner of a vessel for the price of goods, \$91.50, which he alleges were sold to the captain on his own credit. J. G. Forbes, Q. C., and E. McLeod, Q. C., for plaintiff; Mont. McDonald for defendant. This case is still before the

Somebody has been tampering with iquors in the bonded warehouse beonging to the E. H. Conrov estate A. W. Macrae sold a quantity of gin out of the warehouse on Friday. The purchaser afterwards discovered that the cask did not contain gin at all, but watter. Examination showed that some person or persons had gained adnission by loosening one of the stanchions so as to make an opening large enough to get in. Then by duplicate keys the inner door was opened and a number of gallons of liquor extracted and water substituted therefor. The stanchion was replaced and fastened again. The matter was reported to Collector Ruel and he immediately took steps so as to protect the government from loss. The liquors in the warehouse were detained and officers detailed to make an examination of the premises. The collector is investigating the matter.

THE EQUTY CIOURT. The matter of costs in the Alexander estate was again before the equity court yesterday morning. Messrs, Montgomery, Pugsley, McLean and Palmer contended that they are entitled to be paid the costs of the interests they respectively represent, but L. A. Currey, Q. C., and W. A. Mott reply that as the whole estate is vested in trustees for the purpose of paying off the execution creditor first and afterwards distributing the residue, that they cannot pay anybody's costs until the execution is satisfied. They allege that they have not yet received funds sufficint to do so. The matter stands adjourned pending a full statement from the trustees of their receipts and disbursements.

INSPECTED THE CADETS. Hon. Mr. Patterson, minister of militia, paid a visit to the Grammar school Monday forenoon and inspected the brigade of cadets. The youthful soldiers were drawn up in line in the Chipman field, and as the minister arrived, accompanied by the military architect, Mr. White, and Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Birmingham, Lieut. Col. Tucker and C. W. Weldon, chairman of the school board, the gave the general salute. The boys were under the command of their drill inspector, Sergeant Polkinghorn, who put them through the various evolutions of infantry drill The lads moved with precision and promptness and showed much creditable proficiency The minister expressed himself as highly delighted and at the close of the drill he made a speech to the boys expressing his great pleasure at being present and his apreciation of their proficiency. He closed by requesting the chairman to give the boys a halfholiday. The boys loudly applauded the minister as he finished. Mr. Weldon, on behalf of the school, thanked the minister for his presence and complied with his request for a halfholiday for the boys

Accompanied by Mr. Weldon, chairman of trustees, and Col. Tucker, Hon. Mr. Patterson paid a visit to Centennial school, where he saw an interesting exhibit of fire drill. The minister was highly pleased with the exhibition. Hon. Mr. Patterson went to Fredericton in the afternoon.

YARMOUTH MAN DEAD.

Halifax, Nov. 4.-Capt. Maynard Bowman, a prominent resident of Yarmouth, is dead.

EASE AND COMFORT from Pain of all kinds. Send for Pond's Extract Co's. New book, 76, 5th avenue, N.Y., mailed free. Do not be deceived by counterfeit preparation.

"I do not expect to remain long on earth," exclaimed a zealous convert to the crusaders at Leland. "Glory to God," shouted an enthusiastic brother, with shocking impropriety.

JAMES G. MCNALLY

Is opening up New Goods almost every day for Fall and Christmas Trade.
Oak and Walnut Chamber Suites.
Centre Tables, Oak Bent Wood, etc.
Rattan Chairs, Hall Stands, Ladies' Desks.
Book Cases, Secretaries, Sideboards.
China Closets, Chiffoniers, and all kinds Book Cases, Secretaries, Sideboards. China Closets, Chiffoniers, and all kinds f common furniture.

Prices cut very low.

152 and 154 Queen street,

Fredericton, N.B.

NEW PARLOR SUITES. Five new designs just brought out from

our Upholstering Department, at prices which astonish our customers.

Handsome Carved Oak and Folished Wolnut Frames, New Group Suites, New Turkey Rug Suites. ey Rug Suites.

Come in and see them.

JAMES G. McNALLY,

152 and 154 Queen street,

Frederic

FOR SALE

Five hundred acres of valuable Lumber Land, two miles from Welsford Station, well wooded with Spruce and Hemlock, and Black Birch; has not been lumbered on in 28 years. For particulars apply to GEORGE LYON,

Armstrong Corner,

Lumber land for sale-Attention is MORE HEAVY FIGHTING,

In Which the Chinese Again Suffer a Severe Defeat.

A Most Important Stronghold Said to Have Been Captured by the Japanese.

No Confirmation of the Taking of Port Arthur the Big Naval Station.

Yokohama, Nov. 4.—Advices received here from the front show that there has been heavy fighting in the country just north of Port Arthur. The despatches received are brief and are silent on some important points. It appears that Field Marshal Oyama divided his forces. While one division landed on the east coast of the peninsula north of Talienwan another division was detached with orders to effect a landing near Kinchow and to proceed thence and join the main body of the army. This operation was a complete success. The Japanese encountered no Chinese warships and their transports reached Kayonko and disembarked troops, guns, horses and munitions safely.

Kinchow, which is a walled town and which was believed to be held by a large garrison, was immediately attacked. The outer defences were carried by the Japanese after a fw hours' fighting, and as the Chinese made little further resistance the Japanese were soon masters of the place.

In the meantime the Japanese fleet which had conveyed the transports opened a heavy fire on Talien Wah and Kakuyon (Kayenko), covered by which the land force attacked and captured Talien Wah in a brilliant fash-The despatches state that the ion. losses were heavy. They also mention that important naval engagements occurred Saturday, but give no

Up to the time of sending the despatch there has been no confirmation of the report of the capture of Port

Field Marshall Yamata's official despatch says that the detachment under General Tatsuma has occupied Fung Wang Ching, a fort which ranks in importance next to Moukden. The principal portion of the Chinese army fled towards Moukden and the remainder in the direction of Hacheng and

London, Nov. 5.-A despatch to the Times from Tien Tsin says that Wung Ching was burned by the Chinese. The defense of the road to Moukden has collapsed. General Sung with the remnant of his army, is in the Mathenling Pass between Fung Wang Cing and Linoyaga.

Washington, Nov. 4.-A telegram under date of Kin Len Chan, 2.15 p.m. Nov. 2, which is as follows: On the 31st of October the detachment under comand of General Tatsumi took possession of Fong Fang, the most important stronghold next to Moukden. The Chinese soldiers mostly fled toward Moukden, the rest in the direction of Hai Ching and Ta Ku San. The native inhabitants were suffering from plunder and devastation committed by the Chinese soldiers and welcomed our army.

The captures to this date amount to 55 cannon and 1,500 arms; about 2,000 rounds of ammunition for the cannon and about 2,500 for the other

Port Arthur is the largest naval station belonging to China. It is situated at the extreme southern point of the Liaotong peninsula, has twentyfive feet of water at low tide, is bordered with wharves and quays and supplied with dry docks and railways. Here are foundries and workshops and provision to repair, refit and construct ships of all sizes. The port is entered by a channel about two hundred yards broad, and while it does not afford an anchorage for a large fleet its fine tidal basin is capable of holding from fifteen to twenty warships. As the harbor is free from ice all the winter it is an admirable place for a squadron to seek refuge for repairs and re-coaling. The coast defenses of Port Arthur cover over four miles of seaboard and consist of about dozen batteries equally distributed on either side of the entrance to the port. The place is reported to be defended by 7,000 troops, accoutred and drilled under European model, and the port further defended by submarine mines and a fleet of torpedo boats. Despatches hitherto have chronicled the fact that the Chinese northern squadron had been refitted there for some time past. Upon several occasicns also it has been reported that the Japanese had effected a landing near Port Arthur. The land portion of its defenses, generally known as the "Back Door," is said to be weak and experts have expressed the opinion that if Port Arthur were attacked on the land side it was more than likely that it would easily fall into the ands of the Japanese.

GLOUCESTER ELECTION.

(Special to the Sun.) Moncton, Nov. 5.—The recent storm has cut off all communication by wire with Bathurst village, and it is mpossible to get the full reurns of the Gloucester election tonight. The following shows the grand totals for each candidate: Veniot, 968; Poirier, 724; Paulin, 687, with Upper Pokemouche and Tracadie to hear from. There is little doubt but what Veniot

List of Prizes.

CONTEST CLOSES NOV. 10TH.

5 Prizes, \$2 each, for the 10 Largest Potatoes.

I Prize, \$2 for the 2 Largest Carrots.

I " 2 " Beets. I II 2 II 2 II Turnips.

The contest will be decided by weighing the Vegetables, and persons sending in the heaviest will win the \$2. There are 8 prizes of \$2 each and 8 persons will win.

SCOVIL FRASER & CO.

OAK HALL

King st., Corner Germain.

St. John.

GRANULA

Prepared from white winter wheat containing all the nutritious elements of that grain and is the best food for invalids and children. It is a twice cooked food ready for immediate table use, and yet will keep in a dry place for years unaltered in quality. Granula is unequalled as a diet for cases of nervous exhaustion, debility, constipation and dyspepsia. All people occupied in sedentary and inactive occupations would find it very beneficial. It is one of the cheapest foods in use, a pound of it containing more absolute nutriment for brain and body than an equal weight of any preparation in the market. It is delicious as a diet. To ordinary use the only preparation required before using is to soak the Granula in about twice its bulk of boiling water or sweet milk, stir from five to ten minutes and eat alone or with prepared fruit. Price, 15c a package.

RDINE & CO 85 PRINCE WILLIAM AND 28 TO 30 WATER STREETS.

MOUNT ALLISON.

Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley Given a Hearty Reception.

Interesting Speeches by Sir Leonard, Mr. Powell and Judges Hanington and Landry.

Sackville, Nov. 2.—Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley arrived by the noon express. A number of students gathered at the station and welcomed them with the college cheer. After taking the horses from the wagon the boys drew Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley up to the residence has been received by the Japanese of Josiah Wood, M. P., who legation from Marshall Yamagata, This evening when Sir Leonard arrived at the university residence the main entrance was lined with students, who gave him a most hearty reception. He proceeded to the new Eurhetorian hall, which he came to

dedicate. A large audience had gathered. On the platform were H. H. Marr, '95, the president of the society; Judges Hanington and Landry; Josiah Wood, M. P.; H. A. Powell, M. P. P., and

Dr. Allison. The president of the society welcomed the audience and gave a sketch of the founding of the society in 1861. Mr. Powell followed with an oration of which the general note was progress. The interest in art and literature in Canada is increasing. Our doctors and lawyers and ministers compare favorably with those of other countries. We should strive to develop a national spirit and patriotic pride. With the increase of culture would come increased religious tolerance. We would be prepared to let those who differed from us in opinion educate their children as they wished. We would not be divided by racial or religious distinction, but would

be first of all Canadians. Sir Leonard began by referring to the fact that he was one of the two survivors out of seventy young men who were members of the first debating society in New Brunswick. It was a temperance organization founded in St. John in 1838. From that society he derived great benefit in acquiring the power of speaking in public. That this power was of great advantage he illustrated by contrast between President Grant and the late Judge Wilmot at the opening of the railway between New Brunswick and Maine. The former was a speaker, the latter was a polished orator. Sir Leonard gave an account of his meagre educational advantages and a sketch of the early schools in the province. The advance had been enormous. He congratulated the Mt. Alison students on their better fortune. He would fain see more attention given to the teaching of agriculture that people might regard farming as what it is, the ideal calling. If he were twenty years younger he would indulge in a dream he always had of having a farm. Sir Leonard closed a most interesting address with some advice to the students not to enter politics unless they had a very strong inclination in that direction and the call to serve their country was most evident. Above all they should strive to be true Christian gentlemen, which, after all, was the noblest ideal. Finally he declared the room dedicated henceforth to literature and all that was noblest and best in student life. Other addresses were delivered by Dr. Allison, Judge Landry and Judge Hanington.

wives, the resident members of the board of regents and their wives and a few friends from a distance. DEADLY ELECTRIC WIRE.

During Saturday Night's Storm a Sign Board Blown Down,

Carries with It a Telephone Wire Which Crosses an Electric and Causes a

Horse's Death.

There was a heavy gale on Saturday evening, and one, too, that made things pretty lively about the city for an hour or two. All day the sky looked dark and lowering. At 4 o'clock the wind sprang up; at 5 o'clock a pretty stiff breeze was blowing, and rain was falling quite heavily. The storm rapidly grew worse and at 7 o'clock rain was coming down in torrents and the wind blowing at a velocity of 40 miles an hour.

The observatory anemometer gives the greatest velocity between 7.30 and 8.30 p. m., the total for the hour being 49 miles; direction, S. E., shifting to S. W. at 8 p. m.; velocity for the hour ending 5 p. m., 32 miles, S. E.; 6 p. m., 32 miles, S. E.; 7 p. m., 39 miles, S. E.; 8 p. m., 46 miles, S. E.; 9 p. m., 39 miles, S. W.; 10 p. m., 24 miles, W. Rain fell in heavy showers during the storm. Total fall recorded, 0.47 of an inch. At 11.45 a. m., Saturday, the barometer began to fall rapidly, and continued falling rapidly until 8 p. m. The range between noon and 3 p. m. was slightly more than half an inch. This was followed by rising barometer, clearing and cooler weather.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Police Officers

s p. m. The range between noon and 8 p. m. was slightly more than half an inch. This was followed by rising barometer; clearing and cooler weather.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Police Officers Thorne and Campbell and Sergt. Watson were walking down the south side of King street. Officer Thorne was slightly in advance of the other men. Just as he got in front of S. Hayward & Co.'s building, on the corner of King and Canterbury streets, the big sign board that has always rested on the roof of this building was torn away by the wind and fell to the sidewalk only a foot or two from where the officer stood. Had he been two seconds earlier he must have received the weight of the board on the top of the head, and as it was thirty or forty feet iong, and a foot or two wide, the blow would no doubt have killed him instantly. Several persons had just passed down the street and several others were just behind the officers, so it seems almost a miracle that no person was killed by the board.

In falling, it broke twe telephone wires.

so it seems almost a miracle that no person was killed by the board.

In falling, it broke twe telephone wires. One of these ran across the street and into a room of the Royal hotel occupied by Mr. Temple; the other ran into Barker's drug store, just below the hotel. As soon as the wires were broken they fell across the trolley, wire of the street railway, and were immediately heavily charged with the electrical current. The broken ends rested upon the ground, thus forming a complete circuit. A crowd at once collected, which the officers tried in vain to keep back.

Ed. Birmingham, who collects the mail from the street letter boxes, came out of the Royal hotel a moment after the sign board had fallen. Seeing the crowd at the corner of the streets, he jumped upon his cart and drove the horse towards it. He did not know the telephone wires had been broken. and even before he fully realized what had happened, the horse had run against a doubly charged wire and dropped dead.

Young Birmingham was pitched forward 'suddenly, and as he went out one hand came in contact with the body of the horse. In falling, he also injured his shoulder. It is stated that had he placed both hands on the animal's body the circuit would have been completed and death would have resulted in a moment.

In the meantime, and while the attention

a moment.

In the meantime, and while the attention of the people was taken up with the horse, both telephone wires took fire. The one leading to the Royal hotel ran into the room, set fire to the curtains, scorched the carpet badly and burned the telephone out before it could be cut. The damage will be about \$100.

The other wire was cut before the fire did much damage in Barker's store.

The horse fell on the ends of the wires which rested on the ground, and they had to be cut off close to the body before it could be touched. Meanwhile the sparks continued to fly from his shoes and from the tires of the cart.

A boy who ran across the street after the sign board had fallen got tangled up with the wire. With the assistance of a policeman he succeeded in making good his escape, but minus part of the soles of his shoes. Strange to say, he was not even severely injured, and was able to run home.

The horse and cart ware curred by Devid The horse and cart were owned by David-Connell, Waterloo street. He told a Sun re-porter that the animal was worth \$125 and that he intended to take steps to secure The shafts of the cart

There is little doubt but what Veniot will be elected.

Music was furnished by the Misses Webb, Miss Schreuder and the Glee club.

The new hall looked most attractive. Over the platform in gold letters was the society motto, Flores Perennes Carpimus, arched round a portrait of Dr. Allison. Rich crimson of the bridge over the Curry Glenn stream being caried away. For the last five years the public have been using by permission the Rourke driving dam as a passageway over the stream, but the bridge and the approach by the Messrs. Rourke property have been damaged by recent heavy rains and crossing is now impossible.

Hanington.

Music was furnished by the Misses Webb, Miss Schreuder and the Glee club.

The new hall looked most attractive. Over the platform in gold letters was the society motto, Flores Perennes Carpimus, arched round a portrait of Dr. Allison. Rich crimson curtains hang before the windows and six electrollers light the room. On all sides the society is congratulated on possessing so fine a place of meeting.

After the evening's programme the university entertained the guests at a banquet in the dining hall. There were present the professors and their crowd back by force, persuasion failing.

DEATH OF MERCIER,

The ex-Premier of Quebec, After a Long and Painful Illness

His Dying Words to Friends and Opponents-No Property, but His Life Insured.

The Funeral on Friday a Most Imposing Spectacle

Montreal, Oct. 30.-Hon. Honore Mercier died at 8.30 o'clock this morning at his residence in this city. Mercier's last words were: "I am ready to die, but it is hard to leave my dear wife and children. Tell my friends that my last thoughts were for them. Tell my opponents that I have forgotten all, and that I labored for my country." The ex-premier had no property, but his life was insured which goes to Madame for \$27,000,

The Hon. Honore Mercier was one of the most talented and prominent French-Canadians of the day. As a lawyer he stood high in his profession, and as an orator he had scarcely a superior in the country. As a party leader he long ago gave evidence of more than ordinary ability. The Hon. Mr. Mercier was descended from an ancient family from France, which settled in the district of Montmagny nearly two centuries ago. The descendant of the first Mercier removed subsequently to the district of Iberville, and it was at St. Athanase, in the county of Iberville, the late Mr. Mercier was born on the 15th of October, 1840. He was the son of M. J. B. Mercier, a farmer of St. Athanase, and of Dame Marie Catherine Laflamme. The former died in 1865, and the latter in 1874. He was educated at St. Mary's college and went through a brilliant course of studies. He studied law in St. Hyacinthe with Papineau & Laframboise and was admitted to the Quebec bar in 1867. In May, 1866, he married Dile. Leopoldine Boivin of St. Hyacinthe, by whom he had one child. After the death of his first wife he married Dlle. Virginie St. Denis, of the same place. Madame Mercier is one of the gems of Montreal French-Canadian society. Mr. Mercier made his mark as a journalist, and was editor of Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe.from '62 to '64 and for a few months in 1886. Mr. Mercier was a graceful writer, and two lectures of his, L'Heroism and La Patrie, will live in literature. He entered political life at an early age, and in 1872 he was one of the prominent members of the Parti National. In that year he was elected to the c for Rouville, and sat in that body until 1874. At St. Hyacinthe he prac tised law in partnership with the Hon. Mr. Bourgeois, now Judge Bourgeois, of Three Rivers. He was first elected for the Quebec legislature in 1879 for St. Hyacinthe, to fill . the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Pierre Bachand, treasurer in the Joiv government. Mr. Mercier was returned by a majority of 306, and entered the cabinet as solicitor general and remained until the cabinet was beaten in October '79 by the defection of five of the Hon. Mr. Joly's supporters. At the general elections of 1881 he was returned by acclamation, and by a majority of 600 at the succeeding general election. In 1883 he was elected leader of the opposition in place of

the Hon. Mr. Joly. On the resignation of the Taillon administration, Jan. 27, 1887, he formed an administration and became attorney general. He subsequently took another portfolio, retaining the premiership. He was at the height of his power when the Baie des Chaleur railway deal was exposed in a committee of the dominion senate. An investigation into this and other matters of administration followed, at the instance of Lt. Governor Angers, by whom the Mercier cabinet was finally dismissed. In the election that followed Mr. Mercier vigorously defended himself and assailed the governor, but though he was himself elected his party in the house was almost annihilated. Mr. Mercier retired from the lead of the opposition, and during the first session did not take any part in

the business of the house. Mr. Mercier was appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Gregory the Great in 1888, and during his last visit to Europe was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, a semiecclesiastical distinction.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—The funeral of Count Mercier took place today and was attended by about 6,900 people, and was perhaps the most imposing affair since the burial of Sir George Cartier, Hon, Wilfred Laurier, who was one of the pallbearers, refused to attend a meeting of the sympathizers last evening and also declined to speak at the grave today when called by the crowd. The ex-premier died penniless, but the widow will get \$22,000 insurance.

THE LIBERALS IN SESSION.

Maritime Province Representatives Meet in This City to Prepare for the General Election

The Maritime Liberal association executive held two meetings in this city, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening of Friday. The latter did not close until after mid-

The president, Hon. L. H. Davies, M. P., of Charlottetown, was chairman and there were present:

Representing New Brunswick-Hon A. G. Blair, C. W. Weldon, ex-M. P., H. A. McKeown, ex-M. P. P., A. E. Macintyre, Geo. McAvity, J. V. Ellis. ex-M. P., Z. R. Everett of Fredericton, W. F. George of Sackville, J. T. Hawke of Moncton, Alex. Rogers of Hcpewell Hill, Hon. Geo. F. Hill, M. P. P., of St. Stephen, John Anderson, ex-M. P. P., of Dumfries, Wm. Wilson, ex-M. P. P., of Fredericton, Chas. Burpee, ex-M. P., of Sheffield, Kilgour Shives of Campbellton, Dr. Colter, ex-M. P. P., of Woodstock, and Hon. A. H. Gilmor, M. P., of St.

Representing Nova Scotia-Hon. W.

S. Fielding, Senator Power and Hon. Wm. Ross, ex-M. P., of Halifax, Hon. Robert Drummond of Stellarton, John D. McLeod of Pictou, Jas. D. Eisenhauer, ex-M. P., of Lunenburg, T. B. Flint, M. P., of Yarmouth, and Dr.

Borden, M. P., of Canning. Representing P. E. Island-Hon. L. H. Davies, M. P., Hon. D. Laird, Hon. D. Farquharson, M. P. P., Dr. Robertson, ex-M. P., of Montague, S. F. Perry, M. P., of Tignish.

A Sun reporter waited upon Hon. Mr. Davies shortly after the adjournment of the association. Mr. Davies said the general business was in connection with the forthcoming general election, making arrangements to contest the different constituencies. The two sessions were pleasant and harmonious.

The election will, Mr. Davies, thinks be brought on in February as soon as the lists are made up. Some of the gentlemen present were very sanguine, while others reported that it would

be a hard fight. Mr. Davies says the association contemplate a political campaign commencing on or about the 24th inst. and extending over portions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

At the concusion of the night ses sion the delegates were entertained at lunch by C. W. Weldon at his residence.

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA. Repairs to Negrotown Point Breakwater-The Establishment of a Creosote Factory

Louis Coste, chief engineer of the public works department, Canada, was in the city last week looking after government property in his department.

Mr. Coste was interviewed with re ference to the establishment of a factory in Canada for cresoting lumber. All such lumber now in use in Canada was imported from the United States. The importations have not been very large; as it comes very high. The public works department have proposed to erect a factory in Canada where all lumber used by the department can be creosoted, and St. John has been mentioned as a site for such a factory. Mr. Coste said that personally he was strongly in favor of the erection of such a factory in Canada, and he thought this city possessed many advanages which would recommend it as a suitable place for an establishment of that kind. The pine and hemlock lumber coming down the St. John river could be utilized.

Experiments had been made with these varietes of lumber and had proved satisfactory. After being subjected to such a process the marine ngects had made no impression upon it. Mr. Coste thinks the matter will be brought up again at this session of parliament and the requisite amount of money set apart for the establishment of such works. He thought the factory and plant would cost about \$25,000.

BROOKLYN VISITED BY A BLIZ-ARD.

The City "Done" by the Alderman at Large of St. John, N. B.

(Brooklyn Eagle, Oct. 28.) Stephen G. Blizard, alderman large of St. John, N. B., sometimes called "the grand old man" because of his bearing a strong resemblance to Gladstone, has been "doing" Brooklyn and New York the past week. His daughter, Mrs. Thomas of St. John, and his nephew, Master Leslie Bogart of Liverpool, England, accompanied him. They made their headquarters while in this city at Mr. Small's, 24 McDonough street. The alderman was amazed at the wonderful sights of the city, never having seen an elevated road before, nor a Bowery While here he called on the mayor The honorable alderman is in his 76th year.

LUMBER OPERATIONS.

This winter the lumber operations in this county will be conducted on a larger scale than ever before. In some sections the fires of the past season has made it necessary to cut extensively to avoid a large quantity of lumber going to waste. The Shulee Lumber Co. will probably get out about five times the quantity ever cut a single season before. Upwards of 60,000 or 70,000 pieces of piling will be taken out and 6,000,000 feet of sawn lumber. At present they have 10,000 pieces of piling yarded in the woods, forty or fifty horses are at work and 100 men. By the end of November there will be 150 horses and 500 men in the woods at different points working for the company. Two portable mills will be run all winter. The other operators who lost heavily in the late fires will be forced to cut extensively.—Parrsboro Leader.

SCHOOL MATTERS AGAIN.

The investigating committee of the common council met yesterday afternoon and discussed school matters for some time. They will report to the council that they have fully considered the application of the school trustees for more money and recommend that the trustees be notified that it is not advisable to increase the bonded debt at present nor to grant any money until the trustees are in a position to give certain financial statements which have more than once been asked for by the council. They will also ask the school trustees to join with them in seeking legislation, vesting the whole financial affairs of the chools in the city council, and also vesting the appointment of school trustees to look after the educational part of the work in the same body. The members of the school board appointed by the council will be asked to oppose the issue of any debentures. This is really, in a sense, the first action of the investigating committee. That body is now prepared to consider its report and for that purpose will meet on Friday evening to arrange the method in which the report shall be considered and begin action. Much of the work cannot, of necessity, be made public until the final report is presented, but the task will be pursued as rapidly as possible until the end

Children Cry for

A RUSSIAN NIHILIST

Freely Expresses His Opinion on the Death of the Czar.

Queen Victoria Sends Messages of Condolence to the Family.

The Manifesto Issued by Nicholas II on Ascending the Throne.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.-The following is the manifesto issued by Czar Nicholas II, and published this morning in the Official Messenger:

We hereby announce to all our faithful subjects that God in His inscrutable providence has seen fit to assign a limit to the precious life of our dearly beloved imperial father. His grievous sufferings yielding neither to medical skill nor the magnificent climate of the Crimes, he died at Livadia on the 12th of October, surrounded by his family and in the arms of the czarina and

Our grief is not to be expressed by words, Our grief is not to be expressed by words, but that grief every Russian heart will understand, and we believe there is no spot throughout the vast Russian empire in which not tears will not flow for the emperor thus prematurely called away, who has parted from the country which he loved with all the power of his Russian soul, and in whose welfare, which, sparing neither health nor life, he centred all his thoughts. But also for beyond the borders of Russia the memory of the czar, who was the incarnation of unswerving loyalty and peace, which during his swerving loyalty and peace, which during his reign was not once broken, will not cease to be respected.

to be respected.

The will of the Most High will be done.
May our unspoken faith in the wisdom of
providence give us strength, may the knowladge console us that our grief is the grief
of our entire beloved nation, and may the
nation net forget that strength and firmness of holy Russia lies in its unity and un-bounded devotion to us. In this sad and solemn hour, in which we ascend our ances-tral throne of the Russian empire and czar-dom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of

dom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland indissolubly linked with it, we, however, remember the legacy left to us by our lamented father, and imbued with it, in the presence of the Most High, take a sacred vow to make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and the glory of our beloved Russia and the happiness of all our faithful subjects. May the Almighty, who has chosen us for this high command. While we offer before the throne of the Almighty Ruler our heartfelt praise for the unstained soul of the departed, we command our subjects to take the oath of allegiance to ourselves and our successor, the Grand Duke Alexandrovitch, who will bear the title of Crown Prince and Czarewitch until it shall please God to bless our approaching union with the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt with the birth of a son.

Given at Livadia, the 20th day of October. 1894.

(Signed) NICHOLAS. London, Nov. 2.-A representative of the Associated Press had an interview today with Stepniak, the Russian nihilist. He utterly repudiated the nihilist manifesto recently published and cabled exclusively to the Associated Press, on Wednesday last. Speaking of the present situation, Stepniak said: The future cannot be foretola, but I am firmly jersuaded that the new czar will follow a more liberal policy than his late father. Mind, I have no illusions regarding the new czar. He may not be superior to his In any case, he cannot be His father's only good point was his foreign policy and he has done a kind thing in dying, so we won't be severe on him. His death is the opportune moment for a move in a liberal direction and for constitutional changes, for which the country is

quite ripe. We nihilists have decided upon an mmediate, fresh ,and wide-spread propaganda. This may be revolutionary, but not in the sense of dynamite. The reign of bombs and dynamite is ended. Although a few fools may advocate it, all thinking and responsible nihilists repudiate it. want a powerful but legal agitation or an open revolution, which in my opinion would be more effective than

the propaganda. We intend to agitate society by the ressure of public opinion and not by explosives. A move in the right direction has just been made by a Russian government official of liberal views who had drafted a scheme for a democratic constitution, including the establishment of elective, local, and provincial parliament. Stepniak concluded by saying: I wish to say to my friends in America now that I ussia is entering a new phase, that Americans ought to think of the outrage against liberty was committed by concluding an extradition treaty with Russia. It is unworthy of a great nation like the United States, for its government to support such a government as that of Russia, and I trust that the earnest efforts of George

Kennan and other friends of Russia

will lead to its repeal. London, Nov. 2.-A requiem mass or the repose of the soul of the late Czar of Russia was held today in the Russian church in this city. The walls of the church were draped with black and silver, and the interior was illuminated by hundreds of wax tapers. The Russian ambassador, M de Stahl, the staff of the Russian embassy, representatives of nearly all the foreign diplomatic corps and a large number of ladies were present. All the ladies were on one side of the church and the gentlemen occupied the other side, and as the whole congregation kmelt and held lighted tapers in their hands, they combined with general weeping, crowds of incense and the melancholy chanting of the

priests produced a most solemn ef-London, Nov. 2.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a despatch from ts correspondent at Berlin saying that the Czar Nichelas himself telegraphed the news of the death of his father to Emperor William and the Danish royal family. The correspondent adds that the German socialist papers give open vent to their hatred

of the late czar. The Volks Zeitung says it is need ess to shed a tear for the deceased epresentative of a dying despotism. The Jesuit Staatsburger Zeitung insinuates that the czar may not have died a natural death and that the Jews possibly had a hand in the matter. The papers generally are friend-

ly to Czar Nicholas. His manifesto has made a good impression. The Lokal Anzeiger gives details of Emperor's Alexander's last days till the end of October, when his illness took a turn for the worse.

Paris, Nov. 2.—At a joint meeting of the presidents of all newspaper as-

Pitcher's Castoria.

sociations this afternoon, tt was decided that every newspaper n France should contribute to a fund for the

purchase of a wreath to be placed on the coffin of the czar. St. Petersburg. Nov. 2.-The members of the war council and all offi-

cials, high and low, swore allegiance to Czar Nicholas II., at one o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony took place in he presence of the minister of war London, Nov. 2.-The Court Circular says her majesty has received, with the deepest concern, the sorrowful in-

telligence of the fatal termination of his imperial majesty, the czar of Russia. The queen, who is allied with the Russian imperial family by so many ties, feels the warmest sympathy for the afflicted empress and all her family, as well as for the young empress who is about to become by marriage her majesty's grandson, and for whom the queen entertans sincere affection and regard.

OLD TIMES.

The Liberty of the Press in Parrtown in 1784.

(For the Sun by Edward Jack.) Criminal prosecutions of the editors of newspapers began early in New Brunswick, and so far back as the days of Parrtown, and before St. John had received the name by which it is known, and while it was yet in the province of Nova Scotia, the publishers of the Royal Gazette were prosecuted for an article which appeared in that journal on the 4th March, 1784. This article purported to be from the pen of a soldier and was addressed to the disbanded corps on the River St. John, and was as follows:

Can you soldiers, remnants of a tedious war (driven from your connections and property to seek refuge in the wilds of Nova Scotia), suffer yourselves to be thus put off and abused by his majesty's agents. Suffer not this frigid clime to benumb your sensations. Can you behold with patience the governor's partiality, giving large grants to subalterns of a regiment known nowhere but in the province, whom pinching want, not principle, has driven into the service. By whose interest were these grants obtained by the man set over you to distribute justice, who (having failed in making a trade of the army) wishes to recruit his purse at the injury and expense of the distressed. Are there not officers among us wise and willing enough to undertake a representation of these matters to his majesty? Gratitude will prompt them to do it. The men who defended them in war surely deserve their protection in peace. and call aloud for a compltion of their

promises. "I would not wish you to think I mean to cause discontent or excite discord among you. I mean to warn you of your impending inevitable ruin should government withdraw her bounty, leaving you inhabitants of the barren rocks or tenants to a fortunate few that either by bribery or fraud possess all the habitable lands expressly contrary to the king's order. No feeling men whose hearts are warm with loyalty could wish to rob you of your just rights, and those miserly metches (void of principle and compassion) must feel the force of a justly enraged soldiery (having sacrificed their all in the king's service) should they succeed in their mercen-

ary attempts." Viewed in the light of the present day this document would hardly be considered either disloyal or libellous. Not so, however, in these early times for on the next day Justices James White and William Tyng forced William Lewis and John Ryan, printers of the Royal Gazette, to deliver up the original of this terrible document which is now in the office of the clerk of the peace for the county of Sunbury, where it has been for the last

110 years. By some inquisitorial proceeding now forgotten or abandoned by our present justices of the peace. Messrs. White and Tyng extracted from these gentlemen the confession that they received it from William Huggerferd of Parr, gentleman, at whose desire they printed it in the Royal Gazette. Upon this discovery, and on the same day, these justices caused Mr. Huggerferd to be apprehended and brought before them, when he acknowledged that he carried this paper to Lewis & Ryan. printers, with a desire to them to print it, and he further said that it was obtained from James Eccles, gen-

tleman. Then James Eccles, who had been lieutenant in the army of the Royalists, was on the same day apprehended and brought before Messrs. White and Tyng, when he acknowledged that the document was in his own handwriting, and that he had left it at the house of Peter Huggerferd, father of William Huggerferd. In those days the machinery of the

law moved much quicker than at pres-

ent, for we find that two warrants

were issued by James White, William Tyng, George Leonard, James Peters, Gabriel De Veber and John Coffin, six of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Sunbury, one against William Huggerferd of Parr, gentleman, and the other against William Lewis and John Ryan. The former was arrested by William Godsoe, deputy sheriff, on the fifth of Marcn, while the printers were taken into the custody of William Hazen, sheriff. One may again notice here how much more speedily the wheels of justice revolved in those days than at present when the fact is related that it was only the 10th day of March, and not a week after the publication of this seditious document when the grand jury at Maugerville, where all law business was then transacted, by Nathaniel Underhill, their foreman, brought in a true bill against William Huggerferd, which bill, among other things recited that "the said William Huggerd did with force and arms deliver to William Lewis and John Ryan,

of our said lord, the king, a certain seditious and scandalous libel.' I do not find that Lieutenant James Eccles himself was indicted. As a military man he seems to have had some considerable influence, for lot 226, Parr town was granted to him in 1784, as well as 600 acres in York Co., opposite Kingsclear, and in the following year lot No. 315, Carleton, was also granted to him.

printers, for them to print, publish

and spread abroad among the subjects

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Annual Session of the Grand Division at Sussex.

A Large Attendand of Delegates from Various Parts of the Province.

The Report of Grand Scribe Armstrong on the Work of the Year.

Sussex, Oct. 31.-The Grand division Sons of Temperance, met in annual session here this evening. The attendance of delegates from various parts of the province was large. St. John having a large representation.

The report of Grand Scribe Armstrong was read as fololws: Grand Worthy Patriarch and Repre-

Your grand scribe has the honor to place before you a report for the past term of six months to the 30th September, and a recapitulation of the work done for the year to this date. Returns-It gives some pleasure to say that more returns have come to hand than usual up to this date for quarter just past, although many have yet to be received before all will be Those to hand show that the divisions have held their own for the quarter and many of the deputies write most encouragingly for the winter prospects.

Correspondence-My correspondence for the term has been of the usual character concerning the business of our order. Occasionally comes a request for rulings on constitutional questions, all of which have been answered by the grand worthy patriarch or myself, and I am pleased to say in nearly every case the rulings have been accepted and nothing more has been heard from them.

State of the order-This will perhaps be better seen from the statistics in this report, although statistics do not at all times show the real state of the order. With a view of obtaining more than the ordinary information as to the state of the order in this jurisdiction I issued, by consent of the G. W. P., a circular letter asking first, that returns be sent to my office as early in the month of October as possible, and secondly, that divisions which had not made returns for several quarters would send to grand division a statement of their situation, with a view to grand division dealing with them in the best interests of our order. In response to this letter I have received some few answers, not altogether making a statement of their standing, but enough to convince me that many of the divisions behind in this way are really discouraged over their indebtedness to grand division, and I believe if the grand division would take this matter in hand and wipe out all indebtedness against these divisions it would be in the best interests of the

order. I would sugest that the incoming propagation committee be given full power to deal with this question.

There is no doubt about the sentiment in favor of the old order of the Sons of Temperance. Recently quite a start was made in organizing divisions. Two have been started in the county of Restigouche, two in St. John county, and I have an enquiry about one to be started in the county of Kings. All these are from friends of the Sons of Temperance, who prefer this to any other organization. From reports on hand and other

sources I am enabled to place before grand division the following statistics for the year:

Number of divisions... Divisions organized resuscitated oined by card..... Reinstate Withdrawn
Expelled for violation of pledge..... Expelled for other causes. Deaths Present contributing members..... Non-contributing members Membership in divisions with unforfeited

..3.143 charters Considering the ups and downs of all the temperance organizations at the present time these figures are

most encouraging. Propagation work-This most important part of our work has been done entirely for the past year by voluntary effort. No regular lecturer or organizer has been employed and the difficulty in finding a suitable person to do county work was found to be so great that the idea was not carried out either. Late in the season the offer of a brother to assist us in this work was received from Brother Bradley, general secretary of the National Relief Society of our order. The idea was that the brother was to canvass for the insurance society, organize, resuscitate, and assist divisions at certain rates for the work done. The sudden illness of the brother or some member of his family prevented this idea from taking practical shape. There is a chance, however, during the coming year that this scheme which seems to me to be an excellent

one, may be carried out. The work, however, was not altogether neglected. The G. W. P. has done much in this direction, an account of which you will no doubt hear

in his report. I had the pleasure to accompany the G. W. P. to North Esk, in his county, and assist at a public meeting at that place with a view to or ganizing a division there, and I am glad to say that one has since been started bearing the name of our respected G. W. P. Thus grand division will see that volunteers in the direction were not scarce and I am satisfled that much more of this kind of work was done by our brothers throughout the jurisdiction although nothing is said about it.

Progress during the year-I find that six divisions have been organized and six resuscitated as follows: Organized-Head of Millstream

vision, No. 407, Kings county; Head of Tide division, No. 408, Restigouche county; Murray division, No.409; North Esk, North. county; Armstrong division, No. 410, Musquash, St. John county; Metapedia division, No. 411, Metapedia, Restigouche county; Golden Star division, No. 412, Golden Grove, St. John county.

Resuscitated - Sackville, No. Sackville, N.B.; Poquiock, No. 312, Poquiock, York county; No Surrender, No. 391, Queens county; Lyttleton, No. 139, Queens county; Shediac, No. 28, Shediac, West county; Blackville, No.

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329, North. county. In connection with the organizing and resuscitating these divisions desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Brother D. I. Bruce of Campbellton; J. H. Gillis, Head of Tide, Restigouche county; P. G. W. P., R. Bell of Sackville; B. D. Hubbard of North Esk, Northumberland Co.; Isaac M. Hayes Head of Millstream, Kings Co.; Grand Worthy Associate Bro. Kelly of St. John Co. The organized divisions started with a membership of from twenty to thirty each, and some of them have already purchased emblems and pharaphernalia of different kinds, showing their determination and sincerity in the work begun. Public meetings-During the year public meetings have been held under the auspices of our order in many counties of our province, and large audiences gathered in every case. I had the opportunity to be present in St. John at the one held in honor of the anniversary or that veteran prohibitionist, Hon. Neal Dow; and was present and took part in those held at Newcastle and Chatham, Northumberland Co.; St. George, Charlotte Co.; Marysville, York Co., and Musquash, St. John Co., besides at many gatherings of a public character in our division rooms, such as public installations, cte. At all of these much interest was manifested by the audiences, and speakers were listened to with marked attention.. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the great kindness of Past M. W. P., Bro. Everett, who accompanied the G. W. associate and myself to St. George. Charlotte Co., and Marysville, York Co., and on both occasions delivered

admirable addresses. I also beg to

acknowledge the valuable assistance

of P. G. W. Associate Pitts and Rev.

Dr. McLeod at the public meeting at

Marysville, both delivering excellent

Juvenile work-Semi-annually for

speeches.

the last three years I have felt constrained to point out to the representatives at Grand Division, the fact that the Sons of Temperance of this jurisdiction are derelict in their duty in the direction of juvenile work. Comparatively little has been or is being done amongst the youth of our land by our order. From time to time when this matter came up in G. D. much difference of opinion was expressed with reference to the kind of juvenile work best adapted to our jurisdiction. It was generally conceded that the "Loyal Crusaders," the juvenile order endorsed by our National Division was most suitable and desirable except for the fact that it required to be officered by adult mempers of the S. of T. and its expense But these have been swept away. No longer will there be a barrier against starting bands of Loyal Crusaders in ession of the National Division held at Waterville in July last, these were removed and bands can now be organized with one adult at the head. the rest of the officers being taken from the company and at as small a cost as the band may wish. It is much to be hoped that now that this beautiful juvenile society, "The Child of our Order" has been brought within the reach of all, so to speak, that it will be accepted by the order and make a great success. None will deny the importance of this work in its far reaching effects in making the youth of our land total abstainers in the years to come. Let us then knowing our duty do it with all our might.

Thirty members were initiated into the Grand division. The reports of the grand officers showed the order to be in a good con-

At eleven o'clock last night the election of officers was proceeding and the following had been elected at that

Robert Maxwell, G.W.P. J. D. Phinney, M.P.P., G.W.A. A. J. Armstrong, G.S. W. C. Whittaker, G.T.



WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. The Great English Remedy. Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently

Weakness, Emissions, Spe

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storrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses Mental Worry, excessive use and After. of Tobacco, Opium or Stimuanity, Consumption and an early grave.
escribed over 35 years in thousands of ble and Honest Medicine cases; in the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if ine in place of this, e offers some worthless med close price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company,

Windsor, Ont., Canada Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Traion Hall, Main St., N.E., druggists. Orders by mail prompt-

only faintly hued, just a little tinged,

so faintly colored that you can hardly

see them, there is no special pardon pro-

mised in the Bible for those sins; but if

they be glaring rod like crimson, then

they shall be as snow. Now, my

merely say this to encourage that man,

whoever he is, who feels he is so far gone from God that there is no mercy for him. I want to tell him there is

a good chance. Why, Paul was a mur-

derer; he assisted at the execution of

Stephen—and yet was saved. The dying thief did everything bad. The dying

thief was saved. Richard Faxter swore

dreadfully, but the grace of God met him,

and Richard Baxter was saved. It is a

vast laver. Go and tell everybody to come and wash in it. Let them come

np from the penitentiaries and wash

away their crimes. Let them come up

from the almshouses and wash away

their poverty. Let them come up from

their graves and wash away their death.

If there be anyone so worn out in sin

that he cannot get up to the laver, you will take hold of his head and put your

arms around him, and I will take hold

of his feet, and we will plunge him in

this glorious Bethesda, the vast laver

of God's mercy and salvation. In Solo-

mon's temple there were ten lavers and

one molten sea-this great reservoir in

the midst of the Temple filled with

water-these lavers and this molten sea

adorned with figures of palm-branch, and oxen, and lions, and cherubim. This

fountain of God's mercy is a vaster mol-

ten sea than that. It is adorned, not

with palm branches, but with the wood

of the cross; not with cherubim, but

with the wings of the Holy Ghost; and

around its great rim all the race may come and wash in the molten sea. I

was reading the other day of Alexander

thirsty and standing at the head of his

army, had brought to him a cup of

water. He looked off upon his host and

said, "I cannot drink this, my men are all thirsty;" and he dashed it to the ground. Blessed be God! there is

enough water for all the host-enough

for captains and host. "Whosoever

will may come and take of the water of

life freely"—a layer broad as the earth,

high as the heavens, and deep as hell.

But I notice also in regard to this

laver of looking-glasses spoken of in the

text, that the washing in it was im-

perative and not optional. When the

priests come into the tabernacle (you

will find this in the thirtieth chapter of

Exodus). God tells them that they must

and now you want me to wash here." God says, "No matter whether or not

you have washed before. Wash in this

layer or die." "But," says the priest,

wash them away and live. But says some one, "Why could not God

have made more ways to heaven than

one?" I do not know but He could

here to heaven?" I cannot say, but I

simply know that there is only one boat.

You say, "Are there not trees as luxu-

riant as that on Calvary?-more luxuri-

ant, for that had neither buds nor

blossoms; it was stripped and barked!"

Yes, yes, there have been taller trees

than that and more luxuriant; but the

there are not more ways, let us be thank-

ful to God there is one-one name given

unto men whereby we can be saved-

one laver in which all the world may

wash. So you see what a radiant Gospel this is I preach. I do not know how

a man can stand stolidy and present it,

for it is such an exhilarant gospel. It is

not a mere whim or caprice; it is life or death; it is heaven or hell, You come

death; it is heaven or hell, You come before your child, and you have a pres-

ent in your hands. You put your hands

behind your back and say, "Which hand will you take?" In one hand there

is a treasure, in the other there is not.

The child blindly chooses. But God

our Father does not do that way with

us. He spreads out both hands, and

that hand are pardon and peace and

life, and the treasures of heaven: in

that hand are punishment, and sorrow,

aud woe. Choose, choose for yourselves!

'He that believeth and is baptized shall

be saved, but he that believeth not shall

Oh, my dear friends, I wish I could

coax you to accept this Gospel. If you could just take one look in this laver of

looking-glasses spoken of in the text,

you would begin now spiritual ablution.

The love of Christ-I dare not, toward

the close of my sermon, begin to tell about it. The love of Christ! Do not

talk to me about a mountain; it is

higher than that. Do not talk to me

An artist in his dreams saw such a

Christ that he woke and seized his pen-cil, and said, "Let me paint this and

die." Oh, I have seen the glories of

Christ! I have beheld something of the

felt I would be willing to give anything if I might just sketch before you the

wonders of that sacrifice. I would

like to do while I live, and I would like to do it when I die. "Let me paint this and die!" He comes along, weary and

worn, His face wet with tears. His brow

crimson with blood, and He lies down on

Calvary for you. No, I mistake. Nothing

was as comfortable as that. A stone on

Calvary would have made a soft pillow

for the dying head of Christ. Nothing

so comfortable as that. He does not lie

down to die; He stands up to die, His

spiked hands outspread as if to embrace

a world. Oh, what a hard end for

these feet that had travelled all

over Judea on ministries of mercy!

What a hard end for those hands that

had wiped away tears and bound up

broken hearts! Very hard, oh, dying Lamb of God! and yet there are those

who know it and do not love Thee.

and they will tone I against from the

beauty of that great sacrifice on

have sometimes

splendid dream of the transfiguration of

about a sea; it is deeper than that.

Calvary, and I

be damned.

"Now this shall be very plain. In

Instead of quarreling because

the Great, who, when he was very

brother, I do not state this to

a premium upon great iniquity.

ville, No. quiock, No. 312, ; No Surrender, ; Lyttleton, No. Shediac, No. 28, Blackville, No.

the organizing ese divisions, I ge the valuable D. I. Bruce of Gillis, Head of inty; P. G. W. P. B. D. Hubbard of land Co.: Isaac lillstream, Kings

Associate Bro. The organized a membership hirty each, and lready purchased hernalia of diftheir determinthe work begun. During the year been held under order in many ince, and large in every case. I to be present in held in honor of hat veteran proal Dow: and was art in those held atham, Northumeorge, Charlotte Co., and Musbesides at many lic character in uch as public inall of these much ted by the audiwere listened to on.. In this conacknowledge the st M. W. P., Bro. anied the G. W. f to St. George. Marysville. York

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mi-annually for have felt conto the represenivision, the fact mperance of this lict in their duty juvenile work. as been or is behe youth of our rom time to time me up in G. D. opinion was exto the kind of adapted to our generally cond Crusaders," the sed by our Nanost suitable and the fact that 'It ed by adult memand its expense. swept away. No yal Crusaders in livision. At the nal Division held y last, these were can now be ordult at the head. icers being taken and at as small a may wish. It is hat now that this bciety, "The Child een brought withso to speak, that by the order and . None will deny is work in its far making the youth

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ast night the elecroceeding and the elected at that

P.P., G.W.A.



SPHODINE. rlish Remedy. Packages Guaranteed to mptly and permanently e all forms of Nervous ress. Emissions, Spe rrhea, Impotency and all ects of Abuse or Excesses. tal Worry, excessive use bacco, Opium or Stim ts, which soon lead to In on and an early grave. 35 years in thousands of le and Honest Medicine Vood's Phosphodine; if cine in place of this, we will send by return , \$1; six, \$5. One will lets free to any address rood Company, Parker Bros., Market ben, Taion Hall, Main rders by mail promptTHE LOOKING-GLASS. is because the tendency of the preaching is to make men believe that they

CHRIST AS REVEALED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The Only Looking-Glass in Which a Man Can See Himself as He Really Is-Dr. Talmage Delivers an Eloquent Sermon

BROOKLYN, Oct. 28-Rev. Dr. Talmage who has left India, and is now on his homeward journey, has selected as the subject of his sermon to-day through the press: "The Looking Glass," his text being Exodus 38, 8—"And he made the laver of brass and the foot of it was of brass, of the looking-glasses of the women assembling.

We often hear about the Gospel in John, and the Gospel in Luke, and the Gospel in Matthew; but there is just as surely a Gospel of Moses, and a Gospel of Jeremiah, and a Gospel of David. In other words, Christ is as certainly to be found in the Old Testament

When the Israelites were marching through the wilderness, they carried their church with them. They called it the tabernacle. It was a pitched tent; very costly, very beautiful. The framework was made of forty-eight boards of acacia-wood set in sockets of silver. The curtains of the place were purple, and scarlet and blue and fine linen, and were hnng with most artistic loops. The can dlestick of that tabernacle had shatt, and branch and bowl of solid gold, and the figures of cherubim that stood there had wings of gold, and snuffers of gold, and tongs of gold, and rings of gold; so that scepticism has sometimes asked. Where did all that precious material come from? It is not my place to furnish the precious stones, it is only to tell they were there. I wish now more especially to speak

of the laver that was built in the midst of that ancient tabernacle. It was a great basin from which the priests washed their hands and feet. The water came down from the basin in spouts and passed away after the cleansing. This laver or basin was made out of the looking-glasses of the women who had frequented the tabernacle, and who had made these their contribution to the furniture. These looking-glasses were not made of glass, but they were brazen. The brass was of a very superior quality, and polished until it reflected easily the features of those who looked into it. So that this laver of looking-glasses spoken of in my text did double work, it not only furnished the water in which the priests washed themselves, but it also, on its shining, polished surface, pointed out the spots of pollution on the face which needed ablution. Now, my Christian friends, as everything in that ancient tabernacle was suggestive of religious truth, and for the most part positively symbolical of truth, I shall take that laver of looking glasses spoken of in the text as all-suggestive of the in a mirror, and then washes them away

by divine ablution. Oh, happy day, happy day, When Jesus washed my sins away!

I have to say that this is the only looking-glass in which a man can see himself as he is. There are some mirrors that flatter the features, and make you than you are. Then are other mirrors that distort your features, and make you look worse than you are; but I want to tell you that this looking-glass of the Gospel shows a man just as he is. When the priests entered the ancient tabernacle, one glance at the burnished side of this laver showed them their need of cleansing; so this Gospel showed the soul its need of divine washing. "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." That is one showing. "All we, like sheep, have come astray." That is another showing. "From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no health in us." That is another showing. The world calls these, defects, imperfections, or, "wild oats," or "high living;" but the Gospel calls them sin, transgression, filth—the abominable thing that God hates. It was just one glance at that mirror that made Paul cry out, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" and that made David cry Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean;" and that made Martin-Luther cry out, "Oh, my sins, my sins!"
I am not talking about bad habits. You and I do not need any Bible to tell us that bad habits are wrong, that blasphemy and evil-speaking are wrong. But I am talking of a sinful nature, the source of all bad thoughts, as well as of all bad actions. The Apostle Paul calls their roll in the first chapter of Romans. They are a regiment of death encamping around every heart, holding it in a tyranny from which nothing but the grace of God can deliver it.

Here, for instance, is ingratitude. Who has not been guilty of that sin? If a man hand us a glass of water, we say, "Thank you;" but for the ten thousand mercies that we are every day receiving from the hand of God, how little expression of gratitude-for thirst slaked, for hunger fed, for shelter, and sunshine, and sound sleep, and clothes to wear—how little thanks! I suppose there are men fifty years of age who have never yet been down on their knees in thanksgiving to God for His goodness. Besides that ingratitude of our hearts there is pride (who has not felt it?)-pride that will not submit to God, that wants its own way-a nature that prefers wrong sometimes instead of right-that prefers to wallow instead of rise up. I do not care what you call any theologian, or any man who makes any pretensions to theology. I do not care whether you call it "total deprayity," or something else; I simply make the announcement of God's Word, affirmed and confirmed by the experience of hundreds of Christian people; the imagination of the heart of man is evil from youth. "There is none that doeth good; no not one." We have a bad nature. We were born with it. from their parents. Our thoughts are goes away and takes no possession. wrong, our action is wrong; our whole life is obnoxious to God before conversion: and after conversion, not one good thing in us but that which the grace of planted and fostered. "Well,"
"I can't believe that to be so." God has planted and fostered. you say, Ah! my dear brother, that is because you have never looked into this layer of

looking glasses.

If you could catch a glimpse of a surnatural heart before God, you would cry out in amazement and alarm. The very out in amazement and alarm. The very first thing this Gospel does is to cut down our pride and self sufficiency. If a man does not feel his lost and ruined a man does not feel his lost and ruined and self sufficiency. The whole world may come and wash condition before God, he does not want any Gospel. I think the reason that there are so few conversions in this day. When our civil war had passed, the there are so few conversions in this day

THE WEELLY SUN, \$1,00 a year.

only wanting a little fixing up—a few touches of divine grace, and then you will be all right; instead of proclaiming the broad, deep truth that Payson and Whitefield thundered to a race trembling on the verge of infinite and extrapolation. ling on the verge of infinite and eternal disaster. "Now," says some one, "can this really be true? Have we all gone astray? Is there no good in us?" In Hampton Court I saw a room where the four walls were covered with lookingglasses, and it made no difference which way you looked, you saw yourself. And so it is in this Gospel of Christ. If you once st p within its full precincts, you will find your whole character reflected; every feature of moral deformity, every spot of moral taint. If I understand the Word of God, its first announcement is that we are lost. I care not, my brother, how magnificent-

are pretty good any how-quite clever,

ly you may have been born, or what may have been your heritage or ancestry, you are lost by reason of sin. "But," you say, "what is the use of all this-of showing a man's faults when he can't get rid of them?" None! "What was the use of that burnished surface to this laver of looking-glasses spoken of in the text, if it only showed the spots on the countenance and the need of washing, and there was nothing to wash with?" Glory be to God, I find that this laver of looking-glasses was filled with fresh water every morning, and the priest no sooner looked on its burnished side and saw his need of cleansing than he washed and was clean. Glorious type of the Gospel of my Lord Jesus, that first shows a man his sin, and then

washes it all away! I want you to notice that this laver in which the priest washed, the laver of looking-glasses, was filled with fresh water every morning. The servants of the tabernacle brought the water in buckets and poured it into the laver. So it is with the Gospel of Jesus Christ; it has a fresh salvation every day. It is not a stagnant pool filled with accumu-It is living water, which is brought from the eternal rock to wash away the sins of yesterday, of one moment ago. "Oh" says some one, "I was a Christian twenty years ago!" That does not mean anything to me. What are you now? We are not talking, my brother, about pardon ten years ago, but about pardon now-a fresh salvation. Suppose a time of war should come and I could show the Goverament that I had been loyal to it twelve-years ago, would that excuse me from taking an oath of allegiance now? Suppose you ask me about my physical health, and I should say I was well fifteen years ago-that does not say how

present fealty, present moral health; and yet how many Christians there are seeking to live entirely in past experience, who seem to have no experience of present mercy and pardon. When I was on the sea, and there came up a Gospel, which first shows us our sins as | great storm and officers and crew and passengers all thought we must go down, I began to think of wy life insurance, and whether, if I were taken away,my family would be cared for; and then I thought is the premium paid up? and I said yes. Then I felt comfortable. Yet there are men who, in religious matters, are looking back to past in-surance. They have let it run out, and they have nothing for the present, no hope nor pardon—falling back on the old insurance policy of ten, twenty, or thirty years ago. If I want to find out

I am now. The gospel of Jesus Christ comes and demands present allegiance,

how a friend feels toward me, do I go to the drawer and find some old yellow letters written to me ten or twelve years ago? No; I go to the letter that was stamped the day before yesterday in the postoffice, and I find how he feels toward me. It is not in regard to old communications we had with Jesus Christ, it is communications we have now. Are we not in sympathy with Him this morning, and is He not in sympathy with us? Do not spend so much of your time in hunting in the wardrobe for the old worn out shoes of Chistian profession. Come this morning and take the glittering robe of Christ's righteousness from the Saviour's hand. You say you were plunged in the fountain of the Saviour's mercy a quarter of a century ago. That is nothing to me; I tell you to wash now in this laver of lookingglasses and have your soul made clean. I notice also, in regard to this layer of looking glasses spoken of in the text, that the priests always washed both hands and feet. The water came down in spouts, so that, without leaving any filth in the basin, the priests washed both hands and feet. So the Gospel of Jesus Christ must touch the very extremities of our moral nature. A man cannot fence off a small part of his soul and say, "Now, this is to be a garden in which I will have all the fruits and flowers of Christian character, while outside it shall be the devil's commons. No, no ; it will be all garden or none. I sometimes hear people say, "He is a very good man except his politics."
Then he is not a good man. 'A religion that will not take a man through an autumn election will not be worth any-

thing to him in June, July and August. They say he is a useful sort of a man, but he overreaches in a bargain. I deny tue statement. If he is a Christian anywhere, he will be in his business. It is very easy to be good in the prayer meeting, with surroundings kindly and blessed, but not so easy to be a Christian behind the counter, when by one skilful twitch of the goods you can hide a flaw in the silk so that the customer cannot see it. It is very easy to be a Christian with a psalm book in your hand and a Bible in your lap, but that; I am not going to quarrel with not so easy when you can go into a shop and falsely tell the merchant you can get those goods at a cheaper rate in another store, so that he will sell them to you cheaper than he can afford to sell them. The fact is, the religion of Christ is all-pervasive. If you rent a house, you expect full possession of it. You say, "Where are the keys of those say, . rooms? If I pay for this whole house, I want possession of those rooms." And the grace of God when it comes to a soul takes full possession of a man, or will ransack every room in the heart, every room in the life. from cellar to

attic, touching the very extremities of his nature. The priests washed hands and feet. I remark, further, that this laver of looking-glass spoken of in the text was a very large laver. I always thought, from the fact that so many washed there, and also from the fact that Solo-

Children Cry for tracher's Castoria.

Government of the United States mad cross, and put their arms around Thee proclamation of pardon to the commos soldiery in the Confederate army, but and lower Thee into the tomb; but they will not help. They see nothing to move them. Oh, dying Christ! turn on them Thins eyes of affection now, and not to the chief soldiers. The Gospel of Christ does not act in that way. It says pardon for all, but especially for the chief of sinners. I do not now think of see if they will not change their minds! a single passage that says a small sin-

I saw One hanging on a tree, In agony and blood, Who fixed his languid eyes on me, As near His cross I stood.

Oh, never till my latest breath
Will I forget that look!
He seemed to charge me with His death,
Though not a word He spoke.

And that is all for you! Oh, can you not love Him? Come around this laver, old and young. It is so burnished you can see your sins: and so deep, you can wash them all away. Oh, mourner, here bathe your bruised soul; and sick one, here cool your hot temples in this laver. Peace! Do not cry any more, dear soul Pardon for all thy sins, comfort for all thy afflictions. The black cloud that hung thundering over Sinai has floated above Calvary, and burst into a shower of a Saviour's tears.

I saw in Kensington Garden a picture of Waterloo a good while after the bat-tle had passed, and the grass had grown all over the field. There was a dismounted cannon, and a lamb had come up from the pasture and lay sleeping in the mouth of that cannon. So the artist had represented it—a most suggestive thing. Then I thought how the war between God and the soul had ended; and instead of the announcement, "The wages of sin is death," there came the words, "My peace I give unto thee;" and amidst the batteries of the law that had once quaked with the fiery hail of death, I beheld the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.

I went to Jesus as I was,
Weary and worn and sad;
"I found in him a resting place,
And He has made me glad."

GRAND DIVISION OF P. E. I.

Election of Officers and Other Business-Some Property Changes.

The 46th annual session of the Grand Division opened in the Philharmonic hall, Charlottetown, at 11 o'clock on Oct. 31st. The G. W. P., Rev. W. J. Kirby, in the chair. About seventy officers, representatives, and visitors were present. The G. W. Patriach's report dealt with the growing sentiment of the temperance question throughout the dominion, and calling particular attention to some Scott act decisions. The membership shows an increase of 138, and the financial report showed a handsome balance in the hands of the grand treasurer. Reports of officers and comittees occupied the most of the morning and part of the afternoon's sessions. The report on the G. W. Patriarch report was presented by Rev. G. W. Fisher, wash in that laver or die. The priest might have said, "Can't I wash elsewhere? I washed in the laver at home, it contained one section which was carried unanimously, that the Nat. division be asked to hold its annual session in the city of Charlottetown to celebrate the jubilee of the G. W. "there is water just as clean as this—
why won't that do?" "Wash here,"
says God, "or die." So it is with the
Gospel of Christ—it is imperative.
There is only this alternative:
keep our sins and perish, or of P. E. Island four years from date.

The following resolution was adopted: "With reference to the resolution bearing on the Charlottetown club case, we are of the opinion that the spirit and intention of the Canada been violated, your committee recommend that every effort be made to have the act so amended as to render have made half a dozen. I know He made but one. You say, "Why not have a long line of boats running from also freely endorse this part of the realso freely endorse this part solution which calls on gentlemen holding public positions, either in civic or provincial government, to withdraw their patronage from said clubs." The following committee was appointed to carry out the suggestion of this resolution: Alexander McKinnon, Rob.

Angus, D. Henderson, John Scott, J. only path to heaven is under that one D. Mollinson. The Grand Division adjourned at 5.15 to accept the invitation of Orient division to a supper in the Masonic building. A large number of delegates and friends attended, and toasts were drunk and responded to by Rev. G. W. Fisher, G. M. Campbell, W. S. Kirby, D. Sutherland, and G. Emery. and the new G.W.P., Alex, McKinnon. A very enjoyable time was spent, af-

> ter which G. D. resumed business. The annual election of officers resulted as follows, viz.: G. W. P., Alexander McKinnon , Charlottetown; G. W. A., Leslie Woodside, Granville; G. W. S., Jessie S. Burns, Foietown; G. W. T., D. W. Henderson, North Wiltshire; G. W. Chap., Rev. T. Stebbings, Winsloe, G. Con., Miss Charlotte Howard, berton; G. Supt. of juvenile work, Miss Ada A. Wadman, Charlotttetown; P. G. W. P., Rev. W. J. Kirby, M. W.

> Chap., Bedeque. After the initiation of the new officers and some miscellaneous matters. the grand division closed in due form. John Holman has sold his beautiful farm on the Winsloe road for the handsme sum of \$5,000, Charles Holman being the purchaser. Mr. Holman has sold his stock, furniture, etc., and leave next week for Edmonton. N.W.T. He sold about \$2,500 worth of stock, farm implements, etc.

> has sold his farm to Robert Roberts of the same place. Richard Inch has sold his farm to Hammond Ford and expects to leave with Mr. Holman for the Northwest. Charles Holman has sold the old James Holman homestead to his

Andrew Cadmore of Winsloe North,

brother, John Holman. Geo. Sellars of Winsloe station (Highfield) has sold his farm to a Mr. Stewart of St. Peters road The farm of the late John Ford, Winsloe road, has been purchased by William Toombs of Cavendish for one of his sons. All these changes have taken place on a road of about six miles in the last three weeks. We understand and prices paid in each case were very good indeed.

INDIGESTION CURED.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1.

Gentlemen-I can safely say that B. B. B. is a successful cure for indigestion. I had this trouble bad last summer and two bottles of B. B. B. built me up again. It's a good reliable medicine both for indigestion and as a blood purifier. J. G. ALMOND, Hopetown, Que.

They say, "What is all that to me? Went if He does weep, and groan, and die? I don't want him." Lord Jesus The tone of a bell or glass can be stopped by the finger because the vibrations are thus checked. Christ, they will not help Thee down from the cross! The soldiers will come,

Piles are speedily cured by Hawker's pile cure, a mild and always certain remedy.

SPIRIT FOOTPRINTS.

Uncanny Story of the Retribution Which Followed a Murderer

Through Life to His Deathbed-One Man's Reason for Believing in Ghosts.

"You may talk about ghosts being only the result of an overheated imagination or of being produced by ear, but I am here to say that it is no such thing, and that they do exist." Thus spoke one of a group of gentlemen yesterday while waiting at clamoring for the story the speaker went on:

"It was in the early seventies that

place on the Mississippi coast in an endeavor to regain my health after a spell of typhoid fever, and in the house with me was a fellow from New York, who was sick too. This sort of drew us together, and we would take our constitutionals in company. I never could quite make out what Asberry's complaint was, and he did not seem to know himself, but would often get blue by inches. And the looked awfully bad, too, with big, dreary looking eyes that seemed as if they did not know what sleep was and cheeks so hollow that they showed his teeth through them. He was well off, even rich, but he appeared to get as little good out of his money as any one I ever saw, and had a way of speaking as if it was rather a curse than not. We have all met rich people that affected to feel that way, but in this case it was genuine. I had only a few more days to pass at the seaside when I learned what was the matter with Asberry and got a

shock that nearly upset me. "We were walking along the shore one day just after the tide had gone out, leaving the sand moist, and as we went along I amused myself punching holes in it, when all at once I noticed that side by side with Asberry's tracks ran those of a little bare foot. There they were as plain as our own. I started back with a cry, for the foot that made those tracks was not to be seen, and yet they went on falling by the side of Asberry's as if the person that made them was walking close beside him. Asberry turned at my exclamation, and, glancing down at the tracks, smiled in a slow, bitter way, but showed no astonishment. "So you see them, too?" he said. 'Well, what do you think of my having seen those marks running side by

do not mean this thing has happened before? "'Yes, I do,' said he. 'It happens every day of my life. It's that that's killing me.'

"'Good God.' I exclaimed, 'man, you

side with mine for over five years?"

"But it is the most extraordinary thing I ever came across,' I persisted. 'Is there no natural explanation of the thing?" "'Well, ask yourself the question,

What explanation could there be? No. Temperance Act, if not the letter has I am fully aware what it is that walks with me.' It seems easy enough to tell all this,

as the Scotch say, 'uncanny,' in watching those falling footmarks dropping down on the sand from an invisible walker beside us, and at last When we reached the place, Asberry held out his hand. 'Goodby,' he said, smiling that bitter smile of his. "'Why, are you leaving?" I asked, feeling relieved at the idea.

"'No,' he said, 'but this is the end of our companionship. I have seen friend after friend fall away from me after seeing what you have this morning.' I protested a while, but I was conscious of a decided shrinking from him as one accursed, still pitying the fellow. I hated to hurt his feelings. "The next day and the next, however. I could not bring myself to ask him to join me in my daily walk on the beach, for I felt that to see those silent, mysterious steps beside mine Still shrinking from him, and with bonds. Cornwall; G. Sent., David Profit, Al- the selfish nervousness of a semiinvalid, I did not go to inquire after him that day, but during the night was awakened by a knock at my door, and, opening it, saw the bell boy, whom poor Asberry had sent to ask me to come to him, as he was dying. At this summons I could not help but go, and, hustling on my clothes, was did, he said, smiling as before:

"Do you know that, slight as has been our acquaintance, you are the nearest approach to a friend I have on earth?' I assured him that anything I could do for him I would the region of the blind. gladly, but he only asked of me to stay by him.

"'I am afraid to stay alone with Bennie,' he said, and I thought him wandering again, but his eyes met mine with a perfectly rational look, speak of. His father was my only brother, and, dying, left me his son to watch over. And I killed him.' After this Asberry lay silent for nearly an hour, when the stillness of the room was broken by a muffled sob. This sounded so near that I thought it uttered by Asberry, but he, too, had started at the sound; se, glancing about me, I looked for the person that had made it.

"'What in God's name is that?' 1 whispered, leaning over him, and without uncovering his face he answered: 'That is a sound that I have heard night and day for the last five years.' Then, raising himself in bed, he said to some one beside him whom I could not see: "Will you not let me die in peace? I have given you my life in turn for yours, and is not that worth the purchase of an hour's

rest in which to die?' "As he talked I saw the room grow darker, the lamps flickering as if a dies, but to no effect. I have taken cold gloom gathered about the apart- three bottles of B. B. and feel enment, and as the gloom gathered tirely cured. In fact I feel like a difabout the bed I saw-or was it only my imagination?—the figure of a child standing beside the couch. Asberry

turned to this figure and held out his arms to it, then, with a groan, fell back on his pillow dead. And that is why I believe in ghosts, gentlemen. Ugh, let's have a glass of cider to warm the blood. It's grewsome business talking of 'hants.' "-Philadelphia Times.

P. E. ISLAND.

Summerside, Nov. 1.-Mr. Condgon, who is to superintend the putting in of the electric light plant of the new. company recently formed here, has arrived and the work will be commenced at once.

A special meeting of the town council was called to consider the offers the depot for a train, and on the rest of the Summerside Electric Light Co. to light the town for a term of five years with a 32 candle power incandescent light for \$20 a year per light, to run until 1 a. m.; till 2 a. m. for was summering at a quiet little \$23 and till 3 a. m., \$26; or 50 candle power for \$30, \$35 and \$39, according to hour. The council at a subsequent meeting declined the offers of the company on the ground that the price was too high, but instead made them a proposition to light the town for \$600 a year for a term of three years with 33 incandescent 32 candle power lights. It is likely the company will accept this offer.

The nocturnal visitor who has been perambulating around Summerside has decamped for parts unknown. The police found a valise and a large quantity of cigars, which he had appropriated for himself, and started on histrack, but he managed to slip away. Unfortunately a few more of his kind still remain. D. R. Reid's cellar was broken into and \$50 worth of butter taken. Petty larceny has been very frequent in this community this fall. Samuel Garrigan of North Tryon was nearly killed by the train the other day. He got off the Cape Traverse train at Kinkora and was walking along the track towards Albany, apparently under the influence of liquor. He staggered in front of the engine, and the driver observing him promptly reversed and did all in his power to stop the engine. Fortunately for the man he staggered from in front of the engine to his former position alongside of the rails and as the train passed he was so close to the track that he rubbed against the cars as they were going by, a lucky escape

for him. Allan Newson, Sr., of Cornwall, came to an untimely end a few mornings ago. He went to the field to call his son to dinner and while helping him to unharness the team of horses one of them became unmanagable and crowded against him and he tripped and fell, the horse tramping on his chest. The unfortunate man died next day from the effects.

Three or four vessels are being loaded for the West Indies and the United States markets with oats and potatoes and the consequence is that trade has brighened somewhat.

HOULTON.

Bound Over for Trial for Committing a Brutal Assault.

Houlton, Me., Nov 1.-Yesterday Augustus Hannigan and Thomas Hannigan, both of New Limerick, had but there was something horrible and, their hearing before Justice John R. Weed of this place, in the case of Willette v. Hannigan, the cause of action being assault and battery. The evidence brought forth showed bru-I could stand it no longer, but pro- tality to a sickening degree. It seems posed our going back to the hotel. that on Sept. 29 the defendants were in Houlton and fell in with one Geo. Willette, the plaintiff, and all three drank to some extent. On the way home a quarrel arose over a necktie, in which the Hannigans beat and bruisedWillette in a frightful manner, breaking his jaw and ankle, beside bruising and mangling the flesh. It was only the opportune arrival of Edward Donahoe that prevented the man's being killed on the spot. Mr. Willette is still in a precarious condition. Dr. H. L. Putnam, who has charge of him, reports that his chances for recovery are very small. Justice Weed placed each of the defendants under \$2,000 bonds for their appearance at the April term of court. again would be the death of me. On Ed. Donahoe was also placed under the night of the third day I noticed \$500 bonds for his appearance, as it that Asberry did not come to the table was thought he was holding back imand did not see him on the beach, and portant evidence. Each of the other later on heard that he was very low. | witnesses were placed under \$200

CAN ONLY COUNT TWO.

Seashore gunners hold that the wild goose can count two, but not three. Accordingly it is customary in preparing to shoot wild geese from a blind or some detached ribbon of marsh for three men to row over to beside him in a few minutes. I the station together and for two of found him lying half unconscious at them to return to the mainland. The times. rambling at others, and at geese, being unable to count above two, first he did not know me. When he believe when they see the two men returning that no enemy has been left upon the marsh and approach the spot without fear. It is asserted that if only two men go out and only one returns the geese will carefully avoid

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED. Hagyard's Yellow Oil has cured chronic rheumatism, stiff joints and swellings of years' duration after all and he said: "That is my nephew I other means had failed. In all forms of inflammatory and muscular pain it is a specific cure.

> The United States makes 3,000,000,000 cigarettes annually, and still the population goes

> Ony a cold in the head neglected produces catarrh. Only twenty-five cents invested in Hawker's catarrh cure will effect a speedy cure. Try it.

> Cynicus says that a woman's idea of journalism is writing up somebody who will write her up in return.

> A dull sick headache in the morning, with a feeling of nausea, will be promptly relieved by a dose of Hawker's liver pills.

LIKE A NEW PERSON Gentlemen-I find your B. B. an excellent remedy for headache and dizziness. I had tried several remeferent person. MISS E. L. TAYLOR,

Holland, Man.

A STATE OF THE STA	
Revised Every Monday	for the
Weekly Sun.	auto energi.
and the second of the second	1.53 20 1
COUNTRY MARKE	T.
7071 -11-	

Wholesale.	• 100 1100		T
Beef (butchers) per carcass\$	0 05 .	**	0.0
Beef (country) per qr. per lb.	0 03		0 0
Pork (fresh) per carcass	0 05	**	0 0
Shoulders	0 08		0 1
Hams, per lb	0 11		0 1
Butter (in tubs), per ib	0 17	**	0 2
Butter (roll), per lb	0 22	461	0 2
Spring chickens	0 25		0 5
Fowl	0 25	**	0 4
Turkeys, per lb	0 10	"	0 1
Geese ,	0 40	"	0 6
Ducks, per pair	0 50	**	0 7
Cabbage, per doz, native	0 30	**	0 5
Eggs, per doz	0 15	"	0 1
Mutton, per lb (carcass)	0 04	**	0 0
Potatoes, per bbl, in car lots	0 80		1 0
Spring lamb	0 05	**	0 0
Parsnips, per bbl	0 90	16	1 0
Lamb skins, each	0 35		0 4
Calf skins, per lb	0 05	**	0 0
Hides, per Ib	0 011/2	**	0 3
Celery, per doz	0 25	"	0 3
Turnips, per bbl	0 40	"	0 5
Carrots, per bbl	0 60	"	0 7
Beets, per bbl	0 80		0
B'kwheat meal (r'gh) per cwt	1 25		1 5
Squash, per cwt	1 00 0 50		0 7
Pumpkins, per cwt	0.50		0 7
Cauliflower, per doz	0 10		0 1
Cheese	1 50	**	2 (
Apples, No. 1	0 50	**	10
140 2	4 50	**	5 5
Cranberries, marsh, per bbl	0 20	**	0 2
Partridge	0 20		0 4
Retail.	Su Sweet S		. 146
Beef, corned, per lb	0 06	**	0 1
Beef, corned, per lb Beef Tongues, per lb	0 08	**	0:
Roast, per lb (choice)	0 10	**	0 :
Pork, per lb (fresh)	0 10	**	0 1
Pork, per lb (salt)	0.10	**	0 1
	A 40	**	

Beer, corned, per 10	0 00		8
Beef Tongues, per ib	0 08	**	
Roast, per To (choice)	0 10	44	ä
Pork, per lb (fresh)	0 10		ğ
Pork, per lb (salt)	0.10	**	1
Hams, per lb	0 13		ì
Shoulders, per lb	0 10	**	9
Baccn, per lb	0 12		ď
Sausages, per lb	0 00	**	1
Butter (in tubs), per lb	0.19	**	1
Butter (roll)	0 23		1
Butter (creamery)	0 24	18	ã
Eggs, per doz	0.18	**	
Henery, per doz	0 24		ğ
Lard (in tubs)	0 14		2
Mutton, per lb	0 05		ģ
	0 06		ò
Spring lamb, per lb	0.50	**	è
Potatoes, new, per bushel	0.03		
Cabbage, each	0.03		à
Celery, per head	0 30	-66	8
Fowls, per pair			
Beets, per peck	0 15	**	ā
Carrots, per peck	0 15		
Parsnips, per peck	0 20	**	贸易
Squash per Ib	0 011/2		
Turnips, per peck	0 12	44	
Turkeys	0 10	**	
Spring chickens	0 30	"	
Ducks	0 60	"	100
Geese	0.50	150	2
Apples, per peck	0 10	**	
Pumpkins, per Ib	0 00	46	
Black ducks, per pair	0 60	"	
Teal, per pair	0 40	"	
Partridge	0 25	**	
FISH.	fil be		
F15H.			

Partridge	0 25	**	0 3
FISH.	follows:		
St. John Wholesale M	farket		
Codfish, medium, dry	3 75		3 8
Codfish, per 100 lbs, large,dry	3 75	44	3 9
Codfish, small	3 00		3 2
Haddock	0 00	48	117
Pollock	1 70	**	17
Shad	5 00		5 8
Bay herring, new	1 50	44	16
Wolves, No. 2	1 60	**	0 0
Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls.	4 00		4 2
hf bbls.	2 40		2 5
	5 25		0 0
Canso, per bbl	3 25	"	0 0
Quoddy River, No. 1, hf bbls.		**	0 0
" No. 2, hf bbls.	2 00		0 0
Grand Manan, med, scaled,	0 69	**	0 0
per box			0 0
Lengthwise	0 00		0 0
Retail.			
Codfish, per ib	0 00	**	0 0
Haddock, per lb	0 00		0 0
Finnen Haddies, per ib	0 06	**	00
Prices ex Vesse	al.		
Cod (med), per qtl	3 75	**	0 0
Small		**	0 (
Manuell	~ ~		

	Retail.		
	Codfish, per ib	0 00	**
	Haddock, per Ib	0 00	44
	Finnen Haddies, per lb	0 06	
	Prices ex Vesse	l.	
	Cod (med), per qtl	3 75	**
	Small	3 00	**
1	Large	3 75	- 66
	Pollock (new), per oil	1 70	**
	Hake (new), per qtl	1 20	::
		1 60	
	Haddock (new), per qtl	0 06	**
	Haddock, each	0 02	
	Cod, fresh		
	Bay Herring, hf bbl	1 25	- 64
	Smoked Herring (medium)	0 07	13.5
	Smoked Herring (lengthwise)	0 06	
	GROCERIES	. 1	
	Coffee.	Links in	
	Java, per lb. Green	0 24	**
	Jamaica, per lb	0 24	
	Jamaica, per lb	0 29	**

Molasses.			
Barbades (new)	0 29	"	0 30
Porto Rico (choice, new)	0 35	**	0 43
P. R. (New York grade)	0 28	44	0 29
Antigua	0 27		0 28
Rice	0 31/4	**	0.3
Salt.	30.1		
Liverpool, per sack ex store	0 58	44	0 60
Liverpool butter salt, per	4 600		
bag, factory filled	1 00	44	1 10
Spices.	- "		
Croom of tarter nure bile	0 171/	**	0 18
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls. Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 20	664	0 25
		**	
Nutmegs, per lb	0.60		0.90
Cassia, per lb., ground	0 18	**	0 20
Cloves, whole	0 15		0 20
Cloves, ground			0 25
Ginger, ground	0.18	"	0 22
Pepper, ground	0.12	"	0 16
Bicarb soda, keg	2 30		2 38
Sal soda	0 01	66 4	0 01
Sugar.			
Granulated, per lh	0 0414	44	0 04
White Hy C	0 03%		0 04
White Ex CYellow, bright	0 0078	.000	0 04
Yellow	0 03%	66	0 03
Dark Yellow	0 03%	**	0 03
Dark Yellow	0 0078	200	0 03
Barbados			0 03
Faris lump, per box	0 06	IV	0 6
Pulverized Sugar	0,06		0.06
Tea.			
Congou, per 1b., common Congou, per 1b., finest			0 16
Congou, per lb., finest	0 28		0 38
Congou, good	0.18	44	0 24
Souchong	0 25		0 45
Oolong	0 35	44)	0 45
Tobacco.		15	
Black, 12's, long leaf, per lb	0 43		0 44
Black, 12's, short stock	0 41		0 44
Black, Solace	0 47	**	0 48
Bright	0 45	**	
			0 59
FLOOR, MEAL,	ETC.		
Manitoba Hard Wheat	4 10	. 16	4 20
Canadian High Grade Fam	3 25	".	3 40
Medium Patents	3 10	**	3 25
Oatmeal, Standard	4 00	46	4 10
Rolled Oatmeal	4 00	**	4 10
Western Gray B W Meal	2 25	66	0 00
Cornmeal	3 00	**	3 05
Granulated	3 50	**	3 60
Middlings (on track)	19 00	1	9 50
Bran (on track)	17 50		8 00
Cottonseed Meal, per ton	0 00 .		00 00
			0 00
PROVISION	3.		
Clear Pork, per bbl P. E. I. Mess	19 50	46 4	0 00
P. E. I. Mess	17 00	** 1	7 50
F. E. I. Prime Mess	13 00	" 1	3 50
Plate Beef	13 25	1627	2 75
Plate Beef	13 50	** 1	4 00
Lard nure	0 10	**	0 11

	Raisins, Sultana	0 07	**	0 071/4
	California Fancy Clusters	2 50	44	2 75
4 4 5	Malaga I. I.	2 10	**	2 25
	California London Layers	2 00		2 10
	Valencias, new	0 04%		0 05
	Valencia Layer, new	0 05%		
	New French Prunes, per bx.	0 06		0 06
				0 10
	Currants, per bbl, new	0 031/2	**	0 04
	Currants, cases, new	0 04	**	0 5
	Evap. apples, new, per lb.	0 09		0 091/2
	Lemons, Messina	5 00	**	5 50
	New Figs, per lb	0 13	"	0 16
	Clarified Cider, per gal	0 25	. 66	0 00
	Honey, per lb	0 18		0 00
	S. S. Onions, per bbl	2 30	**	2 50
. 1	Grapes, per basket	0 35	**	0 50
	Grenobles, per lb	0 13	66	0 15
	Almonds	0 13	**	0 14
	Brazils	0 11	44	0 12
	Filberts	0 091/6		0 10
	Malaga Grapes	5 50		6 00
	Popping Corn, per lb	0 71/2	-	0 00
	Pecans	0 12		
	Peanuts, roasted		**	0 13
	Tomatoes, per basket	0 10	**	0 00
	Apples now has bel	0 50		0 0
	Apples, new, per bbl	1 00	"	2 25
	Sweet Potatoes, per bbl	3 50	41	3 75
	Jamaica Oranges, per bbl		**	6 00
1	Jamaica Oranges, per box	3 50	**	0 00
	Quinces, per hhl	6 50		7 00

FRUITS.

	LUM					1.,0
Birch	Deals Timber				6 00	 00
≈pr uce	Deals,	B. Fu	Day W	ils.,	8 75	9 (

が、い思の意味が大いなか		W	EE
	Spruce Deals, City Mills		9 00 1 S0 1 S0 1 S0 2 25 4 00 3 00 6 50 4 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 00 1 00 6 50
	Liverpool (intake measure)	%. "(
	GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, Oats (Local), on track	ET	0 37 0 00 0 040 0 045 1 150 1 45 3 85 4 10 3 75 10 00 12 00 3 25 0 12
	American Water White (bbl free)	1/2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 18 0 161/2 0 123/4 0 59 0 62 0 47 0 30 0 45 0 43 0 90 0 07 0 70 0 65
The state of the s	COAL. 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 4 75 Caledonia, per chald 4 75 Acadia (Pictou), ped chald 000 Reserve Mines, per chald 4 75 Joggins, per chald 5 500 F. undry (Anthracite), p ton 4 90 Broken (Anthracite) p ton 4 60 Esg (Anthracite), per ton 4 60 Stove or nut 4 75 Chestnut 4 75 IRON, NAILS, ETS	64 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	6 00 5 25 5 50 0 00 0 00 5 25 5 50 5 50 4 75 5 00 5 00

Renned, per 100 fb or ordin-nary size 2 15 2 30 extra 2 2 5 2 30 Galvanized, 2c per fb, net 3 10 3 90 Common, 100 fb 2 05 2 20 Patent Metals, per fb 0 00 0 13 Anchors, per fb 0 00 4 00 Chain cables, per fb 0 03 0 06 Rigging chains, per fb 0 03½ 0 07 Nails: Steel out rails 503 2 02 steel cut nails, 50d and 60d..

Refined, per 100 m or ordin-

Bark Henrietta, Capt. Aslaksen, at Southport, Oct. 28th, for Hubbard's Cove, lost a portion of her deckoad. Bark Mary A. Troop, Baker, arrived at Liverpool from Bay Verte on the 28th ult. and not previously. She sustained some damage and lost deck-

MARINE MATTERS.

Steamer Oranmore, at Boston on the 29th ult from London, reports, about 120 miles east of Boston Light, passed a quantity of new deals. Bark Rothiemay, Capt. Mills, at Queenstown from Mobile, reports Oct. 2, lat. 42 N., lon. 43 W., a heavy sea smashed three of her boats and carried away a portion of her deckload. Bark Erema loads deals here for Liverpool

Bark Erema loads deals here for Liverpool at, 40s.

Sch. Surprise, from Nova Scotia, before reported overdue, arrived at Salem Oct. 29.

There is quite a demand for vessels to load lumber here for Boston, etc. Vessels are also wanted to go to Joggins to load coal.

Bark Naesham, Capt. Samuelsen, from Joggins, N. S., for Fleetwood, was abandoned, dismasted and waterlogged, Oct. 40. lat. 40 N., lon. 40 W. All on board saved and landed at Dunkirk. (The previous report that this vessel passed Dungeness Oct. 14 must have been erroneous.) 4 must have been erroneous.)
Bark Bremen brings coal here from Sydney.

The repairs on the ship Kingsport will be very extensive. She is reclassing and is having a new bilge put in. She will also rematal having a new blige put in. She will also remetal.

Brig Finn, Capt. Bie, from Halifax Sept. 24, for Port Madoc, was abandoned in lat. 43 N., lon 52 W. Crew saved and landed at Holyhead.

Bark Brodrene, which was abandoned while on a voyage from Sharpness for Pictou, was sighted in lat. 46 N., lon. 37 W., with a portion of her starboard side carried away. away.
Sch. Pembina, at Boston from Porto Rico.

Sch. Pembina, at Boston from Porto Rico, reports 22nd, lat 38.40 N., lon. 71.20 W., sighted a large three-masted schooner, waterlogged and abandoned; main and mizzenmast, bowsprit and stump of foremast standing; very dangerous to navigation.

Sch. Evolution, Capt. Holder, from Manzanilla, with sugar, for Delaware Breakwater for orders, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 31st with low rudder brace gone and vessel leaking some. vessel leaking some.

Bark Winnifred, Capt. Baxter, at New York on the 31st ult. from Santa Cruz, Cuba, reports: Oct. 17, off Cienfuegos, had a cyclone from S. W., which shifted deckload and started poop and rails; 26th, 60 miles N. E. by N. of Jupiter Inlet, saw a ihree-masted schooner with foresail gone and under double reefed main and mizzen sails.

Ship Celeste Burrill, Capt. Trefry, which arrived at New York on the 31st, reports: Oct. 18, lat. 46.18, lon. 48.22, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. W., lasting four hours; lost lower maintopsails; 27th, 40 miles off Sandy Hcok, spoke American schooner showing HCDF (?), steering N. E.

Steamer Memnon, at Havre from New Orleans, reports: Oct 16, lat. 36 N., lon. 71 W., passed a large quantity of deals and logs, and threee days later, in lat. 41 N., lon. 57 W., passed a part of ship's deckhouse, painted white and green, which had apparently not been long in the water.

Sch. Bessie M. Devine, at Gloucester, reports: 75 miles southeast of Scatterie, spoke three-masted sch. Gifford of Windsor, N. S., bound for Philadelphia. The captain of the Gifford said his vessel was leaking and wanted to be reported. (Probably sch. Clifton, of Windsor, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 31st ult. from Port Bevis.)

Sch. Adria, Capt. Watson, arrived at Halifax from this port on Saturday. She had a good run round.

Bark Amaranth, Capt. Forbes, arrived on Saturday from Belfast via Sydney. She has been a long time coming round, having been detained at Machias nine days by head winds.

Sch. Alianza, 359 tons, built at Pembroke, vessel leaking some.

Bark Winnifred, Capt. Baxter, at New

detained at Machias nine days by head winds.

Sch. Alianza, 359 tons, built at Pembroke, Me., in 1874, and sailing under the Spanish flag, was recently sold at New York to A. T. Heany and others for \$3,500.

Capt. Haley and crew of the wrecked Saint John left Barcelona Oct. 25 for England. The name of the seaman drowned with Mate Anderson was M. Nelson. Before joining the Saint John he sailed in the schooner Saxon. Deceased was 24 years old, hailed from Norway, and gave his residence as 101 Acadia street, Portland.

Sch. Evolution, from Manzanilla, Cuba, for Delaware Breakwater, which arrived at Hampton Roads leaking and rudder broken, also lost foretopmast and jibboom.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending November 6.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Oct 30—Str Cumberland, 1,188, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.

Sch Pandora, 98, Holder, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Olive, 111, Belyea, from Rockland, J A Likely, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Comet, 10, Belding, from fishing; Rettie, 96, Steeves, from Point Wolfe: Maggie Jane, 18, Bright, from fishing; Heather Bell, 13, Parker, from do; Temperance Belle, 90, Weldon, from River Hebert; Little Harry, 8, Hampton, from fishing; Wawbeek, 99, Edgett, from St Andrews; Emily I White, 77, Anderson, from Apple River; John H Kennedy, 58, Haines, from fishing; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Bear River; Edward Morse, 32, Butler, from fishing; Helena M, 55, Llewellyn, from Parrsboro.

Oct 31—Sch Swanhilda, 119, Croscup, from Great Bras d'Or, J W Smith, coal. Arrived. Oct 31—Sch Swanhilda, 119, Croscup, from Great Bras d'Or, J W Smith, coal.

Coastwise—Schs Pearl, 47, Stewart, from Point Wolfe; Pilot, 16, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Sovereign, 31, Post, from Digby; E W Merchant, 47, Dillon, from Digby; Eliza Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Sandy Cove; Glide, 80, Reed, from Harvey.

Oct 31—Sch Modoc, 180, Perry, from Machias, D J Seely, bal.

Nov 1—Str State of Maine, 1,146, Colby, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.

Coastwise—Barge No 3, 431, McNamara, from Parrsboro: schs L'Edna, 67, Day, from Quaco; Silena, 59, Shields, from Point Wolfe; Glenera, 71, McCabe, from Canning; Bessie Carson, 80, Haws, from Parrsboro.

Nov 1—Sch Wendall Burpee, 99, Miller, from Rockland, N C Scott, bal.

Sch Nellie Watters, 96, Granville, from Thomaston, A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Sch Nina Blanche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport. Coastwise—Sch Nina Bianche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport.

Nov 2—Sch Eagle, 177, Smith, from Apple River, J D Purdy, for repairs.

Sch H M Stanley, 97, Flower, from New Bedford, J W McAlary, bal.

Sch Heather Bell, 99, Gale, from Rockport, Cottle & Colwell. bal.

Sch E H Foster, 124, Janes, from Providence W J Davidson hal

Cottle & Colwell bal.

Sch E H Foster, 124, Janes, from Providence, W J Davidson, bal.

Sch A P Emerson, 231, Dixon, from Portland, R C Elkin, bal.

Sch Barrie Belle, 260, McLean, from Portland, R C Elkin, bal.

Sch Cerdic, 119, French, from Providence.

Miller & Woodman, bal.

Sch Miranda B, 79, Nichols, from Rockland, Elkin & Hatfield, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Hope, 34, Robinson, from West Isles; Sea Flower, 10, Thompson, from fishing; Mystic Tie, 32, Stinson, from St George; Aurelia, 21, Scovil, from Grand Manan; Nona, 19, Morrell, from Freeport.

Nov 3—Bark Amaranth, 1,177, Forbes, from Belfast via Sydney, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Sch Romeo, Til, Campbell, from Beverly, Peter McIntyre, bal.

Sch James Barber, 30, Springer, from Rockport, Elkin & Hatfield, bal.

Sch J B Martin, 99, Wagner, from Boston, J Willard Smith, salt.

Sch Berma, 91, Stewart, from Rockland. Sch Berma, 91, Stewart, from Rockland, F Tufts & Co, bal.
Sch Vinton, 94, Alcorn, from Boston, W J. Davidson, bal. Sch Welcome Home, 94, Currie, from Rockort, master, bal.
Sch H G Perry, 99, Perry, from Boston,
J F Watson, gen cargo.
Sch Athol, 90, Hatfield, from Boston, J W Smith, flour, etc. Sch Beaver, 192, Harrington, from New York, —, coal. Coastwise—Schs Gazelle, 19, Keans, from fishing; Happy Return, 13, Campbell, from fishing; Happy Return, 10, Campoen, 10 Musquash.

Nov 4—S S Halifax City, 1,377, Harrison, from London via Halifax, S Schofield & Co (Ltd), gen cargo.

Str Cumberland, 1,188, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.

Nov 5—Str Flushing, 125, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan, master, mdse and pass.

Sch Pefetta, 135, Maxwell, from New York.

Sch Annie Harper, 92, Harrington, from Boston, J P Maloney, general. Sch Canary, 97, Robinson, from Boston, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Ayr, 121, Brinton, from New York, N
C Scott, coal.
Sch Rondo, 123, McLean, from Newport, Sch Rondo, 123, McLean, from Newport, Peter McIntyre, bal.

Sch Thistle, 123, Hunter, from New York, Peter McIntyre, coal.

Coastwise—Sch Seattle, 56, Huntley, from Weymouth; J D Payson, 41, Nickerson, from Meteghan; Lida Gretta, 68, Ells, from Quaco; Crusade, 43, Gesner, from Bridgetown; Aurora, 85, Wagstaff, from French Cross; Eva L H, 62, Thorburn, from Shelburne. Oct 30-Bark Kelverdale, Palmer, for Car-Sch Rebecca W Huddell, Whelpley, for

River. Sch H B Homan, Wasson, for St Georges, Grenada.
Sch Allen A McIntyre, Sommerville, for City Island fo.
Coastwise—Schs Princess Louise, Watt, for Grand Manan; Annie Gale, Wolf, for River Hebert; Comet, Belding, for Musquash.
Oct 31—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan via Eastbort Oct 31—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan via Eastport.
Sch Helen E Kenny, Morrell, for Montevideo fo.
Sch Speedwell, Glaspy, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Bessie G, Benjamin, for Parrsboro; Glad Tidings, Christopher, for Hillsboro; A J, Christopher, for oMncton; Florence, Gordon, for Margaretville; Forest Flower, Graves, for do; S C Hood, Powell, for Yarmouth. for Yarmouth.

Nov 1—S S Taymouth Castle, Forbes, for West Indies via Halifax.

Sch Silver Wave. Walsh, for Fall River. Sch Silver Wave. Walsh, for Fall River, having repaired.
Sch L'Edna, Day, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Anna K, Spicer, for Harborville; Silena, Shields, for Point Wolfe; Etta, Cheney, for Grand Manan; Mystery, Theriault, for Le Tete; Geneva Myrtis, Stoddart, for Barrington; Wawbeek, Edgett, for Hillsboro; Irene, Edgett, for River Hebert; Lloyd, Trask, for Sandy Cove; Maudie, Milner for Annapolis; Nina Blanche

Milner, for Annapolis; Nina Blanche, Cracken, for Freeport; Ida Peters, Spurr, for lementsport. Nov 2—Barktn Eva Lynch, Nobles, for Ro-Coastwise—Schs Brisk, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; Pilot, Beardsley, for Port Lorne; Rettie, Steeves, for Point Wolfe; Pearl, Stewart, for Point Wolfe; Sea Foam, Thompson, for Musquash; Hope, Robinson, for Annapolis; Susie Pearl, Gordon, for Quaco; Aurelia, Scovil, for Grand Manan; Earnest Fisher, Brown, for do; Ada, Baker, for do; L M Ellis, Lent, for Westport;; Bessie Carson, Haws, for Parrsboro; Heather Bell, Parker, for Canada Creek; Annie Corkum, Perry, for North East Harbor; barge No 4, Salter, for Parrsboro; Druid, Tufts, for Quaco.

Nov 3—Sch Energy, Cook, for Boston.
Sch Lizzie B, Belyea, for Rockland.
Coastwise—Schs New Day, Baxter, for Port Williams; Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Georgie Linwood, Hawkins, for Beaver Harbor. Coastwise-Schs Brisk, Wadlin, for Beaver

bor. Nov 5-Sch Viola, Forsyth, for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch A Gibson, Stevens, for Rockport.
Sch G Walter Scott, Golding, for Rockland. Coastwise—Schs Joliette, Evans, for Apple River; J D Payson, Nickerson, for Matitand; Whistler, Thompson, for Sandy Cove; Florence Guest, Robinson, for Annapolis; Helena M, Llewelyn, for Parrsbero; Emily I White, Anderson, for Apple River.

Sailed. Oct 30—Ship Accrington, for Cardiff.
Bark Bessie Markham, for Montevideo.
Bark Kelverdale, for Cardiff.
Oct 4—Schs H B Homan, Wasson, for St
Georges, Grenada; Helen E Kenney, for
Montevideo; Allen A McIntyre, for New

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Fredericton, Oct 29, sch Stella Maud.
Miller, from St John.
At Halifax, Oct 29, sch Hazelwood, Dickson, from New York.
At Fredericton, Nov 1, sch Westfield, from At Presented, Now 1, sch Wescheid, Home St John.

At Parrsboro, Nov 1, schs Levuka, Roberts, from St Andrews; T W McKay, Bullerwell, from St Stephen; Bessie Carson, Haws, from Eastport; Ethel, Livingston, from Yarmouth; May Flower, Kearney, from St John; Marie Delphine, Ogilvie, from West Isles; barge No 3, McNamara, from St John.

At Yarmouth, Oct 30, brigt Harry, Larkin, from St Martins.

At Hillsboro, Oct 31, sch Harry, Milton, from New York; Nov 1, sch F A Stuart. Faulkingham, from Jonesport.

At Quaco, Oct 31, schs Abana, Floyd, from Boston; Lida Gretta, Ells; Evelyn, McDonough, from St John.

At Chatham, Nov 2, barks Voccari, from Cardiff; Leon Pancaldo,, Dapelo, from Buenos Ayres.

Halifax, Nov 3—Ard, str Portia, Ash, from St Johns, NF; schs Preference, Mitchener, from New York: Adria, Watson, from St John.

Cld, Nov 3, bark Clara, Jacobson; sch Southern Cross, Watt, for Porto Belle and Colon.

Helifax Nov 4 Adria at School Carthelia and Colon.

Helifax Nov 4 Adria at School Carthelia and Colon.

At Hillsboro, Oct 31, sch Harry, Milton, Gell, from St John for do; Annie Bergen, Odell, from St John for do; Benjamin T Blogs, Henderson, from do for do; Annie A Booth, Wasson, from St John for Philadel-phia; George E Dale, Spelght, from Go Silver Spray, White, from Shulee, NS, for New York.

At Bordeaux, Oct 25, bark Strathisla, Urquiart, from Saigon.

At Boston, Oct 30, schs Lillie Belle, Erb; D W B, McLean, and Cora B, Butler, from St John.

At New York, Oct 30, bark St Peter.

Skaling, from Windsor, NS; schs Abble Ingalls, Dunbar, from Two Rivers, NS; Elma, Baker, from Windsor, NS; Newburgh, Mar-

Southern Cross, watt, for Folio Bene and Colon.

Halifax, Nov 4—Ard, strs Carthaginian, France, from Glasgow and Liverpool via St Johns, NF; Halifax, Pye, from Boston; sch Earl of Aberdeen, Howard, from New York, Sid, Nov 4, str Nimrod, Joy, for St Johns, NF NF.
At Halifax, Nov 2, ss Taymouth Castle, Forbes, from St John.
At Windsor, Oct 29, barktn St Paul, Jackson, from Hantsport; Nov 2, sch Shenandoah. Gibson, from North Sydney.
At Yarmouth, Nov 1, brigt Ora, Morrell, from Anguilla. Cleared.

Cleared.

At Parrsboro. Nov 1, schs Trader, Merriam, for St Andrews; Levylka, Roberts, for Westport; Bessie Carson, Haws, for St John; barge No 3, McNamara, for do.

At Windsor, Oct 24, sch Chas E Morrison. Howes, for Alexandria; barktn St Peter, Skaling, for New York; 26th, sch Wentworth, Parker, for New York; 27th, barktn Robt Ewing, Irving, for do.

At Chatham, Oct 31, bark Argo, Johnsen, for Manchester; Nov 1, ss Wylo, Christic, for River Mersey.

At Hillsboro. Nov 1, bark Queen of the Fleet, Grafton, for River Mersey for orders.

At Halifax, Oct 31, sch Olive, Spearwater, for Dalhousie.

At Quaco, Oct 31, schs Abana, Floy3, for Rockport; Evelyn, McDonough; Lida Gretta, Ells, for St John.

At Fredericton, Nov 3, sch Westfield, for Boston.

From West Bay, Oct 31, ship Sultan, Mosher, for Liverpool.

Arrived.

At Garston, Oct 29, s s Restomel, from Chatham.

At Newcastle, E, Oct 27, bark Osberga, McKenzie, from La Plata for Queenstown.

At Queenstown, Oct 27, ship Larnica, Sinclair, from Buenos Ayres.

At Sharpness, Oct 30, bark Cambusdon.

Carland, from La Plata.

At Bridgewater, E, Oct 26, bark Marguerite, Westberg, from Chatham, NB.

At Liverpool, Oct 29, bark Cleveland, Wisner, from Parrsboro.

At Southport Oct 28, bark Henrietta, Aslaksen, from Hubbard's Cove, NS (lost portion deckload).

At Bristol, Oct 29, str Micmac, Meikle, Arrived. tassen, from Hubbard's Cove, NS (lost portion deckload),
At Bristol, Oct 29, str Micmac, Meikle, from Boston.
At Holyhead, Oct 30, bark Aurorita, Hansen, from St John for Preston.
At Liverpool, Oct 29, bark Abana, Danielsen, from Halifax; 30th, barks Guiana, Foote, from St John; Oden, Hansen, from Pictou; Triton, Sorensen, from Dalhousie, NB.
At Saltport, Oct 30, bark Mary A Troop, Baker, from Bay Verte,
At Preston, Oct 28, bark Frivold, Johnsen, from Halifax.
At Runcorn, Oct 30, bark Cleveland, Winsles, from Parrsboro, NS. At Runcorn, Oct 30, bark Cleveland, Winsnes, from Parrsboro, NS.
At Sharpness, Oct 29, bark Avoca, Smith, from Montevideo.
At Queenstown, Oct 31, bark Armenia, Graham, from Newcastle, NB.
At Saltport, Oct 30, bark Mary A Troop, Baker, from Bale Verte.
At Dublin, Oct 30, bark Fairmount, King, from New York.
At Demerara, Oct 3, schs Florida, from Halifax; 4th, Grace Rice, from Weymouth, NS.

Point a Pitre, and sid 24th for —.
At Sharpness, Oct 30, bark Cambusdoon.
Carland, from Buenos Ayres.
At Sunderland, Oct 29, bark Ravenscourt.
McLean, from San Francisco via Shields, etc.
At Liverpool, Oct 31, ship Avon, Brady,
from St John; bark Avonia, Porter, from
Parrsboro; Nov 1, ship Sally, Anderson, from
Northport, NS, for Saltport; barks Rathlin
Island, Thompson, from Newcastle, NB; Talisman, Nicholson, from Alma, NB; Sunbeam, Hansen, from Dalhousie; Inga, Hansen, from 10. beam, Hansen, from Dalhousie; Inga, Hansen, from ao.

At Eastham, Oct 31, ship Kathinka, Klevenberg, from Halifax.

At Garston, Nov 1, barks British America, McKeown, from St John; Bishop Brun, Nielsen, from Chatham, NB.

At Cardiff, Nov 3, bark Kelvin, Lockhart, from Swansea—to load for Rio Janeiro.

At Dartmouth, Nov 1, bark Romance, Toye, from New York.

At Dundrum, Oct 30, bark Ruby, Ferguson, from Newcastle, NB.

At Cork, Oct 31, bark Armenia, Graham, from Newcastle, NB.

At Leith, Nov 1, bark Sidonian, Williams, from Frey Bentos. At Leith, Nov 1, bark Sidonian, Williams, from Frey Bentos.
At Leith, Nov 2, ship Anglo America. Smith, from Buenos Ayres.
At Penarth, Nov 2, bark Two Brothers. Johannesen, from Hillsboro, NB.
At Barrow, Nov 1, bark Louise, Hansen, from Bathurst.
At Cardiff, Nov 1, bark Stanley, Edgett, from Belfast.

from Belfast.

At Demerara, Oct 4, schs Grace Rice, from Weymouth, NS, and sld 12th for St Martins; Florida, from Halifax, and sld 9th for Colon; 8th, Molaga, from Bridgewater via Barbados; 9th, Helena, from Halifax; 10th, brig Mersey Belle, from Madeira, and sld 23rd for New York; brig Clio, from Lunenburg, NS, At Eastham, Nov 2, bark Talisman, Nicholsson from Alma NB. son, from Alma, NB.
At Fleetwood, Nov 2, bark Prudhoo, Gjeruldsen, from Shediac; Hanna, Tallaksen,from do. At Liverpool, Nov 2, ships John McLeod, Henderson, from Manila; Vanloo, Baker, from St John.

From Liverpool, Oct 27, str Tlunda, for Halifax.
From Belfast, Oct 29, bark Stanley, Edgett, for Cardiff. gett, for Cardiff.

From Milk River, Ja, Oct 12, sch Muriel,
Robblee, for Poughkeepsie.

From Delagoa Bay, Sept 30, brig Westaway, for Port Natal. away, for Port Natal.

From Newcastle, NSW, Sept 30, ship Macedon, McMaster, for Mamila.

From Kingston, Ja, Oct 21, brig W E Stowe, for Lunenburg via Rum Cay.

From Barbados, Oct 20, bark Barbadian, Balmer, for St John.

From Hakodate, July 7, ship Brynhilda, McKenzie, for New York.

From Demerara, Oct 10, bark Angara, for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Astoria, O, Oct 27, bark Swanhilda. Fraser, from Dublin.

At Boston, Oct 29, schs Frank L P, Steeves, from St John; Ashlow, from Weymouth; R Carson, Sweet, from Quaco; Union, Fullerton, from Point Wolfe; F Richard, Thibedeau, from Meteghan.

At Dunkirk, Oct 30, ship Constance, Edgett, from Philadelphia.

At New York, Oct 27, schs H F Carleton. I from Hillsboro; 28th, ship Celeste Burrill, from Newport, E; sch Laconia, from Turk's Island.

Portland, Me, Oct 30—Ard, sch Nellie Blanche, Morrison, from Londonderry, NS. Cld, Oct 30, schs Isna, Hicks, for Westport, NS; A P Emerson, Dixon; Carrie Belle. McLean, for St John.

Boston, Oct 30—Ard, schs Clara Rankin, of Rockland, Me, from Barton, NS; Crestline, and Saxon, frm St John; Roseneath, from Northeast Harbor, NS; Christina Moore, Moore, from Cheverie, NS; Allie B Dyer, from Port Williams, NS; E Norris, from Bear River, NS; Wrytle, Purdy, from River Hebert, NS; Vera, McLean, from St John via Portland; Norton, from Green's Landing.

Poothbay Harbor, Me, Oct 30—Ard, sch E A Lombard, from St Andrews.

At Salem, Oct 29, sch Surprise, from Port Gilbert; Prudent, Dickson, from St John for orders.

'At Vineyard Haven, Oct 30, sch Saxon, from St John for Bridgeport.

At Rockport, Oct 29, sch Welcome Home, Currie, from St John; 30th, sch James Barber, Springer, from do.

At Dunkirk, Oct 29, ship Constance, Edgett, from Philadelphia.

At Cape Haytien, Oct 22, brig Irma, Morrison, from Wilmington, NC.

At Salem, Oct 30, schs Quetay, Hamilton, from St John for New York; Bonnie Doon, Chapman, from do for City Island; Centennial, Bishop, from do for New York; Bonnie Doon, Chapman, from do for do; Waterside, Dixon,

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

No doubt you will be interested in hearing that we now have a

Corset Department. sch Nellie F Sawyer, from Hillsboro for New York.

New York, Nov 1—Ard, str Manitoba, from London.

Boston, Nov 1—Ard, str Pro Patria, from St Pierre, Miq, via Cape Breton; str Yarmouth, from Yarmouth, NS; sch M J Seely, from Kingsport, NS.

At New Bedford, Oct 30, sch Genesta. Seeley, from St John.

At Salem, Oct 31, sch Avalon, Williams, from St John for City Island.

At Havana, Oct 25, sch Opal, Foote, from Yarmouth, NS.

At Manila, Oct 31, bark Artisan, Purdy, from Newcastle, NSW, to load for Liverpool.

At Matanzas, Oct 25, str Beta, Hopkins, from Havana (to sail same day for Halifax).

At Fortress Monroe, Oct 30, sch Evolution, Holder, from Mazanilla for Delaware Breakwater.

D W B, McLean, and Cora B, Butler, from St John.

At New York, Oct 30, bark St Peter. Skaling, from Windsor, NS; schs Abbie In-galls, Dunbar, from Two Rivers, NS; Elma, Baker, from Windsor, NS; Newburgh, Mar-sters, from do; Sierra, Morris, from St John. Tarpaulin Cove, Mass, Oct 31—Ard and sld. sch Nellie F Sawyer, from Hillsboro for New York

At Fortress Monroe, Oct 30, sch Evolution, Holder, from Manzanilla for Delaware Breakwater.

At Delaware Breakwater, Oct 31, bark Levuka, Harris, from Rio Janeiro.

At New York, Oct 30, schs Elma, Baker, and Newburg, Marsters, from Hillsboro; 31st, schs Ella Brown, Dunbar, from Hillsboro; Hunter, Tower, and Sarah Hunter, Maxwell, from St John; bark Winnifred, Baxter, from Santa Cruz.

Portland, Me, Nov 2—Ard, sch A B Perry, Look, from New York.
Sid, Nov 2, sch Nellie Blanche, Morrison, for Economy, NS.
City Island, Nov 2—Ard, schs Sower, from St John; Wm Wilson, from Bangor.
Boston, Nov 2—Ard, str Cumberland, from St John; Wm Wilson, from Fangor.
Sid, Nov 2, str Boston, for Yarmouth, NS; schs Marie Gabriel, for St Pierre, Miq; Ashton, for Weymouth, NS.
At New London, Conn, Oct 31, brig Ellen M Mitchell, Small, from New York for Dorchester, NB.

At New York, Nov 1, ship Savona, from Manila; bark Venturer, from Port Spain.
At Vineyard Haven, Nov 1, sch Francis A Rice, Deveau, from St Martins, WI, for Boston.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct 1, bark Alex Black.

A Rice, Deveau, from St Martins, WI, for Boston.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct 1, bark Alex Black, Buck, from Wilmington.

At Salem, Oct 31, schs Sabrina, Barton, from St John for Providence; Gazelle, from Boston for Weymouth.

At Vineyard Haven, Oct 30, schs Saxon, from St John for Bridgeport; 31st C L Jeffrey, Theall, from Bathurst for orders.

At Boston, Nov 1, sch Sallie E Ludlam, from Philadelphia.

At Amsterdam, Nov 1, brig Curlew, Grundmark, from Savannah.

mark, from Savannah. At Bangor, Nov 3, sch Cathie C Berry,

Foster, from Boston.
At Vineyard Haven, Nov 3, sch Clyde, Strum,

At Vineyard Haven, Nov 3, sch Clyde, Strum, from Mayaguay.

At Santos, Nov 3, barktn Primrose, Olsen, from Hamburg.

At Philadelphia, Oct 3, ship Fred E Scammell, Mahoney, from Fowey; 5th, sch Nellie Clark, Gayton, from St John.

At Tacoma, Nov 3, ship Ancaios, Fulton, from Shanghai.

At Dieppe, Oct 30, ship Coringa, Davison, from New York.

At Bridgeport, Nov 3, sch Saxon, Dixon

At Bridgeport, Nov 3, sch Saxon, Dixon, from St John.
At Fernandina, Nov 3, sch Jennie Parker.

At Fernandina, Nov 3, sch Jennie Parker, Gesner, from Macoris.

At Norfolk, Nov 8, str Franklyn, Rasmussen, from Havana for Kingsport (will sail in the morning).

At New York, Nov 3, bark Unanima, Korff, from Barbados; sch WPK-Huntley, Howard, from Yarmouth; 4th, schn Wentworth, Parker, from Windsor; Nellie F Sawyer, Willard, from Hillsboro.

At Naples, Oct 30, sch Guiding Star, Hargraves, from Caraquet.

Shulee.

At Boston, Oct 30, brig May, for Lunenburg; schs Victory, Stiles, for Hillsboro; CA, Chisholm, for Mahene Bay; GH Perry, Perry, for St John.

At New York, Oct 30, sch F R Hewson.

for Shulee.

New York, Nov 1—Cld, schs Alice Maud, for St John; Gypsum Prince, for Windsor.

N S; Alianza K, for Shelburne, Lockport and and Halifax; Lillie E, for Yarmouth.

At Boston Oct 31, sch Charles Morford.

At Brunswick, Oct 31, bark Antigua,

At Brunswick, Oct 31, bark Antigua, Holmes, for Rio Janeiro.
At New York, Oct 30, ship Andora, Jones, for Sydney, NSW, 31st, bark Æthlon, Sprague, for Dieppe; sch Thistle, Hunter, for St John.
New York, Nov 2—Cld, str Dorian, for Halifax and Kingston, Jamaica; sch Calabria, for Windsor.
At New York, Nev 1, sch Alianza, Glass, for Shellyurne.

At New York, Nev 1, sch Alianza, Glass, for Shelburne.

At Mobile, Nov 1, sch Ann E Valentine.

Morris, for Havana.

At New York, Nov 4, barks Australia.

Korff, for Anjer, Java, for orders; Brazil.

Lawrence, for Hantsport, NS.

At Philadelphia, Nov 3, ship Steinvora,

Robbins, for St Louis du Rhone.

At Savannah, Nov 3, bark Genesta, Davies,

for Buenos Avres.

At Savannah, Nov 3, bark Genesta, Davies, for Buenos Ayres.

At Boston, Nov 3, schs E Norris, Anthony, for Bear River; Roseneath, Nickerson, for River Clyde, Port la Tour and Souris; 'embina, Veinot, for Bridgewater and Lunenburg; Frank L P, Steeves, for St John; Olivia, Reicker, for do; J W Durant, Durant, for Yarmouth; 2nd, schs Greta, Longmire; Serene, Brighton; F & E Givan, for Moncton; G C Kelley, for Arichat, Boylston and Guysboro; Canning Packet, for Annapolis; Sainte Marie, for Church Point.

At Montevideo, Sept 28, bark Trinidad. Card, for New York.

At Pensacola, Nov 3, bark Scammell Brothers, McFarlane, for Rio Janeiro.

Sailed
From Boothbay, Oct 27, schs Reporter, W H Waters, and Sandolphin.

From Bangor, Oct 31, sch Hattie E King,

From Vineyard Haven, Oct 31, sch Saxon, from St John for Bridgeport.

From Antwerp, Oct 30, ship Gloaming, Dinsmore, for Cardiff; bark M G Whitney, for do.

for do.
From Hart Island Roads, Nov 1, schs
Thrasher, Omega, B C Borden, Phoenix, W
Miller.
From Boston Roads, Nov 1, sch Delta, for

John.
From Brunswick, Ga, Nov 3, bark Antigua,

Holms, for Rio Janeiro.
From New York, Nov 3, brig Kathleen, for Port au Prince; sch Alianza, Glass, for Shei-

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CRAIG W. NICHOLS. 19 Charlotte Street.

P. S.-Bowls, 4c. each, worth 10c. each.

burne.
From Boston, Nov 3, schs E Norris, for Bear River; Ava, for Maitland.
From Mobile, Nov 2, sch Ann E Valentine, Morris, for Havana.
At New London, Nov 2, schs Oriole, Patterson, from Nw York for Shulee; Ellen M Mitchell, for Dorchester; Nellie I White, Morrison, from Sands River for New Haven.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Kinsale, Oct 29, bark Bishop Brun, Nielsen, from Chatham, NB, for Garston. In port at Macoris, Oct 18, bark Edith Sheraton, Mitchell, disg.

Passed Anjer, Sept 25, bark Zevina Goudey, Manning, from Singapore for Boston.

Passed Point Lynas, Oct 31, ship Kathinka, Klevenberg, from Halifax for Saltport.

In port at Hong Kong, Sept 27, ships Suguehanna, Sewall, and Lillian L Robbins, Robbins, for New York; Ivy, Lowell, for do: In port at Turk's Island, Oct 24, sch Mala, Parker, from Agua (ard 22nd, to sail next week for —

Salem, Nov 1, 8 a m—In port, about 100 sail, before reported put in for harbor; wind W, and most of the eastern bound fleet getting under way.

Passed Anjer, Sept 30, ship Hilaria, Snrith, from Singapore for New York.

Hong Kong, Sept 27—Ship Wandering Jew, to arrive from New York, chartered to load here for New York at \$13,000 gold. America, Smith, from Buenos Ayres for Leith:

Passed Tory Island, Nov 2, bark G S Penry, Grant, from Digby for Belfast.

Passed Sydney Light, Nov 2, p m, bark Bremen, Davidson, from Fleetwood for Sydney; tern sch E Merriam, Merriam, from Sydney for Halifax.

In port at Montevideo, Oct 4, ship Thomas Hilyard, James, for Channel; barks Alice M Claridge, Dill, and Athena, Roberts, for New York. Bark Levuka, Harris, at Delaware l'reak-water, Nov 3, from Rio Janeiro, ordered to water, Nev 8, Irom Red Phildelphia. In port at Rie Grande do Sul, Sept 30, brig Prussia, Pickels, from New York; sch La Plata, Irving, unc

Bark Tamar E Marshall, Utley, from St John for Glasgow, Oct 24, lat 50, lon 29.
Bark Inveresk, Langford, from St John for Melbourne, Oct 3, lat 24 N, lon 37 W.
Ship Munster, from St John for Penarth, Oct 20, lat 42.21, lon 62.21.
Bark Eudora, Dickson, from New York for Helsingburg, Oct 16, lat 49, lon 35.
Bark Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, from Bridgewater, NS, for Buenos Ayres, Oct 7, lat 27 N, lon 39 W. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

City Island, Now 1-Phere is a submerged in Hell Gate supposed to be a cold barge. Tug Gracie White struck it today. It is a menace to navigation.

Salem, Nov 1-Coast survey sch Hagre has, discovered a shoal with 10 ft of water over it at mean low water, about 383 yards N & E, magnetic, from Gale's Ledge, northern approach to Salem Harbor. The shoal lies on the following bearings: Baker Island lighthouse, SW & W. White Ledge, WNW & W. REPORTS.

ton; G C Kelley, for Arichat, Boylston and Guysboro; Canning Packet, for Annapolis; Sainte Marie, for Church Point.

At Montevideo, Sept 28, bark Trinidad. Card, for New York.

At Pensacola, Nov 3, bark Scammell Brothers, McFarlane, for Rio Janeiro.

Salled

From Boothbay, Oct 27, schs Reporter, W H Waters, and Sandolphin.

From Dutch Island, Oct 27, sch Sallie E Ludlam, for Weymouth.

From New York, Oct 27, sch Beaver, for St John; bark Heber, for Rio Grande do Sul.

From Rockport, Oct 28, brigt Buda, for Parahyba.

From Rockport, Oct 29, sch Heather Bell, Gale, for St John.

From Singapore, Oct 2, bark Serrano, Waterhouse, for Hong Kong.

From New York, Oct 23, sch Pefetta, for St John; 30th, sch Phoenix, for Windsor.

Portland, Me, Nov 1—Sid, bark John Gill. McKenzie, for Boston; sch Carrie Belle, McLean, and A P Emerson, for St John.

From New York, Oct 31, schs Ayr, for St John; Uirica, for Apple River.

From Delaware Breakwater, Oct 31, ship Savona, for Manila; brig Venturer, from Port Spain for New York.

From Havana, Oct 27, brig Estella, O'Neill, for Mobile.

From Port au Prince, Oct 22, sch Utopia, for New York.

From Bangor, Oct 31, sch Hattie E King, for New York. Boston, Nev 1-The steamer Indianapolis,

LOCKHART-GALLUPE—At 23 Paddock street, St. John, on Oct. 31st, by Rev. J. Wesley Clarke, Robert W. Lockhart of Cardwell, Kings Co., to Miss Bella M. Gallupe, of Brighton, Carleton Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—On Oct. 31st, after a lingering illness, Thomas Andrews, in the 58th year of his age. EARLE.—At St. Paul street, on Nov. 4th. Isaac M. Earle, of tubercular meningitis, aged 31 years.

Miller.

From Boston Roads, Nov 1, sch Delta, for Cheverie.

From-Vineyard Haven, Nov 1, schs Satellite, Preference, and Kezia.

From Boston, Nov 1, barktn Antilla, for Rosario; brigs May, for Lunenburg; Venice, for Weymouth; Britannia, for Italifax; Sceptre, for Lunenburg; bark L M Smith, for Cheverie: schs Seraphine, and V T H, for Bear River; J B Martin, for St John; Vinton, Canary, G H Perry, and Annie Harper, for do; R L Dewis, for Apple River; J W Falt, for Port George; C B S, for Shulee; Victory, for Hillsboro; D Small, for Apple River; Gazelle, Plympton, I V Dexter, for Liverpool; Lady Ellen, for St Andrews; C A Chisholm, for Mahone Bay; E E Potter, for Clementsport; Ella May, for St Martins; Walter Sumner, for Moncton; G M Warner, for Bellevue Cove; Howard, for Meteghan; Iona, for River Hebert; Genius, for Annapolis and Granville; 2nd, sch Cora B, for St John.

From New York, Nov 1, ship Andora, for Sydney, NSW; barks Buteshire, for Cork; Athlon, for Dieppe (and anchored in Hart Island Roads; schs Ayr, and Thistle, for St John.

From Brunswick, Ga, Nov 3, bark Antigua, The Best IS THE Cheapest.

To be the cheapest has never been our ambition: to be the BEST has always been. That ambition has given us our present standing. That ambition will continue us in that standing. Send for circulars to.....

KERR & PRINGLE St. John Business College, St. John, N. B.

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