ption for Infants m, Morphine nor mless substitute and Castor Oil. ty years' use by ovs Worms and s vomiting Sour Castoria religies and Flatulency. tes the Stomach sleep. Castoria Friend.

lastoria. so well adapted to children id it as superior to any preto me.' CHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

TURE OF



nd to the institute copwhich he has delivere of the world upon mili-

Drummond of the Scots nas just returned from with the expedition to as been selected for the of military, secretary to Maor Drummond joined 879. He served in the expedition, South Af-Sir Charles Warren, in Methuen's Horse, and D. C. to Lord Methuen district. Other appointoeen made as follows: To Lieut. W. Lascelles, Scots Lieut. H. Graham, Cold-To be comptroller of ide. To be compared of the com

for the Canadian general has been approved by of militia and forwarded ry of state for war. The will be of silver. The bear the usual imperial rvice medal design. The sts of the British ensign breeze, surrounded by tit idinally by a straight he word "Canada." ecipient will be stamped round the edge. As the gned for a general ser-the special applicability ated by clasps, of which thorized, bearing tively of "Fenian Raid. Raid, 1870," and "Red

rorable the minister of efence. 'Dear Sir—I am your letter of October 7. eens are permitted at dated December 1, 1893, toxicating liquors in reses and canteens at ction was entirely proorder is still in force, e that it is not being out. I am causing or ed that, henceforth, the above mentioned is to its entirety. Yours W. BORDEN. A. B. S. secretary, Church of rance Society, Orillia,

NE MATTERS.

R. sailed yesterday for

Capt. Diekie, from Cardiff sakwater, has arrived at St. th three bliddes of propeller pping to reviace them.

e, from Santos for Ship ported ashore at entrance to has been condemned. The litt at Young's Cove, N. S. tons register, and was owned of this city, steamer Manchester City, or Montreal, previously reabled rudder and ashore at has been floated and is bety to be the season of neutrality laws war, and subsequently rent the railway at Liverpool, ers have made a claim on meant for indemnity. Str. Howard, at Boston from the railway at Liverpool, ers have made a claim on meant for indemnity. Str. Howard, at Boston from the railway at Liverpool, ers have made a claim on meant for indemnity. Str. Howard, at Boston from the railway at Liverpool, ers have made a claim on meant for indemnity. Str. Howard, at Boston from the railway at Liverpool, ers have made a claim on meant for indemnity. Str. Howard, at Boston from the railway at Liverpool, ers have made to be that schooner; further reports, 2 ay Head bearing S. by E. the escaped running over bis which had dragged to cenwas numble to state where eally moored, but in its presentrance to Vineyard Soundar with it would undoubtedly

se of Parreboro.
schr. James E. Woodllsboro, N. B., for New
eported foundered), was
ston Marine Insurance

#### Ready-Made Jackets,

For Ladies, Misses and Children. The largest and best assorted stock in the Maritime Provinces. An immense variety of very artistic and exclusive styles.

Ladie's Jackets from \$3 to \$20. Misse's Jackets from \$3 to \$6.90 Children's Jackets

from \$2.90 to \$6. Children's Long Coats and Gretchen Cloaks from \$3 to \$7. Children's Cape Ulsters

from \$3 to \$7.

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Black Dress Goods from Colored Dress Goods from 20e. to \$1.50.

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DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

# ONTARIO AND QUEBEC stamp will be treated by the dead let-

Major Gordon Boyer Appointed Colonel of Carleton County Battalion.

Hon. Mr. Foster's Speech at Ottawa Liberal-Conservative House Warming.

Montreal Citizens' Farewell Banquet to Lord and Lady Aberdeen-Addresses in

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.-Hugh H. Mc Lean, who asks the railway committee to compel the Central railway to put a draw in their proposed bridge across Salmon River, near Chipman was not represented at the railway committee meeting this afternoon and application was accordingly

The matter of protection to be provided at the crossing at the I. C. R. by the St. John Electric Street railway was stood over.

The Allan and Dominion lines have come to time, the contract for winter service having been signed to-The government concedes this extent, that the first five sailings rom Liverpool may be on Saturday, t that subsequent sailings must be Thursday. The sailings from St. MONTREAL, Nov. 8 .- Lord and Lady Aberdeen and party reached Montreal this morning. They were met at the station by a guard of tonor from the Montreal Garrison Arfillery and esported to the Windsor. afterwards Lady Aberdeen attended a eception in her honor at the Y. W. C. A. The vice regal party remain in the city until Friday, when they leave for Quebec to welcome Lord Minto. A large number of receptions and two banquets are to be held in

The Star's London correspondent cables that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was asked today about the statement published in Canada that he was about to resign the high commissionership, and he succeeded by Sir Richard Cartwright. He said that of course he knew nothing of Sir Richard Cartwright's movements. He himself was quite innocent of know-

The Duke and Duchess of York are about to visit Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen, at Brocket hall, Hatfield The duchess' friendship with Lady Mount-Stephen dates from the days when the latter was lady in waiting to the Duchess of Teck.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.-The officials of the post office department are greatly from Toronto stating the two cent letter rate to England went into force today, the Prince of Wales' birthday. The new rate takes effect on Christ-

The formation of the Bearer company at Halifax is so successful that the department will encourage their establishment in other cities. The next general order will contain the authorization for a Bearer company at Mon-

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.-This afternoon Norman Cote, a young man from Vergennes, Vt., shot and instantly killed Mathilde Lavigueur, a young woman who has refused to marry him. The girl's mother keeps a little candy store on Berri street, and Cote went there this afternoon and made an attempt to secure the mother's permission to marry the girl. He was refused and drew a revolver. He fired at the mother, the girl and himself. bullet went through the girl's heart and the third through his own head. The crime was premeditated, as a letter in the young man's pocket show-

TORONTO, Nov. 9.-The following the special cable to the Evening Telegram, dated London: Your cor-respondent learns from the war office that there is nothing particularly recent in the recruiting orders for the 100th Regiment (Reyal Canadians) in Canada. fir Ralph Henry Knox, permanent under secretary of state for war, said today that the order to recruit the 100th Regiment in Canada was issued some time ago, and for the reason that the battalion or regiment was stationed there. " No new order has been issued. He expresse the opinion that the less said about such matters the better. Months ago, said he, Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, contemplated the improvement of the detences of the A Batch of Accidents on the interve arisen in Europe caused the eople to draw wrong conclusions regarding the present preparations for

OTTAWA, Nov. 10 .- A militia order gued today contains the announcenent of the promotion of Major Gordon Boyer to the colonelcy of the 67th Carleton battalion, vice Baird, trans-

Instructions have been issued by Sir Louis Davies to Collector Milne at Victoria, B. C., to prepare claims against the Russian government for the Hegal capture of the sealing ooners Carmelite, Maria, Vancou-Belle and Rosie Olsen, which were eized near Commander Islands by a Russian cruiser in 1892. The three first named vessels have been rotting in the beach at Petropauloski, Siberia, ever since. Russia has already paid \$40,000 for two Canadian vessels seiz-

Hon. Mr. Foster delivered a rousing speech at the house warming of the Liberal Conservative Association servative party in Ottawa on its improved organization, as evidenced by the opening of new rooms. The his-tory of the liberal conservative party had been the history of the develop-ment of Canala. The liberal conservative party should never lost sight of the fact that two great races and two great religious should grow up together and work out together the manifest destiny of the great country. This was the policy of the con servative party. (Applause.) mas day, and any letters mailed be-fore that day bearing only a two-cent with the people, and he believed the present government had not kept faith

#### electorate would take the first oppor-THE U.S. ELECTIONS tunity of showing that they resented the trickery by which the liberal party had foisted itself into power. There was a great change taking place al Democrats Satisfied With the

over the country. Everywhere the belief was expressed that the present Result in Massachusetts. government had got its votes from the people under false pretenses. Two things would bring the liberal conservatives back to power, the honesty New York Journal Claims Roosevelt's and integrity with which the leaders stood by the good principles of their

liberals of their re-election promises

practical observation on organizing.

Deputations from the Caledonian so

clety, St. Andrew's society and the

Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent so

ciety waited upon the governor gen

eral this morning at the residence of

him with a farewell address on the

eral at the Board of Trade present

B. McAllister and J. Waddell with

Royal Humane Society medals for saving the life of O. S. Perrault, sec-

retary of the American Tobacco Com-

pany of Canada on the evening of the

jumped from a moving train into the

river after Perrault, who had faller

This evening the citize's' banque

took place at the Windson hotel. Cov-

ers were laid for four hundred, and

the guests included ladies as well as

gentlemen. There were two toasts

only, merely "the Queen" and "Gov-ernor General." Addresses in French

and English were also tendered to

their excellencies, however, to which they made replies. Tomorrow morn-ing the vice regal party will bid adieu

to Montreal. They leave for Quebec to receive Lord Minto Saturday.

The Herald's Washington corres pondent telegraphs: "Mr. Campbell, United States counsel at Fort Louis, has sent a communication to the state

epartment in regard to the applica-

iff to the British colonies. Says that Maritius has been admitted to par-ticipation in the 25 per cent. reduction on sugar imported into Canada. Con-

on sugar imported into Camara. Con-sul Campbell adds that so far as he knows none of the sugar produced in that colony has ever been shipped to Canada, although the exports to the

United States were considerable. The tariff concession has given much sat-

especially as sugar sent to India and South Africa is taxed.

AMHERST.

Delightful At Home-To be Married on

Thanksgiving Day-General News.

AMHERST, Nov. 10 .- A delightful

"at home" and tea, followed by an etnertainment, was given last night in

Among those who took part were

Misses Mabel Pugsley, Chapman, Davis, Ratchford, Biden and Clarke, Mrs. H. J. Logan, Messrs. Chas. Hill-

coat, Garnet Chapman, Roberts, Hon

A. R. Dickey, J. M. Curry and Prof.

The weekly mail service between

Amherst and Hastings has been changed to a weekly mail service be-

ween Bast Amherst and Hastings,

John Fraser, baker here, has re

moved to larger premises on Church

Wm. Taylor, employed in Charles

Horton's tin shop, had one of his fin

gers taken off yesetrday in a ma-

On Thanksgiving day Robert Ar-

chibald, general manager of the Can-

ada Coals and Railway Co. at Joggins,

will take unto himself a wife, Miss

Minnie Roob, daughter of the late

East Wallace and Miss Mamie Faw-

cett of Sackville, the groom by R. W.

Last night Tom Coffey's special

west of Sackville by a light engine in charge of Driver Lightbody. The van, one car and engine were badly damaged. At Greenville some of the cars of Barnhill's special jumped the rails and blocked the line for some time. At Salt Springs the engine of the C. P. P. broke dearn test night.

the C. P. R. broke down last night.

THE FASHODA INCIDENT

PARIS. Nov. 9 .- The French news

papers generally approve the silence of the chamber of deputies on the sub-

ject of Fashoda, and congratulate M.

terpellation which he intended to ad-

dress to the government on the sub-

Major Marchand did not observe the same reticence at tCairo.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 9.—Major Marchand and Capt. Baratler start for Fashoda on Thursday or Friday to carry out the evacuation of that place by the French garrison, which will retire by way of Abyssinia to Jibutii, a six monthly in the control of th

six month's journey.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is asserted positively that Major Marchand has established communication."

with Emperor Menelik of Aby

John Robb of Oxford.

with J. S. Crandall as mail carries.

overboard.

Victory as One for Good party; second, atter disregard by the Government. He concluded an able speech with a

> A Bloody Election Day in Texas, in Which Three Men Were Killed and Two Mortally Wounded.

occasion of his leave-taking of Can-ada and the Canadian people. Ceived In the afternoon the governor gen-YORK, Nov. 9.-Returns reeived in the Asociated Press office (Wednesday) morning, indicate eighty-five republicans and one hundred and nine democrats have certainly been elected to seats in the na-tional house of representatives. The districts two years ago returned 17th of last November. Both men to the lower house of congress one hundred and five republicans and eighty-nine democrats. Based solely upon the estimates in these districts blican loss of twenty and a deatic gain of twenty is indicated. estimates concede to the demoall of the congressional dis-

in Greater New York except

NEW YORK.

he fifteenth.

YORK, Nov. 8, midnight. dore Rooseveldt (repn.) has been a governor of this state by a altry anywhere from 15,000 to anywhere from 15,000 All Col. Roosevet's associates republican ticket are probably with him. The returns from Greater New York and the coun-outside of this municipality are iplete, but enough have been received to indicate a heavy falling off e up the state, while that in lican plurality in the state from 212,-000 and over to the approximated figures given above. Outside of figures given above. Outside of Greater New York the vote for Vanwyck is only about one-fifth of one per cent above that of Porter in 1896. There appears to be a loss of four republican congressmen in the Brooklyn districts, the second, fourth, fifth and

YORK, Nov. 9, 1 a. m .- The nate will probably stand 27 ans and 23 democrats. The senate contained 35 republicans, morrats and 1 independent.

In the Albany district, the twen Glynn (dem.) has been elected to succeed Southwick (renn).

The election by a good, solid majority of Capt. W. Astor Chauler (dem.).

nominee for congress from the fourteenth congressional district, this city, was conceded by the Quigg managers at 11 o'clock tonight. The political friends of Capt. Chanler declared him elected by over 10,000 inajority. The fight in the fourteenth district

The district went republican by over 12,000 plurality an 1896, and over 8,000 in 1897. There are democratic gains also the eighth and thirteenth districts, toth in this city, Daniel J. Riordan being elected in the one and Jefferson Levy in the other. This makes a

total gain of seven congressmen NEW YORK, Nov. 8.— The vote in Greater New York with 72 out of 1,513 election districts missing is: Reosevelt (repn.), 200,574; Vanwyck (dem.), 277,118.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.-At 11 e'clock the indications were that Theodore Roosevelt, the republican nominee, had carried the state by a plurality over Augustus VanWyck of abou 20,000. The total republican vote who received will probably show a falling off as compared with that for Gover nor Black in 1896 of about 14 per cent In the municipality of New York, the old time democratic majority approximated, VanWyck's yote At the welding of Miss Matilda. May, daughter of Francis C. Smith of about 80,000 greater than that of the republican candidate. This latter re-sult was helped in some measure by Fenwick, to Henry A. Smith of East the result in the borough of Brooklyn (Kings county), which in 1896 Black a plurality of 23,682, but attended by Miss Mamie Smith of

gave a democratic plurality of abou NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Press (repn.) concedes the defeat of Judges Daly, Cohen and Taft by a big vote, although it says Tammany judiciary candidates ran behind the VanWyck

ticket. NEW YORK, Nov. 8 .- 3,610 district out of 3,222 election districts outside of Greater New York give Roosevel 268,430; VanWyck, 285,887. Same elecdistricts in 1896 gave Black tion districts in 189 428,888; Porter, 277,482.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 8.—Col. Roosevelt was notified tonight of his vic-tory by a telegram from Chairman Odell of the republican state commit-tee, saying he had been elected govchor by from 30,000 to 40,000 plurality Col. Roosevelt was at his house in Gol. Roosevelt was at his house in Cove Neck surrounded by his family and some friends. After arriving home during the afterneon from the city, he spent the evening quietly waiting for the returns to come in. News reached the telephone office in Oyster Bay before the despatches from New York were sent to Col. Roosevelt's house. A pasty of newspaper men, as soon as the first information came that he had been elected, drove to his house and informed him that he was to be the next governor of New York state, Col. Roosevelt was congratulated by those present and during the night and up to the time the telegraph office closed there was a flood of congratulatory telegrapm for the successful candidate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, Nov. 9, 1 a.m.—The vote of

was somewhat larger than the total vote of Williams in 1896, and 24,000 ahead of his vote of last year. Gov. Wolcott's vote is 60,000 behind that of 1896, and 16,000 ahead of that of the vote of 1897. The congressional delegation will stand 11 republicans and 2

democrats, a gain of one by the lat-

will re-elect Lodge as senator. BOSTON, Nov. 8.-Roger Wolcott the republican candidate for governor again carried the city of Boston in to day's election. The loss on the state ticket for the democrats was looked upon philosophically by the members of that party, who considered themselves amply compensated by the gain of a congressman in the next house in the election of Henry F. Nappen in the 10th congressional district, over the present republican member, Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, who was defeated in a fiercely contested fight, by about

on the gold platform, Nappen coming out squarely on a 16 to 1 ratio. Congressman John F. Fitzgerald the only democrat in the house from New England, is returned by the 9th district after one of the bitterest and most hotly contested of fights. His plurality over Franz Hugo Krebs, re-

2,000 plurality, Barrows being squarely

publican, was nearly 5.000. BOSTON, Nov. 8.-After a canvass without state issues, and confined almest entirely to four congressional districts and a few local districts, the republicans have again carried Mass-achusetts and elected Roger Wolcott governor for the fourth time, as well as the entire state ticket by a safe

Gov. Wolcott's plurality over A. B Bruce, his democratic opponent, will be about 70,000, or 15,000 less than his lead last year. The vote, however, this year was much heavier than in 1897, and Mr. Bruce made substantial gains over Geo. Fred Williams, the democratic candidate last year. As in the past two years, Wolcot

succeeded in carrying Boston, which cut, however, considerably in East Hampton, where there was consider-able feeling against him on account of his reappointment of Bank Commis-sioner Locke, against whom consider-

able opposition was manifest.

The legislature will be but little changed from its present list, namely, 181 republicans, 59 1emocrats and the governor's council will also stand the

BOSTON, Nov. 8, Returns received at midnight from the three doubtful congressional districts—the fifth, congressional districts—the nitu, the democrats in the ninth and tenth.

This is a loss for the republicans of the tenth district, in which Nappan (dem.) has defeated Barrows repn.) by about 2,000 plurality. Fitzgers (dem.) in the minth district returns with about 2,500 plurality, while Knox (repn.) in the fifth goes back with about 1,100 plurality. FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.— The wore today, judging from the re-turns now in, is from 10 to 20 per cent. lighter for both parties than in 1896. The whole democratic ticket is elect-The republicans and populists will not elect altogether over five mbers of the legislature, if that

CONNECTICHT. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—At 12.30 the returns received from 167 of the 168 towns in the state, the city of Bridgeport missing, give Lounsbury, an, 75,644; Morgan, democrat, 53,762. The same towns in 1896 gave Cook, republican, 101,734; Sargent, de-

mocrat, 51,730. The complete returns from all the four congressional districts of the state verify the claim made by Chairman Tyler of a clean sweep for the republican party. In the first list Congressman Henry, republican, was re-elected by a majority of 6,206. The 42 towns in the district given Henry, republican, 18,783; Vance. democrat,

NEW JERSEY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.-U. S. Senator Sewell telegraphs the Associ-ated Press from Camden tonight as

ernor by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority, and a republican legislature. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8.—Chairman Murphy of the republican state com-mittee at 2.45 p. m. said "We have car-ried the state for Voorhees by eleven thousand. We have elected a majority of the assembly and will elect John Kean, U. S. senator.

SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.democratic state ticket is elected. A special to the News and Courier from

Greenwood, S. C., says: "Intense excitement prevailed here all day because of the shooting of Mr. Ethredge, one of the election judges at Phoenix, and a subsequent riot between the whites and blacks at that place, in which T. P. Tolbert and several heartest warmed." place, in which T. P. Toluert and erail negroes were mortally wounded. The negroes had a separate box in charge of Tolbert, in which those who could not vote in the regular boxes denosit their certificates that could deposit their certificates that they were not allowed to vote for R. R. Tolbert for congress, which certi-ficates he expected to use in his con-test for Latimer's seat. Mr. Ethernegroes who were crowding around is ould procure arms or had them, op ed fire on the crowd. The whites, several hundred strong, are well arm-ed and determined, and if the leaders in today's trouble are caught tonight no power on earth can save them from

lynching.

Tonight everything is quiet at I hoenix, with the whites masters of

ing was nearly completed and gives Gov. Wolcott, republican, a plurality over A. B. Bruce, democrat, of 78,117.

The democratic vote in 341 cities and towns out of 352 was 103,700, which forth. Late this evening John R. Tolbert was dangerously wounded and his little nephew, son of E. I. Tolbert, who was in the buggy with him, was instantly killed while on their way

While a party of white men from Greenwood were returning from Phoenix tonight they were fired on from ter, while the legislature will stand ambush, and M. J. Younger, Croswell practically the same as last year, and Fleming and Mr. Miller were badly wounded.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 9.-The Tribune (independent) claims entire state gives usual democratic majority. Also legislature, insuring the election of Culberson, democrat, to the senate. Democrats are sure of 11 congressmen IOWA.

DES MOINES, I. A., Nov. 8.-C. T. Hancock, chairman Iowa republican state central committee, says: "We expect to carry the state by about 50,000 and elect the entire congression al delegation."

C. A. Hoffman, secretary democratic ommittee, says: "On returns received so far the state will go republican by greatly reduced majorities.' OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.-Incomplete returns indicate that the republican plurality in state ticket will exceed the plurality of 51,109 for McKinley in 1896, and probably double the plurality of 28,105 for Bushnell for governor last year. The republicans elect 15 of the 21 congressmen and 4 districts are carried by the democrats. Two districts, the 3rd and 12th, are in doubt.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Mich. Nov. 8.—44 out of 120 precincts, Detroit: Pingree, repub-licah, for governor, \$551; Whiting, de-moerat, 2,630.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Gov. Pingree uns ahead of his ticket in Detroit. out to a less extent that formerly. He has a good majority in this county. Republicans probably have elected the majority of members of legislature

from this state. Corlies, republican, for congress, seems to show a small majority over Pound, democrat.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—Scattering returns and estimates from the state at 9 p. m., seem to indicate Pingree's reelection by 40,000 majority. MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL. Minn., Nov. 8 .- At midnight the democratic state committee claimed the election of Lind for governor, but will give no figures. The republicans simply say that the result is still in doubt, that the returns are too meagre to decide the result. MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.-Returns indicate the election of McIntyre, re latter by a narrow margin.

The election of Mudd, republican, in the fifth, and Baker, republican, in the second, seems probable, although returns from the counties may change this outlook.

No returns have as yet been received from the first, where the election of Smith, democrat, is deemed probable.

NORTH CAROLINA. WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 8.—New Hanover democratic by about 1,000 majority, Richmond by 300 to 600, gain 1,500. Democratic state senator in doubt, but think they have elected him. Bellemay elected to congress by large majority. Looks like democratic

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8 .- Returns are all coming the democratic way. Majority for Bellamay, demoeratic gain of 8,000. Democratic majority for state ticket will be lower. Prebably six democratic congressmen elected. Both houses strongly demo-

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 .- At 9.30 p. m., the republican state comn p. m., the reputational state committee claims that Gage has been elected governor by 30,000 plurality. In San Francisco, as far as counted, Gage gets 6,189; Maguire, 5,775. If this ratio is maintained; Gage will carry the city Gage (repn.) is elected governor by

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8.— Returns from a few of the 1,820 precincts in his city indicate that Thomas (fusion) this county by 8,000.

COLORADO.

DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—Par-tial returns received from the state up to 2 a. m. indicate that the republicans have elected their state, con-gressional and legislative tickets. This gressional and legislative tickets. This estimate, if verified by the full returns indicates the election of a republican successor to U.S. Senator Gray and a gain of one republican

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.-Rollins ing 10,000. The legislature will republican by a considerable ma-

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.- At 1 al

KANSAS. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8.—At mid-night the republicans claim the state by 5,000; the democrats by 11,000.

ALABAMA. BIRMINGHAMA, Ala., Nov. 8.-Re-BIRMINGHAMA, Ala., Nov. 8.—Returns up to this time indicate the election of every democratic congressman in the state. Vote exceedingly light in all districts except the fourth and seventh.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR



Davenport Single Barrel Breech-Loading Guns. Belgian and English Double Barrel Guns. Winchester and Marlin Rifles Hazard's Celebrated Black Powder. Eley's Job Brown, and Green Cartridge Cases. Caps, Wads. Dominion Trap Shells. Winchester Blue Rical Shells. Schultze Smokeless Powder. Shot Cartridges of all kinds. Shells filled to order with Hazard's Celebrated Powders. Gun Tools. McEwan's Scotch Golf Clubs. Silverton Golf Balls.

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# **GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS**



MARKET SQUARE.

Procession Witnessed by an Immense Crowd of People.

The Annual Banquet at the Guildhall Last Evening.

Speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, in Which He Deals With Foreign Questions.

LONDON, Nov. 9.-The lord mayor's show today was favored with fine usual crowds of people. The enthusiesm was divided between the car representing the Sondan with the soldiers of the regiments which took part in the battle of Omdurman and the car representing the Englishspeaking race. The latter displayed, among other thirgs, Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag was horne by a British sailor and the American flag was carried by an American sailor. There was also an illustration of Admiral Tainall's "Rigod thicker than water." and of Admiral Kimberley's repetition of the same expression to Captain Lane after the disaster at Apia, Sarrca. This car was warmly

LONDON, Nov. 9 .- The annual banquet of the lord mayor of London took place at Gutidhall this evening. There were about eight hundred and fifty guests present, including members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet minis-ters and other distinguished people and their wives.

After the formal recention in the library, there was the usual procession to the great hall, which served as the banquetting place.

After the usual loyal toasts, the navy and army were toasted, Admiral Sir William Kennedy and Gen. Lord Wolseley responding for their respect ive forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power that should dispute Great Britain's just claims.

The brevity of the speeches showed the general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the min-istry for a year past. He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria, for the double purpose of ex-pressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime and for announcing that Great Britain had accepted an invitation to take part in a conference which would be called to determine upon the measures to blot out anarchy. At the same time he was bound to say he had no great hope that anything would abate "this le, monstrous affliction of hu-

manity."

After referring in a laudatory manner to the British campaigns in India and in the Soudan, the premier turned to the Cretan question and the concert of Europe. He said he was afraid that the proceedings of the concert were not always admired. At the autum of lay, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of lay, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of lay, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of lay. the same time, he pointed out, patient application combined with the moral gih of Europe has at last succeeded in fulfilling the promise given to the Cretans of giving them autonomy under the suzerainty of the

Continuing, the premier remarked: "The solution of this most difficult problem has witnessed displays of splendid and unexpected qualities and diplomacy upon the part of the admirals, who had successfully accom-plished what the cabinets of Europe had been unable to do. I have sometimes thought that if the cabinets Were all dismissed and admirals were installed in their places, Europe would get on better."

Turning to the crisis with France, the premier remarked: "We have had quite recently to consider whether the mestion of a European war was not very near. But with great interest consideration the result has turned out happily, owing to the great judgment and common sense display-ed by France under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which, I think, have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm.

While matters were in suspense, the government was necessarily forced to take pre-particus that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective, but the immediate necessity for them

"There has been some surprise on both sides of the channel at the fact that those preparations have not suddenly ceased, but it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice.

After referring to the various ruure of Syria and Crete and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt— the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering—Lord Salisbury continued: "I am sorry to say I cannot rise to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of the audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not now occupy, what may occur; but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things, and we do not think any cause has arisen to tate effort on our part at pres-

whole, and considering the situation as a whole, and considering the feeling of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Omdurman; but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not mak necessary materially to medify that position, as we are convinced the world would not then get on so peace

ent to modify it.

ably as now." Referring again to the war prepara tions and asking his hearers to look

LORD MAYOR'S DAY, bury observed: "The Czar has inwited a congress to provide for the disarmaa congress to provide for the disarma-ment of the world, but while we offer our heartiest tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way until the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide presautilons needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us. In some respects this era, this great epoch in the history of man, is marked by happy omens. It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American republic has been introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war.

"I am not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American republic in the difficulties through which it has passed, but no one can deny that its appearance among factors Asiatic at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

"But what has been impressed upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. We see nations decaying, whose government is so bad that it can neither maintain the power of self-defence nor retain the affection of its subjects and when this occurs there are always neighbors impelled by some motive-it may be the highest philanthropy or it may be the natural desire of empire-to contest as to who shall be heir to the falling nation; and that is the cause of war."

Lord Salisbury than alluded to the rapidity and unexpectedness which wars break out, and said:

"If Great Britain should ever per mit her sea defences to weaken, her whole empire would fall clattering to the ground. It is therefore impossible in the present state and temper of the world to intermit our naval and military precautions."

He concluded by repudiating "all suggestion that our preparations mean that the country is animated by the lust of conquest or a love of war," declaring that Great Britain was only resolved to maintain the empire Britons have received from their forefathers and to support the peace which is the glory and sustenance of our

A great ovation from the entire assembly marked the conclusion of the premier's speech.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH OLD HENS.

Prof. Robertson in his report says:
From an article by Edward Brown, F. L.
S., a remowned author and authority on
poultry matters in Great Britain, I condense the following:
Fowls should be killed off after they have
completed their second year.
Birds may be marked so as to be easily
distinguished, by putting a ring on one reg
when they are pullets.
The best time is when the pullets are from
five to six months old.
A round India rubber ring such as those
used for umbrelias, or a ring of copper or
any soft flexible metal, is suitable.
The ring should be put on to fit fairly
close, but not tight after the ring his been
put on.

14. Now after this he bufit (e) a
wall without the city of David, on the
west side of Gihon, in the valley, even
to the entering in at the fish gate,
and compassed about Ophel, and raiscd it up a very great height, and put
(f) captains of war in all the fenced
cities of Judah.

15. And he took away the strange
gods, and the idol out of the house
of the Lord, and in Jerusalem, and
cast them out of the city.

16. And he (g) repaired the after of
the Lord, and sa rificed thereon filesce
one year and two years old, it is as good
offerings and (h) thank offerings, and

It is desirable that a written record should be made of the feots, as the memory is apt to be faulty.

The advantage to the poultry keeper from marking the fowls, far thore than compensates for the trouble which is involved.

#### CHURNING

Prof. Robertson in his report says:

30. The preferable degree of tipeness cream will be indicated by the following points: A mild, pleasant acid taste, a use formly thick consistency, and a glossy a pearance, somewhat like white off paint not at the exact temperature desired churning, it should be cooled or warmed that point, which may range from 54 64 degs. Fahr, according to the season, should be strained into the churn and the churn should not be filled to more than twifiths of its capacity. should be strained into the churn and the churn should not be filled to more than two-fifths of its capacity.

31. If butter color is to be used, it should be added to the cream before the churning

31. If butter color is to be used, it should be added to the cream before the churning is commenced.

32. The regular speed of a factory revolving churn should be about 65 revolutions per minute; and when butter granules are found in the churn, a few gallons of weak brine (sait and water) at a tempera ture not above 50 degs. Fahr., should be added, to assist in the separation between the granules of butter and the milk, and also to give a firmer body to the butter.

32. The churning should then be continued until the granules of butter become a little larger than clover seed. The buttermilk should then be drawn off and a quantity equal to the buttermilk, of pure cold water, at a temperature of from 50 to 58 degs. Fahr., according to the season, should be put into the churn, for the purpose of washing out the buttermilk from the butter granules. The churn should receive a few quick revolutions, and the water should be drawn off immediately. Attention to this is of 50me importance, as the water will contain more or less curdy matter, which, if allowed to settle on the sides of the churn, forms a film there, where it is apt to adhere to the butter when that settles gradually as the water is drawn off.

34. After the butter has been left to stand for some twenty minutes, it should be salted at the rate of from one-quarter of an onnee of sait per pound, to one ounce of sait per pound of butter, according to the preference of the market which is to be supplied. The very finest quality of pure butter sait only should be used. That which is of a uniform finences of grain and velvety to the touch is suitable.

. A JUDGE OF POKER.

Miller & Leyson, of the Gem Cigar Store, at Greenwood, B. C., who were charged with running a gambling joint, appeared for trial before Judge Spinks lately. J. P. McLeod and A. Leany appeared for the defence, and A. S. Black represented the crown. While G. H. Ford, the prosecuting witness, was in the box, Mr. Black asked him to describe the game of poker. "Oh, that's not necessary," said the judge, "you and I know what draw poker is; we've played together." Judge Spinks announced later that he often played poker, and didn't consider himself a gambler. He held that poker wasn't a game of chance, Mr. Black practically threw up the case and the charge was dismissed.

legislature, held on Friday last, Sam McLeod, formerly of Bradalbane, P. E. Island, defeated Speaker Bell by a majority of 78 in the constituency of Prince Albert West.

The new Jewish synagogue will be formally opened on Friday, Dec. 2, by Rabbi Caplin of Montreal.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

### SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VIII - November 20

GOLDEN TEXT. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighte-ousness.—1 John 1: 9.

THE SECTION includes the reign of Manasseh and his son Amon (2 Chron. 33: 1-25)-a period of religious and political

PLACE IN THE HISTORY. The first half of the century before the exile. The reaction against religious reforms.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.- Manasseh reigned fifty-five ears, from B. C. 697 to 642.

Place.-The kingdom of Judah, especially Jerusalem. Prophets.-Micah's later prophecies belong to the first part of Manasseh's reign; Nahum in his later years, while Jerendah and Zephaniah were born

during his reign. Israel was extinct as a kingdom, but the country was being peopled by a forced levy from Assyrian tributaries mingled with the few old inhabitants, forming the Samaritan race.

MANASSEH'S SIN AND REPENT-ANCE.-2 Chronicles 33: 9-16, Read 2 Chronicles 33,

Commit verses 12, 13, 9. So Manasseh made Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to err, (a) and to do worse than the heathen. whom the Lord had destroyed before

the children of Israel. 10. And the Lord spake to Manuseh, and to his people, but they (b) would not hearken.

11. Wherefore the Lord brought up on them the captains of the host of the king of Syria, which took Manasseh (c) among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon

12. And when he was not in affliction, he besought the Lord his God. and humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers,

13. And (d) prayed unto Him: and He was entreated of him, and heard his supplication, and brought him again to Jerusalem into his kingdom. Tien Manasseh knew that the Lord He was God

14. Now after this he built (e) a

offerings and (h) thank offerings and commanded Judah to serve the Lord (i) God of Israel

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 9. (a) So that they did ore than did the nations Ver. 19. (b) Gave no heed. Ver. 11. (c) In chains. Ver. 13. (d) And he prayed.

Ver. 14. (c) An outer wall to. (f) Valiant captains. Ver. 16. (g) Built up. (h) Of thanks siving. (i) The God.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Manasseh, the fourteenth ruler of Judah, was the son of the good Hezekiah and Hephzibah, "My delight is in her." (Isa. 62; 4), "traditionally the daughter of Isalah." He began to reign at twelve years of age, and hence most of his early training was in the harem, so that he was not prepared to resist the influence of idolatrous companions and leaders around him. He was one of the worst of kings in the first part of his reign, suffered captivity, repented, and tried to undo the evil he had done. His

kingdom paid tribute to Assyria. 9. Made Judah . . . . crimes are recorded in the previous

verses and in 2 Kings 21. 11. The Lord brought upon them . . Assyria-Doubtless through some natural result of his implety; perhaps syria was Esar-haddon or his son. Asshur-banipal. Took Manasseh among the thorns. The word thorns probably means "hooks or rings." The same as were put through the jaws of a fish when placed back in the water, that ty means of a cord attached they might bring him up again. A similar instrument was used by the ancients for taming their prisoners, as appears

from Amod 4: 2. 12. In affliction-The lot of a quored vassel in Assyria was horrible And humbled himself greatly—His after conduct shows that he was truly penitent in his inmost heart.

13. He was entreated of him-God loves to hear and answer prayer. He does it always in the best way for the cre who prays; sometimes by making the sorrow complete its good work, sometimes by delivereing from the And brought him again to -We do not know that he luenced the king to restore him was rare, but not unparalleled."

14. And compassed about Ophel—
Ophel, the southern part of the temple hill. Fenced cities—Defending the

urrounding country. 15. He took away the strange go and cast them out of the city—He destroyed the means of idolatry, which he had introduced in former years. 16. He repaired the altar of the Lord, etc.-He restared the services of true religion. He enforced the reforms hy command as well as example.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: Repentance; the Need and

I. Manasseh and His Crimes Against God and Country (vs. 9, 10).—Who was Hezeklah's successor? What kind of a man was he? How long did he reign? What was the character of the first part of his reign? Into what sins

did he lead his people? (2 Chron. 33: 3-8; 2 Kings 21: 3-16; Zeph. 1: 5; Jer. 19: 13.) Why did idolatry lead to crime? Has irreligion the same effect now? Why? What warnings did God give him? What state of heart did the people show? (Compare Prov. 1:

23-31.) II Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind (v. 11).—What was the punishment of these crimes? How could it be said that the Lord brought the Assyrian armies? Do irreligion and sin lead to foolish actions which bring their punishment with them? Can you think of any instances? What were the sufferings of Manasseh and the country? (See Amos 4: 2; 2 Kings 21: 12-14; Lam. 3:7; Psa. 107: 10-14.) Must sin always bring punishment? Why?

III. Repentance (vs. 12, 13).-What was the purpose of this affliction? Is this one end of all the troubles that come' upon us? Psa. 107: 5-8; Deut. 8. 2. 1 Cor. 11: 32: 1 Pet. 5: 10: Heb. 12: 6-11.) Why does trouble lead to repentance? How did Manasseh show that he had repented?

IV. The Effects of Repentance (vs. 13-16) -What did God do for Manasseh when he repented? In what ways did Manasseh show his repentance? What effect did his experience have upon his character? (Vs. 12, 19.) How will true repentance always be shown? What lessons does Manasseh's experience teach us?

MEDITTIC MEAT CO. The Woodstock Press givss an in teresting account of the growth of the meat packing business of the Meduc-

tic Meat Co the members of which are A. W. Hay of Lower Woodstock and D. McQueen. With their present facilities they can slaughter and pack fifteen to twenty cattle and swine per day. The Press says:

"Their operations last week took in 34 cattle and 75 swine; and this is probably a fair average for about four months in the year.

"Their products are mess and clean pork, and bean pork; mess plate and boneless beef; and to these they have just added boneless beef rollettes comething very fine for family use. Extra pure and leaf lard is put up in all sized packages from a 250 lb. barrel to a 5 lb. pail. They have leaf lard in 1 and 2 quart glass seaders. They have clear bacon in sides of various sizes hams smoked and sugar cured of all ordinary sizes, and shoulders the same. Then they cure bonele hams, spiced roll bacon, English breakfast bacon, dried beef, Glasgow beef hams spiced and beef tongue pork sausages, bolognas, savoys and sausage meat. They put up minced meat in pails, 5 lbs. and 20 lbs.; and

pig's feet, spare ribs and stew ribs. "The growth of the packing busines necessitated a barrel factory, and a year ago that department was added In connection with the barrel factory broom handle lathe was put in, and recently they have put in a spoke lathe, and turn out carriage spokes of all sizes. Their spokes are made of red beech, which has proven to be superior to oak, both in strength and durability."

ERNEST W. McCREADY MAR-

(Elmira, N. Y., Star, Nov. 3rd.) Today at twelve o'clock noon, at Cameron, N. Y., were married Miss Francis May Annabel, formerly of Elmira, and Ernest W. McCready of the reportorial staff of the New York Herald. Miss Annabel :s well known in Elmira, and was a graduate of the well remembered college for young ladies in Elmira. Mr. McCready has had exciting experiences, especially during the war with Spain and events preceding it. He was on the filibuster oat Three Friends when it was chased by a Spanish gunboat, and when Cervera's fleet was destroyed Mr. McCready happened to have left the Herald dispatch boat and was at the time on the battleship Texas, having gone aboard to interview the captain. The well remembered first exclusive account of the battle appeared in the Herald and was cabled by the young gentleman who was married at 12 o'clock today. Mr. and Mrs. McCready will live at 101st street and Central Park after a short wedding

(Mr. McCready is the son of J. E. B. McCready, the well known journalist, and was formerly on the staff of the

St. John Telegraph).

The fondest anticipation in a woman's life is when she is



For nearly thirty years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hote and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. Any was any consult him either personally of the consultant him either personally either him either personally either him either personally either him eith

NAPOLEON'S DRUMMER. oseph Herbert, a Canodian, Dies at Chicago Aged 100 Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.-Joseph Herbert drummer boy under Napoleon, died at the home of his daughter. Mrs. E. Chemier, 620 West Congress street, on Tucsday. He was the eldest of nineteen children, and was born at Three Rivers, Que., Canada, on December 30

His father, Ralph Herbert, was an old settler in Canada, and had large land-holdings there, which were granted him by the king of France. When Joseph was fourteen years old he was full of adventure, and quite captivated with the daring of a soldier's life. At this time Napoleon was engaged in his various wars, and, as other French were leaving Canada to enlist under his banner, young Herbert prevailed on his father to allow rim to accompany him. His sturdy figure pleased the little corporal, who made the young French-Canadian a

drummer boy. After the final struggle of his beoved leader, he returned to Canada, and, taking part of his father's estate, began life as a farmer, and it was to this rugged work that he credted his long life and excellent health. He had never been sick a day, and did not know the cause of medicine. The immediate cause of his death was cold contracted last week.

Mr. Hebert has two brothers and wo sisters living in Canada, near his old home at Three Rivers. the father of ten children four whom are still living. His son, David, is in the Klondike: James is in California, and his daughters, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Chenoer, live in Chicago. Eighteen years ago Mr. Hebert came

to Chicago to live with his daughter. REV. DR. MACDOUGALL'S SON

DEAD.

(Summerside Journal.) Chas. F. Macdougall, second son of Rev. Dr. Macdougall, formerly of P. E. Island, and for a time pastor of the Calvin church, and later of the Unitarian church, St. John, but now stationed in New Hampshire, died some time ago at Chickamauga Park, Lytle, Ga. He enlisted as a soldier in the 1st Maine Regiment, and was stationed at Chickamauga Park, Lytle, Ga., for some time, but was stricken down with yellow fever and died. He was a very popular young man, of an athletic build, and was much given to travel. Last year he visited Summerside and other parts of Prince Edward Island, and spent several weeks at Moncton. The many friends of Rev. Dr. Macdougall on Prince Edward Island will extend to him and his esteemed wife their heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their on. The very day young Macdongall was taken sick with ever he was promised a furlough of thirty days to visit his parents, but died before he nad an opportunity of so doing. He was buried in the army and navy cemetery, one of the nest beautiful spots in the State of Georgia. He died in camp Thomas, and his funeral was attended with a full turn out and several military bands.

JACK TAR AT A CHRISTENING. A sailor went up to the font to have his baby baptized. Sailors as a class elaim little stock in babies, and, nat-

crally enough, this one presented the infant feet foremost. "The other way," said the minister. and, accordingly, Jack turned the in-

fant upside down. "Excuse me," said the clergyman "I mean the other way." So back

came the embryo foretopman to the first position, to the discouragement of everybody. "Wind it. Jack." said the nautical ssistant, and with an "Aye, aye, sir," Jack promptly turned the baby end for end, and it was duly christened

head first .- "On a Man-of-War." CANADIAN TURKEYS FOR BRITAIN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—The minister of agriculture intimates that advices have been received here from the agent in Great Britain of the dominion department of agriculture saying there is a good demand in Great Britain for well-fattened turkeys of good size. He advises the making of small chipments early in November. The turkeys are killed by the breaking of their neck, and they are also bled from the mouth. No cutting or mutilation is apparent on the outside. They are fasted forty-eight hours before being killed. About eight ornamental feathers are left on each wing. In nearly all cases the tail feathers are picked off. Turkeys of nearly the same weight should be sorted into boxes together. Only choice birds are wanted; others do not fetch good prices. Shipments sent in November, and those sent as late as February are likely to do better that those sent immediately before Christmas, when there will probably be a glut in the market. Birds of extra large size do particularly well before Christmas time.

WOODSTOCK EXPORTS TO THE U. S. 

\$49.382 10

been rafted in Bangor boom this year, compared with 72,000,000 feet in 1897.



Thrifty people look for low cost and high value when buying soap. Surprise Soap is good hard, solic pure soap: that makes its value. The price is low, 5 cents a cake. SURPRISE is the name of the soap.

DRAKE'S DRUM

Sir Francis Drake, who led the little English fleet which destroyed the great Armada of Spain in the English Channel three hundred years ago, died at s.a. n a later voyage, and was buried in Nombre Dios Bay. He was a Devonshire man, from Plymouth originally, and tradiation says that when dying he told his sailors he would reappear if ever the Spanlards again attacked England.

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Drake, he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away, (Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?) Slung atween the round shot in Nombro Dtos Bay, An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Yarnder lumes the island, yarnder lie the ships, will sailor lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe,
An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the nighttide dashin',
He sees et arl so plainly as he saw et long

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas, (Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?) Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease, An dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Take my drum to England, hang elt by the shore, Strike it when your powder's running low; If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port

o' heaven
And drum them up the channel, as we
drummed them long ago." Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armada's come, (Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?) Slung atween the long shot, listenin' for the drum.

An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe;
Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Scund,
Call him when ye sail to meet the foe;
Where the old "rade's plytn" an' the old flag

flyin',
They shall find him ware an' wakin', as
they found him long ago!
—Henry Newbolt. A NOTED WRITER GONE.

Death of Mrs. Curzon, the Distinguished Historian and Authoress -She Did Much for Canada.

(Toronto Star. 7th.)

Mrs. Sarah Ann Curzon, the well known author and poetess, died at the residence of her son, 32 Ulster street. vesterday ared 65 years Mrs. Curzon was born in 1833, near

Birmingham, Eng. She received her earlier education in Birmingham, at the city's ladies' colleges, studying music and languages, under private tutors. In 1858 she was married to Robert Curzon of Norfolk, and came with him to Canada in 1862.

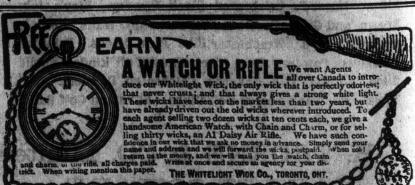
In early years she wrote little stories and hymns for the home circle, and sent various competitive pieces to the popular family periodicals of the day. She contributed to Prof. Gold-win Smith's magazine, the Canadian Monthly, and in 1873 became an advocate of woman's rights to the full privileges of the universities and colleges, and fought a steady battle through the columns of the press. She was also an advocate of woman suffrage and contributed papers on the subject to Canadian, English and United States papers and magazines, and edited a woman's page along this line in the Canada Citizen. For some time she filled the position of subeditor of that journal. The sub-editorship, however, occupied too much of Mrs. Curzon's time, and she retired to private life, still contributing prose and verse to such journals as the Dominion Illustrated, Grip, the Evangelical Churchman, and the Canadian

Magazine. In 1887 Mrs. Curzon brought out a drama called "Laura Secord, the Heroine of 1812,' 'llustrating a striking episode in Canadian history. This book fired enthusiasm in Canadian historical research, and several societies and organizations, having this object in view, were organized.

Since 1887 Mrs. Curzon's papers have been principaly on historical subjects, and they have been read before many prominent British and Canadian historical societies. Mrs. Curzon was an honorary member of the Lundy's Lane Historical society, the York Pioneer association, the Woman's Art association of Canada, and in 1895 was elected president of the Women's Canadian Historical so-

SERVICE FOR THE DEAD.

The bodies of Bishop Macdonald, Father Broderick, Father McDonell and the other clergymen interred under the old cathedral at Charlottetown, which were taken to the cemeery when the old structure was removed, will be brought back on the 17th inst. and placed in the vault uner the new cathedral. A Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated on the occasion, and an appropriate sremon will be delivered by Rev. Father Quinan of Antigonish. It is expected that there will be a good many of the clergy from abroad present on occasion.—Examiner.





cople look for low cost e when buying soap. oap is good hard, solic at makes its value. s low, 5 cents a cake. is the name of the soap.

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KE'S DRUM.

e, who led the Little Engthire man, from Plymouth radiation says that when sailors he would reappear ards again attacked Eng-

hammeek an' a thousand e is and, yarnder lie the a-dancin' heel-an'-toe, its flashin', an' the nightplainly as he saw et long

Devon man, an' ruled the sleepin' there below?) ath fell, he went wi' her the time o' Plymouth o England, hang et by the our powder's running low; Devon, I'll quit the port n up the channel, as we em long ago."

hammock till the great sleepin' there below?) rl the time o' Plymouth deep sea, call him up the ye sail to meet the foe; ade's plyin' an' the old flag him ware an' wakin', as him long ago!
—Henry Newbolt.

. Curzon, the Distintorian and Authoress Much for Canada.

WRITER GONE.

onto Star, 7th.) Ann Curzon, the well and poetess, died at the er son, 32 Ulster street, ed 65 years. was born in 1833, near

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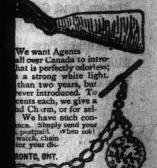
ears she wrote little ans for the home circle, s competitive pieces to nily periodicals of the ributed to Prof. Goldagazine, the Canadian n 1873 became an advon's rights to the full he universities and colought a steady battle umns of the press. She lvocate of woman suftributed papers on the anadian. English and papers and magazines, oman's page along this nada Citizen. For some the position of subjournal. The sub-edir, occupied too much time, and she retired still contributing prose uch journals as the Dorated. Grip, the Evanman, and the Canadian

Curzon brought out a "Laura Secord, the ' llustrating a strik-Canadian history. This thusiasm in Canadian irch, and several socianizations, having this

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FOR THE DEAD.

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NATIONAL CONTROL

Of the Railways in the Australian Colonies.

The System Works Well Where Properly Managed by Commissioners.

Victoria Had a Bitter Experience Because Political Influence Was Not Shut Out.

(For the Sun.)

The question of railway nationaliza tion is frequently raised both on this continent and in Great Britain; but it is usually promptly relegated to the limbo of impracticable theories. The result of the state ownership of these properties in Canada does not offer much encouragement to those who would extend the national responsibilities in this direction. On the continent of Europe, however, most of the railways, which are the property of the states through which they run, are so worked that they do not become a burden to their exchequers. Practically all the railways of Australia are government undertakings. Had the governments not taken the matter of railway construction in hand in the early days of Australian settlement, it is safe to say that there would have been no railways there until a comparatively recent period, for the physical conditions of the country and the sparseness of the population in the inwould have kept the purse strings of capitalists securely fastened so far as that form of enterprise is concerned. Upon the whole the colonies have had no reason to regret, from the point of view of profit and loss, the fact that the governments assumed a responsibility which had no

There was a time when the profits of railway working were not sufficient to pay expenses, and it was not until the systems were removed from political control that they yielded a return sufficient to meet the national obligations in the form of interest on the money borrowed for their construc-With the exception of Victoria, whose railway history has been unfortunate, they have now all reached this happy state. In New South Victoria, Queensland and South Australia the railways were some ten or twelve years placed under the direction of boards of commissioners, who while responsible to parliament for the results of working, were under no political or departmental control with respect to administration. That is to say, they were to manage the railways in the most efficient manner possible, but they were to manage them so that they would not become a burden on the

attractions for private enterprise.

This expedient was resorted to in order to avoid the meddlesomeness of members of parliament, who in order to court favor in their constituencies, used their influence to secure special advantages in the matter of rates and tion for their own districts. They also used their influence to obtain positions in the service for their friends who were not worthy to hold them. It is curious that in the colony of Victoria, which was the pioneer in the new movement, the hopes of the statesman who conceived the plan were doomed to disappointment. This was through no fault of the system, but simply because of the failure of the commissioners to exercise for the benefit of the state the powers which they were entrusted. The government secured the services at a salary of £3,000 a year—a larger remuneration than was received by either the chief justice or the premier—of Mr. James Speight, an official who had held a high position on the Midland railway of England. He was to preside over the board of commissioners and generally to direct their policy. At first everything promis well, but unfortunately Mr. Speight succumbed to the very influences which he was appointed to withstand, and his regime, which began with great promise, ended in disastrous failure. His fall was due to a series of trenchant articles which appeared in the Age newspaper in Melbourne. These articles revealed the most flagrant mismanagement, and as the statements made were proved up to the hilt. Mr. Speight was dismissed from the service. He sought to recover enormous damages from the proprietor of the Age, and after the longest and most cele-brated civil trial in Australian records he was awarded a farthing. New South Wales was prompt to folhands of commissioners. The Victorian system was copied in every detail, but there it proved a conspicuous appointed in the capacity of chief commissioner E. M. G. Eddy, an official who stood high in the estimation of the London & Northwestern of England. He was emphastically the right man in

Northwestern of England. He was emphastically the right main in the right place. Out of a system which was notoriously defective in almost every respect, he evolved in a remarkably short space of time one of a high order of efficiency. In fact at the time of his death, which took place little more than a year ago, the rail-vays of New South Wales were acknowledged to be amongst the heat in house: "My wife Sarah has been part in house." knowledged to be amongst the best in the world. This was entirely due to Mr. Eddy's great force of character, ris keen and accurate judgment and his admirable methods of administration. He had left the best railway in the world to introduce many of its excellencies in the antipodes. policy he conceived and carried out is being rigidly adhered to by his successor, Mr. Oliver. The system of management by commissioners has operated successfully in both Queensland and South Australia, but in these colories

commissioner. This plan has now also been adopted by Victoria, and it proes to answer well.

The present commissioner is James Mathieson, at one time a prominent official in a leading Scottish raffway. He was chief commissioner in Queens land, and was induced by the offer of more lucrative position to transfer his services to the southern colony, whose railways he has during his two years tenure of office succeeded in placing on a satisfactory basis. The Australian colonies, considering their limited population, are fairly well supplied with railways. The best paying lines are, as may be naturally supposed, those in the vicinity of the capitals where the population is large in proportion to that of the interior. New South Wales has 2,639 miles of railway, representing a capital expendi-ture of £37,369,205 sterling. Victoria has 3,122 1-4 miles, constructed at a cost of £38,102,855. Quensland has 2,-430 miles, and upon these she has embarked a capital of £17,248,678.

South Australia has only 1,868 miles of railway, and the lines being, generally speaking, of a light character, the cost of construction was small. They are, however, operated so successfully that they yield a return to the state of 5 per cent, profit. The railways of Western Australia—some 1,600 miles in extent, including a line recently taken over from a private companyare under direct government control, and the people seem to be perfectly satisfied with the way they are managed. New Zealand, which possesse upwards of 2,000 miles of railway, constructed at a cost to the colony of £16,534,980, tried the system of management by commissioners, but finding it unsatisfactory reverted to the former practice. The railways there are a department of the state, at the head of which is a minister. The result of ministerial management has been better than the commissioners were able to show.

A MONTREAL VIEW

Of the P. E. Island Tax on Commercial Travellers. (Montreal Star.)

The attempt of the government of Prince Edward Island to make easier the collection of its extraordinary tax on commercial travellers by practically outlawing before the courts all who manage to evade the tax, is a matter in which more than Prince Edward Islanders are impressed. As explained in another column, the local legislature passed recently a law which now less on the desk of the minister of justice at Ottawa for allowance or disallowance, making it impossible for a merchant doing business outside of Prince Edward Island to collect in the provincial courts a debt from a citizen of that province contracted by selling him goods, unless it can be shown that the agent who sold the goods had pald the provincial tax on commercial travellers.

This is striking a blow at the basis of our commercial system. That a man is to be (Montreal Star.) This is striking a blow at the basis of our commercial system. That a man is to be excused from paying a just debt for any reason except actual bankruptcy, is to deliberately open the door to dishonesty; and that such a state of affairs should be created simply to facilitate the collection of a petty tax, would be an outrage on all decency. It would be akin to declaring that burglars are free to enter and rob the premises of those who may be in arreans in their municipal tax, compelling every householder complaining of such an outrage before the courts to produce his receipted tax bill on pain of being told to go about his business and not worry an honest burglar.

If the province of Prince Edward Island chooses to tax commercial travellers, it is at all events now too late for the federal government to intactere, but it certainly ought not to be permitted to abrogate the fundamental law of every civilized communications. ought not to be permitted to abrogate the fundamental law of every civilized community in order to make a little surer of collecting its tax. Burning a house down to roast a pig is a wise operation when contrasted with this. And as to the tax, surely our Prince Edward Island friends do not think that the commercial travellers really pay it in the last analysis. They might as well expect the "drummers." or the houses they represent, to pay their travelling expenses themselves, and never think of adding them to the prices of their goods. Undoubtedly the commercial men simply add this tax to their bill of expenses, and it is assessed on the giods sold to the people of Prince Edward Island, who thus must pay it, plus the interest on the money and the profit on the investment. It is only an indirect and expensive way of taxing themselves, and incidentally annoying the men who do business with them.

OVERCOMING MONTREAL COMPETITION.

(Halifax Heraid.)

In the wholessele hardware trade of Halifax, which has for its territory Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and a part of New Brunswick, ten houses are engaged, employing eighteen travellers. One of these houses has this year for the first time sent out a traveller, and the houses are each represented by from three travellers to one. The number of these has considerably increased within the past year or two.

While Halifax thus has eighteen hardware travellers in this territory, Montreal has but one, whereas only a few years ago the commercial metropolis was represented in these provinces by five men. Only one Montreal hardware house keeps up its connections to any extent in this territory.

A prominent Halifax wholessle hardware man, who has given the subject considerable thought, told the Herald's representative that he estimated the total trade of Halifax in wholesale hardware at \$1,500,000 a year. This he thought was well on for half the annual consumption of Nova Scotia and P. I. Island. The remainder of the trade goes to Montreal and to St. John. The New Brunswick metropolis is no mean competitor in this department of trade, though the firms in that city are less in number, they are energetic and send their men into Nova Scotia as far east, even, as Cape Breton. As already stated, our merchants retaliate to some extent by invading especially northern New Brunswick.

Comparing the trade of Montreal and Halifax in these provinces, it is found that the former selle pretty much only light or shelf hardware—lines is witch that city appears to maintain considerable supremacy, an advantage, however, that is gradually being relinquished.

"Speaking of the 'passing' of the western hardware traveller," said the merchant who

relinquished.

"Speaking of the 'passing' of the western hardware traveller," said the merchant who kindly furnished some of the information contained in these notes, "it is not so long ago that even Toronto had a hardware man on the road in Nova Scotia, but he has gone doubtless forever."

At Arizona rancher has posted the following notice on a cottonwood tree near his house: "My wife, Sarah, has left my range when I didn't Doo a Thing Too her and I want it distinkly understood that any Man as takes her in and Keers for her on my account will get himself pumped so full of lead that some tenderfoot will locate nim for a mineral claim. A word to the wise is sufficient and order work on fools."—Denver Times.

colonies disagreements among the members of the boards induced the members of the boards induced the governments to dispense with the plurality of commissioners and to endow with plenary powers a single sitate, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West. WILL HELP CALAIS.

Development of the Nickel Mines Near St. Stephen.

Lumber Business Hurt by War and Southern Competition—Some Early Sawmills on the St. Croix-News from the Border.

(Cor. Bangor Commercial.) CALAIS, Nov. 4.—The report that the nickel mining land situated about two miles northward from St. Stephen has been leased by G. H. Harrison, capitalist of London, England, is good news for this section. though the mining land is under the English crown, Calais rejoices for the two neighborly cities facing each other from opposite sides of the St. Criox. are closely bound to each other by tiles of relationship and business. Whetever affects Calais is reflected in St. Stephen and vice versa. Both are prosperous and busy cities and the line of mational demarkation is blotted out in the striving towards suc-

The deal whereby the nickel mining lands passes by lease under control of Mr. Harrison was completed Wednesday afternoon in St. Stephen. Frank Todd, the largest owner of the land, was the one who transferred the land through his attorney.

Mr. Harrison arrived in St. Stephen

Monday from England and, it is understood, will at once make tests of the mineral with a view towards opening nickel mines.

It is many years ago since nickel was first discovered north of St. Stephen. The area where nickel was evident covers about three square miles and gives promise of great development. The St. Stephen nickel mines may become an important factor in the business of this busy down east section

Frank Todd said to a Commercial man Wednesday evening: "I am part owner in this land, but you understand that the mineral or metal beceath the surface belongs to the crown and the same mining laws prevail here as in the Klondike. Mr. Harrison leases the land conditionally for a term of ten years simply to experiment to determine whether or not there is enough nickel under the surface to pay for the experience of mining. He will, I understand, sink pits and get assays in order to definitely determine the percentage of nickel. On these proposed tests depends the fate of the mines.

"There seems to be plenty of nickel there, but perhaps it has never been properly worked. If the tests should prove satisfactory, I presume that there will be busy times up there, and that labor will be given employment. I hope so. We cannot have too many industries down this way."

Mr. Harrison was out to the mining

land Wednesday making a superficial examination. It is not believed that much will be done this year but sink a pit or two and get assays. the assays should prove satisfactory, there will be a great boom in St. Stephen mext spring.

THE LUMBER TRAFFIC. Frank Todd, one of the wealthiest lumbermen in this section. whose firm

were pioneers on the St. Croix, in peaking of the lumber trade yester-"Years ago we had a good trade on

the St. Croix cutting anywhere from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet a season. Our ships sailed to every port. But now it is different. Last season's cut was not over 25,000,000, and we had hard work to dispose of that small lot. It is the same here as in Ban-gor. The war and other things killed umber trade with us.

"We don't want to depend on Cuba or Porto Rico for a revival in the lumber trade. What we want is a revival in this country. A lot of cheap southern pine and spruce is being un-loaded on the narket and the southern states are competing with us so that it affects us vitally in many ways. We've got plenty of lumber down this way, lots of it, but there doesn't seem to be the demand that there was years ago when we couldn't fill orders.

fill orders.

"I look for a revival in time, but so much cheap and inferior lumber is being unloaded on the market from the south that it will take time for the change to come."

As illustrating the shipping of Calais it might be stated that there are about 180 vessels owned in or hall from Cafais and about 25 in St. Stephen. Fifteen years ago shipping from this port was a great factor in the commercial life, but the railways have changed the condition somewhat.

In 1874 the St. Croix river was open In 1874 the St. Croix river was open for navigation 300 days, 1,169 vessels arrived in Calais and 1,177 cleared. Twelve vessels were built that year. Now there is no shipbuilding. Seventy-eight million feet of long lumber were exported, 64,000,000 shingles, 35,000,000 pickets, 1,500,000 spool stuff, 143,000 staves, 500,000 clapboards, 60,000 ship knees, 790 bedsteads, 41,000 barrels of plaster. These were the good old shipping times. But the city has grown, developed and thrived, has become a modern municipality with lively busi-ness concerns and now the cities of Calais and St. Stephen are surrounded

The advent of the railroads has done much to reduce the amount of shipping on the river. More modern methods have crept in and whether the ships sail up or down the St. Crofx as of yore does not make such a vital financial difference. It is only another way of doing business.

SOME BARLY SAW MILLS. The first mill built in Calais was a saw mill as early as 1780. It was on Perter's stream, near its mouth, and the proprietors were Daniel Hill and Jeremiah Frost and Jacob Libby.

In 1785 William Moore built another saw mill in the locality new known as Moore's Mills and the old mill, though often repaired, is still running.

The first mill on the American side of the St. Croix was built at the beginning of the present century by

Abner Hill, Peter Christie and others. Water power was so good that it was christened the "Brisk Milt," and one of that name still saws wood at the old

In 1826 the Layfayette saw mills were built and were owned by Henry and Frank Richards. Henry went to India and died of sunstroke while endeavoring to reach Europe by over-land routes. Frank married a daughter of Robert Gardiner of Gardiner. Me. Subsequently one of his daughters was drowned while bathing in the Kennebec and the father shortly afterwards was found drowned near the same spot.

Since that time mills have sprung up all along the St. Croix, but of late the buzz of the saw has not made as pleasant music as in the olden days. However, Calais and towns in its vicinity hope that with the revival of prosperity the buzz of the saws will be heard once more in the land.

A FORTUNE IN A DAY.

Robbins & Long Made \$200,000 by the Advance in Stock—They Hold 150,000
Shares of Republic and 200,000
Shares of Jim Blaine.

Rossland Miner, Nov. 1.)

Two hundred thousand dollars in a single day is pretty good, and yet that much was made by a firm in this city yesterday. This shows that when matters come the right way in mining the profit is very great. The fact that 15 feet of \$200 ore had been struck in the Republic camp on the reservation, and the consequent rise in a and the other shares of the same camp, added at least \$200,000 to the wealth of Robbins & Long of this city yesterday. Patsy Clark, president and one of the principal owners in the Republic mine, telephoned to the firm yesterday morning that there were 15 feet of \$200 ore in the Republic mine, and that they were still drilling. The result of this announcement here and at Spokane was to send the stock up so that all that was on the market was withdrawn, and it could not be had for love nor money. The price has not been fixed yet, but it is certain to advance over \$1, but put it at 75 cents and look how much the firm will make. Robbins & Long own 150,000 of these shares. On these the firm made at least \$100,000 by the advance in the price consequent upon the news of the strike.

The firm also owns 200,000 shares of the Jim Blache. The shares of this company.

of the strike.

The firm also owns 200,000 shares of the Jim Blaine. The shares of this company, owing to the recent developments in the property and the rise in the price of the Republic stock, advanced yesterday from 50 to 90 cents, and this made the firm \$100,000 richer yesterday than it was the day before. Two hundred thousand dollars is a pretty good amount to make in a single day, but it is doubtful if one were to offer the firm that sum for its profits if it would accept. TOASTED THE LIVING.

Remarkable Scene at the Death-Bed of Former Canadian M. P.

Hamilton Times.)

Many will remember A. G. P. Dodge, the man who spent \$75,000 in purchasing and beautifying his property at Roach's Point, and who defeated James Parnham of East Gwillimbury at an election for the house of commons some 25 years ago, He died recently in Brunswick, Georgia. An American newspaper has just reached Canada giving the following particulars: The burial of Rev. A. G. P. Dodge, of the Episcopal church, a minister of great wealth, yet who preferred the charge of, the hamble little parish in St. Simon's Island to a luxurious life, took place here today. Rev. Mr. Dodge was a son of Wm. E. Dodge of New York, and was also related to the famous Phelps and Siokes families.

The death-bed scene of the minister was unusual. A religious associate says of it:

"We seked if we could do anything to please him. With that spirit which characterized his thoughtfulness of others, he replied, 'It is hardly of use to put you to trouble now, but if you would like to please me go to my closet and get and bring them both here.' We did so, and he gave directions for each to take a small glass and them both here.' We did so, and he gave directions for each to take a small glass and fill it about one-third full. Giving him one also, and holding ours before us, we listened while he raised his hand and said. 'Here is wishing you life and health and God's blessings all the days allotted to each of you on this earth, and a spiritual life in the great beyond.' We drank the foast and benediction in silence, while the hand of the dying man did not tremble as he returned his glees. Shortly afterward he died."

# Children Cry for CASTORIA.

UNDER GRIT RULE.

Bugs Invade the Police Station in the ington of the North.

(Saturday's Ottawa Free Press.)

At the meeting of the police commissioners this morning there were present Judge MacTaylsh, Police Magistrate O'Gars and Mayor Bingham.

Judge MacTaylsh reported to the board: (1) That there were a few bugs in the police station; (2) that the police constables did not report it so their officers, as they should have: The constables til gt were aware of the bugs were Humphrey, McMullin and McGuire; (3) that the police officers were not to blame; (4) that precautions had been taken and continuous efforts had been made to get rid of the bugs, but notwithstanding they sometimes appeared, no doubt owing to the character of the wood in the building being soft.

On the report of the judge the board find that Constables Humphrey, McGuire and McMullin were to blame in not reporting to their officers the existence of bugs as they should have done, and order that they be fined \$10 each, the fine to be deducted from their pay for October.

Chief Powell is requested to communicate with Dr. Robillard to ask him whether anything can be further done to exterminate the bugs beyond what has already been done.

It was ordered that the chief of police give all the assistance to the board of health that it requires.

MOST PLEASANT PICTURE.

## BACKACHE

Symptom of Kidney Disease -Quickly Cured by Dr A. W. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills.

Backache is kidney ache. Backache is the alarn signal which nature gives when the kidneys are out of order and danger of attack by some painful and fatal disease is at hand. Backache above all things should never be neglected. Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes and many other complicated diseases of the kidneys have backache as the first symptoms. Listen to the warning notes thus sounded. Cure the backache, cure the kidneys while and vigorous and call a quick halt to weakness or pain in the back. They reach the exact spot and are most effertive as a cure for kidney disease 25 cents a box at all dealers.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price \$1.00, sent to any address in Canada on re-ceipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Terento. 36

FENIAN RAID.

List of the Persons Whose Applications Have Been Received

At Military Headquarters, Fredericton, for Medals for Services Rendered in Defence of Queen and Country.

The following is a list of the perons whose applications have been received at military headquarters here for medals for services rendered dur ing the Fenian raid:

Major A. F. Street-Fredericton.
Major A. Lipsett, Fredericton.
G. F. M. Coy-Fredericton.
W. Lockhart-Fredericton.
A. D. Thomas-Fredericton.
Thos. Sampson-Fredericton.
Thomas Smith-Fredericton
Edgar Hill-St. Stephen.
A. M. Hill-St. Stephen.
Capt. J. D. Perkins-Fredericton.
T. McKenzie-Fredericton.
G. N. Babbitt-Fredericton. N. Babbitt-Fredericton. McDonald-Monoton. S. Polleys—St. Andrews McKinney—St. Andrews. MacStay—St. Andrews. Maioney—St. Andrews.

Miller—St. Andrews.
Miller—St. Andrews.
Handy—St. Andrews.
B. Chandler—St. Andrews.
W. Chandler—St. Andrews.
-Col. J. C. Marsh—Fredericton.

G. F. Hibbard—St. George.
Geo. Gordon—St. George.
Geo. Gordon—St. George.
Robt. Murray—St. George.
Thos. Barton—St. John.
W. Knowles—St John.
J. A. Kimball—St. John.
J. A. Kimball—St. John.
Levi Delong—St. John.
Jno. Rubin—St. John.
Jno. Rubin—St. John.
Jno. Rubin—St. John.
Jes. McArthur—St. John.
Jas. Donahoe—St. John.
Jas. Donahoe—St. John.
Ja Cose—St. John.
J. Ross—St. John.
J. Ross—St. John.
J. Ross—St. John.
R. H. Austin—St. John.
W. H. Perkins—St. John.
W. H. Perkins—St. John.

o. H. Peck—Moneton.
A. Tabor—Charlestown, Mass.
McAllister—New York.
Deverau—Shell Lake, Wis.
f. J. Donneil—Boston.
. Craig—Moneton.
hugent—Moneton.
E. Gregg—Roxbury, Mass.
R. Addisson—Roxbury, Mass.
W. Campbell—St. John.
J. Curran—St. John.
C. W. Leger—St. John.
J. W. Kingston—Providence.
Conrad Coles—Red Heade
D. McQuarry—St. John.
J. B. McLean—St. John.
W. Hickey—St. John.
W. Hickey—St. John.

B. McLean—St. John.
Hickey—St. John.
Hickey—St. John.
M. McAdam—Oak Bay.
Fotherghl—Boston.
Neckall—Lynn, Mass.
Card—Lynn, Mass.
Dunham—St. John.
L. Eagles—St. John.
L. Bagles—St. John.
E. Sterens—St. John.
Logan—St. John.
Logan—St. John.
Cunningham—St. John.
Cunningham—St. John.
H. Spragg—St. John.
H. Spragg—St. John.
H. Spragg—St. John.
Morrison—St. John.
J. Hamilton—St. John.
J. Hamilton—St. John.
W. Hamilton—St. John.
W. Peters—New York.
S. Hall—St. John.

/ T. Powers—St. John.
Sullivan—Somerwille, Mass.
/ Thompson—Boston.
Powers—St. John.
Ward—St. John.
Godsoe—St. John.
MacKay—St. John.
MacKay—St. John.
McIntyre—Presque Isie.
Templeton—Chatham.

LULLABY. Sleep, my durling; sleep my baby (Mother's love's for thee).
All the little stars are shining Mirrored in the sea.
All the little obrds are skeping.
Sleep then, heart of me!
Hush, oh hush!

Sleep, my darling; sleep, my beby (Sleep on mother's breast). There are unask hovering near thee, Watching o'er thy rest. Thou are sale, my little birdie, In thy downy nest. Hush, oh hush!

Sieep, my darling; sleep, my baby (Shut those eyes of bine!)
Mother here will watch beside thee All the long night through.
Sieep, and dream bright dreams of hea As the hely do As the holy do.

Hush, oh hush!

Sleep, my darling; sleep by baby
(Not on mother's breach).
May thine angel never leave thee,
Waking or at rest.
Mother's thoughts are ever with thee,
And God knoweth best.
Hush, oh hush!
—The London Lady.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

This subject has been engaging a good deal of public attention in England. At the recent session of the Supreme Court, I. O. F., the system was introluced into Canada by the amendment of the constitution as one of the compensations or reasons for a slight increase in premium rates upon new members. A few days ago New Zealand adopted the principle, after seven days' discussion in the house of representatives. Their act provides that every person of the age of 65 and upwards, of good moral character, whose yearly income does not exceed £34, and who has resided 25 years in the colony, will be entitled to a pension of £18 per annum. The provision made by the I. O. F. de-clares that every member of the or-der in good standing at the age of 70, shall be entitled to draw, during his life time, a certain percentage of his policy per annum, in instalments, as an old age pension, receiving \$100 as a fund to provide decent burial in case of death; and any portion of his dowment remaining at that time, is paid to his beneficaries. Another and somewhat similar but additional benefit, but also somewhat on the line of old age pension, is the allowing, at his option, an amount of his endowment at 70 years of age, as an old age cisability grant. There seems to be no doubt, this question of old age rensions will attract more and more attention in the future, as a political as well as an insurance problem. When a startesman of the standard of subject, with a view to parliamentary action in Great Britain, there is reason to suppose it will soon be a malter of "practical politics."

#### FREDERICTON.

Successful Candidates at the Recent Law Examinations-Provincial Board

of Health. FREDERICTON, Nov. 9.-At society last evening the result of the recent law examinations was an-

nounced. The following is a list of successful candidates:

successful candidates;

Students at-law—G. E. McManus, Bathurst;
F. Tweedie, Chatham; H. Bailey, W. Black,
Friedricton, J. M. Medzie, Norton; J. O.
Baldwin, St. George; S. A. Worral, St. Andrews

Attorneys-at-law—G. A. McPeake, Fredericton; G. L. Harris, Moncton; Wm. McDonald, Sackville; N. M. Mills, St. Stephen; M. T. Jones, Woodstock; L. V. S. DeBury, C. Hanington, R. R. Facrweather, H. M. Robertson, St. John; R. T. Aitken, Newcastle; J. H. McFadden, Shediac.

Admitted as students by virture of holding B. A. degrees—T. S. Ritchie, J. W. Fairweather, St. John; A. N. Vince, Woodstock; F. Winslow, Fredericton; F. R. Taylor, Rothasay; H. A. Allison, C. C. Avard, Sackville; H. H. Paries, Sussex.

The new attorneys were sworn in at The new attorneys were sworn in at

the supreme court this afternoon A meeting of the provincial board of health was held in Dr. Coulthard's office, this city, last evening. Those present were Dr. Bayard and Messrs. Holly and McMillan of St. John and Dr. Coulthard. Nothing of import-ance came before the meeting.

DEATH OF HARRY LITTLEHALE.

(From Dadly Sun, November 9.)

Harry Littlehale, whose mother was buried gru to popy moontage Appleysed unequery to home on the west side of enlargement of the heart in the morning. He had been seriously fill for a couple of days only, and death came suddenly. Probably no resident of the west side was better known than Mr. Littlehade. For years he was associated with his father in business, and they had large connections in Boston and elsewhere. More recently he has been deputy registrar of the city and county of St. John, and he extended to the duties of his office with great fidelity. Indeed, his close attention there must have steadily sapped a constitution by no means strong. He was a men of kind heart and gentle disposition. At one time Mr. Littlehale was an active member of the Masonia frateriaty, but for some years his membership had ceased except in Union Reyal Arch. Chapter, of which he was one of the original members. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Robert L. Stathbouse, a well known shipbuilder, and three children, survive him. Mr. Littlehale was about sixty-three years of age.

SHE HAD HER WAY.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."

"I guess not."

"He's too old to travel free. He occupies a whole seat, and the car's crowded. There are people standing up."

"That's all right."

"I haven't time to argue the matter, ma'am. You'll have to pay for that boy."

"I've never paid for him yet, and I'm not going to begin now."

"You've got to begin some time. If you haven't had to put up fare for him you're mighty lucky, or else you don't do much travelling."



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ALFRED MARKHAM,

#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 12, 1898

LORD SALISBURY'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday Lord Salisbury addressed a few remarks to the civilized world. The Lord Mayor of London is purely a local potentate, but once a year he offers an opportunity to the chief man in the empire to explain the attitude of Great Britain toward other nations. In the present condition of expertancy Lord Salisbury could not holo feeling the solemnity of the occasion. One rash or stupid utterance from his lips might set all Europe in a blaze of war. One weak word might expose the empire to humiliation at the hands of her rivals or enemies, and the administration to contempt and destruction at home. Lord Salisbury as usual rose to the occasion. Without speaking a word calculated to wound the pride of other nations he made it clear that England would maintain her position in Africa and her rights elsewhere. Those who expected the announcement of Esyptian protectorate may be disappointed, but they will take comfort from the fact that no longer is there an official suggestion of a future withdrawal from Egypt. On other Lord Mayor's days the prime minister has announced that England was in Egypt to restore order, maintain peace and guard British interests, and that when the occupation was no longer necessary for these purposes it would cease. No hint of a wintdrawal was offered yesterday. Lord Salisbury stated that the capture of Omdurnian had changed the position of Britain in Egypt, meaning apparently that it had given permanence to an occupation which at first was meant to be temporary. Respecting the future he made no further declaration of policy than the significant Intimation that a protectorate would be declared if that were found necessary to maintain British control in the Nile valley. The obvious conclu Lord Salisbury's government rules England and holds to its present views, any change of British status in Egypt will be in the direction of increasing rather than diminishing the authority of Downing street in that corner of Africa. Any nation which seeks to end British occupation will have the honor of establishing a British protectorate. While making these declarations the prime minister scattered flowers along the French path of retreat from Fashoda and made it appear that France was sacrificing

Lord Salisbury is nothing if not frank. This may be the reason why he had little to say about Russia and the China question for we assume that if a strong statement had been made on this question the press correspondent would have reported it. It was no more than bare politeness to mention with commendation the disarmament proposal, though Mr. Goschen must have smiled rather grimly as he listened and thought of his busy dockyards, and emergency fleets night and day preparing for action. Lord Salisbury is quite in favor of disarmament, but just now he and his colleagues are so busy getting the new warships built and recruiting the they cannot give the subject all the attention that its importance demands. The message to Russia conveyed in he sound of preparation in all the great dockyards is more significant than the polite appreciation, in the abstract, of the disarmament

nothing of dignity or prestige in the

The British premier's message to the United States is of another kind. He warns the eastern nations that a new power has come among them to be henceforth reckoned with in eastern diplomacy, and points out to the western candidate for initiation into these mysteries that an imperial policy implies imperial responsibilities. Then he gracefully welcomes the new comer to the arena as one whose presence can only mean good to Great

scheme.

Lord Salisbury's deliverance may on the whole be fairly well summarized in the jingo couplet so familiar to every Englishman Great Britain does not want to fight, but is providing ships; men and money in case they should be needed.

#### WE SEE THEM THIS YEAR.

that the Dominion expenditure for the first quarter of the present fiscal year

period last year. "Apparently," it recognition as one of the modern was remarked, "the country is in for an increase of a million and a quarter in the third grit year, over the second year."

Now we have the returns for ar other month. For October the current expenditure was \$2,735,000, whereas in October, 1897, it was \$2,400,000 This is an increase of \$275,000. Onethird of the fiscal year has now been accounted for and the expenditure is \$582,000 ahead of 1897. At this rate, the increase will be nearer a million and three-quarters than a million and

cuarter. It will be tremembered that the Laurier government, having come into ower to sive the country economical government, and having promised to cut down the expenditure by four or five millions, increased the expenditure in the first year \$1,400,060 over that of the last year of Mr. Foster's financial management. The ministers, however, excused themselves on the ground that they had not yet time to

Another year passed and the penditure was still larger. Now, the third year, we have the increase above mentioned as compared with the

ged their work in.

This refers to the ordinary expense of government. There is in addition much expenditure charged to capital. During October of last year the capital outlay was \$593,009. In October of this year it was \$1,547,000, a neat increase of nearly a million. During the four months of the fiscal year the capital expenditure has been \$3,-833,000. In the same period last year it was \$1,296,000. The gain is more than two and a half millions.

Eartunately "the revenue is buoy There is an increase of \$3,351,-000 over the first four months of last year. This increase of taxation is made possible by the enormous imperts, which go beyond all records. It would be a good time to lay up something against the period of more restructed purchases which is sure to

"You should see us next year," said Mr. Turte at Valleyfield, alluding to his promised increase of public out-He is better than his word. We do not need to wait for next year. We see them now in the swollen bills

#### THE TRADING STAMP BUSINESS.

The Halifax city council proposes to levy a license fee of \$600 on trading stamp companies doing business in city, as it is here and in many other places. The Sun was examining trading stamp book the other day and found that it contained the names of nearly two hundred shop-keepers and other business concerns in this city. All these firms agree to give one stamp to the purchaser of each ten cents worth of goods sold for cash, provided the purchaser asks for them. As the stamps are furnished to the merch ants at 50 cents per 100, the seller of goods makes a discount of five per cent. If he should make this cash reduction direct to the buyer, the customer would get the whole advantage. But this does not happen. The stamps are redeemed by the stamp company at the price of \$1.75 for the 510 stamps which are required to fill a book. These stamps have cost the grocer, butcher or other dealer \$2.55. When the calculation is worked out it will be found that the customer gets his goods reduced by 3.43 per cent, of the price, and the trading stamp man gets a commission of 1.57 per cent, on the cash trade of the firms on his list. If the list contains 200 firms it follows that the stamp man would get for his total net profts a sum equal to the total cash sales made by three average firms, providarmy to full fighting strength that ed all the cash customers remembered to ask for the stamps. The profits are further augmented by the whole cost to the dealer of all the stamps that are taken from the traders and never redeemed. To fill a book requires cash purchases of \$51 from firms which keep the stamps. Doubiless many careless purchasers take the stamps once in a while when they happen to see them, but never fill a book. Thousands of trading stamps must be lost or mislaid, or for other reasons never presented. On all these the stamp company gets a net profit, not of \$1.57, as in the other case, but of \$5.00 on each \$100 worth of cash business done by the strade. As

against this statement the trading

stamp man may perhaps claim com-

mendation as a means of inducing

seller to give the customer at

cash instead of in stamps. The

Sun threw out this suggestion to

was that the people seemed to prefer

the stamps. That is to say, the pur-

man should not have a fair title to

a trader the other day.

the five per cent. in

His reply

once

agencies which for a cash consideration furnish innocent enjoyment of the community.

PROCRASTINATION AND PANIC.

The citizens are watching with in erest the heroic efforts of the gentlemen who are trying to find ships for the direct London service. The department of Trade and Commerce eems to have given it up. Mr. Blair has pathetically called upon the Board of Trade to find a suitable contrac tor for the subsidy voted last May The Furness line owners stand ready in case no ships can be found for the direct sailings to provide a service that shall be all indirect one way and half indirect the other.

This is the situation within a fortnight or so of the time that the sailings should begin. There are plenty of suitable ships in the world, but they are all ordered elsewhere for the season and are not available at this late day for this particular business. All through June, July, August and September the government had this vote available. But no call was made for tenders and no action of any kind was taken. The present situation is exactly what might have been ex-

The contract with the Allan and Dominion lines is settled as to the details, and was signed on Monday. On Saturday of the same week the first ship under this contract is to sail from Liverpool. The government has very properly taken the ground that the sailings of these mad steamships should not be on the same es the sailings of the faster ships for New York, which also bear Canadian mails. It is, therefore, arranged that the sailings from Liverpool shall be on Thursday, a day intermediate be ween the date of departure of othe But as everything has been put off to the last moment, there is now no time to adjust the Canadian service to these conditions. Accordingly the first five sailings will be mad on days that the postmaster ge condemns as rendering the Canadian mail service useless for practical pur-This is another result of the system of postponement and panis which prevails in every department in

#### ORGANIZATION.

The Amherst Press calls upon th liberal conservative party in Cumberand to perfect its organization. The Press points out that the party in the county is altogether "disorganized," using the word quoted in the sense of unorganized. In view of this state of affairs the party is advised to hold a convention, to form township organizations and to establish a county association. All of which is good advice. We warn the Cumberland conservatives that when they have formed their will tell them that they are premature in their preparation and will remin them that the work will all have to be done over again. But good organizit is accomplished the better. The liberal conservatives of this province are cheerfully enduring the reproach that they have begun their campaign work too soon and carried it too far. We hope that the reproach which has been addressed to the party in some Brunswick counties may soon be earned by all the rest.

#### A GREAT RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE.

Russia has not waited for the com pletion of her great transcontinental railway enteprise before beginning another transportation route of almost equal interest. This is the construction of a deep water route from the Black Sea to the Baltic. The distance from sea to sea is about 1200 miles, but the greater part of the route follows the course of the rivers. The distance across the watershed between the Dwina, which flows north, and the Dneiper, which empties into the Black sea, to less than 200 miles. The cost of the work is placed at \$150,000, 000, which seems to be a very small sum for 200 miles of canal and the improvement of 1.000 miles of river. But if it cost twice that much it would b within the power of the Russian empire, which has great resources. It is pointed out that the completion of this canal will make Russia independent of the Dardanelles as a naval route to

A post office puzzle is proposed by the Hamilton Spectator. Each month Mr. Mulock's department sends out a circular of information, of which the

postage to which the same are liable. It secure their special delivery to the perse to whom they are addressed within the hits of letter carrier delivery at any of the lowing post offices in cities, namely liffar, St. John, N. B., Fredericton, Que-

The puzzle is to find the words that ter general, who is vice chancellor an honor graduate of the univerpeople to pay cash for their goods. It would be obviously better for the of his chief clerks and secretary by making pi of their excellent English

Mr. Wade, when a government official in the Yukon, had a perfect right to stake or buy mining claims. This was Mr. Wade's view and acc for his return to the east well stocked chaser would cather get \$1.75, after up with properties. Postmaster Gentaking the trouble to save up a book eral Mulock takes a different view of the matter and tells his Yukon officials full of stamps, that have \$2.55 in cash without any trouble. If this is so we that if they have anyhing to do with see no reason why the trading stamp mining claims they will be kicked out

#### U. S. ELECTIONS.

(Continued from First Page.)

MISS JURI. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8 .- Chairman Cook claims the election of the en tire state ticket by a plurality of 85, 000, the election of thirteen and possibly fourteen, congressmen, and the return of a safe majority to the legislature, insuring the re election of U. S. Senator Cockrell. ILLINOIS.

precincts in Illinois outside of Cook county give Whittemore, republican, for state treasurer, 918; Dunlay, democrat, 1,032. The same precincts in 1896 gave Mc Kinley 1,441; Bryan, 1,521.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.-Ten out of 2,174

NEBRASKA. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8 .- Twentyfour precincts outside of Lincoln and Omaha, give Hayward, republican, for governor, 2,070; Pointer, fusion, 2,268; a net republican gain of 372.

LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.-Reports received assure the election of six democratic congressmen from Louisiana. TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tean., Nov. 8 .- Mc-Millan carries the city by about 2,000 The democratic campaign committee claims McMillan's election by 20,000. RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.-Thirty-five districts in second sional district give Capron, republican, 2,411; Carvin, democrat, 1,483. Eight districts in first congressional district give Bull, republican, 763; Hazen, democrat, 198.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.-Pennsyl vania returns are slow and in som instances unsatisfactory. At midnight an estimate based on the returns of the counties heard from indicate the election of Stone by a plurality which may exceed 125,000. Stone may have 75,090 plurality in Philadel-

WEST VIRGINIA.

phia alone.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 8.-Ohio ounty, in which Wheeling is located, ects the entire republican ticket by from 1,000 to 1,200 majority, giving republicans four members of legisla ture and state senator.

First congressional district believed to have re-elected republican governor by a good majority. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8. Scatter

ing and unofficial returns indicate demicrats return congressmen from the eight districts claimed; further re-turns from ninth district not sufficient to approximate result. Returns from tenth show heavy democratic gains and Indicate election (dem); if so, a gain of one congress man for democrats.

STATES NOT VOTING. Maine-Election was held in Sep Oregon-Election was held in June Vermont-Election was held in Sep-

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.-Caliornia has gone republican with more emphasis than ever before. The entire state ticket with the exception of secretary of state has been elected according to republican claims. The count this year throughout the state has been unusually slow, and it will be several days before the complete figures are received. The republicans claim, seven congressmen and the

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 9.-Late returns indicated that the democrats have elected all 9 of the congressmen all 12 solicitors, 44 out of 50 state sen ators, 95 out of 120 representatives and the judicial ticket by 30,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9.-Until noon today the returns indicated that the republicans had carried the same 15 congressional districts and the democrats the same six districts as in the presidential election of 1896, but this fternoon the democrats claimed the election of Zimmerman over Wolver in the seventh. It will require the official count to determine the result

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Chairman Cook of the democratic state committee announces that Congressman Clark (democrat), 9th Missouri district, has been re-elected by a majority of at

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Nov. 9.-Demo cratic congressmen are elected in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth districts, and while the race is close in the ninth it looks as though Williams, democrat, has won. This is a gain of two or possibly three congressmen.

South Dakota elects two republican congressmen, R. J. Gamble, Yankton, and C. H. Burke, Pierre. North Dakota elects B. F. Spalding,

republican; Fargo, congress 4,000 estimated plurality. HELENA. Mont., Nov. 9.-Campbell democrat, is elected to congress by a plurality exceeding 4,000. The legislature is democratic by a decided ma jority. Complete returns will not alter naterially the situation as stated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9,-At state committee headquarters today no claims were made by the republicans, but the democrats gave out the statement that enough of the result in each of the 12 congressional districts outside of St. Louis was known to make the election of their candidates

ing is a summary of the legislature as it now stands: Senate, 17 republicans, 16 fusion, 1 doubtful; house, 52 re-publicans, 4 fusion, 22 doubtful. The republican state committee claims 18 out of the doubtful members. Vistal

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9.—Incomties out of thirty-four in the state give a majority of 500 in favor of both republican congressmen and republican candidates for supreme court ludges. The Times (fusion) con the state to the republicans by 3,000 also the legislature. The republican state central committee claims a ma jority of 12 in the legislature on ballot.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Complete

six small precincts, Stanley, republican, a majority of 2,-300 over Leedy, fusion. Morrill, republican, carried the county over

Leedy in 1896 by 2,038. The republican state committee estimates Stanley's majority in the state at 8,000, and claim a gain of five republican congressmen, the election of every congressman in the state except Ridgely, populist, in the third, who may be re-elected. The republican state committee claims the state result is so close that an official can-

vass will be necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.— With one-fifth of the precincts in the tate heard from the indications are that the republican pluarlity will be near 15,000. It may vary 2,000 either way from that estimate. BOSTON, Nov. 9 .- The Journal today says editorially: Greatest and best of all the single results of the election is the victory of Theodore Roosevelt of good government and of virile Americanism in New York. This of itself is enough to make the year 1898 memorable in our national politics. Tammany, that monstrous dragon of greed and corruption, reaching out from its lair in New York city to grasp control of the chief state in the union, has been baffled and overthrown. Republican supremacy in the state which was lost in 1897 has been re-established. The richest and most copulous of American commonwealths has been saved from the black disgrace of even a quasi-indorsement of the Chicago platform and its odious principles of mobrule and free silver

coinage ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.-A special to the Post-Despatch from Dallas, Texas, says: Yesterday was a bloody election day in Texas. At Hubbard, Stevens county, Rosare McCarthy, Joseph Ramby and Jefferson Squire were killed, and J. F. McCarthy and Riley Squires probably mortally wounded, in an election quarrel. At Steuben, in Hopland county, R. E. Cutlen and Geo. Young were killed. Wm. Young is in jail as a party to the killing of Cutlen, who had murdered Young's brother.

At Aubrey, Denton county, Deputy Sheriff B. Taylor was shot in the neck by Lee Webster and dangerously wounded. He shot Webster through the leg. At Sheffield, in Trinity county, J. Washfield was killed and father probably fatally wounded by persons whose names have not been learned. Many miror affrays occurred in various parts of the state as the result of election differences.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.-While the result of the election in Massachusetts yesterday was received with considerable satisfaction by the republican managers, as Governor Wolcott received a substantial endorsement, the turns were especially gratifying to the democratic leaders, for not only did the vote for their party andidate for governor show an increase of thirty per cent. over last year, but they succreded in electing two additti gressmen, and materially reducing the republican majority in every one of the other districts. The state delegation to the national house of representatives will be ten republicans and three democrats, and while Senator Lodge will be elected by the legisla ture which meets in January, the democrats made substantial gains in the lower branch, and will constitut one-third of that body, where last year they had only a quarter of the

The total vote for the two candidates for governor was: Wolcott (republican), 190,246; Bruce (democrat), 898; a republican plurality of 83,348, The senate of 1899 will stand: Republicans. 33: democrats. 7: and the house Republicans, 165; democrats, 67; independents, 3; social democrats, 2; non-partisan, 1; and there are two ties to be decided, either by a recoun or another election.

LONDON, Nov. 9.-The comment made by the afternoon newspapers here on the result of the elections in the United States is mainly in the form of congratulations to Col. Roosevelt on his victory for the governorship of New York state.

The Westminster Gazette expresses the opinion, however, that the "democratic gains are merely the expressio of popular cpinion of the shameful mismanagement of the war department." and adds: "The elections wil give Spain cause to revive the old hope of a division among the Americans, and the Spanish commissioner will be wise if they abandon all hope that the democratic successes will prove advantageous to Spain."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The elec tions occupied the attention of cabinet at a special session held to day. The session was called to take the place of the regular Tuesday meeting. The meeting was in the nature of an exchange of congratulations on the general results, and the de on the general results, and the despatches of the Associated Press sent over the special White House wire were quickly communicated to the cabinet room and discussed by the members. The feeling expressed was that the electiton results showed a party endorsement of the administra tion and that in the main the republi can losses in some of the cities were attributable, to the development of local feeling in the tidal wave of 189 in districts which then elected republicans on very large majorities There was great gratification at the outlook for the senate make-up, the opinion as expressed being that there would be a republican majority doubtless eight and perhaps more in that body.

As to the house there was some prehension, though the belief was expressed, based on the advices at hand, that there might be a republican ma-jority of perhaps not over three. The democratic gains in the south created no surprise, as the race issues had prepared the administration for the result. It was contended at the ing, however, that in a general way the districts throughout the country normally republican had remained so, and it was asserted throughout that the vote failed to show any sign of censure of the administration in its

conduct of the war.

The situation in Cuba was di and as a result it is believed that the Spaniards will be informed that the evacuation of the island is not proeeding with the despatch that the United Statets have a right to expect.

estimated, give that the Spaniards are making the their opportunities in the matter of customs, and that the common people are made to suffer in con-Nothing was at hand from the Paris

# FOR RECIPROCITY

**High Commission Resumes Its** Meeting in Washington.

A Sub-Committee Was in Session Thursday Afternoon,

It is Believed the Subject Under Consideration Was That of Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-The Anglo-American joint high commission began its sessions here today. having adjourned its early session at Quebec to meet at Washington after the elections. Lord Herschell, former lord chancellor of Great Britain, Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir James S. Winters and John Charlton, M. P. were present, representing Great Britain and Canada. The American members of the commission present were Senators Fairbanks of Indiana and Faulkner of West Virginia: Representative Dingley of Maine, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and John A. Kasson. The absentees today were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies and T. J. Coolidge of Massachusetts The preliminary gathering today was in the diplomatic room of the state department, where the commis sion was welcomed by Senator Hay. who accompanied the members to the White House, where they were presented to the president. The business

session followed at the commission's quarters, in the Arlington hotel annex. The meeting today was mainly for the purpose of adopting the general plan of business to be followed here. The principal topics are fixed by a protocol and comprise: Behring sea seal fisheries; Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries; Alaska-Canadian boundary; transportation of merchandise in bond across the border; alien labor laws of the United States and Canada; mining rights in the Klondyke and other points; reciprocity and ariff arrangements; naval vessels on the great lakes; new marking of the frontier line by land and water: extradition of criminals and mutual

wrecking and salvage arrangements. The commission did not hold an afternoon session, but a committee consisting of Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Cartwright and Messrs. Dinglev and Kasson was in session. Owing to Mr. Kasson's official position as reciprocity commissioner and the the prominence of Mr. Dingley in tariff affairs it was inferred that this committee was working on the question of reciprocity. Sir Richard wright has long been identified with city. erests in case of a reciprocity discussion, one of the main factors thus far developed in the reciprocity dis-

favor of Great Britain in the present Canadian tariff. The commission will hold daily sessions, at which the work advanced to completion by committees will be passed upon. One of the comm ers stated today that until all the

cussion being as to differentials in

subjects had been disposed of each one remained open. The courtesies showered upon the commissioners in Quebec are to be reciprocated here by many social

#### ACKNOWLEDGED HIS GUILT.

The Italian Anarchist Who Killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria Found Guilty.

GENEVA, Nov. 10.-The Italian anarchist who stabbed and killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria on September 10 last was placed on trial today. The court was crowded and the prisoner was strongly guarled, but there was no excitement.

The prisoner bowed politely to the court and the public, and answered the preliminary questions through an interpreter in a clear, strong voice. The prisoner also said that if he possessed 50 francs on the morning of the assassination, instead of killing the Empress of Austria he would have started for Italy with the intention of killing King Humbert. He added: "It does not matter, however, as another

will kill Humbert shortly." When the full penalty allowed by the Swiss law was imposed upon him, "Long live anarchy," and "Death to

the aristocracy." A curious feature of the trial was that whenever anything was said tending to show that he had attempted to deny his guilt or to escape its consequences, he invariably interrupted, openly glorying in the crime which he said, was premeditated, adding in one instance: pest to make the stroke fatal." He declared that his motive was found in human suffering. "My doctrine," he frequently reiterated, "is that no one who does not work should be allowed

The jury was absent only twenty

#### TO BE HANGED

WINNIPEG, Nov. 9.—Paul Brown, egro, found guilty of the murder Wilbur F. Burton, was sentenced this morning to be hanged on Dec. 23rd.

ACCEPTED PRINCE GEORGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Great Britain, France and Italy have acpepted Russia's proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece high commissioner of the powers in the island of Crete. The Turkish government has appealed to Germany and Austria

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## CIPROCITY.

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Nov. 10.-The sessions here today. d its early session at at Washington after rd Herschell, former f Great Britain, Sir right. Sir James S. hn Charlton, M. P., resenting Great Brit-The American memmission present were nks of Indiana and est Virginia; Reprey of Maine, ex-Secre-Foster and John A. sentees today were rier. Sir Louis Davies. ge of Massachusetts. ary gathering today lomatic room of the it, where the commised by Senator Hay. d the members to the where they were presat the commission's Arlington hotel annex. today was mainly for adopting the general to be followed here. opics are fixed by a mprise: Behring sea Atlantic and Pacific Alaska-Canadian portation of merchanross the border; alien he United States and rights in the Klonpoints: reciprocity and ents; naval vessels on new marking of the land and water; exminals and mutual salvage arrangements. on did not hold an on, but a committee ord Herschell and Sir right and Messrs, Dingwas in session. Owing 's official position as of Mr. Dingley in was inferred that this working on the quesity. Sir Richard Cartng been identified with movement for reciproe of Lord Herschell attention to British inof a reciprocity disthe main factors thus

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TINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Great ce and Italy have aca's proposal to appoint of Greece high the powers in the island Turkish government to Germany and Austria

proposal, but the appeal

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

The Furness steamer St. John City, for London, on her last trip from Halifax carried 14,081 barrels of apples and 50 packages of cranberries.

The Rev. J. deSoyres, rector of St Mark's church, St. John, will commence mission services in St. George's church on Wednesday.-Ottawa Free

The marriage took place at Chrust church, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 8th inst., of James H. Puilen of this city and Miss Lelage Louise Bunn. The St. John guests present were Mrs. A. P. Paterson, Miss Pullen, Mrs. H. J. Fleming and Miss Rivers.

Benj. Perry, a conductor on the Great Northern railway, died recently in Montana from injuries sustained during a recent accident on that road. Mr. Perry was at one time employed as conductor on the Island railway.

The Truro News says that "Rev. Mr Geggie has not declined the call from Zion church, Charlottetown, neither has he accepted it. He will express ro opinion until it is brought officially

E. J. Hilyard, travelling agent the city yesterday, and will probably go north today in the interest of his company. Mr. Hilyard, who is a St John man, was for some years C. P. R. station agent at Houlton, Me.

The steamer Lake Winnipeg arrived at Charlottetown Tuesday night en at Charlottetown Tuesday night en route from Montreal to Liverpool. Her freight from that port will include the following: 1,000 sheep, 100 head cattle, 20 horses, 5,000 boxes cheese, 1,500 packages butter, 300 barriels apples, 50 oxes apples, 800 cases lobsters and

A Calais letter says: "J. S. Murchie; the lumber business is good just now There is a strong local demand, caused by the building of wharves, etc., at Eastport for the Washington County railroad, and the western market is showing up better. Murchie & Sons will ship considerable lumber to the West Indies this fall."

J. Otty Sharp, who has been with Scovil Bros. & Co., as accountant for more than five years, has been appointed general manager for New Brunswick of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. Mr. Sharp on leaving the store Wednesday was presented by the firm with a handsome English travelling bag. Mr. Sharp fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Parker.

The shipments of potatoes and oats from this port are small, says the Charlottetown Guardian. For the former 25 cents a bushel is paid and for the latter 30 cents. Considerable pork is being shipped, the price paid being five cents. Live hogs sell for four cents per pound. The price of butter at firmer, though in tubs it can still be bought for 14 cents. Eggs are 13 cents.

Dr. John M. Jonah died in Eastport on Saturday, after a lingering illness. He was born in Hillsboro, Nev Brunswick, in 1832, graduated from Harvard medical school in 1860, and had practiced in Eastport for 30 years. He was a member of the Maine, New Branswick, Maritime and Canadian Medical association was a Mason and Pythian, and a zealous promoter of temperance. A wife two sons and two daughters survive.

Rev. Joseph Hogg of Winnipeg, for merly of Moncton, was in Ottawa last week with the prohibition delegation. Speaking to a Free Press representative, he said that the reports circu lated in Eastern Canada about the crops in Manitoba neing seriously injured by bad weather, were greatly exaggerated. Not more than ten per cent, of the crop was injured, and even with that proportion, there would still be an enormous crop.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Barr, Brackley Point Road, P. E. I. Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, their second daughter, Ida May, was united in marriage to Artemas J. T., eldest so of Wm. Bryenton of the same place Rev. R. Opie of York tied the nuptia kev. R. Opie of York ded the nuptial knot in the presence of the most immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Laura M. Bryenton, sister of the groom, attended as brides maid, and Ethel Barr, youngest sister of the orde, as maid of honor. F. W. Bryenton supported the groom.

#### BALL AT NORTON.

A meeting in the interests of the liberal conservative party will be held at Bald Hill Settlement, in the parish of Wickham, on Friday evening next at M. P. P., H. W. Woods, and H. B

Last year the St. John river closed

170 students now in attendance. Seating capacity and staff increased. Send for catalogue. The Currie Business University, corner Charlotte and Princess streets, St. John, N. B. P. O. box, 50; telephone, 991

Tuesday afternoon the house, barr and shed of Damien H. LeBlanc, Fox Creek, near Monoton, were destroyed ty fire. The contents of the house were all saved with the exception of some flour, cornmeal and potatoes. All the contents of the barn were consumed. The fire originated in the barn, cause unknown. There was no

Of the late Robert Clarke a Harcourt, Kent Co., letter says: "Robert Clarke, one of the oldest and best known magistrates of this county, ôled at his résidence here yesterday morning, after a short illness. Mon-day morning he arose at his usual hour, had breakfast, and shortly afterwards his wife found him lying on the lounge in an unconscious state. He never spoke again. Paralysis of the brain was the cause of his death. He was eighty-one years old."

Last spring one of White, Fownes & White's lumber camps near St. Martins was broken into, and it is supposed a quantity of goods was removed by the burglars. Constable Lewis armed with a warrant made a search of Wilbert Macomber's premises Tuesday and seized some goods. It was at once discovered that there were no such goods in the camp, and they were at once restored to Mr. Macomber, who is one of the trusted employes of the firm. It is said Mr. Macomber contemplates seeking redress in the courts.

THE SIMPLEST CURE FOR INDIGES-TION.

#### As Well as the Safest and Cheapest.

The new medical discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, digest the food in stead of making the worn out stomack do all the work, give it a much need ed rest, and a cure of dyspensia is the

You get nourishment and rest at the same time, because these Tablets will thoroughly digest all wholesome food taken into the stomach whether the stomach works or not. A cure is certain to result because the digestive organs are given a chance to rest and recover their natural vigor and tone. The Tablets are then no longer re-

To show the manner in which the remedy acts on different people and how omach troubles we present a few re-

Mr. J. O. Wondly of Peoria, Ills. writes: I was unable to eat anything but the plainest food and even that often distressed me, but since using one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I can eat anything and everything I

Mrs. Samuel Kepple of Girty, Pa. writes: I have been entirely relieved of my stomach troubles by your Tabets. I suffered three years with sour stomach and gas at night. I am thankful for them.

Mrs. A. E. Bowen, Barnard, Vi writes: I think Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best thing for dyspepsia I ever took. I will recommend them to anyone troubled as bad as I

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will not disappoint, because they cure Dys-persia surely and lastingly by causing the food to be properly ated, and cure constipation by producing the proper quantity of bile. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package. Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Mar-

#### HALIFAX.

The Steamer Lansdowne Arrives With Shipwrecked Crew-Twelve Miles in Five Dories.

HALIFAX, Nov. 10.-The steamer ansdowne arrived this afternoon and brought Capt. Henry Nelson and eventeen of the crew of the American fishing schooner Mariner, which struck on the northeast bar of the sland Saturday night at 11 o'clock. The sea was calm and clear at the time, and the crew rowed twelve miles in five dories to the light keeper, and were taken in charge by the superintendent. Next day there was no sign of the schooner, she having broken to pieces. She had as cargo 100,000 pounds of fish. The Lansdowne brought up 300 bbls. of cranberries. and daughter and son also came up by steamer. The Lansdowne leaves in a few days for the New Brunswick light house service. The personal effects of the crew were entirely swept

Campbell McArthur, farmer, was run over at Pictou today by a freight train a mile from his home. His body was badly mangled. He was found on the track.

MONTAGUE, OF DUNNVILLE, CURED OF ULGBRATED ITCH-ING PILES

Mr. Robert Montague, of Dunnville Father Byrne, assisted by the ladies of his congregation, held a grand supper in the new R. C. church Tuesday evening. The attendance was large, and the proceeds were very satisfactory. The ladies intend holding a ball in Dr. McLean's hell to dispose of a second control of the ladies intend holding a ball in Dr. McLean's hell to dispose of a second control of the ladies intend holding a ball in Dr. McLean's hell to dispose of a second control of the ladies in in Dr. McLean's hall to dispose of a ed a look, and from the first applications amount of turkeys and other good things on Thursday evening.

## SALISBURY'S SPEECH

8 o'clock. Speakers: Dr. Silas Alward, At Lord Mayor's Banquet Making a Stir Throughout Europe.

> French Papers Say There is Anglo-American Agreement Directed Against Germany.

The London Morning Papers Take Up the Subject in Reply in French Papers.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-Lord Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, especially his reference to America, is making a stir throughout Europe. The Paris evening papers yesterday (Thursday) having longer time for reflection, had a much less satisfied tone than the utterances of the morning press in the French capital; while the whole continent reflects the feeling that the speech conveys a grave menace for the future.

La Liberte of Paris says: "It is question of an Anglo-American agreement respecting the Philippines directed against Germany."

The Journal Des Debats regards the speech as "an invitation to America to make an alliance against Europe, but doubts whether Americans will willingly "play the role of train-bearers to English politics."

The London morning papers revert to the subject and again take occasion to wish well to America's colonial mission. The Times says editorially: "No doubt the idea of La Liberte is grotesque, yet it shows a truer appreciation of the spirit of Lord bury's remarks than the singular interpretation put upon them by one correspondent, Henry Norman, who finds in them the preposterous implication that the English attitude during the war was due to the notion that our interests would be furthered by the United States being plunged into war.

"Lord Salisbury clearly did not refer to the late war at all. He paid the United States the compliment of holding that their entry into world politics is an event of great importance. His further remarks obviously mean that American and England would stand together in a friendship ments and interests.

"It needs a strangely perverted ingenuity to see a slight to America ir views of this kind enunciated by the statesman who dericted English policy throughout the Hispano-American war and the Anglo-America. rapprochment it produced. German critics, are more perspicacious, evidently dislike the prospect Lord

The Daily Mail, which de Emperor William's visit to Spain as says: "The first article of our nationa policy is a close friendship with the United States; and it would be better for Germany to act in harmony wild Great Britain than to try to irritate

The Standard in its editorial ab solves Lord Salisbury of any intenalluding to America's entry into world politics, and welcomes the co-operation of the United States with England in "preventing the vast domains China, should they become derelict from becoming the preserve of any single European state."

The Daily News says: "Lord Salisbury's remarks were unsually ob scure. Perhaps he was alluding to Germany's irritation. In any case Germany cannot contemplate the sn preme folly of fighting to exclude Amrica from the Philippines. If she wants to display colonial energy in that direction Germany is too late." 'America has been deeply and fust-

ly incensed at Germany's favor tovard Spain; and she certainly will not ask the kaiser's leave before appropriating the fruits of victory." Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, speaking in London last evening, said he agreed with Lord Salisbury that it was quite impossible to overestimate the importance of America's entrance upon a colonizing policy. "England and America," he declared, "whose ideas and interests are identical, should stand side by side in the promotion of civilization

and good government in the dark places of the earth."

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The National Zeitung says today: "Germans regard bury's Guildhall speech as the most significant portion of his remarks. They believe it was the hope of American support that gave him the courage to speak with resolution."
The Vossische Zeitung and the Ber iner Post also refer to Lord Salis-bury's American allusions and reach the conclusion that his speech "gives little hope of prolonged peace."

#### FREDERICTON.

Broke His Left Hand-The First Snow of the Season.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 10.— The many friends in the city of Geo. W. Babbitt, son of the deputy receiver reneral, are pleased to learn of his promotion from accountant in the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. Stephen

Bank of Nova Scotia in St. Stephen to manager of the Liverpool, N. S. branch of that institution

D. E. Crowe of this city had the misfortune to break one of the hones of his left hand while engaged in a friendly boxing bout last evening.

The ladies of the hospital aid held a most successful "at home" in the Auld Kirk this evening. The first snow of the season is fall-

I. C. R. OFFICIAL GUIDE.

The Official Guide of the Intercol-enial Railway of Canada, and Prince Edward Island Railways, published by James D. Seely of St. John, is out, ed book of 214 pages. It is issued, the title page announces, by the authority of the minister of railways and canals, and is for the use of travellers, shippers and buyers. Barnes & Co. were the printers. The book contains a map of the government railway system, an alphabetical list of the stations of the I. C. R. and P. E. I. Ry. together with distance and passenger fares and other information. There is a geographical list of stations, with mileage, and ruil, steamship and stage connections: list of ferries, manufacurers, dealers and shippers, etc. book is handsomely trated, and contains much valcable information for tourists and sportsmen. The descriptive articles are well written and the whole work is systematically arranged. Mr. Seely is to be congratulated on the success of his work.

ASHORE AT LIBBY ISLAND.

L. G. Crosby received a telegram Wednesday from Capt. Marshall of the schr. Francis A. Rice stating that the vessel was ashore on Libby island reefs. Her position was described as dangerous, the chances of floating her being uncertain. The Rice was bound from Fajardo, P. R., for this port with a cargo of molasses consigned to Mr.

Crosby. The following Associated Press despatch, dated Machias, reached the Sun office that night:

"The British schooner Francis A Rice of Weymouth, N. S., Captain Marshall, bound from San Juan, P. R., for St. John with a cargo of molasses, went ashore on Libby island bar last night at 8 o'clock in a heavy mist, The Rice was built in Weymouth, N. S., in 1889, is 122 tons re gister, and lies in a dangerous posi-

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF SHERIFF FREEZE.

The Sun's Sussex correspondent telegraphed 9th inst.: "The many friends of S. N. Freeze, sheriff of Kings Co., will be sorry to learn that while standing near the store of W. B. McKay & Co. at about five o'clock this evening he was taken seriously ill, and was conveyed to his home in a helpless condition. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and his son, Dep uty Sheriff Freeze, at Hampton, was telegraphed for. At 10 o'clock, the time of this despatch, his condition is causing his friends much uneasiness. Some time ago the sheriff had an attack of paralysis, and it is thought this may be a second attack."

ST. STEPHEN AND CALAIS.

Team traffic between St. Stepher and Calais was suspended Tuesday afternoon by the collapse of the St. Croix and Penobscot railway. The Washington county railroad has re-will be removed at once. The boilers the set in a claim for \$21,000, and 1 cently acquired the old road and had are being set and the foundations pre-\$33,000 and \$50,000 on two other cla four feet to permit their engines to pass under. Four feet of dry wall was built on top of the old wall and the new bridge was being built upon it. The weight proved too great, and at noon on Tuesday the entire wall caved in A lady and gentleman on the bridge noticed the movement of Manchester steamers. the wall fust in time to escape to the bank. It was fortunate that no teams or electric cars were on the bridge The wall was about sixty feet long. Men were at work, removing the wreckage all night, and a temporary bridge now allows teams to cross.

#### RECENT DEATHS

Mrs. Wells, widow of the late Samrel Wells, Point de Bute, died on Friday evening at the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. (Capt.) Edward Wells, Weldon street, Sackville. The deceased was seventy-nine years old. She was the mother of Mrs. Alex. Ford of Sackville, and has lived with her daughter-in-law since the death of her husband over two years

The death occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mis. Stephen Tuttle, Jolicure, Monday morning, of Rufus Fillmore, one of the oldest residents of that section. The deceased was born at Jolicure 93 years ago, the son of John Fillmore, whose father came to the Pt. de Bute region from Long Island, N. Y., some 25 years previous to the American revolution. He lived at Jolicure all his long life, and was generally respected and esteemed. J. L. Fillmore of Amherst is a son of the deceased.—Press.

WEDDINGS.

In Charlottetown, on Monday, 7th, Miss Isabella F. Small and George S. McLeod were united in marriage by Rev. T. F. Fullerton. The bride, who looked beautiful in a dress of electric tlue, with white chiffon and steel trimmings, was attended by her sister, Miss Janie Small. W. N. Duchemin of the Guardian supported the on the 3rd inst,, at the Methodist parsonage, Bale Verte, the Rev. S. James united bobert Sprague to Miss Alice Allen, both of Port Elgin.

#### BIG SNOW STORM.

LITTLETON; N. H., Nov. 10 .- The first snow of the season set in last right about 10 o'clock and has fallen newport, Vt., Nov. 10.—The first show storm of the season today brought four inches of snow in this

DETROIT, Mich. Nov. 10.—Despatches from various points indicate a general and furious sterm throughout Michtean today. In the south western portion from two to ten inches of snow are reported and it is still falling. At Grand Rapids and at Deing here this evening.

In the school of the season is the state of the season in the

900 DROPS Avegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-ness and Rest Contains neither Opum, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. sepe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Tac Simile Signature of Charl Fletcher. NEW YORK. At6 months old

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Oastoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not seld in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and." will answer every purpose."

The old arounds on their this area

AT SAND POINT

Work on the New Elevator Being He is a Canadian From Nova Scotia Pushed Forward with All Possible Speed.

5 Doses -35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER

pushed forward with all possible deemployed, and the C. P. R. are looking, a good many years of his young manfor fifty or sixty additional carpen, hood in western mining camps, but ters, as it is intended to put on a fortune had been fickle, and on his night gang as soon as possible. The first arrival in the golden north in electric lighting plant is now being 1896 he was practically penniless. He nstalled and the huge structure wired. The Canadian General Electric company of Toronto are doing this part of the work, S. W. Ritchie, he was busily engaged in buying all a St. John man, now in their employ, the could raise gold or money to buy. having charge. Power for the opera- With the washings from one property tion of the lights will be supplied by the would make payments on another, the Carleton company till the C. P. R. with the result that his holdings to-machinery is in working order. The day are recknied up in the millions. chimney is completed, and the stagins For example, he purchased a half in-will be removed at once. The bollers the a claim for \$21,000, and paid

pared for the engines. The railway people have quite a crowd of men employed in the provision of new and additional tracks; ings: The work is progressing as rapidly as

The work of putting in ballast under No. 3 warehouse and in the wharf at that place continues. Some 4,000 cubic vards has been used.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. PUGSLEY. The death occurred on Tuesday night at the residence of Dr. J. M. Smith, Mathy street, north end, of Mrs. Jane Pugsley, wife of William Pugsley, er., of this ofty. The deceased, who was 78 years of age, had been in falling health for some time, although she had only been confined to her bed for three weeks. Her condition was not regarded as serious until a few days ago, when her physician became convinced that there was no hope for her.

The late Mrs. Pugsley was born in Sussex. Kings county, in 1820, and was a daughter of the late George Hayward of that place. She leaves three daughters and two sons. Her daughters are Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. Gaspard Tapley and Mrs. R. B. Humphrey, all of north end. Her sons are Hon. Wm. Pugsley of this city and D. A. Pugsley of Rothesay. The late G. R. Pugsley was also a son. The deceased came to St. John with her husband fifteen years sgo, and since that time has resided with her son-on-law, Dr. J. M. Smith. She was a very estimable lady and had many riends, who will learn with deep regret of her decise.

G. S. Cook of Louisburg, C. B., claims to be the ploneer packer of the maritime provinces, and to have taken at his cannery, away back in the fifties, the father of all lobsters. This specimen, he avers, measures 3 feet 111-2 inches from nose to tail, and weighed 391-2 lbs. Mr. Cook is a venerable gentleman, apparently near 90, and too old to tell a lie.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

# HARNESS

The subscriber will sell his entire stock of superior Harness from the lightest driving to the heaviest Express, Furm and Lumber Harness Horses Collars. Whips, Blankets and Stable Requisits at a great reduction for cash. Call early and secure burgains, as the entire stock must be seld during the next three months. Also Collablick Harness Tools and Beautiful Display Horse for sale low.

DAVID BROWN., -- 9 Charlotte St.

For Sale.

A Shop, General Stock of Dry Goods, Gr certes, etc., and good will of a business situate in a prosperous community of one of the river counties. The business has been in the family for over 40 years and per year. Price about \$5,000.00, one half of which can remain secured by first mort-gage on intervale lands or city freehold. The conly reason for sale is ill-health. Persons desircus of buying can address R. J. GUNN.

at office Darly Sun, giving name and address, when further particulars will be given.

Bev. G. K. Strathie of Newport, N. S., has received a call to St. Andrew Church, Truro.

A KLONDYKE MILLIONAIRE.

The Yukon Midnight Sun gives an work on the new elevator is being Alex. Macdonald, generally known as the Richdyke King. Mr. Macdonald A big gang of men is now is a native of Nova Scotia, but spent early became convinced of the value of the diggings, and when others were wavering and ready to sell out out of the gold taken from the first, and then sold all three for \$325,000. The following is a list of his hold-

Et Dorado Creek—Nos. 19, 22, 27, 30, 34, 36, 37, 49, 41 and 56a.

Bonanza—Above discovery, Nos. 2 and 34; below, Nos. 6, 7 and 20.

Hunker—Nos. 3 and 4 above discovery and Nos. 3, 6, 23, 26, 27 and 28 below.

Bonandon—Above upper discovery, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 18 and 20 below upper, Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 13, 17, 149, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 27; above lower discovery, Nos. 6 and 9; below lower, Nos. 16, 46 and 47.

Sulphur—Above discovery, Nos. 7, 8, 10,

Nos. 16, 46 and 47.

Sulphus—Above discovery, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 37; Below, Nos. 3a, 5a, 7a, 3b and 28.

Bear—Below discovery, Nos. 3a and 5.
Old Bottom—Discovery claim, No. 8 below, and No. 8 above Forks.

Skookum—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.

Quartz—Discovery claim, Nos. 11 and 13 above and No. 22 below.

Sixty-mile Creek (branch of Henderson)—Nos. 9 and 10.

Adams—No. 6.

Adems—No. 6.
Too Much Gold—Nos. 25 and 37 below.
All Gold—No. 14 below.
Mossekide—No. 1 below.
He is also a large property owner in Dawson City. Among his benefactions is to be counted the Roman Carlolic church at Dawson, for which he has furnished the funas, amounting to \$35,000 and \$40,000. These facts are reproduced from the Midnight Sun as bearing significently on the question of the royalty. It is unfair that Mr. Macdonald and others like him should contribute ten per cent. of the wealth that good fortune and good fudgment have thrust in his way-wealth that was essentially pub tic property, and in the enjoyment of which he is confirmed at great expense by all the might of the dominion.—
Toronto Globe.

THE LATE DR. JONAH.

EASTPORT. Nov. 8.—The funeral of the late Dr. J. M. Jonah (a native of Hillsboro, N. B.) took place M. n. hay afternoon under the directions of the Masonic order, and was largely attended by prominent residents of the city. He had been one of Eastport's 'most respected and enterprising oftens, and took a prominent part in local politics for many years. He bore his last liners with the utmost patience and was perfectly reconciled for the end, which he knew was near. He is survived by three sons, Dr. H. Prace V., William E. and Edwin H., two daughters, Mrs. Minnie E. Johnson and Mrs. Emma M. Kemp. His wife also survives him.

GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Fire broke out in a tenement house in Brooklyn early this morning. Annie Gallagher, 6 years old; Flora Gallagher, 4 years old, and Lillian Gallagher, 2 years old, perished in the flames. The children's mother Mrs. Annie Gallagher, was hadly burned. The property loss was

PROHIBITION IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 9.—The McGeary license bill was refused a third reading in the house this afternoon after a full day's debate, 171 to 60. This is the largest vote the license act has ever had in Vermont, and is considered a strong argument that the present prohibitory law is insufficiently enforced.

Rev. G. K. Strathie of Newport, N.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVES. One secret of the success of Sunday School Association work is its thorough organization. Hence, importance is attached to a good county executive in each county.

The following is gathered from the columns of the Northern Einterprise. The Restigouche County Association recently held an executive meeting in which they decided on:-

1. A regular meeting of the executive four times per year; one of these to be before they separate from the annual convention at which they are

2. A Sunday school teachers' institute.

3. To improve the finances, using the envelopes introduced by our chairman, and asking parish officers to bring this before officers and teachers of schools when visiting them.

4. That the county secretary send circular letters to the teachers. couraging them to obtain the annual report of the provincial convention. 5. That the field secretary make a visit to this county for a series of

parish conventions before Dec. 1(th. 6. That the county primary superintendent (Mrs. Andrews) issue circular to primary teachers on the work of their department, and early crganize a primary union for Camphellton and vicinity. They resolve to encourage the nor-

mal and home department work throughout their county field. This is in every way a splendid example to other counties, and shows how the good leaven of the provincial

convention is working. This is in thorough unison with the ideas of the provincial executive, and illustrates the co-operation which they seek in the uplifting of our province to a higher standard in Bible school work.

The field secretary is engaged this week in Westmorland county in the following parish conventions of two

Nov. 7th-Salisbury parish, at Petit-Nov. 8-Moncton parish, in F. C. B.

Nov. 9-Shediac parish, in Methodist church. Nov. 10-Dorchester parish, Presbyterian church.

Nov. 11-Sackville parish, at Upper Sackville. Nov. 12-Botsford parish, Bayfield. Nov. 13-Sunday, in Botsford parish

Nov. 14-Meeting at Port Elgin. Nov. 15- Westmorland parish, at On Thursday, 17th, the Upham parish will hold its convention at Salt Springs hall. The Rev. A. M. Hubly,

president of Kings county, and the field secretary will attend. On the 18th, the field secretary will hold a meeting at Hardingville, where it is expected the chairman, T. S. Simms, will join him.

Word comes from Prince Edward Island that Rev. J. D. Freeman of Fredericton is expected as one of the visiting workers to their provincial convention on Nov. 23rd. Our field

22nd and 23rd. We are glad if in any way our workers can benefit another province whose organization is younger. We have received large benefits frfom who have visited us.

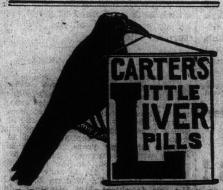
On November 29th, the field secre tary is to be at Upper Belledune, in Gloucester Co., and on the 30th be in Restigouche till Dec. 8th. On Dec. 9th, he expects to attend Richibucto parish convention in Kent

On Dec. 13th, he will enter on St John county, and then into Sunbury county before Christmas.

#### A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

John Amos Hudlon, a colored man who is serving a term in the Sunbury county jail for resisting Sheriff Holden in the discharge of his duty, made a dash for liberty while the jailer, on 8th inst. was removing him from one cell to another. He struck out at a rapid sait for the woods, but a large party of active residents headed off and efter holding out till the cold made his teeth chatter, John Ames surrandered and was triumphantly escorted back to the fail. It was a bold break for liberty, but the faites were against him.

Pimples—A spoonful of sulphur and masses every other morning.



### Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspep Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi-ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

## BRITAIN'S EYES ON ANTICOSTI.

Chamberlain Asserted to be Officially Inquiring About Menier's Claim.

Authorities are Reticent—Belief Exists that the Island Might Become a Menace in Case of War.

Claimed by Bissot Heirs-Sir Fitzroy Mac-Lean, C. B., Also Says He Has an Old Latin Charter for the Lands.

(Cor. New York Herald.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 .- The news hat the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the English colonial secretary, is officially inquiring into the Anticosti leal has been received in Montreal with a great deal of interest and is oday the chief topic of conversation, especially among the better class of

French Canadians It cannot be said that the belief exsts that M. Menier originally purchased the island for the purpose of strengthening -France's position case of war with England, but the fact remains that the question of the French republic now getting hold of the land is seriously considered, and the belief exists that M. Menier, should he succeed in his suit, would at once hand over the island if it were need-

The governor general apparently does not believe that. That the quiries have been made in view the island becoming a menace in case of war between France and England is officially relegated to the class of newspaper tales. Inquiries at the Government house today were met by the assurance that this particular statement might be safely put down as a newspaper rumor.

AUTHORITIES ARE RETICENT. Further inquiries as to there having been any message from Mr. Chamber-

ain were met by the remark: "You have doubtless seen that the war office has enjoined silence upon the English newspapers in all matters that may affect any war preparations and this matter would decidedly come under that category."

It was pointed out that the Quebec rumors were definite, but the conversation was closed by the statement: "There is no information to be

given." It was afterward learned that whatever inquiries had been made by the governor general of the Quebec government had been made direct. not, as is customary, through the privy council and the secretary of state. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said this morning, when asked about the

"Pooh, nonsense! I have never eard of it." I learned from a local government official that should M. Menier commence to fortify the island he would at once be stopped by either the provincial or federal government, probably by both, though it would be the Quebec government's place to unlertake the task. Should he attempt to land guns, ammunition or other munitions or war, the articles would

at once be seized as contraband, either government having the right to do so. BISSOT HEIRS' CLAIM. The dominion oarliament, at its rext session, will be asked to pass an act establishing the title of the heirs of Francois Bissot to the island of Anticosti. A memorial to parliament

being prepared setting forth grounds for the request. pointed out that under a judgment of the imperial privy council the right of the heirs of Francois Bissot to a tract of land on the coast of Labrador, including the island of Anticosti

was fully established. It is also alleged that the present owner of the island, M. Henri M. Menier, obtained his title to the island under right of purchase from a corporation which had usurped the title of the rightful owners. The heirs of Bissot allege that an injustice has been done them, and ask that their title to the land in question be established by an act of parliament in the terms of the judgment of the highest court in the British empire.

STILL ANOTHER CLAIMANT.

Another claim is just made against M. Menier's island kingdom in the Gulf. Sir Fitzroy MacLean, C. B., one of the oldest of the Scotch paronets, writing to his relative, Lieutenant Col. MacLean of this city, says that he has in his possession a Latin charter from King George III. of England granting to one of his ancestors in the early days, after Canada was eded to the British crowd, the island situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

known as Anticosti. When stationed at Halifax thirty years ago with his regiment, the Thir-centh Hussars, Sir Fitzroy MacLean says he paid a visit to the island. Neither he nor any of his ancestors ever assigned this charter, but in re-cent years paid little attention to their ights, supposing the lands to be

The story of these claims reads like romance. That of Bissot is a page from the history of France at the time when Mme. Pompadour dealt out with a lavish hand the domain of the French king in the new world to those of the courtiers at the court of Versailles who were useful in forward-

ing her ambitious schemes.

That of MacLean is an instance how one of England's monarchs rewarded the services of a gallant soldier by the grant under royal charter of a territory which at the time and for a hundred years afterward was not worth the parchment it was writ-

M. MENIER PAID \$125,000 FOR THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI. The island of Anticosti is situated in

the Guif of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, and is a part of the province of Quebec, Canada. It was bought by M. Henry Menier, a well known Parisian capital ist, in December, 1895, from the Island of Anticosti company (limited), of

England. The price paid was \$125,000. M. Menier assumed immediate possession of it, and at first had some little difficulty in dealing with lawless fishermen and others from the northern shores of Quebec, Newfoundland Nova Scotia and Labrador, who had for years been in the habit of landing on the island. They had destroyed buildings, taken fish and game, and had committed other minor offences and they naturally objected when their privileges were taken away.

M. Menier forbade these practices and this gave rise to a report that he had usurped the functions of the Canadian government. This, however, was promptly denied, and the report was traced to the person affected by M. Menier's order.

The island is 130 miles long, and has an average width of twenty-seven miles. It contains 2,500,000 acres and the length of its coast line is 340 miles. The island is thickly wooded. mostly with spruce, but there is an abundance of other timber, and there is game in plenty. The rivers and creeks, of which there are fifty, are filled with fish.

When M. Menier took pos the island it had only 250 inhabitants. At once he formed plans for colonization and made strict regulations which, in addition to the Canadian code, form the law of the island. It is insisted upon that the intending colonists shall clearly understand that the island is M. Menier's private property. No one may take up residence on the island or engage in trade ther without permission from the governor and commercial board, who are M. Menier's representatives. The use of spirituous or fermented liquors is entirely forbidden on the island, and no one is permitted to have firearms in ris possession except by special permission from the governor.

No fishing is allowed in the rivers and lakes of the island except by per mit, and no cattle can be imported which have not been examined and rassed by the veterinary surgeons employed by the commercial board.

#### THE OYSTER.

Attempts at Its Culture in Passamaquoddy Bay.

A Note by Professor W. F. Ganong Read Before the Natural History Society, Nov. 1st, 1898.

The distribution of the oyster in New Brunswick waters is peculiar along with several other destinctively southern molluses, it is found abundantly upon our north coast, but not upon our southern shore, which is occupied entirely by subarctic forms. The causes of this seem ingly anomalous condition are in th main well known, and are discussed fully in a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, vol. VIII., section iv., page 167, and by Upham in American Journal of Science, third series, vol. XLIII., page 263. The evidence seems to show that the oyster did once live all along the coast from the sulf of St. Lawrence to south of Cape Cod, and hence also in the Bay of Fundy, but that if has been exterminated in the latter by the entrance of cold currents allowed by geological changes of the coastline. Hence upon theoretical grounds, any attempts to artifically grow oysters in Bay of Fundy waters may be expected to fail. I have been told that many years ago live oysters were maquoddy Bay, but that they did not live. Possibly, however, it was in this way the southern starfish (Asterias Forbesii) was introduced into the bay (noted in the bulletin of this society, No. IX., page 54), though it may be a relic of the former southern colony. In the fall of 1898, Mr. G. W. Ganong, M. P., placed in one or two fathoms of water on a good beach near his cottage on the south side of Oak Bay, some seven or eight barrels of dead oyster shells and two harrels of live ovsters from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1897 some of the oysters were washed ashore attached to kelp, and were still alive, showing they had survived the winter. In 1898, however, none of those thus washed shore were alive, though the attachment of the two valves to one another and the fresh condition of the hinge showed that some of the shells had belonged to the oysters placed in the waters alive. In September, I dredged over the place, but brought only dead shells, though some of them obviously belonged, by the test just mentioned, to those placed alive in the water. Neither the dead shells nor the seaweed showed the least trace of any young.

There seems to me no likelihood that oyster planting would succeed in this bay. Not only is the summer temperature too low for breeding, but huge starfishes, the oyster's worst enemies, are very abundant, and the wash of the heavy tides must at times cover the living molluses with silt very deleterious to their growth. It is to be hoped that the presence of these shells in Oak Bay will not be taken by some future naturalist as evidence of recent natural occurrence of ovsters in the bay; and it is partly to ote is placed on record. There is tradition that oyster shells were once found in an old Indian shell-heap at Oak Point, between this bay and the St. Croix river, but I think this very doubtful. The statement by A. Leith Adams in his "Field and Forest Ram-

Children Cry for CASTORIA

bles" (page 35) that Quahog and oys-

ar shells are abundant in shell-heaps

in this region, is, of course, altogether

#### EARLY HISTORY

Of Railroads on the New Brunswick Border,

Now Connecting Links With the Washington County, Maine, Road-Col. Greene's Fight With Sage.

(Cor. Bangor paper.) CALLAIS, Nov. 5.-Three coache

bave arrived here for the Washington county railroad, and they will run between this place and Eastport as soon as necessary repairs on the road are made. The cars came over the line from Washington Junction, and their arrival created considerable interest. It will be probably a week before trains are running regularly over this division.

The opening of the W. C. R. R. natcraffy revives local interest in the railroad history of this section of the world and suggests the struggles and changes in the railroad map of New Brunswick across the St. Croix river. The big fire which destroyed a large portion of the business cenure of the city of St. Stephen some years ago, also consumed the record books of the New Brunswick & Canada road, and the exact data of the lominion's railway history is in a measure officially obscure1.

A BIT OF HISTORY. It appears that the first rallway which naturally Calais was greatly interested, was the St. Andrews and Quebec railroad, which was started in the early '40's. It was an ambitious project and the enterprising citizens of St. Andrews, which was then a smart little town, indulged great hope in the thought that their town would tecome the shipping point for all the interior of Canada, However, the read was built but five miles to Cham-

In the early 60's capitalists got together and extended the road as far as Canterbury, N. B., and later extended it to Debec, thence six miles further on to Richmond, which is situated on the line between Houlton, Me., and Woodstock, N. B. Branches were later built into Houlton, 15 miles cistant, and to Woodstock, 12 miles

cook, where its terminus was for many

years, owing to a lack of money.

By this time St. Stephen's citizens tegan to awaken to the realization that St. Andrews was likely to catch all the trade from the dominton, and in 1864 a number of citizens organized what was called the St. Stephen's

The gentlemen who formed this company vere F. H. Todd, William Todd, Z. Chipman, James Murchie, F. A. Pike, Robert Watson and John Bolton. The provincial parliament gave them a bonus of \$10,000 a mile to encourage them to connect with the St. Andrews and Quebec at some rotht. They selected the route to Watt's Junction, and Jan. 2, 1867, freight and passenger trains began Jim Pau running. The length of the road was criticism. and Quebec, and in 1872 by an act of parliament both roads were put in the hands of a new company called

the New Brunswick and Canada rall-In 1882 the New Brunswick and Canada was leased to the New Brunswick Railway company, and then the known as the Western Extension, 84

niles long, was built. Soon came the European and North American branches out from Bangor to Vanceboro, and on the occasion of the joining of the two roads the event was of such great importance to New England and the country at large that Gen. Grant, then president of eremonies at Vanceboro.

The New Brunswick railway then built from Gibson to Woodstock and from thence to Grand Falls, and since then the line has been extended to Ed-

Later, the New Brunswick railway. ncluding the New Brunswick and Canada Railway company was leased to the Canadian Pacific company, which now controls it.

The St. Stephen and Militown road four and a half miles long connecting the C. P. R., one mile outside of St. Stephen with the St. Croix and Penobscot at Milltown, was leased to the C. P. R. May 1, 1897, for 99 years.

Thus it will be seen that the railroa fever started away down in quiet little St. Andrews, which now has subsided into a fashionable summer resort.

COL. GREENE'S ROAD.

About a dozen years ago there seem railroad fever had gotten into blood of the province and as the govermment under what was known as the "lobster" act, gave a subsidy of ourage railway building, there many anxious to become promoters. It was at this time that Col. Greene of New York, and now of Bangor, ap-

peared on the scene. He was full of persistency and pluck and soon had everyone interested in his scheme of operations. He was without capital but was wealthy in Yankee grit and go-aheaditiveness, and he met with hearty encouragement. It is related that he went to England and upon his representations succeeded in obtaining a cargo of rails which upon reaching this country plyanced so rapidly in price that it is said by an intimate friend of Colonel Greene's in Calais, that had he so wished he could have sold them

at a profit of over \$50,000. Instead, he began the costruction of the road and through varying forunes succeeded in laying about eighty say that an air line distance is much less than that, but that is neither here nor there. Col. Greene succeeded in building the road, which winds along the share of the most beautiful coast. It was first called the Grand Southern, but later took the unromantic name of the Shore Line, by which

it is now known. There are no great cities or towns

was rapid transit that was createda direct route to St. John, and 'the colonel gave it to the public. magnitude of his task attracted great attention in the railroad world, and Russell Sage and others became interested in the project. Russell Sage with others bought up the floating bonds of the road and later foreclosed

as finding places along the route. It

Then came a suit in which Colonel Green was plaintiff and Russell Sage the principal defendant The suit dragged its weary tangle

through a labyrinth of dominion courts and at last was taken up by the privy council of England and Col. Greene was declared the victor, and, it is said that this judgment against Russell Sage vas between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Col. Greene is kindly remembered

by the people of Calais and St. Stephen. All speak of his great pluck and determination, tell how in the teéth of adverse circumstances he pushed on till the Shore Line was a reality, how he went abroad and promoted his road and how at last he defeated Russell Sage, the railway magnate and millionaire. He endea vored, they say, to give this section a better service and if it is not what was anticipated, is not his fault, they

#### THE SAGAMORE.

His Favorite Contractor Entertains the Reporter in His Absence.

Jim Paul Explains How it is That His Eyes Stick Out With Fatness.

When the reporter visited the wigwam of the sagamore on Saturday he found that the old man had gone out n his palace car to further instruct ris people in the principles of economy and reform. The only person in sight was Jim Paul. Jim had a wellfed appearance, and wore a necktie.

"Say, Jim," he remarked, "you are ooking well. The new era of economy and reform has improved your appearance. The Milicete wave prosperity has converted you into quite high roller. Eh?"

The reporter observed it.

Jim Paul was flattered. He winked at the reporter and jingled some coin in his pockets. "I have noticed," went on the

porter, "that whenever there is bridge to be built or a contract for sh or axehandles given out, you get it. How do you manage it?" Jim Paul winked once more, looked cautiously on all sides and then drew the reporter around behind the wig-

"You see that bridge?" he enquired. ointing to the one that rested at one end on a rotten log and at the other en a brush heap.

"Yes," said the reporter. "And you have no reason to be proud of the job. It's rank." Jim Paul was not disturbed by this

able foundation under it," continued the reporter. "Why did you not put at least a sound log under each end?" Jim Paul slapped his pocket till the coins jingled again. He seemed to regard that as a sufficient answer. "You mean," said the reporter, "that

the difference between a bad job and a good job went into your pocket?" Jim Paul nodded. "But how is it," said the reporter that you get all the jobs? I should

think almost any ordinary redskin could make a brush heap. "It's this way," replied Jim Paul. When our chief wants job done he asks all these Injuns to put in tender. tells 'um he wants mighty good job. They put in price for mighty good job. Then he tells 'um they're heap too high and he can't pay it. He changes his plans-I git that job - I

put in good big bill-I git paid." "But I have heard," said the re orter, "that you have got a monopoly of the business of pounding splints that no tenders are asked for the work at all."

"That's so," admitted Jim Paul. got machine made to pound splints-I

"But don't the other Injuns kick?" "If they do," quoth Jim Paul, "we tell um if that job is put up to tender then Micmac git it—them Micmacs they got machine too. We tell 'um we don't want to give no jobs to Micmacs-we want to keep it 'mong ourselves.

"And do they accept that explanation and say nothing?" asked the repor-"These Injuns,' said Jim Paul, slapping his pocket again-"they b'lieve anything

"Well," said the reporter, "if I were a Milicete, you wouldn't get off so casy. I'd just say to you, 'Look here, Jim Paul! you're a humbug. That Micmac yarn is no good. We get machines as easy as you can. would get rich on half your grab. If the chief doesn't stop making you rich at our expense, and trying to fool us with a Micmac yarn, we'll water his grave with our tears and get a new chief.'

Jim l'aul's face was as expres ss as a board while he listen

"You want to fight?" he demanded when the reporter had finished. "Not with you," said the reporter "You are not the one to be turned down. Your chief is the party that ought to be suppressed.". Jim Paul turned on his heel and started off. But he turned and came back a few steps.

time," he observed, "you kin come up here and ask for Jim Kitchen Mc-Manus Peters Paul. That's me." The reporter jotted down the full name, and said he would remember Then the bridge builder went

"If you think you like to fight any

away—his pockets jingling and necktie floating gaily in the breeze. E. B. McLead, who for some years oast has been on the staff of the Hallfax Banking Company in Amherst, has een transferred to the St. John LIB.- CON. MEETING.

At the Hall in Harvey Station, York County.

Speeches by C. E. A. Symonds, J. K. Pinder, M. P. P., and John Black, M. P. P. A Local Association Formed.

HARVEY STATION, York Co., Nov. 7.-A liberal conservative meeting was held here tonight. The hall was fairly well filled and the speakers were listened to most attentively, and the many strong points against the government were hearthly appreciated. Councillor Robert Thompson occupied the chair. The first speaker, C. A. E. Symonds, secretary of the county Lib, Con. Association, spoke briefly, but forcibly, dealing with the sins of omission and commission of the Dominion government. He arraigned in terse sentences their Yukon policy and concluded with an appeal for liberal conservatives to unite and be ready to oppose both local and dominion administrations.

He was followed by James K. Pinder, M. P. P., who confined himself to local issues. He told of the struggles he had had on the public accounts, and showed how many thousands of dollars has been thrown away in the payments of excess charges. His reministences of his extorting information from the chief commissioner were much relished by the audience.

The last speaker was John Black M. P. P. He dealt with the general financial condition of the province. He showed how fast not only the debt, but also the taxes were increasing. In vigorous language he dealt with the policy of the local government in withholding information which should belong to the people; and with their policy of having work done without tender, a policy which caused the province to pay two prices for one

article. At the close of the meeting a liberal conservative association of those opposed both to the government at Ottawa and at Fredericton was formed and elected as fellows: Thomas B. Robinson, president: William Grieve secretary; Geo. H. Coburn, Wm. Hood, John H. Grieve, John Taylor, John F. Petty, additional members of executive committee. Delegates for nomination of candidates are: Thos. B. Robison, Wm. Hood, Wm. Messer, John F. Petty, Wm. Grieve, John Rutherford and Robert Thompson, with the following substitutes: John H. Grieve Geo. H. Coburn and John Taylor

A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL.

BANGOR, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Susan Leeman of BANGOR, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Susan Leeman of Water street went out to her daily work to day, leaving her infant child in charge of her seven-year-old daughter Lottie. During the foreion the tenement caught fire, caused by the children pouring kerosene into the stove. Seven-year-old Lottie, though suffering from terrible burns and ricking her own life, refused to leave the tenement until she had brought her baby brother out with her. She may be disfigured for life, but will recover.

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CON. MEETING.

in Harvey Station, York County.

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wash-rag is the hand

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TRATED LONDON NEWS, o to take abroad with me, as most generally useful, to the all others, I should say

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FAIR ISLAND OF SCOTLAND. (Composed by Jeremiah Stout, Bathurst, N. B.)
Deloved native island forever farewell, Far away from thy grandeur I'm destined to

dwell;
Thy blue bell and thistle no more will I see,
Forever Fair Island, I'm severed from thee,
Thy deep chiseled caverns and steep cliffs of grey, where the sunbeams gigantic so gracefully Do tell of thy greatness by nature and birth,

of mirth.

I sigh while I think on each carpeted grove,
That in youth I oft wandered and learned
first to love
When I artlessly played with my comrades

in glee,
Forever Fair Island, I'm severed from thee.
Ye high hills and valleys in blossom so fine,
And you rippling streams that like silver do The breast that heaved highly beside you In a forest land pineth, far, Fair Island, There is one hallowed spot in my bosom I 'Tis the green turfy grave where my parents

do sleep, 'Neath the church on the hill by the pebbly where Neptune's white waves, loud their music do roar.

In fancy's fleet car I oft bound o'er the Weeping willows I have planted in dreams

dawn of the morn showed me far, far from thee.

O Island: Fair Island, thy name I'll repeat,
The heart that so loved thee will soon ceas to beat, And will moulder to dust far away from thy Fair Island of Scotland, adieu evermore.

#### THE TEST CASE

It was Morton-I mean Montagu Morton, the well-known dealer in precious stones-who told me this story. I was talking to him in his dingy office and was struck by the almost incredibly careless way in which he dealt with some valuable diamonds.

Yes, he owned that he was careless. He assured me that he never registered any letter or parcel, however valuable, and yet had never lost anything to the post. He did not keep a light burning all night or use an electric alarm of any kind or give any special orders to the police. Yet he never lost anything by burglary. And yet this place is perfectly sim ple-outer door, passage, inner door to clerk's room, opening into my own office, which in turn opens into the strong room. It's wonderful that the burglars never try it."

I suggested that he had used precautions of his own-watchmen, pri-Montagu Morton smiled. "Ah!" he

said. "Ever hear of Roynal?" I have heard of him. Seeing that Roynal advertised his detective agency in every morning paper every day it would have been difficult not to hear of him, and I said so.

Montagu Morton unlocked and open ed a drawer in his writing table. He compartnents, and from one of the compartments produced a green stone, which he handed me. "What' do you make of that?" "An emerald."

"All green stones are emeralds to Morton, rather humbly. erald. It is an opal-a curtous sort of opal-and worth whatever I can get and we do think of them." for it. I would give £7 or £8 for it myself, but then I naver give what a thing is worth—otherwise I could not live. However, that is not the point; the point is that if it had not been for Roynal the stone would not have been in my possession today."

And then Montagu Morton told me

the story which I here tell again. When a grocer has his silk umbrella stolen by a tramp he goes to the po-lice. When an English countess lends a pearl necklace to her sister-in-law and the sister-in-law returns it with the four principal pearls removed and excellent imitations substituted, the countess goes to Roynal. She wants her pearls just as much as the grocer wants his umbrella-probably even more-but the countess does not want

publicity and scandal. Roynal, engaged on these pearls, called on Morton for some information, which Morton gave him with his customary good nature. As he talked. Roynal saw an opportunity for extension of business. He mostly divided his time by complaining he had too much to do and endeavoring to get still more. He rarely worked on a case himself; he had any amount of ed by himself to do the actual work. It was only a case of exceptional difficulty and importance that would se-

cure Roynal's personal attention. It having become quite obvious to Roynal that Montagu Morton must be frequently and urgently in need of a detective agency to take care of him, he took especial pains not to mention the fact at the time. But on the following day he instructed an emissary and despatched him. The emissary was very fashionably dressed and in face was a little like Napoleon. And the card he sent in to Mr. Morton, by the hands of Mr. Morton's clerk, bore the name of Mr. Michael Hayvers and in the left-hand corner "Mr. Roynal's. Detective Agency." Introduced into the presence of Mr. Morton, Mr. Hay-

vers began hesitatingly. He was sure that Mr. Morton would be glad to hear that the real pearls had beene recovered and that Mr. Roynal was taking them to the count-ess that morning. Mr. Roynal had desired Mr. Hayvers to thank Mr. Morton very warmly for the valuable information which he had so kindly

Mr. Morton said politely that he was happy to have been of any use.
"It has since struck Mr. Roynal that his detective agency would be of constant use to you, Mr. Morton, in

"Yes? And in what way?" "In tracing the history of any gem when you thought that necessary. In finding out the financial position of any purchaser far more quickly, surely and delicately than from the usual methods. In exercising the closest supervision over any workmen en-trusted with the cutting or setting of valuable gems. In representing you at auctions and manipulating the auc-

"There are only two objections. On the following day, while Smith was at Morton's office, a fair-haired

"When we take up a single difficult case for a member of the aristocracy our terms are very high. When we work regularly for a man of business -much of the work being the merest routine our charges are very moderate, exceptionally moderate."

"My second objection is that I am by no means sure that you can take are of me as well as I can take care of myself. You might bungle. In a case of real difficulty-I've one on my nyind at this moment-you might fail altogether.

"Really," said Mr. Hayvers, "that was an objection I had not expected. In the last ten years we have not had one failure not one. It's in all our advertisements - 'Mr. Roynal never fails.' Now just let me have that case you've got in your mind, and if we do not succeed no charge shall be made at all. Just let us show you what we can do." Mr. Morton walked up and down his

"It's not fair on you," he said: "you couldn't do it." "Try us. What we can't do in that way could be written on a threepenny

room, meditating.

At last Mr. Morton was persuaded to put his ase: "This morning I sent my clerk to my bank in Lombard street. In his absence I had out on the table in my office a tray containing 20 opals. One of these was curiousof no particular size, but of an ever green color, looking to the uninitiated almost like an emerald. I happened to go into the strong room for a minute. I was not there more than a minute, and I heard no sound in this room to make me suspicious, yet when I returned the green opal was

"The other 19 remained intact. Of course you see what happened. The thief, whoever he or she was came in from the street and into my clerk's office, probably with some pretext ready if the clerk had been here, and really intending to examine the place with a view to burglary. Finding the clerk's room empty he peered into rine. That was empty, and the opals were on the table. It was the work of a moment to snatch that opal and get out on the street again. I wan that opal back-but I am perfectly certain no one will ever get it for me.

"Is that your difficult case?" said Mr. Hayvers, smiling. "It is the mer est child's play. You may consider the coal back in that tray again. Let me first of all dispose of your theory. A thief who was intending to burglarize your place would not spoil his chances by first committing a comparatively triffing theft." "Sudden temptation," suggested Mor-

"Then he would have taken 20 onals not one. The fact that the stone was not an ordinary opal makes the case easy. The fact that only just that took out a leather tray, divided into particular onal was taken shows that the thief was no ordinary thief and makes the case still easter. Don't you see that the field of inquiry is narrow ed down?" "I hadn't thought of that," said

sion we have to think of such things,

"I felt so sure that the case was desperate," Morton owned, "that I had quite decided not to apply to the po-

"Well," said Mr. Hayvers, genially, "they might have found it for you. They're very painstaking. I'm by no means one of those who sneer at the police detectives. Of course, they cannot get the best talent- that's bought up. Mr. Roynal can very well afford to outbid anybody else for the best men. But to come to business"-here Mr. Hayvers produced his pocketbook

"let me take down the particulars." Morton had no lote of the size and the weight of the opal. However, he made a rough sketch and gave Mr. Hayvers the weight approximately and a minute description; he also handed him a piece of tinted glass to guide him as to the color. "That will do perfectly," said Hayvers. "I should know the stone now if I saw it." obtained also a great deal of information abuot the clerk; Mr. Hayvers seemed particularly curious about the

clerk "Now, then," said Hayvers, will begin with a little precautionary measure. A man will come from us this afternoon, ostensibly to examine assistants, clever naturally, and train- the electric lighting, in reality to make sure that the stone is not still in the office."

Mr. Morton objected. "My clerk knows something of the electric business; he will find out that your man's

"But our man won't be a sham. will really be a practical electrician. We have assistants in all trades and ranks of life. I may tell you, Mr. Morton, confidentially, that we have two duchesses in our pay at this mo-

When Mr. Hayvers had gone, Mor ton touched his bell, and his clerek Smith, came in. Then Mr. Morton did what seemed an indiscreet thing.
"Smith," he said, "you are going to be suspected of having stolen an

"Certainly, sir," said Smith. "That will be all at present." Smith could not write shorthand or work a typewriter. He spoke no lan-guage but his own, and of that he was remarkably economical. Perhaps it was for this economy, coupled with one or two other qualities, that Mor-ton valued him. He must have valued him, for he paid him a salary of £200

a year. The electrician came, examined and exhausted himself in his efforts to make Smith talk. He received one plece of information—that Smith was roing to the Earl's Court exhibition

that night. At the exhibition a fair-haired stranger got into conversation with Smith. The stranger did most of the conversation, while Smith drank whis-key and soda at the stranger's expense. In a burst of confidence the stranger owned that he was a collector of precious stones, had just bought a couple and would like Smith tion in your favor—in a thousand ways that would save you time, trouble and went up the Great Wheel.

Firstly, your terms are known to be stranger called at Smith's lodgings to correct the gas meter. "'E did a deal of pokin' about," said the landlady. "Ah!" said Smith.

Then a week elapsed, during which the workings of Mr. Roynal's agents were wrapped in darkness. At the end of that time Mr. Hayvers called for a list of Morton's customers (ladies especially) who were in the habit of luying opals.

"You have a clew ?" asked Morton. "We are drawing the nets closer. Patience for a day or two," and Mr. Hayvers, who seemed very busy, left

Mr. Morton exercised patience for a day or two. A month passed without any news of the green opal. One's patience cannot last forever, and Morton wrote a short, sharp letter to Roynal, ordering him to relinquish the case, saying that he would hand it on to the police and greatly regrefting that he had not done so at first. The letter promptly produced an apologetic reply. The case had suddenly developed features of exceptional difficulty, but Mr. Roynal was now giving it his personal attention, and it had so far progressed that a satisfactory termination could be guaranteed in twenty-four hours.

Early on the following morning Morton received a telegram, "Opal recovered. Please call at your convenience. Roynal." Morton found it convenient to call at once and was shown into Roynald's private room." "Your case was the most difficult I have had to deal with for three years," said Mr. Roynal, "though the difficulty did not lie in the direction you imagined. You cannot prosecute, and I will not give you the name of the thief. But you wanted your opal

-and here it is.' "If you don't tell me how you got it, I don't see how I'm to be quite sure it's mine." "It answers your description and-

but wait a minute." Roynal wrote hastily on a sheet of notepaper and handed it to Morton. "There is my guarantee that if your legal claim to that stone is disputed I will pay you £50. Is that satisfactory?" Morton put the opal in his waistcoat pocket with the guarantee.

"It is very kind of you," he said. "I have had your bill made out," Royaald went on, "and I have also had it receipted. I take this as a test case and make no charge." "It is, indeed, good of you," said Morton.

"All I ask-and expect-is that you will employ us regularly in the future." And then over Morton's fat and

usually solemn face there came an unholy grin. 'I shall never employ you again Mr. Roynal, because you have failed in this case. The story that I told your Mr. Hayvers was a fabrication from beginning to end. I have never had an oral stolen. The whole thing

was an effort of the imagination, a test for you. And you have failed." "I could never have believed." said Mr. Roynal, warmly, "that you could have acted in such bad faith." "Mr. Roynal, of what use to would a private detective be who fail-

tified? And what am I to think of a private detective who undertakes to find a certain stone, fails and procures a substitute which he attempts to palm off on his client? It must have cost you much time and money to find an opal exactly answering to that description." "You will return that stone." Mr.

Roynal said, sharply. "I think not. I have your guarantee in my pocket. Good morning, Mr. Roynal."-The Boston Guardian and Lincolnshire Independent.

PROVINCIAL APPPOINTMENTS.

In Carleton Co.-George Henry Hartley, Andrew McKay, John A. Carpenter, Thomas S. Briggs, Harrison Rideout, and Colin C. Carter, to be justices of the peace. Enoch B. Estabrooks to be a labor act commission er for the parish of Brighton, in room of A. W. Estabrooks, resigned. Edward M. Bover, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the supreme court.

In Charlotte Co.-W. D. Foster to be chairman of the local board of health for the county, excluding the towns of St. Stephen, Milltown, and the Island of Grand Manan. Frank Leslie Russell to be a justice of the peace.

In Gloucester Co.-James J. Melanson to be a labor act commissioner for the parish of Beresford, in room of Francis Alain, resigned. Joseph A. Poirier to be a labor act commissioner for the parish of Pacquetville. Maxime M. Dugacy to be a labor act comsioner for the parish of Caraquet. In Kent Co.-Thomas J. Bourque M. D., to be chairman of the local

board of health. In Madawaska Co.-J. A. Guy, M. D., to be chairman of the board of

Strang to be chairman of the local board of health for the town of Chatham, in the room of William Wyse, resigned. John Malcney to be a justice of the peace. In Kings Co.-R. Thomas Ballen-

tine to be a coroner. In the city and county of St. John William Hazelhurst and Richard J. Haley to be justices of the peace. Michael W. Gallagher to be a slaughter house commissioner, in soom of John Nugent, deceased.

In Sunbury Co.-George R. Camp, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health. In Westmorland Co.-Donald Mc-

Donald to be chairman of the local board of health, excluding the city of Moncton. Allan E. Wall to be a member of the board of school trustees for the city of Moncton, in room of James Dovle, resigned.

In York Co.-Halley Marstin to be an issuer of marriage licenses. Norman M. Hansen to be a justice of the

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The fac-timile signature Chart, Fletchers, wrappen

LOOKING BACK.

"Among the Scenes of the War of 1812."

By Prof. J. M. Dixon, F. R. S., Edinburgh of Washington University,

St. Louis.

(The Independent, N. Y.) During last summer vacation I paid visit to the Niagara peninsula, and was fascinated by its manifold attractions. This is the name given to that part of the province of Ontario, Canada, which lies between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and is bounded on the east by the great river. It is a land of gardens, of orchards and of pleasant homes. The sylvan beauty of the inland scenery contrasts strikingly with the magnificence of the cataract and the awful grandeur of the river gorge. In the quiet village of Stamford, but two miles from the vhirpool, the traveller who has visited old England recognizes a perfec reproduction of a Lincolnshire village, with its quaint little church lighted up by the varigated colors of memorial windows—the stained glass no cheap product; but something worth gazing upon. Probably nowhere on the continent is there to be found so delightful a ride for the wheelman as that from Buffalo to Niagara Falls. and thence through Stamford to St. David's, Queenston and Niagara-onthe-Lake. It affords a combination of all that is delightful to the senses -side paths like silk, shady avenues, exquisite prospects. There are two noble panoramas—that of the Falls. as seen from the upper steel bridge and that of the lower Niagara river, as seen from Queenston Heights. Nor is the historical sense left without stimulation. Almost every mile along the way is associated with some daring deed, or some eventful contest. Here, the gallant Miller made his famous dash at the battery; there, Winfield Scott surrendered; there Sir Isaac Brock fell; there Laura Secord, the heroine of Canadian story, started out on her famous midnight walk.

It is impossible in reading the story of the war of 1812 as it affected the peninsula not to feel a warm sympathy with the people who were fighting for their homes and for their historic flag. Now at the close of the nineteenth century, when the republic has asserted itself as not the least among the great nations of the earth, the historians are beginning to do justice to the colonists, who, differing from the majority in the great struggle of the revolution, were branded as tories, credited with countless erimes and misdemeanors they were never guilty of, and ruthlessly expelled from their homes. As United Empire Loyalists in their new domicile in upper Canada, they established on the shores of Lake Ontario a community marked by all the essential excellencies which the modern social he contemplates the America of our

At the time of the war the population of the whole province was about 85,000; now it is 2,225,000. The people may well be proud of the reputation they enjoy. 'An incident which happened to me may serve to illustrate this. As I was skimming along from Tonawanda one morning, after a visit to Buffalo, a piece of slag in the treacherous cinder path punctured my hind tire. A pleasant-faced woman, aided by her family, all bright and helpful, repaired the injury, the husband, who carried on the business, being absent. I told her I was returning to Niagara Falls, Ontario. Inferring (wrongly) from this that I was a Canadian, she remarked that Canadians often stopped at the repair shop, "And every one of them has treated us well," she continued. I wish I could say the same of the people on this side, although I am an

American myself." The scene of the most bitterly contested battle of the war is close to the great cataract. The eminence for the possession of which so many brave men lost their lives is now crowned by an unaesthetic observatory tower. Across the way is the quiet cemetery of the Presbyterian church, where many of the dead lie buried. To the Canadians the spot awakens memories similar to those of Bannockburn and Marathon. It was here that the last of four successive invasions of their soil was sturdily and definitely repulsed. A monument has been erected by the parliament of the province in honor of the patriots who fought on that memorable evening in July, 1814, and, after the hardest of

struggles, conquered.

Most American visitors, remembering the account of the battle as given in their school histories, are puzzled, amused or chagrined at the confidence with which the keepr of the Lundy's Lane observatory insists that the in-scription on the monunent is wholly ustified by the facts of the case. When they begin to investigate matters for elves they are nortified. They ind that they have been fooled by the school histories. The following is from an account of the battle as given n a widely read history for schools: "At midnight the British gave up their efforts, and left the Americans in possession of the field. This battle of L'indy's Lane, or Bridgewater, was one of the most hotly contested actions ever fought in the new world.
three thousand Americans and 4,000
British took part in it. The former
tost 473 in killed and wounded; the latter, 878."

The above is complete fable. The equirements of grave historical ac-

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

# THE ENGINEERING AND JOURNAL MINING JOURNAL

RICHARD P. BOTHWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor.

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nor of New York state specifically calls the battle "a defeat," in which "the dead, the wounded and captured artillery and our hard-earned honor were left to the enemy." The general who commanded the American forces at the close of the battle GREAT (Brown, Scott and Porter all being wounded and hors de combat) was court-martialled, as were Hull after his defeat at Detroit, Proctor after his defeat on the 'Thames, Prevost after his defeat at Pittsburg. It is true the court-martial terminated abruptly with General Ripley's acquittal-for a verbatim account, again consult the Transactions of Lundy's Lane Historical society-but it was as a defeated general that he was brought to account.

The admirable Josiah Quincy, whose life and character Lowell has outlined to us in his essay, "A great public character," in My Study Windows, was bitterly opposed to the invasion of Canada, which he characterized as a "buccaneering expedition." When disaster followed disaster, he regarded these as by no means so disgraceful as the initial crime of the invasion. Many patriotic Americans have agreed with Quincy; but that is by the way. Certainly one undoubted disgrace still remains to be wiped out -the narration of the history of the war as far as American writers have undertaken the task. The Canadian, Kingsford, in the eighth volume of his History of Canada, has done good work; but we want it done from the American standpoint. As matters stand at present, American visitors to the peninsula, in quoting their historlans as authorities, expose themselve to ridicule. To quote one signal instance out of

many. Any serious student of the

campaign of 1813 knows that the low-

est point in the fortines of the British defenders of Upper Canada was landed a vistorious army of 4,000 men philosopher delights to enumerate as at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and left General Dearborn master of the situ-The British hurriedly evacuated Fort George and retreated to their last rallying-point at Burkington Heights, near what is now the pros-perous city of Hamilton. Until reinforcements should arrive they numbered barely 1,500 men, in all respects badly equipped. The victorious American army, nearly 4,000 strong, moved along the lake shore to drive them from their position; and to await the attack probably meant defeat and the loss of the province. On June 5 the invalers were but seven miles off, at Stony Creek, in a well-chosen camping-ground. This date marks the turning-point of the war. A brilliant exploit on the part of the forces at bay changed the attacked into pursners, and completely demoralized the invading army, so that henceforward it accomplished nothing. A chosen band of 704 relcoats, under a leader who was afterwards famous at Waterlco, stole into the American camp shortly after midnight, bayoneted the rickets, dispersed the bewildered battalions as they attempted to form, captured two of the eight field-guns, and retired before daylight should disclose the paucity of their numbers, with the two generals, Winder and Chandler, and over a hundred others es their prisoners. It is one of the best instances on record of "rushing

The following is the garbled account served out to the American

schoolboy: "A superior force of Americans set out in pursuit (of the British to Burlington Heights), but were attacked at night by the British, while encamped a few miles from their lines. The enemy were so warmly received that they beat a retreat; but they had managed in the melee to canture the American generals, and the officer left in command shrank from the respon-sibility of further offensive operations, and fell back to await orders from Dearborn. This was unfortunate: an mmediate attack on the British could hardly have failed of success, for their general also had been separated from his army in the darkness, and was found next day several miles from camp with neither hat nor sword." He ends here. The real fact is that before the American army got back to Fort George, the retreat rendered necessary by the demoralization con-sequent on the night attack, had turned into a flight; and that the story of the wanderings of the British general in the woods is a silly fabrication. It is on a par with the "Booty and Reauty" yarn with which Hildreth absurdly closes his account of the battle of New Orleans; and with the curacy overturn nearly every state- story of the scalp found above the ment made. specker's chair in the parliament "At midnight the Americans gave up house at (Toronto) York. Our his-

lished by the Lundy's Lane Historischoolbovs are taught fables after the cal society, dated Aug. 12, 1814, and income of the Chinese. It is impossaddressed to D. D. Tompkins, goversible to learn the valuable lessons

# ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CON-Leave Boston and New England points every Wednesday via Chicago, Colorado Springs and Scenic Route.

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JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

ers who have the national ear, through laziness or incompetency, retail garbled or invented historic material. fit only to tickle the national vanity. A Pan-American Exposition is projected for the year 1901. It is to be held at La Salle, six miles south of the great cataract, and near the spot where the intrepid French explorer built the first vessel to navigate the upper lakes. Hundreds of thousands will visit the locality, and will have their minds turned to the deeds of the past. The history of the district begins so late as 1678, and covers no very long period. We are beginning to have history written in a fair and judicial spirit, which scorns prejudice and mis-statement. Mr. Clowes, who is now publishing a history of the British Royal Navy, a magnificent with his fleet work, has magnanimously entrusted ravy, Theodore Roosevelt, the task of rarrating the naval operations of the War of 1812. He is certain to discharge the delicate task efficiently. We shall have no repetition of the juggling with figures. I quote again from the same precious school history, which makes Perry capture 600 prisoners, when the enemy went into the fight with but 384 men in all! Let us hope that before the exposition opens some competent historian, of the calibre of Mr. Roosevelt, shall have given us a trustworthy history of the and operations during the same pericd. The present histories are not

> pierce the hand that trusts them. THE USE OF COLD STORAGE. (By Prof. James W. Robertson.)

> staffs to lean upon, but reeds which

(By Prof. James W. Rebertson.)

The chief uses of cold storage in agriculture and commerce, are:

(1) To preserve products;
(2) To preserve products;
(3) To give the owner some chance to choose a time for selling.

But its main and comprehensive use is to keep products in their best condition on their way from the places where they were produced to the places where they are to be deliverd to the ultimate consumer. And as a rule the sooner they are delivered to the consumer after they are ready for use, the better will be the results to all concerned.

the better will be the results to all concerned.

It has been complained of a little in certain quarters that cold storage may encourage and permit much speculation in food products; and by throwing the epithet of "speculator" at a buyer, some of the products and some of the consumers consider that his transactions are thereby condemned. If a man actually buys butter or cheese on speculation, he thereby proves his faith in the future of the market for his purchase. The period for the production of cheese in Canada is only about its months, and the cheese made during that time are spread over twelve months of consumption.

A legitimate and bons fine speculator is usually a beneficial factor in commercial life; and such a buyer will steady the market and pay higher prices for products when means exist for keeping them in good condition until they are to be consumed.

IMPERIAL OFFICERS VISIT ST. JOHN.

General Leach, of the Canadian Defence committee, accompanied by Col. J. C. Dalton and Capt. W. G. White, arrived from Halifax early on the 8th tretant, and took apartments at the Hotel Dufferin. After breakfast the distinguished visitors went over to Fort Dufferin and made a careful examination of that locality. They were unattended, and when interviewed on the subject declined to make any statements for publication. Col. Armstrong, Major White, Major Armstrong and other local military officers gave the party much information about the needs of St. John for de fence. The distinguished visitors lef in the afternoon train for Ottawa.

A GENTLE HINT.

ment made.

"At midnight the Americans gave up their efforts, and left the British in possession of the field. . . Four theusand Americans and 2.840 British action at Peaver Dams, where Laura took part in it. The former lost about 5.200; the latter, 878."

The second in command of the United States forces, General Peter B. Porter, in a letter recently published by the Lundy's Lane Historical society, dated Aug. 12, 1814, and addressed to D. D. Tompkins, gover-

### STRENGTH OF GOD

Must Strive to Overthrow Every Abomination.

Dr. Talmage Preaches a Powerful Sermon Against Evil.

We Must Be Polite, as the Wrestlers of Old in Combating Sin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-In this dis course Dr. Talmage selects one of the boldest figures in the Bible to present most practical and encouraging truths text. Ephesians vi., 12. "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in

high places." Squeamishness and fastidiousness were never charged against Paul's rhetoric. In the war against evil he took the first weapon he could lay his hand on. For illustration, he employ ed the theatre, the arena, the foot race, and there was nothing in the Telthmian game, wiith lits wreath of pine leaves, or Pythian game, with its wreath of laurel and palm, or Nemean game, with its wreah of parsley, or any Roman circus, but he felet he had game, with its wreath of parsley, or any Roman circus, but he felt he had a right to put it in sermon or epistle for suggestiveness? Plutarch says that wrestling is the most artistic and cunning of athletic games. We must make a wide difference between puglism, the lowest of spectacles, and wrestling, which is an effort in sport to put down another on floor or ground, and we all of us indulged in it in our boyhood days if we were healthy and plucky. The ancient wrestlers were first bathed in oil and then sprinkled with sand. The third throw decided the victory, and many a man who went down in the first throw or second throw in the third throv was on top, and his opponent under The Romans did not like this game very much, for it was not savage enough, no blows or kicks being allowed in the game. Theye preferred the feet of hungry panthers or the breast

In wrestling the opponents would bow in apparent sauvity: advance face to face, put down both feet solidly, take each other by the arms, and push each other backward and forward until the work began in real earnest, and there were contortions and strangulations and violent strokes of the foot of one contestant against the foot of the other, tripping him up, or, with struggle that threatened apoplexy or death the defeated fell; and the shouts of the spectators greeted the victor. I guess Paul had seen some such contest, and it reminded him of the struggle of the soul with temptation and the struggle Get ready in Bible classes. Get ready of heavenly forces against Apolly powers, and he distates my text to an amanuesis for all his letters, save the one to Philemon, seem to have been cictated, and as the amanuensis goes on with his work I hear the gro and laugh and shouts of earthly and celestial belligerents. "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, agains the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in

#### POLITE ATHLETES.

I notice that as these wrestlers ad vanced to throw each other they bow ed one to the other: It was a civility, not only in Grecian and Roman games but in later day, in all the wrestling bouts at Clerkenwell, England, and fin the famous wrestling match during the reign of Henry III. in St. Gilles Field, between men of Westminster and people of London. However rough a twist and hard a pull each wrestler contemplated giving his opponent, they approached each other with politimes and sauvity. The genuflexions, the affability, the courtesy in no wise him dered the decisiveness of the contest Well, Paul, I see what you mean. In this awful struggle between right and wrong, we must not forget to be gentlemen and ladies. Affability never hinders, but always helps. You are powerless as soon as you get mad. Do not call rumsellers murderers. Do not call infidels fools. De not call higher critics reprobates. Do not call' card players and theatre goers children of the devil. Do not say that the dance breaks through into hell. Do not deal in vituperation and billingsgate and contempt and adjectives dynamitic The other side can beat us at that.

tion and brimstone.

We are in the strength of God to throw flat on its back every aboraina tion that curses the earth, but let us suavity. Herculus, son of Jupiter and , will by a percurser of smiles be helped rather than damaged for the performance of his "12 labors." us be as wisely strategic in religious circles as attorneys in court who are complimentary to each other in the opening remarks before they come into legal struggle such as that which left Rufus Choate or David Paul Brown triamphant or defeated People who get into a rage in reforma tory work accomplish nothing but the depletion of their own nervous syshot at the touchhole that it explodes, killing the one who sets it off. There are some reformatory meetings to which I always decline to go and take part, because they are apt to become demonstrations of bad tem-rer. I never like to hear a man swear even though he swears on the right The very Paul who in my text match behaved on a memorable occa-sion as we ought to behave. The translators of the Bible made an unintentional mistake when they reprerented Paul as insulting the people of Athens by speaking of "the unknown God whom ye ignorantly worship." Inthe original indicates he accomplish-

mented them by suggesting that they were very religious, but as they confessed that there were some things they did not understand about God he proposed to say some things concerning Him, beginning where they had left off. The same Paul who said in one place, "Be courteous," and who had noticed the bow preceding the wrestling match, here exercises sauvities before he proceeds practically to throw down the rocky side of the Acropolis, the whole Parthenon of idolatries, Minerva and Jupiter smashed up with the rest of them. In this holy war polished rifles will do more execution than blunderbusses. Let our wrestlers bow as they go into the struggle which will leave all perdition under and all heaven on top.

THE TEST OF STRENGTH. Remember also that these wrestlers went through severe and continuous course of preparation for their work. They were put upon such died as would best develop their muscle. As Paul says, "Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things." The wrestlers were put under complete discipline-bathing gymnastics, struggle in sport with

each to develop strength and give qui kness to dodge of head and trip of foot, stooping to lift each other off the ground, suddenly rushing forward, suddenly pulling backward, putting the left foot behind the other's right foot and getting his opponent off his balasce, hard training for days and weeks and months, so that when they met it was giant clutching giant. And, my friends, if we do not want curselves to be thrown in this wrestle with the sin and error of the world we had better get ready for Christian discipline, by holy self-denial, by constant practice, by submitting to divine supervisal and direction. Do not begrudge the time and the money for that young man who is in preparation for the ministry, spending two years in grammar school and four years in college and three years in theological seminary. I know that nine years are a big slice to take off a man's active life, but if you realized the height and strength of the archangels of evil in

our time with which that young man is going to wrestle you would not think nine years of preparation were too much. An uneducated ministry was excusable in other days, but not in this time, loaded with schools and colleges. A man who wrote me the other day a letter asking advice, as he felt called to preach the gospel, be gan the word "God" with a small g. That kind of a man is not called to preach the gospel. Illiterate men, preaching the gospel, quote for their own encouragement the scriptural passage, "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it." Yes! He will fill it with wind. Preparation for this wrestling is absolutely necessary. Many years ago Dr. Newman and Dr. Sutherland on the platform of Brigham Young's tabernacle at Salt Lake City, gained the victory because they had so long been skilled wrestlers for God. Otherwise Brigham Young, who was himself a giant in some things, would have thrown them out of the window. dren from scenes among which in Christian Endeavor meetings. Get

ready by giving testimony in obscure places before giving testimony in consplicuous places.

A MIGHTY STRUGGLE. Your going around with a Bagster's Bible, with flaps at the edges, under your arm does not qualify you for the work of an evangelist. In this day of profuse sab remember that it is not merely capacity to talk, but The fact that you have something to say, that is going to fit you for the strug gle into which you are to go with smile on your face and illumination on your brow, but out of which you will rot come until all your physical and mental and moral and religious energies have been taxed to the ut most and you have not a nerve-left or a thought unexpended or a prayer unsaid or a sympathy unwept. In this struggle between right and wrong accept no challenges on platform or in wspaper unless you are prepared Do not misapply the story of Goliati the Great and David the Little. Davd had been practicing with a sling or dogs and wolves and bandits, and a thousand times had he whirled a stone around his head before he aimed al the forehead of the giant and tumbled him backward, otherwise the big food of Goliath would almost have covered up the crushed form of the son

.. Notice also that the success of a wrestler depended on his having his feet well planted before he grappled his opponent. Much depends upon the way the wrestler stands. Standing on en uncertain piece of ground or bear ing all his weight on his right foot he is not ready. A slight cuff of his antagonist will capsize him. A stroke of the heel of the other wrestler will trip him. And in this struggle for God and righter isness, as well as for our own souls, we want our feet firmly rlanted in the gospel-both feet on th Rock of Ages. It will not do lieve the Bible in spots or think some of it true and some of it untrue. You just make up your mind that the story of the garden of Eden is an allegory and the Episle of James an interpola tion and that the miracles of Chris can be accounted for on natural grounds, without any belief in the suernatural, and the first time you are interlocked in a wrastle with Satan you will go under and your feet wil be higher than your head. It will not do to have one foot on a rock and the other on the sand. The took would long ago have gone pieces if it had been vulnerable. of the millions of Bibles that have been printed within the last 25 years not one chapter has been omitted, and the omission of one chapter would have been the cause of the rejection

Alas, for those who while trying to prove that Jonah was never swallowed of a whale, themselves got swallowed of the whale of unbellef, which digests, but never ejects its victims. The inspiration of the Bible is not more certain than the preservation of the Bible in its natural condition. After so many centuries of assault on the book would it not be a matter of economy, to say the least economy of brain and economy of stationery and economy of printers' ink—if the

batteries now assalling the book would hange their alm and be aimed against some other books, and the shown that Walter Scott did not write "The Lady of the Lake," nor Home "The Had,' nor Virgil "The Georgics," nor Thomas Moore "Lalla Rookh," or that Washington's farewell address was written by Thomas Paine, and that the war of the American Revolution never occurred. That attempt would be quite as successful as this long timed attack anti-Biblical, and then it would be new. Oh, keep out of this wrestling bout with the ignorance and the wretchedness of world urless you feel that both feet are planted in the eternal veracities of the book of Almighty God.

SCIENCE OF WRESTLING. Notice also that in this science of wrestling, to which Pani refers in my text, it was the third throw that de rided the contest. A wrestler might be thrown once and thrown twice, but the third time he might recover himself, and by an unexpected twist of arm or curve of foot gain the day. Well, that is broad, smiling, unmistakable gospel. Some whom I address through ear or eye, by voice or printed naze, have been thrown in their wrestle with evil habits.

Ave. you have been thrown twice but that does not mean, oh, worsted soul, that you are thrown forever! I have no authority for saying how many times a man may sin and be forgiven or how many times he may fall and vet rise again, but I have authority for saying that he may fall 490 times and 490 times get up. The Bible declares that God will forgive 70 times , and if you will employ the rule of multiplication you will find that 70 times 7 is 490. Blessed be God for such a gospel of high hope and thrilling encouragement and magnificent rescue A gospel of lost sheep brought home on shepherd's shoulder, and the prodigals who got into the low work of putting husks into swines' troughs brought home to jewelry and banquet ing and hilarity that made the rafters

Three skeletons of the same man: A happy home, of which he and a lassie taken from a neighbor's house are the united head. Years of happineess roll on after years of happiness. Stars pointing down to nativities. And whether announced ingreeting or not every morning was a "good morning and every night a "good night. Christmas trees and May queens and birthday festivities and Thanksgiving gatherings around loaded tables. But that husband and father forms an unfortunate acquaintance who leads him in circles too convivial, too late houred, too scandulous. After awhile, his money gone and not able to bear his part of the expense, he is gradually shoved out and ignored and pushed away. Now, what a delapidated home is his! A dissipated life always shows itself in faded window curtains, and impoverished wardrobe, and dejected surroundings, and in broken pallings of the garden fence, and the unhinged gate, and the dislocated doorbell, and the disappearance of wife and chilgladdest. If any man was ever down

#### that husband and father is down. A POWERFUL FOE.

The fact is he got into a wrestle with evil that pushed and pulled and contorted and exhausted him worse that any Olympian game ever treated a Grecian, and he was thrown thrown out of good association into bad, thrown out of health into invalidism, thrown out of happiness into misery. But one day while slinking 'through one of the back streets, not wishing to be recognized, a good thought crossed his mind, for he has heard of men flung flat rising again. Arriving at his home, he calls his wife in and shuts the door and says: "Mary, I am going to do differently. This is not what I promised you when we were married. You have been very patient although I would have had no right to complain if you had left me and gone home to your father's house, It seems to me that once or twice who I was not myself I struck you, and several times, I know, I called you hard names. Now I want you to for give me. I am going to do better, and want you to help me," "Help you?" she says. "Bless your soul, of cours I will help you. I knew you didn't mean it when you treated me roughly All that is in the past. Never refer to it again. Today let us begin anew. Sympathizing ifriends come around and kind business people help the man to something to do, so that he can again earn a living. The children on have clothing so that they can go to school. The old songs the wife sang years ago come back to her memory and she sings them over again at the cradle or while preparing the noonday meal Domestic resurrection! He comes home earlie than he used to, and he is glad to spend the evening playing games with the children or helping them with arithmetic or grammar lessons which are a little too hard. Time passes on and some outsider suggests that he is not getting as much out of life as he ought and proposes an occasional visit to scenes of worldliness and dissipation. He consents to go once, and, after much solicitation twice. Then his old habit comes back He says he has been belated and could not get back until midnight. He had see some western merchant that had arrived and talk of business with him before he got out of town. Kindness and geniality again quit the dis position of that husband and father. The wife's heart breaks in a new place. That man goes into a second wrestle with evil habit and is flung, and all hell cackles at the moral deteat. "I told you so!" say many good peop who have no faith in the reformation who have no faith in the reformation of a fallen man. "I told you so! You nade a great fuss about his restore home, but I knew it would not last

You can't trust these fellows who have

once gone wrong." So with this un-fortunate, things get worse and worse and his family have to give up

house, and the last valuable goes to the paymbrokers shop. But that un-fortunate man is sauntering along the strest one Sunday night, and he goes

up to a church floor, and the congregation are singing the second hymn,

the one just before sermon, and it is William Cowper's glorious hymn:

There is a fountain filled with blood Drawn from Emmanuel's veins, And sinners plunged beneath that flood

Lose all their guilty stains VICTORY THROUGH CHRIST.

He goes into the vestibule of the church and stops there, not feeling well enough dressed to go among the worshippers, and he hears the minister say, 'You will find the words of my text ill Luke, the nineteenth chapter and teath verse, 'The Son of Man that come to seek and to save which was lost." The listener in the vestibule says. "If any man was ever lost, I am lost, and the Son of Man came to save that which is lost, and He has found me, and He will take me out of this lost condition. Oh, Christ, have mercy on me." The poor man has courage now to enter the main audience room, and he sits down on the first seat by the door, and the when at the close of the service minister comes down the aisle the powr man tells aim his story, and he encouraged and invited to come gain, and the way is cleared for him for membership in a Christian church and he feels the omnipotence of what Peter the apostle said when he spoke of those "kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvawrestle before he is free from evil habits, and he goes into it, not in his own strength, for that has failed him twice, but in the strength of the Lord God Anrightly. The old habit seizes him; and he seizes it, and the wrestlers hend backward and forward and from side to side in awful struggle, until the moment comes for his liberation, and with both arms infused with strength from God he lifts that habit. swipgs it in air and hurls it into the ercition from which it came and from which it never again will rise. Victory, victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ! Hear St, all ye wrest-It threw him twice, but the third time he threw it, and by the grace of God threw it so hard he is as safe now as, if he had been ten years in heaven. Oh, I am so glad that Paul in my text suggests the wrestler and the power

of the third throw. But notice that my text suggests that the wrestlers on the other side in the great struggle for the world's redemption have all the forces of demonology to help them. "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in

high places.' All military men will tell you that there is nothing more unwise than to underestimate an army. In estimating what we have to contend with the most of the reformers do not recognize the biggest opposers. They talk about the agnosticism, and the theism, and the materialism, and the Nihilism, and the Pantheism, and the Brahmenism, and the Mohammedanism, as well as the more agile and organized and endowed wickedness of

our day.

But these are only a part of the stilities arrayed against God and the best interesets of humanity. invisible hosts are far more numerous than the visible. It is not so much bottle; it is the demon of the bot-It is not much the roulette table; it is the demon of the roulette table. It is not so much the act of stock ganmoling as it is the demon of stock gambling. It is the great host of spiritual antagonists led on by Aziel r Lucifer or Beelzebub or Asmodeus or Ahrimanes or Abaddon, just as you please to call the leader infernalistic Can you doubt that the human agencles of evil are backed up by Plutonic agencies? If it were only a common wer steed, with panting nostrill and flaunting mane and clattering hoof, rushing upon us, perhaps we might clutch him at the bit and hurl back upon his haunches, but it s the black horse cavalry of perdition, who dash down, and their riders swing swords which, though invisible algave individuals and homes and nations. I tell you Paul was right when ne suggested that way restle not with pygmies, but with giants that will down us unless the Lord Almighty is coadjutor. Blessed be God that we have now and further on will have in mightler degree that divine

TRIUMPH OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. The time is coming-I know it will quicken your pulse when I mention it when the last mighty evil of the world will be grappled by righteous-ness and thrown. Which of the great evils will survive all the others I know not, whether war or revenge or fraud or lust or intemperance or gam bling or Sabbath desecration. It will be "the survival of the fittest," but the survival of the worst. It will be the evil the most thoroughly entrenched, most completely re-enforced most patronized by wealth and fash icn and ponip, nost applauded by all the principalities and powers and rulers of Jarkness. It will stand, with grim visage, looking down upon the graves of all the other slain abomina ions-graves dug by the hot shovels of despair and surmounted by such epitaphiology as this: "It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. "The ways of sin is death." house inclineth unto death, and paths unto the dead." "There is way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death." Yes! I imagine we have arrived at the time when we may say, Yonder stards the tast and only great evil of all the world to be wrestled down. It stands, not only looking upon the graves of all entombed and epitaphed iniquities of the world, but over and upon, gaz ing upward in defiance of the her and shaking its fist at the Almi saying: "Nothing can put me do I have seen all the other enemies the human race wrestled down and de stroyed, but there is no arm or foot human or angelic or defic, that can throw me. I have rulied whole gen-erations, and I swear by all the thrones of diabolism that I will ruin this gen eration. Come on, all ye churches all ye reformatory institutions and all

ye legislatures and all ye thrones! I challenge you! I plant my foot on

this redhot rock of the world's woe. I

stretch forth my arms for the might-dest wrestle any world has ever seen

Come on, come on!",
Then right-coursess will accept the hallenge, and the two mighty wresters will grapple, while all the galleries of earth and heaven look down from one side, and all the fiery chasms of perdition look up from the other side. The two wrestlers sway to and fro and turn this way and that, and nov the monster evil see as the mightier of the two, and now righteousness seems about to triumph. The prize is worth struggle, for it is not a chaplet or laurel or palm, but the resuce of a world and a wreath put on the brow by Him who promised, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee crown." Three worlds earth, heaven and hell-hold their breath while wanting for the result of this struggle when, with one mighty swing on ar arm muscled with omnipotence, righteousness hurls the last evil first on its knees and then on its face, and then rolling off and down with a crash wilder than that with which Sampson hurled the temple of Dagon when h got hold of the two chief pillars, but more like the throwing of satan out of heaven, as described by John Mil-

Him the Almighty power flung Headlong flaming from the ethereal

sky. With hideous ruin and combustion

down To bottomless perdition, there to dwell In adamantine chains and penal fire Who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms.

Nine times the space that measure day and night To mortal man, he , with his horrid crew. Lay vanquished, rolling in the fiery

Confounded, though immortal:

A BONNIE WORLD.

gulf.

Aye, that suggests a cheering thought, that if all the realms of demonology are on the other side all the realms of angelology are on our side, among them Gabriel and Michael the archangel, and the angel of the new covenant and they are now talking over the present awful struggle and final glorious triumph, talking amid the alabster pillars and in the ivory palaces, and along the broad ways and grand avenues of theg reat capi tal of the universe, and amid the spray of fountains with rainbows like the 'rainbow round the throne," and as they take their morning ride in the chariots with white horses bitted with gold that were seen by John in vision apocalyptic, and while waiting in temles for one hundred and forty-four thousand to chant, accompanied by harpers and trumpeters, and thunderings and hallelujahs like the voice of many waters. Yes, all heaven is on our side, and the "high places of wickedness' spoken of in my text are not so high as the high places of heaven. where there are enough reserve forces if our earthly forces should be overspread, or in cowardice fell back, to sweep down some morning at daybreak and take all this earth for God for noon. And the cabinet of heaven the most august cabinet in the verse, made up of three-God the Fa ther. God the Son and God the Holy Ghost-are now in session in the King's palace, and they are with us, and they are going to see us through, and they invite us as soon as we have done our share of the work to go up and see them and celebrate the final victory, that is more sure to come than tomorrow's sunrise. think of it. the Scotch evangelistic hymn comes upon me and stirs, the strong tide of Scotch blood that flows through my arteries:

It's a bonnie bonnie warl' that we're livin' in the noo, sunny is the lan' that aften traiv'll thron,

in vain we look for something here to which oor hearts may But cling, For it a' is as naething tae the palace

o' the King. We like the gilded summer, wi' its merry, merry tread, An we sigh when hoary winter lays

For, tho' bonnie are the snowflakes the doon on winter's wing. It's fine to ken it daunna touch the ralace o' the King.

#### MARRIAGES.

WHITE-HENDRY—At the home of the bride, Nov. 8th, by Rev. A. B. Macdonald, Frank D. White, M. D., of Aroostook, Me, and Rebecca Hendry, second daughter of Thomas Hendry of Wickham, Queens Co., N. B.

#### DEATHS.

CONNELL—At Woodstock, Nov. 8th, George Connell; aged \$2 years.
DICKSON—At Jubilee, Parish of Rothesay, Kings Co., on Nov. 3, after a short illness, F. C. Upham, widow of the late James Dickson, in the 75th year of her age, leaving two sons and one daughter.
LEARY—In Somerville, Mass., Elizabeth, wife of the late Capt. John Leary, formerly of St. John, N. B.
MARTUN—At Grand Falls, N. B., Oct. 21, of heart failure, Mrs. Harriet Martin, wife of John Martin of the above place, aged 64 years. Her end was peace.
McCARTHY—In Ronbury, Mass., Nov. 6th, Patrick F., beloved son of John and Johanna McCarthy, aged 23 years and 10 months.
MCLLYBERN—In this city on Nov. 9th after months.

McILVEEN—In this city, on Nov. 9th, after
a short illness. Eather, wife of the late u short illness, Esther, wife of the lete John McIlveon, of this city, aged 78 years. RAYMOND—At Norton, N. B., on Thursday, Nov. 10th, Isaac B. S. Raymond, in the 90th year of his age.
PUGSLEY—In this city, on Nov. 8th, Jame Pugsley, wife of Wm. Pugsley, sr., aged 78 years.

#### SNOW IN THE WEST

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 8.—The first real snow storm of the winter set in lest night, and prevailed until noon today. The high wind caused the snow to drift, and railway traffic was slightly interfered with. The street railway, too, suffered a little inconvenience, but by keeping sweepers at work the service was well maintained. The storm was general throughout the country, extending westward to Regina.

THOSE TIRED KIDNEYS Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills help

#### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Nov 7—Sch Rondo, 123, Spragg, from New London, P McIntyre, bal.
Coastwise—Sch Franklin S Schenck, 44, Apt, from fishing.
Nov 8—Sch Salite E Ludlam, 199, Kelson, from Portsmouth, D J Purdy, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Little Minnie, 14, Theriault, from Back Bay; Helen Maud, 26, McDorman, from fishing; Mabel, 38, Thompson, from de; Lone Star, 29, Ingersoll, from North Head; Freeman Colgate, 25, Hicks, from Grand Hatbor. Grand Hatton:
Nov 9—Sch Wawbeek, 99, Edgett, from
New London, J W Smith, bal.
Coastewise—Schs Jessie, 17, Spicer, from
Harborville; C A Washington, 71, Morris,
from French Cross; Lennie and Edna, 20,
Hains, from Freeport; Nina Blanche, 30,
Crocker, from Freeport; barge No 3, 431, McNamara, from Parrsboro.

Cleared.

Nov 7-Coastwise-Schs Elihu Burrit, Spicer, for Advocate; Druid, Tufts, for Quaco; Britannia, Sinclair, for North Head; L. M. Ellis, Lent, for Westpert; Ripple, Bezanson, for Windsor; On Time, Gloven, for Westport; Brisk, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; Ella May, McNamara, for Parrsboro; Maggie Lynds, Christopher, for Hillsboro. Nov 8-Sch Annie A Booth, French, for Now York

Maggie Lynds, Christopher, for Hillsboro.
Nov 8—Sch Annie A Booth, French, for
New York.
Sch Thistle, Williams, for City Island f o.
Coastwise—Schs Lone Star, Ingersoll, for
North Head; Wanita, Healy, for Annapolis;
Bear River, Woodworth, for Bear River;
Silver Wave, Walsh, for Quaco; Bay Queen,
Barry, for Beaver Harbor; Comrade, Dickson, for Quaco; Silver Cloud, Bain, for
Digty; Maggie, Hines, for Walton; Freddie
G, Gower, for Westport; E A Lombard,
Copp, for Waterside.
Sth—Sch D W B, Holder, for Boston.
Sch I N Parker, Gale, for Salem, f o.
Sch Cora May, Harrington, for New York.
Sch Volunteer, Creaser, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs New Home, Thibedeau,
for Belleveau Cove; Gertie H, Thompson,
for Sandy Cove; Dove, Ossinger, for Tiverton; Uranus, Wood, for Hillsboro; Nina
Blanche, Crocker, for Freeport; West Wind,
Post, for Digby; Only Son, Gordon, for
Margaretville; Hunter, Kelson, for Noel;
Vesta Pearl, Perry, for Westport.

#### CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Parrsboro, Nov 7, schs Urbain B, Liewelyn, from St Stephen; Roland, Rob-erts, from Westport. At Yarmouth, Nov 8, sch Amy D, from At Yarmouth, Nov 8, sch Amy D, from Parrsbero.

At Hillsboro, Nov 7, sch E V Glover, Joyce, from Boston.

At Quaco, Nov 8, schs Rex, Sweet; Rebecca W, Gough; Annie Harper, Golding, from St John.

HALIFAX, N S, Nov 9—Ard, str Halifax, Pye, from Charlottetown, PEI, and sailed for Boston; sch Earl of Aberdeen, Howard, from New York.

Clienced.

At Pairsboro, Nov 7, bark Oxford (Nor), Hoell, for Cardiff; sch Willie D, Wasson, for Calais.

At Shediac, Nov 4, bark Vanadis, Hansen, for Manchester.

At Chariottelown, Nov 4, sch Alaska, Mehaffey, for New York.

At Quaco, Nov 8, schs Rex, Sweet; Rebecca W, Gough, for St John; Bessie Carson, in for harbor.

At Pairsboro, Nov 7, bark Oxford, Hoell, for Cardiff. for Cardiff.
At Shediac, Nov 4, bark Vanadis, Hansen, for Manchester.
At Yarmouth, Nov 7, sch Wandrain, Pat-Sailed.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Cape Town, Oct 17, bark Culdoon, Rich-At Livingston, Sept 30, bark J F Marriers, Frank, from Belize.
ARDROSSAN, Nov 6—Ard, bark Arabia, fax, NS. ST JOHNS, NF, Nov 8—Ard, str Siberia from Glasgow and Liverpool for Halifax a At Swansea, Nov 6, bark Otago, Northen, rom Chatham, NB. rom Chatham, NB.
At Southampton, Nov 6, bark Magna, Larsen, from Sheet Harbor, NS.
LIVERPOOL, Nov 8—Ard, ship Sotheim,

\* Salled From Cardiff, Nov 5, ship New City, Rob pson, for Madeira.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

MACHIAS, Me, Nov 8—Ard, ach Lizzie B Small, from St John for New York.

At Iquique, Nov 4, ship Cumberland, Irving, from Newcastle, NSW.

At Buence Ayree, Nov 5, brig Bertha Gray, Messenger, from Weymouth; bark Mary A Troop, Baker, from Port Townsend.

At Rosatio, Oct 7, barks Eva Lynch, Hatfield, from Buence Ayree; Hector, Morrell, from St John, NB, via Buence Ayree.

At Montevideo, Oct 7, bark Calburga, Douglass, from New York,

At Rio Janeiro, Oct 8, bark N B Morris, Stuart, from New York,

At St Thomas, Oct 26, sch E Merriam, Merriam, from St Vincent.

In Hampton Roads, Nov 7, ship Canada, Munro, from Rio Janeiro.

PORTLAND, Nov 9—Ard, sch Saarbuck, from Boston; Clifford, from St John for do; Onora, from Nova Scotia for New York; Geo M Warner, from St John for Boston Clid, sch Robt Graham, Dunn, for Hilisboro, N B. Arrived. Wasson, from St John.
Sid, sch Hattle P, Frontain, for Salmon
River, NS.
NEW YORK, Nov 9—Ard, str Majestic, From Liverpool.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 16—Ard, sch ExcepBuenos Arkes, Oct 16—Ard, sch E ion, from Bridgewater, NS; bark Lovett, rcm Yarmouth, NS. BOSTON, Nov 9—Ard and sid, str Prince VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov 9—Schs Frank P. from St John: B L Eaton, from Elizaethport for Calais.
Sid, schs Leonard B and Gladstone.
BOOTHGAY, Nov 9—Ard, sch Three , sehs Frederick Roesner, for Hoboken;

At Darien, Ga, Nov 2, ship E J Spicer, Cochran, for Fleetwood. At Mobil: Nov 4, sch Bontform, Jones, for Ruatan.
At New York, Nov 7, sehs Wentworth.
hill, for Hillsboro; Avalon, Wagner, for St
John; Ayr, Brinton, for St John.

From Rosarlo, Nov 5, brigtn Curlew, Winchester, for Bahia, with cargo.
From Cette, Nov 2, bark Maria Principia, Sallusteo, for Hahifax.
From Delaware Breckwater, Nov 6, sch Georgia, Odell, for Dorcheter, NB.
From New York, Nov 6, schs Reporter, for St John; Alfaretta S Snare, for Plymouth mouth.
From St Thomas, Oct 27, str Hazeldene, Sutherland, for New Orleans.
From Salt Cay, T I, Nov 1, sch Gladys B Smkth, Ivensen, for Lunenburg, NS.
From Buenos Ayres, Oct 13, bark Ethel Clark, Brinton, for Philadelphia.
From Montevideo, Oct 8, bark John Gill, MoKenzie, for Barbados; 10th, bark Ochtertyre, Kennedy, for Lyttleton.
From Rosario, Oct 11, bark Abeona, Manthora, for Philadelphia. horn, for Philadelphia. From Norfolk, Nov 7, bark Bristoi, Law-ence, for Buenos Ayres.

#### MEMORANDA.

Passed Dungeness, Nov 5, bark Alert, Kroger, from Halifax for Hull.

Passed Lundy Island, Nov 6, ship New City, Robinson, from Cardiff for Madera.

Passed Barry Island. Nov 7, bark Kelvin.

Lockhart, from Cardiff for Reo Janeiro.

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FRAS

**ONTARIO** 

To Increase on Canadia

Lord Minto For ernor Ge

he Ceremony of The Depar Lady

OTTAWA, No urged to allow rder to secure no paste a certifi-they may be se the back of the the existing reg cate must be stamped on invitas refused the pen the door t possible to past they have arriv A mass mee resters was I reme Secretary ttended to ex ation and the preme court as a stormy donted that dequate and c omy in the man The department merce has issue mports from G sh North Ame onths of the eturns are fro he Canadian fig aring two of ill be rem quarter mana ted amount oollen and ca antially: jute The importa re practically

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The annual r ndent of ins nued. Thirty ransacting life 4 fire, 6 inland uring QUEBEC, Novived at Quebec was met at urier and

honor from the danadian Huss raty were at gislative b et by Lord and