

THE ALBERT STAR.

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J. A. BEATTY, MANAGER.

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DEATH OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

On Wednesday last Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, died suddenly at Windsor Castle, the residence of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, London, England. The sad news was at once cabled to Canada, and was soon heard by the people generally with feelings of surprise and regret. It appears that Sir John has been suffering for some time from fatty degeneration of the heart and was also afflicted with an abdominal malady and that he visited London for the purpose of consulting a specialist about his health. His physician seems to have advised him that there was no immediate danger and he had made trips to France and Italy, returning to London about ten days before his death.

The cause of his presence at Windsor Castle was a momentous one in his brilliant career. He had been appointed a member of the Queen's Privy Council and was there for the purpose of being sworn in to that high and distinguished office. He also had Her Majesty's command to dine with her, and sleep in the Castle. After being sworn in Sir John sat at luncheon with the Marquis of Ripon, and a distinguished party of gentlemen, when he was suddenly taken ill at 1.30 o'clock, p. m., and all efforts to revive him proving fruitless, he died a few minutes later.

The career of Sir John Thompson has been almost phenomenal. Born in 1844 at Halifax, N. S., he was not called to the bar until 1865, when he was 21 years of age. From that time until the hour of his death his life was marked by a series of distinguished and well-earned honors. In 1877 he was Counsel for the United States in the great Fishery Commission at Halifax, and was made a Q. C. the same year. He became a member of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly about this time for Antigonish, and in October, 1878, was appointed Attorney General. In May, 1882, he was made Premier and in July following was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. In 1885 he resigned his judgeship to become Minister of Justice in the Dominion Cabinet, on the death of Sir John Macdonald he became leader of the House of Commons, and so continued during the Premiership of Sir John Abbott, who had a seat in the Senate. On the resignation of Sir John C. Abbott, about two years since, he became Premier. During the present year he was named one of the Queen's Privy Council and, as we have already stated, had just been sworn to that office, when he was so suddenly called away.

Sir John Thompson was a man of undoubted ability and of great application. As a leader of men he could not compare with the late Sir John Macdonald; his ideas ran in an entirely different direction. Sir John Macdonald governed by his great knowledge of "human nature," Sir John Thompson by the force of his great abilities; one was gay where the other was grave. Whatever the differences as to political views Sir John Thompson was regarded by his supporters and opponents alike as an honest man. There is no doubt but the great application that gained for him his many distinguished positions was the cause of his early death. The burning of the midnight oil and the wear and tear and excitement incident to contests in Court and Parliament, and later the great responsibility and labor of directing the affairs of the Dominion proved too much for his physical make up, and the vital cord suddenly snapped and all was over.

It is hard to estimate the effect of his death upon his party, and it will not be apparent for some time to come. The successive deaths of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson are losses of a very serious nature to the party to which they belonged, and are not to be easily filled.

It is understood that subscription lists are to be opened all over the Dominion for the benefit of his widow and family.

Elgin.

At the annual meeting of Garibaldi L. O. E., No. 138, on the 3rd inst. the following officers were elected and installed for the coming year.

Frank Coleman, W. M.
Wallace Smith, D. M.
Tilman Bannister, Chap.
Joseph I. Bannister, Treas.
Hazen D. Bannister, D. of C.
Robert Bannister, Lect.
James R. Collier, R. S.
Benjamin Colwell, F. S.
George Bannister, O. T.
James A. Bannister, I. T.

THE LAST ACT OF THE DEAD PREMIER.

As Described by Sir Charles Tupper.

LONDON, December 13.—Speaking of Sir John Thompson's death, Sir Charles Tupper, at Windsor Castle, said he was much grieved. Sir Charles' apartment was No. 446 on the west front of the Castle, and close to the Queen's private apartments. This apartment was originally intended for Sir John, who was to have dined with the Queen and passed the night at the Castle. Sir Charles was sitting at the table by the fire, completely overcome. He greeted the press representative cordially, and gave him the following particulars of the death of the Canadian Prime Minister:

"When Sir John was in Italy lately he had some difficulty in breathing and did too much travelling. On arriving in London he consulted Dr. Russell Reynolds, an eminent specialist, and Dr. Traverser. Yesterday Sir John called on Lady Tupper, it being her 'At Home,' and was advised not to go to the meeting at the Colonial Institute, as I knew he was ailing. However, Sir John said that he felt pretty well, and I arranged to call at his hotel and drive him to the meeting, advising him to make only a short speech, and not to exert himself. You know he spoke. Well, after the meeting I drove him back to his hotel and left him at 11 o'clock in good spirits. I was to go to Windsor by last evening's train to dine and sleep at the Castle, and you may judge my sorrow when I received a telegram this afternoon announcing Sir John's death."

"On arriving here," Sir Charles continued, "I learned that during the swearing in of Sir John as a member of the Privy Council several persons remarked that he looked fatigued. However, the ceremony passed off all right and Sir John adjourned with the others of the Octagon room to lunch. About fifteen members of the Queen's household and the ministers who came for the ceremony were present. There was no member of the Royal Family present. Sir John sat between Miss Marbord, the lady-in-waiting, and Lord Pelham Clinton, the master of the Queen's household. When Sir John swooned, Lord Pelham Clinton and Lord Bredalbane removed him to the adjoining room, administered brandy and summoned Dr. Reid. When Sir John recovered he told Dr. Reid he had only a slight heart attack returned to luncheon and was apparently enjoying a cutlet when Dr. Reid happened to look in his direction and saw the Premier fall against Miss Harbord."

"Dr. Reid instantly caught Sir John in his arms and laid him on the floor. When it was found that his life was extinct there was the greatest consternation. The ladies withdrew at the doctor's request and the body of Sir John lay on the carpet surrounded by Dr. Reid, Lord Bredalbane and the officers of the household. The Superintendent of Police was summoned and the body was then removed to an adjoining apartment, the red dining-room. The Police took possession of Sir John's papers, money, etc. They found a crucifix, rosary and portrait of the Saviour on the person of the deceased. The remains were then carried to a smaller room in the Clarence tower, which is situated at the bottom of the Queen's staircase."

"Her Majesty was then advised of the sudden death of Sir John and was greatly affected. After this telegram was sent to myself and to Sir John's friends in Canada and elsewhere."

"An hour or so later the coroner arrived and with myself repaired to the mortuary chamber. He decided that no inquest was necessary and that the cause of death was syncope. Sir John being a Catholic a priest had to be summoned."

"Then Sir Charles concluded: 'The remains will be placed in a coffin at about midnight and will be removed to the Marble Hall, Castle. I have wired to Canada asking for instructions in regard to the funeral.'"

"Major-General Sir John McNeill, Esquary in Ordinary to the Queen, broke the news of Sir John's death to Her Majesty, who was greatly shocked by the intelligence. She expressed her sympathy for the family of the dead statesman and for those who had witnessed his sad end."

The Queen Wishes the Funeral to be a National Event.

WINDSOR, England, December 13.—The sudden and tragic death of Sir John Thompson, at Windsor Castle yesterday, is the one subject of comment throughout England to-day. The Castle, itself, has a most gloomy appearance, as everybody and everything seems to reflect some signs of the tragedy. Last night the railroad officials were summoned to the Castle at midnight in order to make the arrangements necessary to provide a funeral train to convey the remains to London. A temporary coffin, covered with black cloth, reached the Castle very early this morning, and in it the body of the Canadian statesman was placed and then it was removed to the Marble Hall, where it lay until noon. At that hour the body was removed in a hearse to the Great Western Railway Station, where it was placed on board a funeral train which departed from Windsor at one o'clock. At Paddington Railway Station, London, the funeral train was met by a hearse and the body will be removed to an embalmer's for the purpose of embalming it preparatory to its conveyance to Canada.

Queen Victoria has given orders that everything possible is to be done in order to make the funeral a national event. Scores of telegrams have been sent from the Castle to Canada and the Queen expresses the greatest sympathy with the family of the deceased Premier and with the Canadian people in the great loss which they have sustained.

The Queen's Wreaths.

WINDSOR, Dec. 13.—A few minutes after noon to-day the Queen was wheeled into the Marble Hall in a chair and placed two wreaths upon the coffin of the late Sir John Thompson. One of these wreaths was of lilies and the other was of laurel leaves. The latter wreath bore an autograph inscription. By command of the Queen, the funeral procession was in the nature of a state ceremonial. The hearse was draped with black velvet and in front of it was carried a lot of feathers, in accordance with an ancient custom. This is a board about a yard square, covered with black cloth, upon which are placed a quantity of small black feathers. On either side of the hearse walked the pall-bearers, Lord Hawksbury, Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, assistant keeper of the Privy Purse, Major General Sir John McNeill, Colonel Carrington, Lord Pelham Clinton, Master of the Queen's Household, Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary, Dr. James Reid, the Queen's resident medical attendant. Behind the hearse was Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, who acted as chief mourner. He was followed by a number of members of the Queen's Household, all in deep mourning. The procession left the Castle by the Henry the Eighth gateway. All the shades of the Castle were drawn down except at one window from where the Queen witnessed the departure of the body for the railroad station. The guard at the gateway was called out and presented arms as the coffin passed.

Calais From a Historical Point of View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

In this issue I shall speak of Calais from a historical point of view. There is much political justice in the fact that Calais is named in honor of time-honored towns in faraway France, for the French were the explorers and settlers in the region contiguous to Passamaquoddy Bay, and a colony established itself on an island in the St. Croix river, very near to what is now the south-eastern boundary of Calais, nearly three centuries ago. The Gazette tells us that Calais is situated at the eastern extremity of Washington county, but that is not strictly correct, for there are several Washington county towns lying farther to the eastward than Calais does. Calais is the only frontier city in Maine, and she is the border city in the full sense of the term, for not only does her eastern line border on British territory, but her northern line as well, for here the St. Croix river changes its course from southeast to northeast, causes a curve that encircles Calais, thus the north end of her township projects boldly into the territory of her majesty the Queen. The St. Croix river has long since been adjudged the rightful boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick, so that all lands on the right bank of that river are ruled by Uncle Sam, and those on the left bank are under the jurisdiction of John Bull.

The township of Calais is irregular in shape and has an area of 19,392 acres, it is bounded on the north and east by the St. Croix river, which separates it from St. Stephen and St. Andrews, in New Brunswick; and is bounded on the south by the pretty town of Robinston, and on the west by the town of Baring. Calais is located at the head of tide water, and about twelve miles above St. Andrews Bay. The river between Calais and the Bay having bold and picturesque shores, "which in many respects rival the far famed Hudson itself."

As a general thing a great commercial city is not a great manufacturing city; but in the case of Calais it seems the development of its manufactures and its commerce will be equally large, for the same river that fits it for a commercial centre affords it for a manufacturing power, that is capable of driving immense plants of machinery. The principal manufactures of Calais, exclusive of lumber, are plaster boots and shoes, granite, carriages, boats, vessels of all sizes. It could mention several others, it will be seen that the list is a varied one, showing that Calais is not a "one industry town" a city properly speaking, although it is true that lumber preeminent over all other productions.

The schools are first class in every respect. The church societies include Associations, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Advents and Roman Catholics. There are excellent hotels in town, flourishing savings banks, and also publishes two newspapers, the Advertiser and the Times, the former a republican, the latter democratic in politics. Telephonic and telegraphic facilities are reliable and taking Calais, upon the whole, it is most desirable as a place of business and of residence as well.

Weldon.

The pastor has been holding special services here during the last week which have greatly revived this part of the church. On the 16th four candidates were baptised. A very large congregation witnessed the baptism and attended the service in church. The meetings are to be continued. On Wednesday evening Mr. Caleb Steeves student at St. Martins is to preach. Mr. Steeves who is a Salem boy gives promise of an earnest and successful preacher of the gospel.

W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Montreal Board of Trade and head of the Ogilvie Milling Company, has telegraphed \$2,500 to head the Montreal trade subscription to Lady Thompson, wife of the late Canadian premier. The subscription for her will be made a national affair.

SUNKEN TREASURE IN LAKE HURON.

Three Lives Already Sacrificed, but a New Diver is Confident He Can Come Up Alive.

A company has been incorporated to seek the lost treasure of the ship Pewabic, that was sunk in Lake Huron some thirty years ago, and in attempting to recover which three lives have already been sacrificed. The stout oak hull lies twenty fathoms deep opposite the entrance to Thunder Bay. In it are supposed to be 500 tons of pure copper and coined gold to the amount of \$300,000 or \$500,000.

The company has been formed by Minneapolis, Detroit, Duluth and Chicago capitalists. The work will be done under patents for subaqueous travel owned by a resident of Harrisburg, Penn. He believes he can go to the great depth and come up alive.

The wreck was discovered in 1892 and the spot was marked by a buoy. Next season the attempt to get the treasure will be made.

The Pewabic was sunk by the Meteor. She was bound down the lakes from Copper Island, which was, then the richest deposit of the pure metal in the world. The collision occurred while the vessels were passing packages of newspapers and letters from one to the other. The Meteor sheered into the side of the Pewabic, and in four minutes the latter was sunk. With her went over sixty of her passengers, most of whom were in their berths at the time.

After twenty-five years an attempt was made to locate the vessel and get her cargo. Appliances for deep-sea diving were crude then, and two men lost their lives. After this nothing was done until 1892, when the small steamer Emerald was fitted out with all the latest appliances for diving, and the diver, Oliver Pelkey, who had made some reputation for deep-water work, was engaged to go down. The Emerald used its drags for two weeks before the wreck was located.

Pelkey went down Nov. 3, 1892. The diving suit he wore was partially his own invention. Inside the customary armor was a steel suit, for protection against the great pressure at twenty fathoms.

Pelkey reached the wreck successfully, and when he came to the surface he was enthusiastic over his new suit. He was sure he could get the treasure. He had been below twenty minutes and had walked entirely around the sunken vessel.

The confident diver disappeared the second time over the side of the Emerald, and for a time his signals were many, and it was apparent from the movements of the lines and the air bubbles that he walked about the vessel and soon climbed up into it.

Suddenly the signals of those on the Emerald ceased to be answered. This gave no alarm for some minutes, but finally the men pulled the line fine. It was evidently caught and could not be moved. It was thought that Pelkey must be dead, and the steamer was started back, giving the line a jerk. Soon the diver appeared. It was found that his suit had been torn open, letting in the water.

The Emerald's crew were convinced that Pelkey had really discovered the treasure ship, but that when he climbed into it his lines got caught. They were also convinced that the pull of the steamer had torn open the steel armor and killed him. A piece of copper was found clinging to one of the lead shoes of the suit.

Late last summer another expedition was fitted out, and the wreck was once more found by drags and buoyed. In the mean time a syndicate was formed and a diver of long experience, M. F. Chalk, the government inspector of hulls for the district of Duluth, was offered large pay to make the attempt. The syndicate offered to insure his life for \$15,000, to pay him \$2000 before he made the descent and to give him half the net proceeds of the venture.

Chalk, who is a widower and has only one child, a daughter, refused all offers, as he said he did not want to be the fourth to die in attempting to recover the treasure on board the Pewabic.

Then came the Harrisburg diver, and his offer was accepted. He will use, besides a special armor, a system of air bags for lifting the vessel and cargo.

A good Home Rule. Use PRUSSIAN OIL.

PRUSSIAN OIL is just the stuff for Toothache!

Don't swear! Cure your Cough with PRUSSIAN OIL!

Get rid of that Cough! How? Use PRUSSIAN OIL!

Stop that Humping gait! How? Use PRUSSIAN OIL!

Use PRUSSIAN OIL for Bronchitis and Colds. It is grand!

Don't groan and moan with Headache! Use PRUSSIAN OIL!

He—Is marriage a failure, my dear? She—No! Not when they keep PRUSSIAN OIL in the house as we do, Duckey!

"Cudgel your brains no more about it!"—Shakespeare.

Good advice, Shakespeare. Use PRUSSIAN OIL—see and that will settle it.

"For this relief" much thanks!"—Shakespeare.

Don't mention it, Mr. Shakespeare, PRUSSIAN OIL will always give you relief. Try it again.

"Accuse not nature, She hath done her part!"—Shakespeare.

Do thou but think!"—Milton.

That's just it! Use PRUSSIAN OIL for Headache and Toothache, Coughs and Colds, Cramps and Colic. It is nature's remedy! Try it, only 25 cents.

"For there was never yet philosopher, That could endure the Toothache patiently!"—Shakespeare.

Well! Why should he, when PRUSSIAN OIL will relieve it in two minutes. Try it. It is wonderful! Only 25 cents.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, on the premises in the District of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the City of New York, the following property, to-wit:

Harvey N. B. R. 74.

Removal Notice.

Dr. Murray, Dentist.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Stray Heifer.

SKATES!! SKATES!!

Marble and Granite

Monuments and

Grave-Stones.

T. F. Sherard & Son,

MONCTON, N. B.

Work Delivered Free.

ANGUS O'HANLEY,

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Main St. Hillsboro, N. B.

All kind of blacksmith work done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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Photographs.

The undersigned will return to Hillsboro, on or about Nov. 14, and will be prepared to do Photograph work in all its branches. As I have adopted new methods, of a superior class, I can assure the public of first-class work, only at a low price. This year as usual, Christmas will soon be here and a photo of yourself makes an excellent present for friends, and also very cheap.

Thinking the public for past favors, I would solicit a continuation of the same.

FRED O. FRIB, Photographer.

I am now prepared to build to order,

Sleighs and Pungs,

of very latest design and finish as good as can be built in the best city shops, at a low price.

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ALBERT, N. B.

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which he will sell on the INSTALLMENT PLAN, and if those desiring of purchasing a watch, will call on him, he will call on them personally on through his representative.

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Quality as Represented.

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