

THE WAY TO WIN A WOMAN

... 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 \$1.10
Printed French Flannels 38c
Heavy Black Cloth Serge \$1.00

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

PARRELL. Come to me, my sweet one. Come near to me to death. Fondly will I breathe to thee. With my latest breath.

THE LAST CHANCE

"Be careful, Arabella. You may be the experiment on which the old man's life depends. If you make a mistake, you will leave your coquetry, and—"

probably be in very shortly. Philip said he would come in and wait, and of course Mabel was obliged to conduct him to the sitting-room.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN

Will Meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the 14th inst. Circular Letter From Lady Tilley, President of the St. John Local Council.

FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Run Them Prudently and Profitably.

Useful and Valuable Suggestions for Our Farmers. 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, and the purchaser buys them for usefulness, and finds too late that pampered animals are almost useless.

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 Temperance 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.

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.

TOUCHING GENEROSITY.

(Truth.) Tramp—Would you give a starving man some of your old clothes to keep him from going naked, kind sir? Cholly Chaplegh—Certainly, poor fellow. 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 tripping. Calling the janitor, he said "Who is it that keeps singing, I would Not Live Anyway?" "It's the lady in the apartment above, sir."

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?

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN.

and was using every art to appear joyous and beautiful. She danced and flirted with him openly.

"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."

"How now, Philip?" cried Merrill. "When Arabella and I 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?'"

"No. If she can cast me off I will thank God that I escaped her." "Good boy! But have you noticed she seems to be setting her trap for me?"

"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, and he consented to do so. The next day he called, and Arabella went to ride with him. She was all animation and gayety, and did her utmost to please and entertain. But she knew she was wronging Philip Lebrun, and she had travelled much, had seen much of the world, and was, moreover, gifted with the rarest social powers."

"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 be a knowledge of need for it, and in this busy season women have time to find out for themselves the aims and methods of organizations other than those on which they are already engaged."

"The gain to each society from this will be as great as to the individual members as by means of these meetings 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 be gained by the special banding together of the workers of the city."

"The meeting on the 8th of November will furnish a suitable opportunity for answering or giving information on points which any lady may desire to bring forward for consideration. Yours respectfully, ALICE TILLEY, President Women's St. John Local Council."

Believing that the more intimate knowledge of one another's work will result in larger mutual sympathy and greater unity of action, certain Associations of Women interested in philanthropy, religion, education, literature, art and social reform, have determined to organize local councils, and also by the same means our hands will be stretched out to meet in sympathy those of sister women the world over."

"The aim of this local council is to bring into closer relation 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 of common interest."

"The officers of a local council shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents at large, ex-officio, vice-presidents (graduates) of all societies federating in a local council, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary and a treasurer."

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St. John, N. B., Oct. 23rd, 1894. Dear madam—At a meeting of representative women in this city, held at the Mechanics' Institute, August 14th, under the auspices of the Councils 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., Women's Enfranchisement club, Missionary society of Baptist church; Natural history club of the Y. M. C. A., 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 proposed to hold this meeting on Thursday, 8th November, at Mechanics' Institute, at 8 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 showing their cooperation and federation in the council."

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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 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 practised 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 pasture grass. 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. They grow 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, where the growing season is so short, to do all that can be done this fall toward forwarding work next spring when so much work is necessarily crowded into a short time. A week's delay in getting seed into the ground may result in the failure of the crop. Flow the ground, draw out the manure and get sowing for winter cereals for next spring, so that grain can be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough to handle properly.

The wheat crop of India for 1894 is estimated at 268 millions of bushels. Last year the crop was 268 millions. The average yearly production is about 269 millions. According to Senator Peffer's estimate, wheat can be produced in Dakota for 35 cents a bushel; in California for 35 cents and in India and Argentina for 25 cents per bushel. Does the senator charge for fertilizers?

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 on 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 better 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 stump puller, 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 near 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.) "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 lady (threateningly)—"Did you call me a two-faced thing, mem, did you?" Second lady (unabashed)—"Yes, mem, I did; and wot's more, I don't know which on 'em's the uglier."

Hope carry straw in their mouths on the approach of bad weather because of a hereditary instinct. Will boys always make a comfortable bed when rain is coming on.

AGES.

At Norton, on Oct. 1st, by Rev. W. H. Byrnes, James L. O'Connell, to M. Kelly, of the same city.

AGES.

At the residence of Oct. 24th, by Rev. W. H. Byrnes, to Miss M. O'Connell, of this city.

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NEATLY PLANNED.

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

A HEARTY WELCOME.

It was a hearty welcome that 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 Congregation of Trinity Glad to See

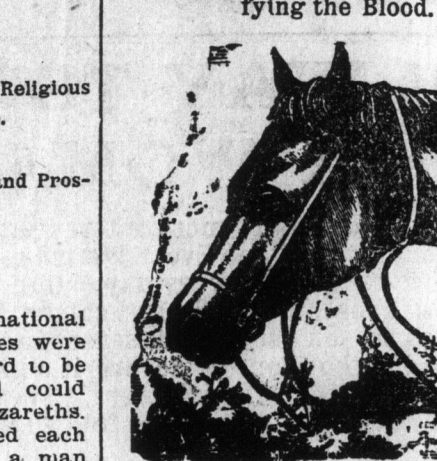
The Address of C. W. Weldon, Q. C., the Sunday School and of the Young People of the Church.

P. E. ISLAND.

Another Interesting Letter From "Travellers" Pen.

URES

atches, Distemper, Hide-bound Swelled Legs, by Purifying the Blood.



MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

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

Another Interesting Letter From "Travellers" Pen.

Harmony Evolved From Old Time Religious Differences in the Province.

MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

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

TRAVELLER.

NANA SAHIB LIKELY DEAD.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

(Montreal Herald.)

THE BUTTER TRADE.

Says the Amherst Press: The Napian creamery is now in full operation making butter.

DISTINGUISHED LONDONER.

Boston, Oct. 31.—Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunt of London, editor of the Review of the Churches, and the foremost exponent of the conferences held for the increase of Christian unity, is coming to America in June and will preach for Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

QUEBEC BEET SUGAR.

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

Advertisement for 'Always Smoke THE SOMETHING GOOD CIGAR' with an illustration of a man smoking.

Advertisement for 'GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE' with a logo of a lion.

THE DISTEMPER, HIDE-LOGS, BY PURI-BLOOD.



POWDER, THE LEADING DRUGS OF THE PROVINCES.

...and the people, honest and honest again I heard the persons setting on foot boats: "I will next summer, sure," being well and excellent each such doubtless seeing numbers seeking in the garden of a little rest. I say while and for the and your numerous

TRAVELLER, 25, 1894.

LIKELY DEAD.

Contrary Probably a Romantic Relation. The rumor is re- Sahib, the most of the Indian mu- in relation to one J. Gen. Hutchinson says in a letter: "In 1857-58 I was to the chief com- and as such was in the military de- regarding the move- The system had out runners with through certain returning to Luck- everything they arranged that each knowing it would certain points at time. They were particular informa- Some time in June or July, Sahib had died of fever Gogra, and had the jungles bordering now as a letter according to the in- chief commissioner, my, I duly report- As the Nara up discovered, it was able that the run- of the truth, and considered so to ne department, of the walls, and they ed. A more subject would be hard to

FOR PETS.

Who Has Formed an in the Rodents in Barret. In old woman who ect, near Turk, and is a puzzle to her ways pleads por- is always full. She and has a trunk tains. Years of age, but has much younger per- hours at a time. living in the friends with the until now they are room is a fit home ever cleaned. The the walls, and they ed. A more subject would be hard to

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RUSSIA'S CZAR.

Possessed of a Courage that Could Not be Questioned.

His Tall, Large, Well-Developed Figure, were 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 1885, 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 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 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 never permitted 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 St. 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 which had destroyed his father. He went down to the palace of Gatchina 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 empress. She broke down utterly and wept. Not so her husband. "I am ready," he said simply. "I will do my duty as my cost."

THE Nihilist Spectre. The czar's courage has never been, and could not have been, questioned. But it would be going too far to say 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 the full measure of the czar's personal bravery, has pointed out how shaken his nerves had been by that grim haunting spectre behind the throne. Any man who had seen 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 the evil has 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 them.

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 plots and sinister attempts were beheld in reality and in imagination. The aides-de-camp are forbidden to smoke in the emperor's ante-chamber when on duty, but it happened that after dinner one of the gentlemen, finding the time long, lighted a cigarette. Alexander came up unexpectedly at that moment, and seeing a spark and smoke in the dim light of the falling day, without stopping to 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 unreasonable 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 a simple dress. His favorite pastimes were muscular exercises 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 obtrusively 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 banister, holding the czarlan in one hand and one of his sons in the other and a crowd of his attendants.

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 Otto, 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 there and then he exacted from her a promise that instead of his heart and hand she would accept those of her brother, the Grand Duke of Alexander.

The 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, Metecherski, 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. Petersburg with his regiment, and while he was absent the young lady was obliged to accept another which Prince Paul Demidoff 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, leaving Alexander then yielded to his parents' wishes, and became reconciled 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 the natural sciences. He and she became inseparable 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 life.

A SOLDIER WHO HATED WAR.

The czar was a lover of peace. He had seen enough of the reality of campaigning to recoil with his whole soul from the thought of war. Alexander was, in fact, a soldier from boyhood. Before the Turkish-Russian war of 1877-1878 he had already attained the rank of a full general of infantry and the command of a Regiment of the Guard, then a picked body of over fifty thousand men of all arms. He was in active service throughout the whole of the campaign on the Danube, giving, at the time the command of the guards and assuming that of two corps of the line, the Twelfth and Thirteenth, entrusted with the protection of the Russian left flank from soldiers from the Turkish fortress of Rastchuck and Rudgrad. He had a full share of hard fighting in the hotly contested actions of Karasankiv, Alayva, Melchik and Teletnik. He met a largely superior force of Turks under Mehmet Ali, whom he kept fully employed, falling back in obedience to his instructions, but suffering no check which could benefit the enemy. In the last two battles in November, 1877, he signally defeated Suleman Pasha, who had succeeded Mahemet Ali.

After entering Rastchuck in February, 1878, he relinquished his command to General Todleben and returned to St. Petersburg resuming command of the guard, and was soon afterwards promoted to the most important position in the empire, which he held till the death of Alexander II. The command of all the troops in the department of the capital, succeeding therein his uncle, Field Marshal the Grand Duke Nicholas. This was a merited acknowledgment by the czar of the great service his son had rendered in the Turkish campaign. Had Mohammed Ali been able to break the line so stubbornly held by the czarowitz, the entire Russian army would have been seriously compromised, if not wholly destroyed. His conduct in this trying position won for him in all military circles the reputation of able generalship as well as unsurpassed personal bravery and endurance. That the czar had been no carpet soldier was evident from the marks of frost bite on the third and fourth fingers of his left hand and a slight scar on his temple, where a bullet grazed it in one of the battles in the Turkish war.

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 "professor." "Brave" in what respect? 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 Chambord kept two constables for the 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 thenoxious quadrupeds. 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 enticed 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.

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 Sun to the arrival of the canoeing party, Capt. Demoché and Lieut. 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 were for eight days without seeing a strange face or any sign of human life. A log cabin falling to pieces, with a decaying wooden cross beside it, indicating the grave of some pioneer was seen at last, and shortly after the canoeing party was at the junction of the Daquam and St. John. They saw six deer in one day, and found that whole region abounding in game.

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 fine camping outfit and were always fairly comfortable. The scenery they found delightful. They have roughed it in genuine fashion and some out as Lieut. Oliver has just returned after twenty ponds on the trip. The party will stay here a few days and then go on to Halifax, where it is the intention of Capt. Demoché and Lieut. Oliver to take 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 convinced that the description of it from people they met, and they are surprised that so magnificent a river is so little known in the west.

Lieut. Oliver, who is a ready writer, has just written a full and graphic sketch of the trip from Fredericton. After leaving Fredericton we proceeded on our way down the river as far as Maugeville, where we camped for the night. The command was very disagreeable one. There was a stiff wind blowing up river that made progress against it almost impossible. After discussing the situation we resolved to turn ourselves on the bank and wait for the captain of the steamer Champion, which was going down river with a large raft in tow. We had not intended using any other form of conveyance, but the captain of the steamer was so late we thought it best to do so. The captain received us most hospitably, and after seeing our canoe fixed safely on the raft, we went on board the steamer.

Below Maugeville the country for a time was not so interesting as above, but after reaching Hampstead it more than made up. Our trip down 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 ran to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We had passed the Grand Falls and Fredericton on the way; and we had seen a few pictures of the Grand Falls, etc. But of the constantly changing panorama we had seen nothing, and we were ignorant, and as we stood on the deck of the Champion and saw one part after another pass, with prosperous looking farms interspersed with beautiful little rivers, we were not a little surprised to find that Canada might well be proud of the St. John river and valley.

It was just dusk as we reached Hampstead, and after a good supper we went up into the light-house, where we staid late, admiring the captain's skill in steering the steamer with its unwieldy appendage through each different channel and passage. How he calculated so as to miss touching some shoals and points we gave up trying to discover. It was a very dark night, and with a raft that in some places took up nearly the whole river, and a heavy fog blowing, we kept expecting it to strike every minute. But the captain seemed to know the river as a book, and passed all in safety, having nearly all the time a light on the bank, 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 row, Its mellow robes in the chattering rye, And from a beater, full of richest joys, Puring new glory on the autumn winds.

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE

A Veteran Politician and Some Interesting Recollections.

Three Hundred Sail of Fishing Craft at Caraquez and Shippegan.

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

Caraquez is the home of the Hon. Robert Young, for over thirty years a prominent figure in provincial politics, and a member of the government from 1872 till 1883. He was a representative of Gloucester county in the assembly from 1861 till the 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 Premier Blair's aid in contesting the council, an offer which that ardent abolitionist was apparently in no great haste to accept, is well remembered, and no doubt at the time gave as much trouble to the members of the council as it did to the voters. It was the final vote was taken in the council itself, the Hon. Mr. Young unable to walk upstairs to the chamber, insisted on being carried up to record his vote in favor of abolition.

But perhaps Mr. Young's most active and valuable service to the province was during the stormy period of free schools legislation. It was no light matter for a resident of Caraquez to declare himself for free schools and take an active part in the Gloucester county despatch, and he was overwhelmingly and fiercely opposed to the change. Mr. Young and his colleagues were unsparringly denounced, even from the pulpit, and the Gloucester county despatches to the press in 1874 and thereafter are somewhat lurid reading now that the storm has passed. Mr. Young was a resourceful politician, and a born leader and saw the victory won. To-day he and his old opponents in Caraquez can fraternize as cheerfully together as though they had never been so much at odds in the fiercest political campaign since the struggle for responsible government.

The Sun man called on Mr. Young, and found him interested in a spacious and splendid new residence that he has almost ready for occupancy. It stands just behind his present home. When the family move into the new one the present residence, itself a fine old structure, that has been the centre of a generous hospitality for years, will be removed to one side, leaving a broad lawn fronting the other and more pretentious abode. Mr. Young has been in ill health for a long time. The visitor found him looking well and feeling well, but not nearly so rugged as of yore. He had a kindly word for his old colleague, the late Hon. Francis Woods, whose memory was cherished as that of an upright man and steadfast friend.

RIPLING'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 banjoes round camp-fires, and some had run as far down coast as the Grand and Moulinet, 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 money to buy a few more books, or even a year or two 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, wire-stitched, imitating 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 governments, and among a pile of papers would have received a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these "books" we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for the money to be kept in 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 coast from Penang to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning of twelve or thirteen, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in the form of 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 adventures, my public being the men who 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 demand for a new edition, and this time I exchanged the pleasure of taking in money over the counter for that of seeing a real publisher's imprint on the title-page.—Rudyard Kipling, in McClure's Magazine.

MONEY NO OBJECT.

"Young man," said the prosperous old gentleman who had sold his pork, "you say you ain't had a square meal for a week?" "I have not, sir." "And haven't you seen better days?" "I have." "Then to move in good society?" "Yes, sir." "Then come along with me to a first-class eatin' house and I'll year for some equal on toast. I want to learn the correct way to eat that blamed dish."—Chicago Tribune.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN.

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THE FISHERIES OF BAY CHALEUR.

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. The fishermen usually sail down a year's supply of the best for household use. The herring formerly came into Caraquez harbor, and then for twenty years or so they were taken at Shippegan, but that is being again taken there. Formerly the Grand Caraquez and Little Caraquez Banks, and they may now vessels from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, and even from St. John sometimes, but that is 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. The catch of the bay of Quebec province. They are got off Little Shippegan Bank, near Miscou, but a few were taken this year on Caraquez Banks, and they may now possibly return annually to these old haunts. The fall catch of herring in the bay this season was the best for years. Fully 1,500 barrels were taken.

Cod fishing begins about the middle of May or a little later, and continues till the close of navigation. The cod do not run as large as in the Bay of Fundy, and the modes of fishing and curing are different. As to the former, the boats run from ten tons up and average three men to a boat. The men use hand lines, probably not more than a dozen trawls being owned in Caraquez. Many of the boats are not decked over. The men use hand lines, two lines or four hooks for each. The fish when cured are "hard dried," being exposed much longer to the sun than is the case with fish of Fundy fish. The "Gaspe cure" is famous in many markets of the world, for Bay Chaleur cod are sold in Mediterranean ports, the West Indies, and South America. The clear air of the bay region, fog being practically unknown, renders the drying process easy. The fishermen usually sell their catch to the large dealers in Caraquez, but some dry their own fish and market them near home in the fall or sell to buyers from Halifax. R. Young & Son had just shipped a cargo of dry cod to the Mediterranean. The large Caraquez dealers handle about the following quantities of these fish per year: Charles Robin Collas & Co., 6,000 to 7,000 quintals; R. Young & Son and A. Rive & Co., 4,000 to 4,500 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 Acadia 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 were only offered \$2.50 per quintal in

trade at the store of one of the leading 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 his boat in 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 Caraquez 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 Caraquez when the scribe was there. He had some forty or fifty quintals of cod that he had taken 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 along shore from the Shippegan harbor clear up to Bathurst. The lobsters have been steadily decreasing in number, but it is thought the shortening of the season will have a good effect. There are five lobster factories between Maisonneuve Point, Upper Caraquez, and Shippegan. These are owned by R. Young & Son, C. Hubbard, W. S. Longley, Chas. Doucette and F. Grafton, and their united output is probably 2,500 cases, or some \$1,000 per year. Down at Shippegan Island and Miscou Point and Island are factories owned by J. B. Snowball, F. & R. Young (of Tracadie), R. Burbridge, George Windsor, Albert Windsor, Mr. Shanks, S. McGregor (of Dalhousie), Benj. Windsor, John A. Ward, E. & C. Robichaud, and F. McNally and perhaps one or two others.

There is no salmon fishing in the immediate vicinity of Caraquez. The fish are taken farther up the bay, and at Green Point on the gulf shore.

The mackerel season begins the latter part of July, and lasts off to the till early in October. But the fishermen are not so successful as they were. The cod fishery is a more certain source of revenue. Some follow the mackerel, however, chiefly those far up the shore toward Bathurst. Formerly the American mackerel fishery visited the bay regularly, but not of late years. There was good mackerel fishing at Miscou this year, on the gulf shore, and the fish were large and fat, better than in the last few years. Some hundreds of barrels were taken. An experiment was made by Messrs. Robichaud in shipping frozen mackerel to the states, but this business, it is said, is not likely to assume any large proportions.

An attempt to ship frozen bass from Miscou to Boston did not realize expectations. Some bass are taken there in the bay, also some haddock, but this branch of the fishery is not important. There is a considerable business in smelts, and some are now being taken for export to the states. These are taken at this season with lines. The winter smelt business of Bay Chaleur is enormous.

Reference was made in a former letter to the oyster fishery near Maisonneuve Point, Caraquez, which has dwindled down from an export of 10,000 or 12,000 bbis. 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 Caraquez, 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 importance.

The Sun man had a talk with Chas. Degrouchy, the manager in Caraquez for the famous house of Charles Robin Collas & Co. (Ltd.), with headquarters in the little Channel island of Jersey. The house was established in 1788. The Canadian headquarters is at Passapebec 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 Brunswick, that over which Mr. Degrouchy, himself a Jerseyman, presides at Caraquez. 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 drying. Their chief trade is codfish, which they ship to Brazil, Spain, etc. They have thirty boats at Caraquez, and as stated already, they handle 6,000 or 7,000 quintals of fish there each year. In former years it was customary to ship cargoes direct to the foreign markets, but this season the fish are being sent to Passapebec to be stored or shipped from that point. The firm have been canning lobsters for the last three years at Newport and Little River west, Quebec. They have been established for eighty years in Caraquez. Mr. Degrouchy, whom the Sun found a most cordial and agreeable gentleman, lives in a fine residence fronted by a large and well shaded garden.

The scribe had a few minutes chat with C. Hubbard, another dealer, who was about beginning the smelt business, and had also intended calling upon Philip Rive of A. Rive & Co. one of the large operators, but a limited stay prevented. The scribe would be doing violence to his own feelings were reference to the gentle clamor contained in this article, for there are claims at Bay Chaleur, 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 Caraquez. A. M. B.

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.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveler for THE SUN.

THE WEEKLY SUN

In the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

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.

execution of Riel was an event on which an enthusiastic and eloquent orator could fire the heart of the French Canadian people.

A REJECTED LOVER.

Sir Richard Cartwright has been writing a sort of open letter to the patrons of industry in Ontario.

THE BATHURST CASE.

A writ in equity has been served on the Bathurst school trustees, to devote the school money now on hand hereafter to be received by them to carrying out the school law on non-sectarian principles.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Le Monde of Montreal is a French paper. The Star of the same city is English.

English Tories tend to rely solely upon the members of the English province to remain in power.

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.

A GREAT RECORD.

Mr. Laurier has returned from the Northwest, where he has accomplished the unparalleled feat of making 89 political speeches without disfiguring his policy on a single political issue.

The Globe some time ago accused the department of public works of failure to do its duty in the matter of the Curran bridge.

The Moncton Transcript is cultivating the amenities of the press by the present editor of the Times.

For responsibility for these attacks, the Transcript entirely blames Mr. H. T. Stevens. The responsibility lies with the vice whom Mr. Stevens in charity picked frozen out of the gutter.

"Stay!" cried Pochontas. 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 have time to eat?"

THE CZAR IS DEAD.

He Died Peacefully, Surrounded by all Members of the Family

A Touching Beside 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 Russia, 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.

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 appellation of the "peasant czar."

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THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The announcement of the czar's death brought profound grief to the Russian legation at Washington.

GIERS.

The minister communicated the information to the government, but owing to the absence at the time from the city of the president, who was on a tour of inspection.

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.

The minister regretted the public appearance of violent anarchistic propaganda emanating from Switzerland, thus coupling, he said, irresponsible denunciation of the emperor with the expressions of grief at his death.

It is not yet decided whether religious ceremonies will 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 Russia.

At San Francisco, Bishop Nicholas is at the head of the Greek church diocese of Alaska. At the time Alaska 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.

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.

NOTABLE SKETCH.

London, Nov. 1.—A notable obituary sketch will appear in the Times of tomorrow. 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.

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.

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.

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

The writer then alludes to the czar's strong anti-German feeling from the time he was Czarowitch, and says: "But he always had pacific intentions. He feared the Russes 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."

HON. T. F. BAYARD'S OPINION.

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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.

The minister regretted the public appearance of violent anarchistic propaganda emanating from Switzerland, thus coupling, he said, irresponsible denunciation of the emperor with the expressions of grief at his death.

It is not yet decided whether religious ceremonies will 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 Russia.

At San Francisco, Bishop Nicholas is at the head of the Greek church diocese of Alaska. At the time Alaska 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.

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.

NOTABLE SKETCH.

London, Nov. 1.—A notable obituary sketch will appear in the Times of tomorrow. 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.

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Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co. featuring 'PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES' and 'HIGHEST AWARDS' from various international exhibitions.

PROVINCIAL

Evidence in the McAdam Junction Assault Case.

Peter McNaught Fatally Burned by a Fire in His Bedroom.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

YORK CO.

Fredericton, Oct. 30.—The students of the university announce the syllabus of the lecture course for the present academic year as follows: 1st. The Object of the Punishment of 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 Property or Moral Improvement; lecturer, A. A. Stockton, M. P. 5th. Problems and Difficulties of Municipal Reform; lecturer, George Robertson, mayor of St. John; and another lecture to be arranged.

Col. Marsh began the preliminary examination into the charge against Harper Sproul, Jr. for assault upon ex-storekeeper Simmons at the police court this morning. Wesley Vanwart, C. 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 adjournment 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 last. 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 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 velocity 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 witness was passing the tank house at McAdam about 6:25 p. m. Sproul sprang out and clinched him with both hands. He said, "Now I've got you." Witness on the forehead and knocked him down. He then kicked witness in the mouth and on the left cheek, and thumped witness 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 witness saw a cut on witness's lip, and his face was badly bruised and swollen. He was covered with blood. When he arrived home he attended him. Young, Vancouver, attended him. Witness's nervous system was completely shattered as a result of the assault. His head at this time azz.

Col. Marsh continued the examination of 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 bringing an engine from the water tank, he saw two men struggling near the tank house 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 train. 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 McAdam 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 if 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. This 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 replied the train was going to stop to take water. After getting lunch the prisoner went out and the witness retired and did not hear the train pass. The court here adjourned till tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock. The 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 James Foster, locomotive engineer of the C. P. R., running between Wood-

stock and Vancouver. Witness knew Sproul. On the night of October 19th he passed Sugar Brook going to Vancouver. His train stopped at McAdam thirty minutes and then proceeded to Vancouver, stopped forty-five minutes, and returning stopped at McAdam about half an hour. The last train McAdam the first regular stop is Canterbury. Sugar Brook is the first flag station. He had not used the water tank there this season. Witness had been sent for while at McAdam on the night of October 19th to go to Haggerty's office. I went to the office and Haggerty went into his private room and asked me if I would do him a favor. I said yes. He said Simmons got a hell of a pounding here tonight by Sproul, who has gone to Sugar Brook, and I want you to stop there and pick him up. He was my superior officer and I replied in the right. Haggerty told me he did not want me to tell this. Witness then detailed the particulars of the run to Woodstock and how, acting upon instructions, he had slowed up his train at Sugar Brook and picked up Sproul, whom he took into the engine. After Sproul got in he asked me if I had heard any news. I replied "I should think I have heard news. I told him Simmons had got a beating and he was blamed for it. Sproul then told me he hit Simmons and knocked him down, and asked me if I had seen the body I understood by loss he referred to Haggerty.

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when Philip A. Breen, Jr., was united in marriage with Miss Ellie Keating by their father, Father Dollard. The bride, a stately blond looking young lady, was in a travelling costume of heliotrope, trimmed with silk and velvet, and wearing hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Sarah Keating, who wore dress of dark green. Fred J. Short of the postal department ably assisted the groom. The altar had been tastefully decked with flowers, and the wedding march was rendered by Miss Mary Short as the happy couple entered and left the church. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride and at eleven o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Breen boarded the P. R. train for Butte City, Montana, where the groom occupies a prominent position. The presents were numerous and elegant, indicating the esteem in which the couple are held.

The society event of the month was the marriage of Chas. F. Beard, son of Col. Beard, of Belmore, Mass., late an instructor, he had slowed up his train at Sugar Brook and picked up Sproul, whom he took into the engine. After Sproul got in he asked me if I had heard any news. I replied "I should think I have heard news. I told him Simmons had got a beating and he was blamed for it. Sproul then told me he hit Simmons and knocked him down, and asked me if I had seen the body I understood by loss he referred to Haggerty.

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and a packet between here and Moncton. Rev. Isaiah Wallace filled the appointments of Rev. E. N. Hughes on his circuit today. It will be some weeks before the latter gentleman is able to resume his ministerial duties. Epewell Hill, Oct. 29.—The annual meeting of the Albert agricultural society was held at the Hill on Saturday evening, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Valerius Smith, president; Wilder Kiliver, vice-president; Wm. West, sec.-treas.; Directors, Job Stiles, Jos. O. McClean, Alonzo Stiles, Albert S. Mitton, Gilbert M. Peck, Luther Archibald, Robert McGowan and Alex. Rogers; Wm. Temple Wright, auditor. K. H. the various accounts were presented and passed, 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 heretofore has been that one of the judges at the recent harvest, who gave an exhibitor a first prize on pumpkins, the articles adjudged having afterwards proved to be having afterwards proved to be having been white carrots.

A. C. M. Lawson, principal of the superior school here, has been re-elected for the ensuing year at an increased salary. Tingley Bros' threshers have so far this season put through over 4,000 bushels of grain, and have 2,000 more threshed. As the matter of insurance of oats was soon 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 19 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. J. Alexander and Dr. Richards' mills are closed for the season. K. Stiles 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. Frost is 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 larger cut than last year.

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. As the water here will probably be water in the houses before the snow falls. There is a good deal of complaint, and justly so, at the way the men who are digging throw the dirt or stones on the sidewalk. There is plenty of room for the men to do the work without covering any portion of the sidewalk. There is one place in particular near the school house where some blasting has 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 mud.

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

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 get 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 I shall get my doctor's diploma. Miss Summit—I hope, doctor, that you are not going to join them.

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

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

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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 Chignecto-Marine 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 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 Hon. G. E. Foster gave a most careful hearing to all the representations, and one of 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 "Carnegie" 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, where 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 a third meeting in July. The Sunday schools gratefully acknowledge increased and improved attendance and 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 10 o'clock on Oct. 30th, the F. C. B. church, Penobscot, President Gideon McLeod in the chair. Rev. A. M. Hubby led the opening prayer service and Miss A. Freeze read the minutes and the secretary'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. Hubby led the convention through the Sunday's lessons to the profit of all. 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, sec.-treas.; 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 practical.

Mr. Lucas' being asked to give a normal lesson, said the programme did not mention 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 yet 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 of the one does not lower, but elevate

the other. This was addressed to church members. J. S. Trices 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 opportunity.

Offerings were taken, written questions answered, and the session closed with the benediction. A KING SQUARE FIRE. At 3.20 Thursday morning Serkt. Coway saw flames issuing from the eil of the Bangor house, King square, and immediately sent in an alarm from home. The firemen responded with their usual promptness, but for a time it was impossible to locate the fire and in consequence an immense amount of water was poured into the building. The eil of the building was badly gutted and the stores below were damaged by water. The two billiard 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 Lippert (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 is about \$4,000. Robt. Clark, the proprietor, has \$1,800 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 \$800. 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. Duife de Cay: "Do you love an old ruin?" Miss Catechism: "Oh, your grace, this is so—er—I think I could learn."—Detroit Tribune.

Weak Women 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.

Scott's Emulsion

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, Anemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children. Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists, 50c. & \$1. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA! 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 a superior delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up after disease, and all the subtle maladies are fastened upon us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:—JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

clock today... Emperor of all the second son of Alex... Princess Maria... He was born... received the regular... and was trained... At the death of... became tsar... 1886, he married... Maria, Sophia... daughter of King... and a younger... of Wales... the Russian custom... name of Maria Peo... the Turko-Russian... was in subordin... operated against... at Rostchuk... After the loss... were kept inac... September, 1877... mysteriously... Mehemet Ali... prevented them from... was assassinated on... and on the... eldest son was prof... of all the Russias... now 38 years of... scion of the house... in Constantinople... he had his grand... and his father's... his private life has... the scandals which... of the former un... committee of the n... after Alexander's... a proclamation... tion in "executing... warning the newly... III, that he must... of the People de... amnesty, the elec... legislative assembly... ge, and a constitu... stated that if the... czar were put to... of vengeance would... was not the... threats. He deter... course. The... found guilty, and... their conservative... in early... influence of the lib... quarrelled, were... Shuvalov was en... important foreign... was supposed to... and was banished... April 1881 Alexander... manifesto announcing... it had been pre... from the public... with the aid of the... mir, the emperor's... cation of this man... surprise to the oth... immediately offer... under the piec... new perfectly well... needed correction... father's reign now... in desatins of land... of Poland, the... Urals, were wro... from the public... Alexander II, himself... interest in foreign... of money collect... for the benefit of... life, Dolgorouky... Alexander III... to examine into... in the autumn of... the public... some year Alexander... addition of the police... at any practical re... continued through... as much as a secret... acquisition as when... name of "The Third... was still gagged... sorship, and any... to advocate... administration was... and or forbidden... a reactionary ten... Emperor, it has been... severest critics of... that Alexander III... than any of his... succeed in delivering... the hideous object... That belief was... er's private vir... courage, his noble... freedom from un... either sex... and his high sense... of his mission... reconcile this esti... character with... persecution of the... 80 and carried on... in 1881. This per... part of the general... of Fobedonov, of... the holy synod... of the old Russian... ear of the czar, of... thing all foreigners... from the orthodox... EM UP... Journal)... the primaries... up a cheer... in business... up the beer... and he sneaked... his bosom asked... stove... rter to the Queen Vic... KER & CO... Manufacturers of... HIGH GRADE... AND CHOCOLATES... THEST AWARDS... Industrial and Food... Positions and America... 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.

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.

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.

In his opinion, formed after long consideration, the house of commons could only proceed in this country by resolution. The powers of the house of lords over finance had thrice been restricted by resolution of the house of commons.

SALISBURY'S HALF-WAY PROPOSAL.

Lord Salisbury will speak in Edinburgh on Monday in reply to Lord Rosebery's address at Bradford this evening.

Another scheme of Lord Salisbury's, which he advances as an alternative to the principle of a house of peers, party 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 measure shall be referred to the country at large.

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.

The split among the Irish unionists over the land bill 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.

fighting the farmers. This rupture, it is believed, will enable the nationalists to secure a majority 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.

The political effects of this settlement are two-fold. It destroys the calculations of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, that the Irish party will be ruined by bankruptcy.

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 a value save to the Eskimo. They have no outer ears.

Behold how easy it is for men to remain in gross ignorance of facts that lie at their door, and over which they actually stumble every now and then, without seeing them.

In 1494 Columbus and his crew landed on a little rocky islet south of Haiti, which they named Alta Vela, and took from it a few seals.

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.

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.

DRINKING IN THEATRES.

London, Oct. 26.—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.

SALISBURY REPLIES.

He Addresses the Scottish Conservative Association at Edinburgh.

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 association was held here tonight. A very large number of persons were present.

Ex-prime minister Salisbury made a speech in which he scathingly criticized the recent speech at Bradford of prime minister Rosebery.

Do you, he asked, "imagine that the resolution would possess any moral authority whatever, or that any sane human being could imagine that the house of lords would be abolished by a referendum?"

Lord Salisbury argued that on several occasions in his experience as a member of the house of lords he had supported liberal measures against conservative opposition.

One of the cleverest emanations of the fertile Yankee brain which has been put upon the market recently, says the New York Times, is a new fashion plate.

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 of the same style of dress.

Do you wonder how a suit, an overcoat, or a pair of trousers of some certain cloth would appear when made up, you place a plate over it, and let there be the garment in its proper position.

GOOD FISHING WHILE IT LASTED.

Late Wednesday afternoon over 1,500 eels were captured unawares. The eels, with thousands of shiners, were in the creek behind the steamship dock.

HE THOUGHT IT WOULD.

"You must excuse me," said the timid clerk of a downtown hotel the other day, "but I am so ignorant of city ways that I must ask for instructions."

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.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FITCHER'S CASTORIA.

When 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 introduced to Western Australia.

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 examination of Commissioner Sheehan occupied nearly the entire session of the Lexow committee today.

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.

"Did you read of Policeman Hussey's case?" "Hussey, Hussey," repeated the commissioner, trying to remember the case which is familiar in the minds of the reading public.

"Answer my question and do not attempt to bulldoze your answer on the record." "If I'm a bulldozer we're two of a kind," snapped the irate witness.

Mr. Goff then changed his subject and asked, "Now has New York the best signal system?" "No, sir."

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

"It is in the comptroller's hands." "Then \$100,000 of the taxpayers' money remains unaccounted for?" "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 estimates?" "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 I know something about electrical matters as I was a telegraph operator several years."

Mr. Goff read from the commissioner's 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.

Mr. Sheehan 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 interview, which was printed in December last, that at that time no liquor dealer in New York was paying blackmail to the police.

CELLULOID FASHION PLATES.

You Fill Them in With a Background of Real Cloth.

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SHERIDAN'S

Condition POWDER

KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG

It is a powerful Food Digestive.

Large Cans are Most Economical to Buy.

Nothing on Earth will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE HENS LAY.

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.

"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. Sheehan said that the \$100,000 had been carried along from year to year, until they could get more money to begin operations.

Mr. Sheehan did not deny that he copied from the circular in question in making his report.

Mr. Sheehan then went into the big shake-up in the police department about two years ago.

Mr. Sheehan also stated in this interview, which was printed in December last, that at that time no liquor dealer in New York was paying blackmail to the police.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Con ing id day, a new kneed ing up happy of you brides too. I off to "I e a cri Graha head been ed especi be and tore," can't almost should I have more "Are then, ing on black "Te "And- and t Every have tulation must be lo "And that t so v Graha face." "No "No happy it be with shall "Yo friend as a Just and you' and have You're "No good- way of a house "The sent know her o silver me." Sylv room ergy items of a marri second deede shone giving ers v of the "An oddest Joyce he could held with knob, vid a ste "EJ ill?" there laid "EJ are f she Grah only so of dash screa "Do "I voice grasps you, "M said mod thing and black Mis still look "Sy gan f inher fores I was sitting law, with that "Sy you Burn Sylv pick some fore "Co "Co Jerrys ings. "E you a ch "I I o Scot her fur "E it mi

UNCLE JOSEPH'S WOOING.

One of the prominent figures in our meeting-house, for many years was that of Uncle Joseph, for thus was he known by the young and old who frequented our religious gatherings.

He occupied the second seat in the men's gallery, and it was with him that the elder shook hands in sign that Friends should separate when it seemed likely that the spirit would move no others to utter gentle words of blessing or stern warning against the tempter.

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 scarcely 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 "labored."

We had a consciousness, based perhaps upon accidental knowledge, that he was uncommonly well to do, and also that there was some 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 likelihood of realization of this desire.

I can remember one occasion when the subject really assumed the importance that is usually given to gossip, but it was so lovingly and conscientiously touched upon that I was greatly impressed.

My father and mother were in the way of inviting many friends to dine with them on Monday 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 stiff bonnets. It was always a pleasurable duty, for Friends never forgot 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 upstairs, where a bright fire was burning on the hearth, 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 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 Quarter, and thus I counted them off as they drew up beside the horse block.

I missed Sarah Sidney, who generally came with Theophilus Baldwin's family, and, having seen her face in its usual place, the seat beneath 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 table.

A gentle voice called me to my duties: "Why, Katherine, dear, they must have been very sorry to get home before us. I was pleased to see thy interest in the meeting today."

The good woman kissed me and thanked me for the little aid I was able to give in supplying her wants. 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 strings are sadly awry. I have been 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 these grows, child," or "Thy mother is blessed in her little helpers."

The room was well-nigh full when someone asked the question that had 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. These 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."

"Sarah is too true a follower of the Great Teacher to be long afflicted by the things of this world," replied an aged friend.

"Ah, Hannah dear," answered the first speaker, "there has never had the bread and butter troubles and therefore thee can hardly compass its misery."

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 undoubtedly 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 his 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 peculiar calling."

"There may be right," responded

Jane Spencer, and I was struck with the note of merry-making that accompanied her words. "If so, I can only wish that somebody would give him a hint, for I really believe that Sarah has perceived their true relationship and that her spirit is troubled since no sign has been given us yet."

"Ah," interrupted Hannah, "shall we never learn that God does not wish us to call upon him for signs?"

Now it had chanced, although none of those present were at that time conscious of it, that Sarah Sidney had given up her seat in a friend's carriage to a person who was suffering from a weak limb, and had walked briskly along the frozen road toward our house.

Uncle Joseph, too, had chosen to leave his vehicle at home, and seeing in the distance a familiar, plump little figure he made haste to overtake her. "For a few moments they talked together of the lesser things of life; then they fell into a silence which was at last broken by Uncle Joseph's voice: "My dear friend, I have much to say today upon the Bible teaching of the relation of Ruth and Boaz."

I am sure the throbbing heart beneath the white main kerchief and Sarah Sidney must have bounded a little at this. He went on: "Has thee ever thought it over and applied the text to our own lines?"

It was certainly not strange that the figure he made haste to overtake her answered: "If there means to ask whether it has been shown to me that I am chosen of the Lord to be thy companion, I would not admit that I have ever been a little at this. He went on: "Has thee ever thought it over and applied the text to our own lines?"

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TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

WHITE RIBBON NOTES.

A mother is much indebted to the Sun for information regarding the Canadian Criminal Law bill. The sudden death of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U., will be a great loss to this organization. She was preparing her annual report for the convention, which is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, this month. Miss Willard was in Boston last week preparing her report, and she is expected to spend some months in Boston under the National convention, and after Lady Somerset returns from England. She is for there next week, but will return early in the winter. These two friends are almost inseparable, 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 our laws are so perfect that it cannot be for young girlhood than formerly in Canada, but from recent decisions of some Canadian judges it would seem that our laws are not so perfect. It is not 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 unassuming time in her life? What judge a father of girls who could let such an outrage go unpunished? How pitiful it all seems. The girl "had no father or 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? Our laws are administered. A vicious tramp can enter a poor man's home 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 "weaker sex"—and yet men wonder why Canadian women should be so unprotected there is in Canada 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 no safety for girls, with or without guardians.

SUP'T DEPT OF PURITY.

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

A correspondent writes: We N. B. people in common with the rest of Canadians have just cause for pride 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 Wolford, died, leaving a widow and two children, a boy of ten and a daughter of nine years. Shortly before his death, John Wood bought a farm of some 200 acres which he left encumbered with a considerable 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 exemplification of the truth: God helps those that help themselves. The help in this case came in the form of an industrious young man. As young Wood grew from childhood to adolescence he manifested a great interest in the farm, which he worked so intelligently that it is now a source of fairly good revenue, which considering the general depreciation in values of farm products is highly favorable to him. They have 19 head of cattle, 12 sheep, and three horses. They had 20 turkeys, and they had had 20 turkeys and other fowl destroyed by racoons. Young Wood made some extensive repairs to his barn this summer. The posts and sills had rotted. He got out the timber, hewed it into shape, and raised the barn and placed the sills and parts of posts needed without any assistance 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. That speaks well for his ingenuity.

A GOOD STORY.

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

A well-known speculator, whom we will call "Jim," 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," suggested the cashier, "only don't do it on anybody too near the city."

The operator, after a minute's thought, 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," who operated through the cashier, drew 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 the draft to the chamberlain of the branch house, which duly presented it to the Sultan's chamberlain.

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

"Who is this man?" asked the Sultan. "I don't know," said the chamberlain. "Do we owe him anything?" asked the Sultan.

"Not a piastre that I know of," said the chamberlain. "Then don't pay it," said the Sultan. "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?"

"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 out, "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 CONSCIENCE.

A gentleman in Frankfurt, who was robbed of a hundred marks several months 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 enclose 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 comes from Dundee. A small boy had taken the prize for an exceptionally well drawn map. After the examination the teacher, a little doubtful, asked the lad: "Who helped you with this map, James?"

"Nobody, sir." "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 missionary for leave to try to make converts of the king's subjects. The king told Dr. Price that he granted his request that he might preach religion, but whenever his subjects were converted by it he should cut off their heads and send them at once into the paradise of which the doctor had told them.—The Athenaeum.

STONE RESERVOIRS FOR COMPRESSED AIR.

Great reservoirs for compressed air, near the machinery to be operated thereby, are cut out of the rock at the Mansfield copper mines, near Genesee, and then lined with cement. There are eight of these reservoirs, from 1,235 to 3,950 cubic feet capacity. It is stated that a rock chamber of 2,200 cubic feet capacity contains only one-third as much as an iron receiver of equal size.—New York Times.

TWO VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Old lady—There is one thing I notice 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 being 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 pants, I believe they are gone." "Oh, no, they're not stolen," his children replied; "Daddy has gone out on her wheel with 'em on."

A KINDLY SUGGESTION.

Accepted suitor—"Have you decided what to give your old aunt for a birthday present?" "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 love-letter."—Humoristische Blätter.

THE MAIN THING.

Wife (returning from the seaside)—"What! you have never opened my letters?" Husband—"No, but I sent you money every time one came."—Humoristische Blätter.

Union Assurance Society OF LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714. Subscribed Capital, \$2,250,000. Capital Paid Up, 900,000. Total Invested Funds exceed 12,000,000. Annual Income, 1,800,000.

GEO. O. DICKSON OTTY,

GENERAL AGENT Walker's Building, Canterbury Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. 1224

To Exhibitors of Stock at the Fall Fairs!



If you would secure first prize you must give your animal in the best condition, his coat must be smooth and glossy, and he must be free from all diseases, so as to "show off" well.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Powder known for horses and cattle. It cleans up the whole system, regulates the bowels and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, turns a rancid coat into a smooth and glossy one. It gives horses "good life," making them appear to be the best possible advantage.

Get DICK'S from your druggist or grocer, or address DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR SPAVIN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Used by the best horsemen in the world.

Dr. B. J. Kendall, Co., 100 N. 2nd St., St. John, N. B. Sole and Wholesale Agents for the Province of New Brunswick.

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EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the corner of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, pursuant to the directions of a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein pending, wherein Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff and William Eason and Julia E. Eason, his wife, Charlotte Roman, James C. Robertson and Galtia C. H. Robertson, his wife, John N. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton, his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat, his wife, Louis E. Wilson, Alexander J. Harris, and Julia E. Eason, Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Robertson and Dunde Breeze, Executors and Trustees of the late James Mowat, are Defendants, with the approval of the undersigned referees 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.

The said freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so to be sold as aforesaid, is situated 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 twenty-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 leasehold lots with the buildings thereon situate on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so called); the leasehold lot being under a renewable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Hundred and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company. The said freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co., so to be sold as aforesaid, are 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 Lease subject to a ground rent of Three Hundred 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 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 Lease subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty (\$130) Dollars per annum.

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

All terms and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor. Dated the 24th day of September, A. D. 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity. M. G. B. HENDERSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor. W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

DIED IN CAPE BRETON.

(Montreal Witness.) The Rev. A. K. McLehman, 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 power and influence of Divine grace.

On Thursday morning, Oct. 13, 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 own 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.

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 Darmstadt, 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 Darmstadt's \$100,000. Rothschild, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, takes third place with an income of \$1,210,000. Before the death of Baron Bleichroder, 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 citizen draws an income of but \$1,100,000. Then comes a Breslauer with \$1,080,000, a Berlin with \$1,061,000, another Berlin with \$875,000. The so-called "halest millionaires" in Berlin—Baller is about 75 cents—now number 428, against 440 one year ago. In all Prussia there are but 1,332 persons whose incomes exceed \$50,000. Last year the number was 1,351. Berlin has but twelve citizens whose incomes exceed \$250,000 a year.

5,000 APPLE TREES.

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Bent Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslop, 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 on the right bank of the river, located in Shelburne, N. B. It will be to the advantage of any party wishing to purchase to apply to the undersigned for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have caused these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. FARWELL, 100 Water Street, Montreal, N. B.

S. R. FOSTER & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE NAILS, STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS. And spikes, tacks, Brad's Shoe Nails, Hunt's galvanized 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. H. BRACKETT.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have entered into a partnership under the name, style and firm of D. J. Seely & Son, for the purpose of carrying on a business as Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants. Walker's Wharf, St. John, N. B., October 1st, 1894. 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, Puzwash, Picton and Halifax..... 7.00 Express for Halifax..... 12.50 Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 15.30 Express for Sussex..... 16.30

A Parlor car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Montreal at 12.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

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

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. Oulmet, 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 same week, at New Glasgow and Ferris, respectively, on Monday, Nov. 12th, at Guysboro, and subsequently at Digby, Wolfville and Annapolis.

Mr. Wallace leaves here on Saturday 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 his public business. Evidently Mr. Wallace does not intend to be idle on this trip.

The Cockrell works at Belknap, 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 the end of the month, including freight and insurance. The price for the rails is about 44 per ton, a very low figure. There was a large number of offers to fill the contract but the one in question was the most favorable. Three thousand tons 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, 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.

At a meeting of the board of civil service commissioners has been quietly prosecuting enquiries in regard to cases of personation which have occurred at examinations in past years. Recently Dr. Chorburn, chairman of the board, was in Montreal and unearthed a case where a letter carrier named J. J. Collins had secured a school teacher's certificate and left for home today their personal interview with Hon. Mr. Bowell being crowned with success. An order-in-council passed this afternoon admitting free of customs duty materials to be used in the construction of a 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 school teacher to be personally interviewed for home today their personal interview with Hon. Mr. Bowell being crowned with success. An order-in-council passed this afternoon admitting free of customs duty materials to be used in the construction of a 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 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. Percy McMahon, son of Mr. Justice McMahon, who was married here today to Miss Josie Mackay, daughter of Wm. Mackay, lumberman, of this city. The bride received a check for fifty thousand dollars as a wedding present.

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The total number of seal skins taken in the Pacific this year is 87,572, as compared with 70,000 last year. A prompt refutation is given to the statement cabled from England yesterday, that according to a letter in the Times, Mr. Smith, deputy minister of marine, and Commander Wakeham, entertained the view that the fast Atlantic steamship service is impracticable 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 there is no better living authority on

the subject of navigation of the St. Lawrence, the 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 of the St. Lawrence 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 to be affected by local currents 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 cannot be open to contradiction."

Hon. James Mitchell, provincial secretary of New Brunswick, and 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. John 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 his promise. At today's meeting of the cabinet an order-in-council was passed amending the regulations governing the payments of such drawbacks. The changes are of 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 case. Correspondingly the minimum amount 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 manufactured products of adjacent and other countries in foreign markets.

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Ottawa on Thanksgiving day with 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 dispensary 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 that section. 3. That no future rights would be bound by the decision, she having ceased to be a teacher. The first motion was dismissed with costs.

The first case heard on the maritime list was Doyle v. McPhee, in which the question argued being the validity of the decision of the court below, that there was 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 next case to be argued is *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.

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. An anonymous letter, the subject of which was a discussion on the merits of the case, was received by the editor of the *Standard*. The letter was signed "C. H. Robinson." The laboratory branch of inland revenue department is analyzing samples of water taken from streams in which the question of the presence of arsenic is being investigated. The results of the analysis will be published in the next issue of the *Standard*.

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

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TELEGRAPHIC.

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 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 because he 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 strange scene was witnessed today in the town jail. Ed. Legace had been sentenced to a three years term in the penitentiary and before the prisoner started for the penitentiary, his betrothed came to see him and they were made man and wife. Shortly after the bride was weeping at the departure of her husband.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—The fate of the Clifton Ontario, firebug Alexander Connelly, who was caught red-handed 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. Connelly 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. Connelly's defense was a flat denial of the whole affair and he was supported in that by his sister.

Montreal, Nov. 1.—An extraordinary meeting of the Sir John Macdonald club met this evening and resolutions were passed endorsing Hon. Mr. Tallon and calling upon the English speaking members to rally to the premier's support. Montreal, Nov. 5.—It is reported here on pretty good authority that Hon. Felix Marchand will retire from the leadership of the Liberal party, to be succeeded by Hon. Joly de Lotbiniere, ex-premier of Quebec. The Star, which has gone mad over the Tallon-Hall difficulty, favors a coalition between Joly and Hall.

Ontario, Nov. 4.—W. P. Prowers, the well known undertaker here and a leading man in civic circles, went in England in August for the benefit of his health. Some days ago realizing that he was dying, he called his brother-in-law here to send Mr. Bennett, their former undertaker, home to Devonshire with embalming instruments and the necessary tools. 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 Bennett left Montreal in haste, and on Saturday he arrived 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 coffin.

Manitoba, Nov. 3.—France is now proving a profitable market for Manitoba and Northwest live stock and large shipments are being made there. Toronto, Nov. 3.—A man named Neale, arrested in England for embezzlement, while acting as customs collector in Alberta, passed through Winnipeg today en route to Regina to stand trial. Neale 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 prohibition law was valid.

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 A'Alton and Walker 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 saving his life.

Winnipeg, Man., 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. Henry Kruger, a German farmer in the Edmonton district, has beaten all agricultural records by growing two hundred and seven bushels of oats on one acre of land. A late return alters the result of the election in West Calgary, and gives Crutches a majority of one over Lucas. James Bagley, a well-known Winnipegger, died yesterday in California. Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Peter Boyer, employed by James A. Patterson on a farm near Boisjardin, was accidentally shot dead while plowing. He was carrying a gun on the plow and the shot becoming entangled discharged the gun. Deceased came from

Stayner, Simcoe county, Ont. Within five years, those who should know say that the live stock trade of this country will be very 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 which were exported to the British 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 this fall have also been larger than 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. Hamilton's general store and Rambo's livery stable at the town of Laurier were burned Saturday. The loss is eight thousand dollars; no insurance.

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 election trip to Ottawa. Garland says 175 miles of the Hudson Bay railway will positively be built next year, and in the year following the route 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, in addition to this there will be the Manitoba government's mileage offer. Asked if there was any suggestion made concerning the government control of the route, Garland intimated 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."

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1.—The marine special reached Vancouver at noon today. This train left Montreal last Saturday and consequently made the run in one day less than the scheduled 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 their clerks, 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 for 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 figure a monthly sum of \$10 per month 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 they 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 or tire herds, and two city milkmen are threatened with bankruptcy in consequence. 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. Neale 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 prohibition law was valid.

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big logs and was also nearly covered 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 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 Edgewater 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. Kipling with his companions were the pioneers of the Canadian co-operative movement 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, owner 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 coroner's jury.

CANDLES MADE FROM CORPSES. Not long ago four men in the government of Kurak, 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 amount it with an unguent, light it and the fingers flame and the felonious offer falls; the threatened householder is aroused in spite of the charm and proceeds to defend his property.

Isn't it almost impossible to conceive that such abominable and absurd superstitions can exist in these days? Yet they do exist 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 not slowly emerging from the darkness of barbarism.

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, weak sides aching, 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. I 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. I 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 air—a logical deduction from his diagnosis.

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 us: "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 husband's health was ruined. 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 air—a logical deduction from his diagnosis.

Indeed, it does appear to be true that about all the light some men enjoy comes from the remote past—from the ancient hands of deacons. 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.

Ten Per Cent. of Our Students Have attended Business Colleges using textbooks and copying courses. Ours is the only College in the Maritime Provinces teaching The New Patented System of Actual Business from the Start. We Have the Exclusive Right. 24-Page Pamphlet Free. Currie's Business College 109 Union Street.

BRETON. (Witness) Lohan, B. D., of received the sad news of her death, at her home in Cape. For a number of years she had been suffering from a number of ailments, showing the effects of old age. She died on Oct. 18, she was 78 years of age. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was survived by her husband, two sons, and a daughter. Her remains were interred in the St. John's cemetery on Oct. 20. A. S. RICH MEN. Some tax enables a man to live in the city for 1893-94 shows an income of \$1,000. He lives in the same house as last year, and the maker of the list of Prussia's annual income is \$1,000,000. Krupp's tax is \$1,000,000. In Frankfurt-on-Main, the richest citizen of the world is a man named J. P. Morgan, who has a net income of \$1,000,000. In Berlin a tailor named J. P. Morgan has a net income of \$1,000,000. In London a man named J. P. Morgan has a net income of \$1,000,000. In New York a man named J. P. Morgan has a net income of \$1,000,000. In San Francisco a man named J. 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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 Mulise, living with Stephen Comeau, a farmer, at the farmstead 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 of sundry drygoods men by his liberal purchases. When about to board the St. John boat, however, he was button-holed by a constable, Dr. Mann, who had interested himself in the case and made him remove his new boots, coat, etc., and walk to the police court. The frate farmer now appeared on the scene, the clothes were returned to the merchants, the money refunded, and Mulise 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 is in future to stop at Digby turns out to be totally unfounded. Active steps are being taken to keep Annapolis as the terminal 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, of the firm of Pickels & Mills. At the close of the ceremony they were driven to the train for Yarmouth and from there 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 most 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 the morning. They had obtained a bottle of liquor left at the house of their parents by a woman. The boys recovered consciousness and were sentenced to three years in St. Patrick's reformatory. The magistrate said the affair was a disgrace to civilization.

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 associate. Halifax, Nov. 2.—Halifax dearly loves an opera singer, as well as a lord. For three years Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lear had a leading soprano in the choir of St. Matthew's church and the Church of the Redeemer, was a prominent 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 dukes, 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, D. C.

Mrs. Lear was out driving, the doctor attempted to pass on his bicycle. She undertook to occupy the whole road and when the American visitor remonstrated she slashed him across the face with her whip. Notwithstanding all this she continued to receive 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 \$300 each.

Ten years ago Mrs. Lear was a leading soprano of a church at Somerville, Mass. The organist, Mr. Dooley, 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 Mutual Liniment company and the Odd-fellows' Insurance company respectively.

Capt. Harry Lindon of Cape Canoe, 50 years of age, was under arrest charged with casting away the schooner Jumbo with intent to defraud the insurance companies inter-

ested. The Jumbo was owned and operated 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 total wreck.

AMHERST.

Amherst, N.S., Nov. 2.—The examination of John Hunter and John Thompson, Jr., charged with highway robbery at Linden, on Oct. 28th, 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 twenty-eight dollars each, or six months in jail. From the evidence it would appear that the Adams, who laid the complaint, had just returned from Amherst with a load of whiskey. The accused were sent for and supplied with liquor under the influence of the fluence 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 imbiber, 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 \$8 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 85c. 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 wheats used in this vicinity are almost entirely imported from other provinces. Squash, 1 to 1-1/2c a lb. Chickens 40 to 50c a pair. Pork 12c. Geese 40 to 50c. each. Lard 12c. Butter 18c. Eggs are very scarce, and the market will willingly absorb a large number at 14 to 15c. 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 70 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 have at the age of 65 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 reports have been reported, as it will find on consulting the book of Genesis.—Chicago Times.

"HE PANTS FOR FAME."

(Exchange.) A boy in the Wichita schools has been suspended for reading the following 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 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 singular. 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 hippicrort 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 a married life were all that I want; and that's the reason I stayed a widower."

NOT FOSSIL FISH.

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 scoldes. 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 uniformity of climate unknown in modern times. They were cone-bearing trees of a low type, and grew to a height of 20 or 25 feet. They grew in swamps and the roots seemed to have sprouted out under the ponds and lagoons. Associated with them were Calamites, Sigillaria, Ferns and Lepidodendra, the latter probably the most beautiful trees of that period. The Stigmaria scoldes flourished all through the central area of New Brunswick, but elevation of the land and climatal changes of successive ages swept it away and its place was taken by new forms suited to the new conditions.

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 at the Daly's company there. Among the pieces produced were the Silver King, Charles's Aunt, Queen's Entrance, and Romeo and Juliet. One of the papers, in speaking of Nannery's Aunt, says: "Between the first and second acts, Miss 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 designed. They were recipients of a hearty applause and numerous bouquets." The many friends of Mr. and Miss Nannery 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 of 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 pleasant 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 convey by Cery Thicket tidal. Amherst dis- lighted 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 I 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. Thorne, Armstrong and Major Markham. Major A. J. Armstrong joined the party at Sussex. During the afternoon they visited the barracks and Barrack square, and the grounds around the military storehouse. 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 better location could be obtained elsewhere 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 arrived in Pictou two weeks ago tomorrow. They remained here until a day. As a result of the visit a drill hall will be among the immediate possessions of the town.

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 then proceeded to Lunenburg. At the last place a number of improvements in military property were ordered. After a brief stay at Baddeck the minister and party visited Lunenburg, 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 Lunenburg, 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 citizens and then returned to Lunenburg, where they remained a few hours, the guests of Senator Kaubach. They arrived at Sussex yesterday 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 is a thorough inspector 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 house, etc. The train containing the party left Sussex immediately after the gentlemen had dined.

On Wednesday the party were at Lunenburg, where they remained a few hours, the guests of Senator Kaubach. They arrived at Sussex yesterday 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 is a thorough inspector 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 house, etc. The train containing the party left Sussex immediately after the gentlemen had dined.

The fact that the minister of militia had arrived 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 a 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 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 ministers and service orthodox ministers which are both pathetic and ludicrous. Another body of worshippers in the near neighborhood, of which

Rev. Mr. McLean is pastor, at the same 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 Scotland, known 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. McEichan of Burnside'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 contained 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 realize that undue excitement in religious 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 teaching in the church as prescribed. The three reverend gentlemen from Pictou county returned home on Friday last and they speak in glowing terms of the kindness and hospitality shown them in the sections on the island which they visited.

A CURIOUS PLEDGE.

"A curious pledge was taken by a lot of San Francisco girls at the invitation 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 yet, but it has caused a deal of gossip on the Pacific slope."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

STIPENDIARY WALLACE REMEMBERED.

On Wednesday Stipendiary Magistrate Wallace was the happy recipient of a most magnificent present in the shape of a silver ice picher 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 will meet the approval of yourself and family."

Messrs. Trester have within a few years given Stipendiary Wallace other valuable presents, the most of which was a beautiful marble mounted clock, then followed a costly case, and later on a pair of gold mounted spectacles, and fourthly, the picher which reached here on Wednesday. Perhaps it would be in order to give some explanation why these German gentlemen have so considerably remembered our stipendiary. These gentlemen own a large landed 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 evidently 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 rearing is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is a sure-pop next summer, also an hospital, cooking house, etc. The train containing the party left Sussex immediately after the gentlemen had dined.

Landman: "When two boats are in danger of collision, which one steers out and over the way?" Yachtsman: "The one that's last, provided it's 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.

THE NUGENT CASE.

Before Judge Barker, yesterday morning, in the matter of Ann Nugent, confined in the common jail of St. John county for violation of the Liquor License act, L. A. Currey, Q. C., appeared to show cause against the 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 magistrate 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 his 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 defendant suffer a penalty which the act did not warrant.

FLAIN FACTS.

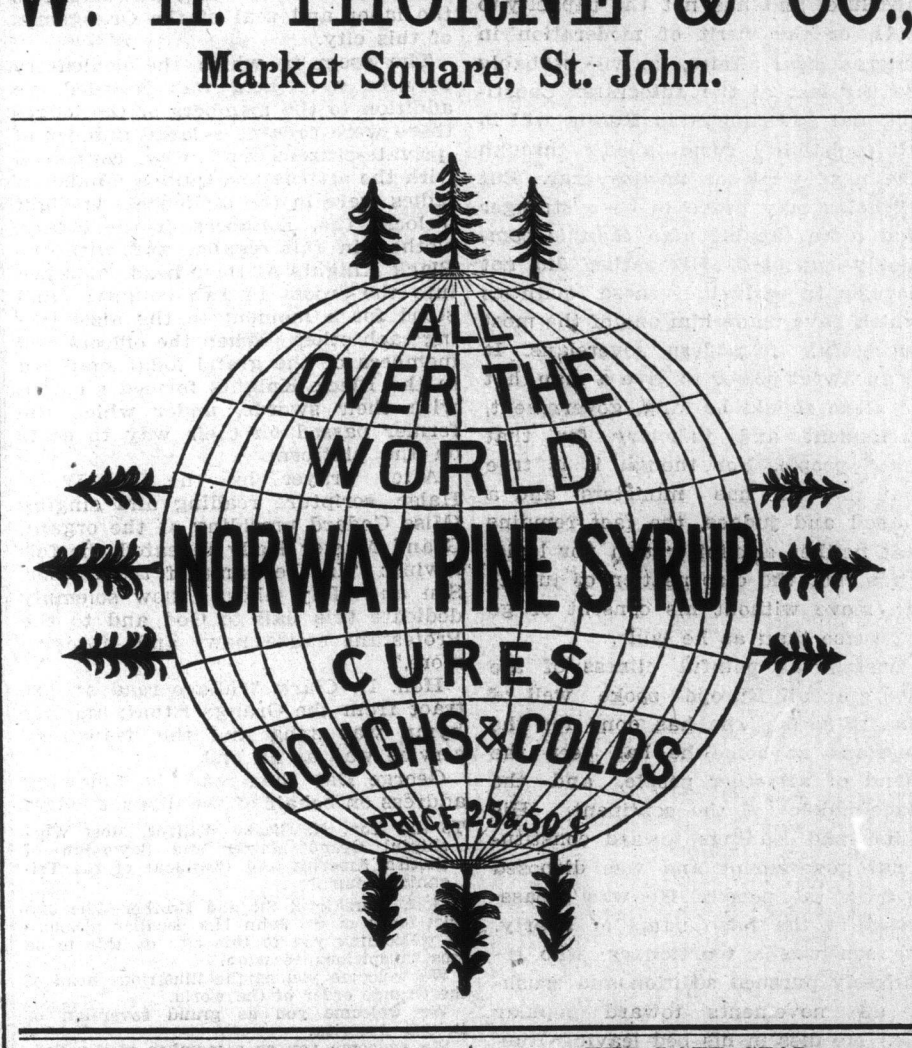
As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best remedy known. A Virginia mother, fearing that she might forget the ages of her children, kept a bottle for each one into which she dropped a pea on each birthday.

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.....

W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square, St. John.



NEWFOUNDLAND.

Return of Sir Terence O'Brien from a Visit to England.

St. John, Nfld., Nov. 1.—Sir Terence O'Brien, governor of Newfoundland, returned here today after a seven weeks' visit to England, where he was 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 resign the office which he has received against the disqualification of those members who were convicted of illegal practices and would enable them to re-enter politics.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The secret Work of the Order Has Been Endorsed by Mgr. Satoll.

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 so successfully 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. Satoll. 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 BOMB IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 4.—A bomb exploded tonight outside a house in Tiley 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. A search revealed the remains of a bomb. Suspicion rests on a man who alighted in the vicinity of the house from a cab which had conveyed him from the Avery hotel. He has not yet been arrested.

METHODIST MINISTER DEAD.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1.—Rev. Samuel Rogers, one of the best known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, died today.

THE LATE CZAR.

Prinee and Princess of Wales Welcomed to Livadia.

London, Nov. 4.—A despatch from Livadia to the Daily News says: The Grand Duke Alexis, 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.

THE BOMB IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 5.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Vienna says that the Russian nihilist Prince Peter Alyoff, residing at Legnano, 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.

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THE BOMB IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 4.—Justice Hawkins is the judge who sentenced Frederick Charles, Victor Calles, Joseph Thonias, Desakin and Jean Battolla, the Walwall anarchists, to various terms of imprisonment. He also presided at the trials of other anarchists, and imposed 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 house.

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

10 CENTS TO THE... ONE PART OF... BY MAIL... OFFICE... CANADA ILLUSTRATED... EVERY NUMBER... IN ADDITION TO ITS... PICTURES OF THE... PROVINCES, THE... FAR BEYOND ITS... XI. WILL GIVE... AND FREDERICTON... NUMBER X. EMBRACE... PRINCE ALBERT, N... SOUTHWEST... BOA BUFFALOS... SEMOUNT... SOMOMIN, N. W. T... QUEBEC SIDE... ANDERSON IN LOST... SQUARE GARDENS... AND PARRSBORO... DUNDAS, ONT... WINDSOR, ONT... THE THAMES, LON... AND C. P. R... AS, SELKIRK MOUN... AT GLACIER HOTEL... TO PUBLIC GARDENS... AND ETERNITY—THE... PARK, TORONTO... AGE, THE "HOME OF... AND PRE RIVER... AND AT LEAST 16 PAGES... OF DESCRIPTIVE MATTER... WHEN COMPLETED... ARDS OF 400 SUPERB... COVERING THE WHOLE... NORTH AMERICA... OF THE DOMINION... AND THE POSSESION... THIS WORK A COMPRE... COUNTRY FROM THE... PACIFIC. THE PICNIC... SUBJECTS PRESENTED... INSTRUCT THE MIND... SE NOW READY. CUT... THE SUN AND SUN... CENTS AT THE SUN... STREET, WHEN YOU... RT YOU DESIRE... BE FILED AS RAPID... TO ENSURE IMMEDI... HONOLDERS SHOULD... BEEF!... AND TO ARRIVE... BACKS PORK... G CO.'S BEEF... SO... AND LARD, BEANS AND... MEN'S SUPPLIES... BY... LISON & CO.,... STREET... 24 HOURS... SAWDUST... ILLUSTRATED... THOUSANDS WHO HAVE... ON SHOULDER. ONE MAN... TWO MEN WITH A CROSS... MAKE LARGER SIZED MACHINES... CHICAGO, ILL.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

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

THE CZAR IS DEAD.

At last Russia is bereft of her autocrat. The one 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 so 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 crushed all movements toward popular rule. 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.

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, offered 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 he now holds.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Grand Master Kelly Dedicates the New Orange Hall on Germain Street.

Presentation of Addresses to Hon. 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 completed, 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. Clarke 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 most auspicious occasion.

We welcome you as the illustrious head of the Orange order of the world.

We welcome you as grand sovereign of British America.

We welcome you as a member of the Federal Council, and as the representative of the city of London in re-electing you as its president for the second time in the future.

We hope and pray, most worshipful sir, that you may long be properly used in promoting the best interests of the Orange organization.

We are not unmindful of the high honor conferred upon you by your brethren at the recent meeting of the Triennial Council of the city of London in re-electing you as its president for the second time in the future.

We hope and pray, most worshipful sir, that you may long be properly used in promoting the best interests of the Orange organization.

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of Canada, occupying an important position of trust and responsibility, and we look forward to the day when your sphere of usefulness in the conduct of our country may be materially enlarged and increased.

In the name of the Loyal Orange Association of New Brunswick, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and hearty welcome, and it is our humble and fervent prayer that the blessings of our common Father may descend upon you, your wife and family, and that all your efforts for the benefit of your country and the advancement of our order may be crowned with abundant success.

Signed on behalf of the grand lodge, JAMES KELLY, G. M. St. John, N. B., Nov. 5th, 1894.

Hon. Mr. Wallace then said: Right Worshipful 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 which I have been holding this highly important position I have been able to do something that has met with your approval and which has been able to accomplish anything it was my duty to do, 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 ability.

I must congratulate St. John upon possessing so beautiful a hall and I congratulate you, too, most worshipfully, for the high honor which has been conferred upon you in electing you to the office you now hold, for such a thing could only happen once in a man's lifetime.

His excellency the speaker, aims and aspirations of the Orange association, the speaker asked why do we meet every month? Why do we organize and 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 stated that he had not only an account of himself but on account of those he represented in British America. He was able to tell them in the British possession that he was a loyal and steadfast in the principles of loyalty that 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 forgotten 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 territories were doing very pleasant and he looked forward to the day when Protestantism should be more closely knit together, when it should combine its forces and thus be positioned to stand up to the attacks of the principles of truth. The Orange association knew no religion save the Protestant. History, the speaker said, would prove that the great work would be done in the future of this statement referred to the defeat of the gunpowder plot, to the success of William of Orange, to the overthrow 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 the Orange order should ever come when in this land they should be called upon to stand as their forefathers had stood in the days of their greatest adversity for the principles of the Orange association. (Loud applause.) They were not bigots, they never persecuted a man on account of his religion. Their duty was to stand up for the rights of the people and to defend 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 lessons of usefulness. And thus should they continue to increase, and 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 unlimited success. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid applause which lasted for some time.

Mr. C. N. Skinner was the next speaker. He was present for a great purpose, he said. The event would be not only remembered by those who were present, but by those who were absent, and by those 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 here 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 themselves.

Canada had accomplished the most gigantic feat ever recorded. Other empires had laid their foundations in blood and tears. Canada now rising like a gem, had the foundations of her institutions without the shedding of a single drop of blood and without a sign of regret in one human breast. And now this country had been taken care of, and one thing that would assist in doing this was the Orange association.

The trial day of the British empire had not come, but such a day would come to it as 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

Trust What Time Has Endorsed

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generations after generations have used it and transmitted its knowledge of its excellence to their children as a valuable inheritance. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

I, N. Johnson, Esq., My Dear Sir:—Thirty years ago this month your father, Dr. Johnson, Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this.

I have used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. I have used it for colds, coughs, sore throat, neuralgia, headache, toothache, rheumatism, lameness, colic, lumbago, neuralgia, etc., and it has always done every day. I have used it in my house without fail. I am a man of seventy years of age, and I consider it the best medicine I have ever used. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, James Knowlton, Newbury, Me.

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

He wished them all success in St. John. (Cheers and applause.) Major Armstrong proposed the 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. E. 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 States 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 the order.

R. A. C. Brown and Geo. R. Vincent, grand I. O. O. F. also replied. Hon. C. N. Skinner proposed the Grand Lodge of N. B., and in doing so gave Grand Master Kelly great credit for 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 Ward, 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, proposed by Robt. Maxwell, brought out speeches from N. J. Morrison, the district master, and C. N. Skinner, P. D. M.

The Parliaments of New Brunswick and Canada, proposed by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, was spoken to by R. D. Wilmot, 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. 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 sang the national anthem and dispersed, it being long after 2 o'clock.

THE BANQUET.

The complimentary banquet tendered Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, the most worshipful grand master of British America, and president of the Triennial Council, at the Orange hall last night, was a most enjoyable event.

It was a large party of gentlemen, and each seemed vying with the others to do the honors to the distinguished visitor. For enthusiasm the gathering beat anything ever seen here. The various speakers were cheered and applauded again and again.

The dinner was a grand one. It was gotten up by T. C. Washington, who did his part very satisfactorily. The tables were nicely arranged in the other tables were the most appropriate substitute, which had been appropriately decorated 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 Mr. Wallace. On Mr. Kelly's left were D. D. Wilmot, M. P., of Sunbury, the W. M. of the Oromocto lodge, and H. H. Pitts, M. P. of the country lodge of York. Major Armstrong, P. G. M., was vice-chancellor, and had Robt. Birmingham, the secretary of the grand lodge of B. A., on his left. Seated at the ends of the table were Geo. R. Vincent, H. A. McKewen and Jas. A. Moore of Waterford, K. C.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when 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 drunk with musical honors.

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 entitled to the honor 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 to some length Mr. Wallace's history, faithfulness and fearlessness. 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 done him, the company for the honor done him. He had been always used to the kindness of the Orangemen and he felt grateful for it. He congratulated the Orangemen of St. John on the possession of such a fine hall, upon the prosperity of the order down here. Orangemen had a deeper hold on the affections of the people than ever it had. He alluded briefly to the attempts to destroy the influence of the order and its 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.

There were fifteen inches from the convex surface of the boulder. The stone rests on the top of a ledge of the native rock. Originally nearly spherical in shape, it has been split through about one-third of the diameter, leaving a fairly wide open ledge, which has been broken into two or three pieces. The face exposed by the loss of this segment was weathered, being highly distinguishable in this respect from the convex surface of the boulder.

The stone stands in an exposed place, near the edge of an open ledge, which has been cultivated 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 millstone of such dimensions, and I cannot imagine any other probable use they would have for it. It could it have been the work of the supposed prehistoric people who carved out of the same material the remarkable 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 of Mercury on the 10th 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 occultated, 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 will not be seen. 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 from us, and this is what is called an occultation. Our moon commits occultation every night on the stars and planets that lie along her path, but it is only once in a while that she will be occultated by one of the bright stars to make the phenomenon noteworthy in a spectacular way. Or, thirdly, the missing satellite of Jupiter may be

Since A. D. 1810.

missing because it is directly between us and the planet, and then it is not missing 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 occultations, 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 not, 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 if 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 effect.

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 they are very very 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 biggest of the two hides but 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 Venus.

We have a fine chance to see such a transit a dozen years ago, and some of our fellow-transients 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 10 years older than we are now. There will not be another transit of Venus until the year 2004.

But there will be a transit of Mercury next Saturday.

This is not nearly so important an event as a transit of Venus. At least it is not of such surpassing importance to astronomical science as were the four transits of Venus that occurred during the present century in 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, 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 becomes depreciated, its value in other ways may be expected to sympathize with the value that is best understood of the people. By the time the next one occurs, the length of the first century, we shall most likely know the length of the astronomical yardstick with far greater precision than could be attained by the transit method.

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 done the deed twelve times already 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 8th. 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 the proper name—"standard time"—but in Halifax is called "local time," and in most other parts of Nova Scotia is called "Halifax time.") In Prince Edward Island they call it "Charlottetown time," and in Sackville 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 no 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 will pass 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 November 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, 1822. 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 that calling a telescope has power enough, but most 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 time.

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. 6th, 1894.

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Wholesale.

Table listing various commodities such as Beef (butcher), Pork, Butter, Eggs, and their respective prices.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Table listing grain and seed prices, including Oats, Beans, and various types of Hay.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices, including Codfish, Haddock, and other species.

GROCERIES.

Table listing grocery prices, including Coffee, Tea, Sugar, and various oils.

FRUITS.

Table listing fruit prices, including Raisins, Apples, and other produce.

LUMBER AND LIME.

Table listing lumber and lime prices.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending November 6.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived: Oct 30 - Str Cumberland, 1188, Thompson. Departed: Oct 30 - Str Cumberland, 1188, Thompson.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived: At Garston, Oct 29, s Reston, from Chatham. Departed: At Garston, Oct 29, s Reston, from Chatham.

AMERICAN WATER.

Arrived: Canadian Water White (bb). Departed: Canadian Water White (bb).

COAL.

Arrived: Old Mines Sydney, per chald 5.00. Departed: Old Mines Sydney, per chald 5.00.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Refined, per 100 lb or ordinary sizes 2.15. Departed: Refined, per 100 lb or ordinary sizes 2.15.

MARINE MATTERS.

Bark Henrietta, Capt. Aalaksen, at Southampton, Oct 28th, for Hubbard's Cove. Bark Mary A. Troop, Baker, at Liverpool from Bay Verte on the 28th ult.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Astoria, Oct 27, bark Swanhilda, Fraser, from Dublin. At Liverpool, Oct 27, bark Swanhilda, Fraser, from Dublin.

CANADIAN PORTS.

At Fredericton, Oct 28, sch Stella Maud, Miller, from St. John. At Fredericton, Oct 28, sch Stella Maud, Miller, from St. John.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

No doubt you will be interested in hearing that we now have a

Corset Department.

We are not going to grow eloquent in describing them. We don't have to. You see the prices below. Come in and see the goods. Compare the two. Then let us know your decision. Prices:

Table showing corset prices: 25c, 38c, 45c, 49, 50, 65, 75, 99.

Standard Pattern Agency.

CRAIG W. NICHOLS,

19 Charlotte Street.

P.S.—Bowls, 4c each, worth 10c each.

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MEMORANDA.

Passed Kinross, Oct 29, bark Bishop Brun, Nielsen, from Chatham, NB, for Garston. Passed Sydney Light, Nov 2, p m bark Bremen, Davidson, from Belfast, for Sydney.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

City Island, Nov 1.—There is a submerged rock in Hell Gate supposed to be a coal barge. The Gracie White struck it today. It is a menace to navigation.

REPORTS.

Boston, Nov 1.—The steamer Indianapolis, from Cape Bay, October 21, via Inagua, reports that she fell in with abandoned Ottago sailed from Philadelphia, September 20, 1894, with cargo of coal, and was abandoned by Capt. Landry and the crew September 26th, after a severe gale.

BIRTHS.

BELVEA—At Round Hill, on Oct. 25th, to the wife of J. Laurence Belyea, a daughter, TUBERN—In this city, on Nov. 5th, to the wife of J. W. Turner, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LOCKHART-GALLIPPE—At 23 Paddock street, St. John, on Oct. 1st, by Rev. J. Wesley Clarke, Robert W. Lockhart of Cartwright, Kings Co. to Miss Bella M. Gallupe of Brighton, Carlton Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—On Oct. 28th, after a lingering illness, Thomas Andrews, in the 85th year of his age.

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.