

NEWS OF THE CITY.

The Saint John Globe, daily edition, will be sent to your address until December 31, 1905, for \$5 cash in advance.

HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.

The ladies of the Hospital Flower Mission will hold their afternoon tea and sale of home made candy to-morrow (Friday) at 5 o'clock, in the Church of England Institute rooms.

A QUIET NIGHT.

The police had a very quiet time of it last night. The inclement weather had the effect of driving to cover any who might have had an idea of boisterous celebrating.

RECITAL THIS EVENING.

The recital at St. John's Presbyterian church this evening by John Francis Gilder, will include fourteen numbers. Besides Mr. Gilder, Mr. D. Arnold Fox and Miss Sarah Manning will take part.

NEW BUILDING.

Work on the new Canadian Bank of Commerce building, corner of King and Commerce streets, is being pushed forward with all possible speed, so that the whole may be roofed in before the winter sets in. The handsome front is now two stories in height, and is very imposing looking.

DIED IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times of Oct. 28th contains the death notice of Mr. W. J. Munro, formerly accountant in the Montreal cotton mill. Mr. Munro was well known throughout New Brunswick and had a great many friends who will deeply regret to learn of his demise. Deceased was 26 years of age and during his stay in Moncton took an active interest in athletics. He left Moncton three or four years ago.

HE WORKED FAITHFULLY.

Among the men who worked hardest

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Mr. Snyder, the American Charge, at Bogota, cabled the State Department to-day that President Castro, of Venezuela, had issued an order again closing to navigation the river Cuba. This stream affords access to the interior of Colombia, and its closure before by President Castro almost involved Colombia and Venezuela in war. The last action is taken to mean that the good understanding which was reached between Castro and Marroquin nearly a year ago has not been preserved under the accession of the Presidency of Colombia of General Reyes, and friction between the two countries is expected to develop.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—A terrible accident occurred last night here, the victim being Robert Latimer, a nineteen-year-old boy, engaged as a checker in the firm of S. Carsley & Company. Latimer was standing on a plank near the entrance in the boiler room and fell into a cauldron of boiling water. Nobody was near to aid, so the unfortunate boy had to crawl painfully from the cauldron and set out alone for his home in Westmount, over a mile distant. He accomplished the terrible journey with the flesh peeling off his face and body. Latimer was conveyed to the Royal Victoria hospital, and to-day a report from that institution states that he is resting more comfortably and may even recover.

PENSION FOR EVERY CHILD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—When Mrs. Francis M. Norton, in addressing the Social Economics Club, advocated a State law which would grant every mother a pension for every child born, she was applauded. "This," said she, "would stop commercial marriages and marriages would be for love. When a woman is independent she will not marry for a home. A pension for child-bearing would make her independent in every way. One contused mother suggested that a pension system might increase desertions. She was frowned upon."

MURDER IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The body of Alma Steinway, a telephone operator, was found in a vacant lot near the entrance to Spring Grove cemetery. Marks on the body point to murder, and the condition of the girl's clothing indicated a desperate struggle. To-day a blood trail from the lot to the street car tracks was found. The girl's teeth were scattered along the bloody trail and parts of her clothing were scattered about. She was cut over the temple, her skull was crushed and her jaws were broken. There are male footprints in the trail, but there is no clue to the murderer.

THE COLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Siberia. It is the great commercial emporium of East Siberia and the capital of the province of Yakutsk, which in most of its area of 1,317,000 square miles is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Yakutsk consists of about 400 houses of European structure, standing apart. The intervening spaces are occupied by huts of the northern nomads, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides and windows of ice.

WHERE A WATCH MAKES A GOOD COMPASS.

Your watch makes a good compass. Get the number of hours from midnight, divide by two, and point the hour at the sun so that the shadow of a match or lead pencil falls directly across the centre of the watch; 12 o'clock will be north, 6 south, 9 west and 3 east. Suppose it is 9 a.m.; number of hours from midnight is 9; one-half is 4 1/2; point 4:30 at the sun so the shadow of a match or lead pencil falls across the centre of the watch, and 12 is north, 6 south, 3 east and 9 west. Suppose it is 6 p.m.; number of hours from midnight, 18; one-half, 9; point 9 at sun and 12 is north 6 south, 3 east and 9 west.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 2.—Representatives of fourteen different New England colleges assembled at Brown University late to-day for the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges in New England, for the discussion of topics of interest to the institutions represented at the conference. The meetings are not open to the public. After the evening meeting to-night President and Mrs. Faunce held an informal reception to the members of the association.

on the stump in the cause of Liberalism was Mr. E. H. McAlpine. Mr. McAlpine, who is an old campaigner, stumped parts of Kings, Charlotte, Sunbury, and most of Queens, constituencies in which the fight has been the hottest. Mr. McAlpine has done yeoman service in the Liberal cause; his racy style and native wit have made him a most acceptable speaker, and he has been listened to with the greatest attention wherever he has addressed audiences on the political questions of the day.

MACKEREL PRICES HIGH. A Boston paper says: The mackerel season is at an end, and the vessels are hauling up. About 3,000 barrels of mackerel have been received from the provinces within the past ten days. Most of the fish were late caught and fat. Mackerel are firm. Commission houses ask \$14 to \$15.50 for new large fish, \$17 to \$18 for extra No. 2; \$17 for small shore; \$17.50 to \$18 for medium shore No. 2, and \$18 to \$20 for shore No. 1. The fleet has caught 47,000 barrels of fresh mackerel this season, against 60,000 last year. Codfish are firm and high.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Reyal-Capt. Ferguson, Parrsboro; Dr. J. E. Hetherington and wife, Chicago; E. P. McMurtry and wife, New York; A. M. Campbell and wife, Toronto; W. R. Kenish, Bradford, Eng.; E. H. Brown, Moncton; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Tilden, Moncton; H. Graham, St. Stephens; Mrs. A. P. Porter, Toronto; W. H. Dickey, New York. Victoria—Mr. Johnson, Truro; J. J. Greer and J. Buchanan, Galt, Ont.; C. A. VanWie, New Haven; F. M. Munroe, Moncton; W. E. Murphy, Portland, Me.; N. S. Thompkins, Meductic.

PERSONAL.

Charlottetown Examiner: The engagement is announced of Mr. E. J. Mason, manager of the North Sydney branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, to Miss Meta Gladys Earle, daughter of Mr. W. E. Earle, manager of the Western Union cable office, North Sydney, is announced. Charles Burnley, Yarmouth, Ralph B. Thomas, Annapolis; Captain Craft, Mac Bay, are at the New Victoria. E. E. Tilden and wife, of Moncton, are in the city. C. A. VanWie, of New Haven, is in the city at the Victoria. Dr. J. B. Hetherington and Mrs. Hetherington, of Chicago, are in the city at the Royal.

KISS IS WORTH A STOVE.

Virginia Jury Decides That Pretty Woman Who Thus Paid for Article is Entitled to It. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—That the kiss of a young and pretty woman is worth just as much as a stove is a question which has been settled by a jury of Pittsylvania county, and the person decided against has taken no appeal. James S. Ellison and his wife, several months ago, decided to separate. Ellison is eighty-six and his wife, who is quite pretty, is only twenty-one years old. They divided their household goods evenly, but one odd piece was a stove worth about ten dollars. Mrs. Ellison testified that they failed to agree upon this and she offered to give a kiss for it, that the proposition was duly accepted and the kiss delivered. Despite this, she alleged, Ellison took the stove away from her and did not return the kiss. The jury after very short deliberation decided that the stove was the property of Mrs. Ellison, the kiss being worth fully as much as the article in dispute.

VESUVIUS LOSES NEW CONE.

Fall Into the Crater Causes Tremendous Explosions Which Shake the Mountain. NAPLES, Nov. 1.—The cone on the crater of Mount Vesuvius, which formed during the late eruption, fell into the crater to-day with a tremendous roar. There immediately ensued explosions that shook the whole mountain, followed by the emission of an immense black column, which gradually spread, falling in the form of ashes over the surrounding country within a radius of twenty-five miles. The disturbance lasted but a short time.

GREAT INCREASE IN U. S. COINAGE.

What the Mint Does. So remarkable is the increase in minor coinage at the Philadelphia mint, which turns out all the nickels and cents coined in this country, that John H. Landis, superintendent, has taken occasion to comment upon the prosperous conditions prevailing under the three years of President Roosevelt's administration. Comparing these three years with those of the four-year term of President Cleveland, he says: "It may be of public interest to know that the demand for small change has been greater during the three years of the Roosevelt administration than at any previous time in the history of this country. During these three years 1,000,000 more half dollars, 14,000,000 more quarter dollars, 50,000,000 more dimes, 52,000,000 more nickels and 116,000,000 more cents were coined than were coined during the Cleveland administration. The entire coinage of nickels and cents since the establishment of the mint in 1792 is about \$43,000,000. Of this amount we have coined more than \$7,000,000, which is upward of one-sixth of the entire minor coinage of the country since the government was founded. In dollars and cents the coinage for the three years at the Philadelphia mint represents: Gold, \$141,000,000; standard silver dollars, \$17,000,000; half dollars, \$5,500,000; quarter dollars, \$7,800,000; dimes, \$3,700,000; nickels, \$4,450,000; cents, \$2,580,000, a total of \$184,000,000. COAT WILL SERVE MANY PURPOSES.

A Cape Town tailor has invented a coat that can be turned at will into a frock, morning or evening dress coat. The change is effected by the use of detachable and interchangeable skirts, which are fastened to the body of the coat by an ingenious system of lacing. It is claimed that in two minutes a man can change a frock coat into a morning coat or a dress coat into a morning coat or a dress coat by whipping off one pair of skirts and lacing on another, and it is impossible to distinguish the joining from an ordinary seam.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF ANTICOSTI.

The Island and Its French Owner—Its History—Improvements Made by M. Menier.

Standing sentinel-like at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river is the island of Anticosti, the name of which has been taken from the gold made in his chocolate factories and has turned, still with that same yellow metal, into a principality, so fair, so valuable and so completely under his rule as to excite the envy of more than one hereditary prince. From the far days when the golden lilies waved supreme over New France the island of Anticosti has been a thing of mystery to the sailor folk and the fishers of the gulf. To its shores they have been lured by the abundant catches of cod and herring, but even in drawing their nets they have looked timidly at its wooded heights, and hastily crossing themselves have given thanks to their patron saint that they were still alive. The Sieur Joliet was the first ruler the island knew, and his overlordship was purely a matter of parchment. He came to him before the day of Bigot, the intendant at Quebec. Late in the last century at the price of a million dollars, it became the property of a syndicate—the Island of Anticosti, Limited, of London. In 1895 the syndicate was sold to hand it over to Mr. Menier for \$1,000,000, something like six cents an acre.

After centuries of waiting the island found its master. Purchase by Mr. Menier was followed by speculation, that became international in a day, as to his purpose of acquisition. It would, if fortified, control absolutely the traffic of the St. Lawrence, some believed that he meant to found a state opposed to Great Britain. Mr. Menier smiled and answered calmly that he had in mind a game preserve for himself and his friends.

Anticosti has become the greatest hobby of his existence, and the one to which he gives all the time he can spare and a prolonged visit each alternate year. For his principality he has planned and executed, he has improved and he has colonized. In its dark, forbidding interior he has driven roads. Along its shores he has established railroad communication. He has improved its harbors, and on the shores of the best of them he has built a model village, and an elaborate mansion for himself.

Mr. Menier is possessed of an indomitable will and endless activity in carrying out his purpose. Of middle age, he has great physical strength and remarkable ability as an engineer. Above all, he is a keen and ardent sportsman, passionately devoted to shooting. He now owns the big auxiliary yacht Valleda. In 1885 he visited the Arctic regions, reaching latitude 79 degrees. M. Menier is, moreover, an enthusiastic photographer. Into the hands of such a man fell the fortune of Anticosti. At first he took up the subject broadly, determined to subordinate all things to his own desire to have such a game preserve as no other man in the world possessed. For this purpose the island was ideal spot. It is 130 miles long, by about 27 wide, and at only one place, Fox Bay, on the northern side, had a settlement been made. Here some dozen or two families, chiefly English, had made rough homes, fishing all summer and hunting in winter. The waters between and around the island are filled with cod, herring and mackerel, and with lobsters, the best to be found in North American waters. All over the island rivers run to the Gulf. Inland, as Mr. Menier's explorations have shown, they are filled with trout. Near the salt water they are abundant in sea trout and salmon. In fact sportsmen who have enjoyed the owner's hospitality declare that for the fisherman it is paradise. The woods are filled with fur-bearing animals. To Canadians and to sailors and fishermen the island was completely unknown. Surrounded with such dangers that the simple folk passed by.

Then, too, for years wreckers held sway on the south side of the island. For years the leader of the band lived on what is known as English Bay. Part of the old wrecker's home has been used to provide shelter for Mr. Menier when he visits the island. No sooner had the purchase price been paid than the newcomer had trouble on his hamlet. The settlers at Fox Bay defied his orders. It took a few months to bring order out of this, but in the end they yielded and left the island with all their goods and chattels.

M. Menier saw that the establishment of such a preserve as he had planned called for a scheme of colonization that would bring to the island settlers who would make it their permanent home, and yet would not interfere with either his game or fish. He at first induced several French families to emigrate, and to them he has added families from Gaspe, and from that portion of Quebec that stretches east to Labrador. Hardy folk are these Canadian habitants, more fisher than farmer, working while daylight lasts, and simple in all their requirements. Last of all are some English and a few Scotch. For all his workers M. Menier has laid down the rule that no intoxicating beverages shall be drunk upon the island except by the French. The penalty for disregard of this order is deportation, and the rule is never broken.

Having made certain of his colonists, M. Menier found work for them at once in the fisheries. Factories were built, and the canning of lobsters and herring planned by himself. The entire output is shipped to France. Work for some was found in the building of the English Bay settlement. Homes for the permanent residents were quickly built, and these were followed by all the necessary buildings of a model village. For M. Menier was built a house out of the former wrecker's home, and with a most wonderful kitchen attached. But this house soon outgrew its usefulness, and M. Menier began the erection of an elaborate and complete mansion planned by himself. It is almost ready for occupancy, and will be finished when the owner pays his regular visit next year. Mr. Menier's exactness is one of his chief characteristics. One instance will illustrate this. All of the metal work about the houses is fastened in place by screws in plain sight. One screw is

taken as the standard and the angle which the slit in the head makes with the floor must be exactly duplicated in every other screw in the house. Practically all of the furnishings of the new houses have been designed by M. Menier himself. When the owner visited the land last year he made careful sketches of each room and exact measurements of all its dimensions. Having the furniture clearly in mind, he marked with chalk the exact spot where each piece is to be placed. No mark has been tampered with, and the furniture will stand in each allotted position for inspection next year.

Meanwhile the establishment of the great game preserve has not been neglected. Agents have made arrangements with hunters all over Canada, and they have kept up a constant supply of fur-bearing animals. Red deer, caribou and moose have been turned loose in the interior of the island, and the brown bears who were among the original settlers have increased easily in number. Besides these are beaver, the otter and the fox are plentiful.

One of the features of the preserve is a fox park, some twenty acres in extent, and surrounded by a wire fence twenty feet high. Here quantities of the North American fox have been introduced and are increasing rapidly. The island's largest river is the Sappin, and it is one of the famous salmon rivers in all Canada.

All these opportunities for sport are for his friends, whom he will coax from France to cross the Atlantic with him in his new yacht. The yacht is only 6-inch glass cruiser in case of need, and the discipline aboard is no whit less strict than on any warship in the French navy. Mr. Menier's hardest work is over now and his reign of government are firmly in his grasp. The island knows no law other than his will, and those who will come with him will hunt and fish with a real prince, the Prince of Anticosti.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BELL.

Ideas Associated With Bell-Ringing in Olden Days—An Agency in Driving Away Spirits.

We should remember with gratitude the name of Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania (early in the fifth century), if he were, as antiquarians tell us, the inventor of church bells. From his place of residence the names given to bells in "monkish Latin," "mola" and "campana," are derived; hence, too, "campanile," the church tower containing the bell—and the name of the pretty bellflower campanula.

The original use of the church bell was to call the people to worship. Out of this soon grew in a superstitious age the belief that evil spirits fled from its sound. The "passing bell" was formerly rung to warn all who heard it to pray for the dying, according to the law in the days of Queen Elizabeth—"that when a christian bodie is in passing, the bell may be tolled;" it was also to be rung before and after the "burial." Hence comes the word "bell-money," used if not now, at least very recently, in many parts of Great Britain, meaning originally the money paid for this bell-ringing.

Akin to the tolling of the passing-bell is an old custom in New England country towns of tolling the bell to notify the inhabitants of a death. One of the most famous is "Great Tom of Oxford," his dwelling is in the tower of Christ church in that city, and every night at five minutes past nine, 101 strokes of his mighty hammer give the signal for closing the college gates. One hundred and one was the original number of students on the foundation. Another well known bell is that of St. Paul's in London, which is heard only on occasion of a death in the royal family, or when a mayor of the city dies during his term of office, but which was tolled in honour of Garfield and McKinley.

Of famous individual bells we have but few in this country. Christ church, one of the oldest parishes in Boston, has a peal of eight bells, presented in 1744. Each bears an inscription, according to the old fashion. One is, "We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America."

Liberty Bell, recast in 1776, is another of America's famous bells. "Campanology," the scientific practice of bell-ringing, has received less attention in this country than abroad. Anciently, the precious metals were supposed to emit peculiarly pleasant sounds. One of the early Christian Fathers received for his eloquence the name of Chrysostom, "the golden-mouthed." We still speak of a "silver voice." So it has been thought that a mingling of gold and silver in the metal of a bell adds sweetness to its tone. Sentiment still leads persons to send some precious articles to be melted in, becoming part of that bell which is to call them to worship, and to pay a tribute of love to departed friends. Shakespeare's Orlando, asking help of the exiles of Arden, appeals to their memory of happier times: "If ever you have looked on better days, If ever been where bells have knoll'd to church."

Copper's shipwrecked Solitary laments that: "The sound of the church-going bell These valleys and no more he heard." Napoleon, one of his biographers tells us, was deeply affected by the sound of the village bells, heard in his evening walks. Bells have a literature of their own. Schiller's "Song of the Bell" is widely known. Music and verse combine to praise the "Bells of Shandon." Among American poems, Poe's "Bells" are not forgotten; Lowell has commemorated the "Great Fire of Hamburg" when the old sacristan, surrounded by the flames, rang his beloved bell for the last time. The spirited poem, "Toll, Roland, toll!" professedly in honour of a famous bell of Ghent, was written in commemoration of the emancipation proclamation of 1863.—Pamela McArthur Cole, in Massachusetts Ploverman.

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