THE HERALD.

VOL. VI., NO. 4. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works Jan 1 95

HOTELS.

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Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

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March 4, 1893.

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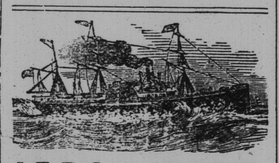

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29 "	NUMIDIAN	22 "
13 Dec.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	5 Jan.
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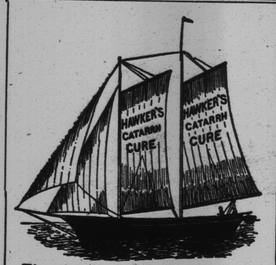

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M. J. Henry, of Toronto, Ont., says: I have been a great sufferer for years with Catarrh, and have tried every remedy I heard of without obtaining relief, until I tried Hawker's Catarrh Cure, which gave me immediate relief and made a permanent cure.

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PAINT, Varnish, White wash, Kalsomine, Tar, Paste, Paper hangers, Striping, Stencilling, Hearth, Counter and Window brushes. Sash tools, flat and round, Bears hair, Camels hair, Badger hair and Artists' brushes. 1 case Canadian, in White wash and Varnish, Counter, Scrub, Shoe and Horse brushes, also Machine made Window, Scrub and Shoe Brushes. Away down in price, and cheap.

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN E. SANSOM and Robert S Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 8th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON, Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sansom

F'ton, July 21, 1894.

Apple Pearers.

Just Received by Rail:

16 BOXES Apple Pearers, Improved Kind, does the business right every time, for sale low by the dozen.

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THE DEAD PREMIER.

Distinguished Honors Paid the Remains of Sir John S. D. Thompson.

On Their Removal from England to Canada.

The final honors in England to the remains of the late Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier of Canada, were paid Saturday morning in the removal of his body to the first class twin-screw cruiser, Blenheim, at Portsmouth, to be transported by that vessel to Halifax.

At eight o'clock the hearse drawn by four black horses, which was to convey the body to the Victoria station, drew up in front of the undertaking establishment of Garston & Sons, where the body has lain since the funeral services which were held over it Dec. 14th. Very few persons were present at the mortuary chapel at the time of the removal of the body of the dead Premier except the twenty or thirty persons interested. The doors of the mausoleum were thrown open, and the coffin containing the body of the Canadian statesman, was carried out by a number of employes of the undertaking establishment and placed in the hearse. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack.

After the coffin was placed in the hearse, the carriages, seven in number, got into line and the little procession started on its way to the Victoria station. The first carriage immediately behind the hearse was filled with wreaths and crosses, the gifts of friends and admirers of the dead man. The procession arrived at Victoria station about ten minutes to nine o'clock. At the station a dozen or more friends of the deceased statesman awaited the arrival of his body. The special train which was

TO CONVEY THE REMAINS

to Portsmouth was standing on the main track in readiness to start when the signal should be given. The train consisted of five carriages. The carriage set apart for the transportation of the coffin had been arranged as a chapel with profuse draperies of white and black. The coffin, which was still covered by the Union Jack, was placed upon a small catafalque which had been erected in the centre of the carriage. At the head of the coffin were four lighted candles and a similar number were placed at the foot.

In the cars of the special train devoted to the use of the friends of the dead Premier were the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Frederick Young, Captain Burnett, of the Canadian office; James E. Huddart, of the Canada-Australia Steamship Line; Mr. Rigby of Nova Scotia, a school-mate of Sir John Thompson; Mr. Howard, agent of Nova Scotia; James Johnston, of Ottawa; Alexander Lang, the general manager of the bank of Montreal, and Lord Pelham Clinton, who was present as the

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE QUEEN.

A carpet was laid upon the station platform in front of the funeral car, and over this the coffin was carried. The cars composing the train were all new, and were first class in every respect in their appointments. As was the case along the route from the mortuary chapel to the station, a crowd of lookers on had gathered at the station. When everything had been got in readiness the signal was given and the train started on its solemn errand at precisely 9.10 o'clock.

Besides the wreathes sent by the Queen and Sir Charles Tupper there were included in the large number, which were put in the funeral car with the coffin, a wreath from the Marquis of Ripon, a cross of holly from Sydney Buxton, Under Secretary to the Colonial office; a wreath with a cross of holly from the staff of the Colonial office, a wreath from the inhabitants of Truro, Nova Scotia.

Above the coffin after it had been laid upon the catafalque in the funeral car was placed a Canadian flag, with its edges draped with crepe. At the head of the coffin was a large black velvet banner, with a white satin cross in the center, and at the foot of the casket was placed a heavy brass crucifix. At the foot of the coffin was also reserved a place for the watchers of the body, Senator Sanford, Father Longinotto and J. G. Colmer, of the Canadian office.

The laurel wreath sent by the Queen with a card inscribed, "A mark of sincere affection, Victoria R. I.," lay upon the coffin.

THE TRAIN MADE A CONTINUOUS TRIP,

neither stopping nor even slacking its speed at any of the intermediate stations. At the various stations along the route large crowds of people had gathered to see the train and stood with heads uncovered as it passed. Indeed, it does not seem possible that greater or more sincere honors could be paid to the dead Premier in his own country, where he was beloved by all, than were shown by the people in the towns through which the train passed.

Among those occupying the special cars Hartmann W. Just, assistant private secretary to Lord Ripon, and Mr. Reynold of the Canadian office. The train arrived at Portsmouth at 11.20 a. m., having made the journey of 95 miles in two hours and ten minutes.

The bright sunlight which had shone upon the train the entire distance had disappeared, and the passengers accompanying the remains of Canada's Prime Minister were greeted with heavy winds and strong gusts of rain. A tremendous gale had set in upon the south west coast about two o'clock in the morning and continued throughout the day. The water was very rough and the sky overcast with clouds dark and forbidding. A dozen or more officers attached to the Portsmouth Garrison, together with a few officers belonging to the various warships in Portsmouth harbor, were standing upon the platform as the train stopped at the South Western Railway dock, immediately opposite the majestic warship Blenheim, which was lying at the dock

AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE BODY.

In addition to the officers mentioned, the officers of the Blenheim were also on the platform, and eight marines, wearing straw hats, and crape upon their arms, were stationed near by, in readiness to act as pall bearers in removing the body from the train to the ship when they should be called upon.

The Rt. Rev. John Virtue, Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, attired in his episcopal robes, and wearing a baretta, stood, together with a group of priests and officials, etc., under the cover of an awning or shed, waiting for the rain to cease.

Captain Carslake, in charge of one hundred marines and two hundred blue-jackets from Her Majesty's gun boat Excellent, composing a guard of honor. Vice-Admiral Sir Nowell, General Geary and Captain Douglas, arrived at 11.35. Upon their arrival the first minute gun was fired, and the flags of all the ships in the harbor were lowered to half-mast. The wind was blowing strongly and the flags instead of drooping stood out stiffly in the breeze.

As the procession started from the train to the ship there was a sudden burst of sunshine. This was exactly at 11.35 when the first minute gun was fired, the coincidence suggesting the fancy that the booming of the cannon was a signal for the turning on of sunshine. When the minute guns began booming from the flagship Victory, Nelson's old ship, Father Longinotto took his place at the head of the procession. He was followed by the Bishop of Portsmouth, wearing a purple cape and purple beretta, and supported by two priests in black cassocks with white collars and black berettas. Then followed the coffin

BORNE UPON THE SHOULDERS OF EIGHT BLUE-JACKETS.

As the procession moved the band of the garrison played the "Dead March in Saul." The band, which consisted of 100 pieces, was stationed on the pier and their playing, together with the entire scene was most solemn and impressive.

Behind the coffin came the mourners, marching with bear heads. Among these were Senator Sanford, Hartmann W. Just, Sir Frederick Young, A. W. Reynolds, J. Colmer, representing Sir Charles Tupper, who was prevented by illness from being present.

The pall bearers carrying the coffin and the mourners walked between two companies of marines from the Blenheim on one side and 200 blue jackets from the gun boat Excellent on the other side, all of them with reversed arms. All the open places, gangways, etc., on the shore side of the cruiser Blenheim were filled with red coated marines standing at "salute" and the bridge of the cruiser was covered with serried ranks of blue jackets.

The remainder of the crew were on deck and below. The mourners numbered about a dozen and were followed in the procession by various naval and military officers in full uniform, the Mayor of Portsmouth and members of the Portsmouth corporation, the latter in their robes of office edged with fur. Near the gangway of the Blenheims, tood the clerk of the corporation holding a golden mace draped with crepe.

The sight presented

WAS A MOST BRILLIANT ONE

and more suggestive of a gala occasion than of a ceremony designed to confer high honors upon the memory of the dead. The main gangway of the Blenheim was covered with black cloth. As the coffin was taken on board it was received on the main deck by the officers of the Blenheim, who saluted the body, after which the coffin was carried astern. There was a momentary pause, while the coffin was being lowered to the cabin. This was done by means of a tackle, the casket being lowered through a hatchway beside the after companionway. After the coffin was placed in the captain's cabin on the starboard side aft, the fittings of which had been removed and the walls were entirely covered with black cloth edged with white cord. There were also festoons of black edged with white cord.

The catafalque was erected in the centre of the cabin, and was made three feet high and had two steps. The catafalque is draped in the same manner as the walls of the cabin. The coffin, after being placed upon the catafalque, was covered with the Canadian Imperial standard. The Union Jack rolled up was placed upon the top of the Canadian standard.

Upon the head of the coffin was also placed the wreath which was placed there by the Queen

WITH HER OWN HANDS

before the body was removed from Windsor with the card and white ribbons still attached to it. Six candles were placed around the coffin and a large crucifix was fixed at the foot. The crucifix was surrounded with a wreath of holly, bearing a card with the inscription, "A simple tribute of respect to the memory of a true British patriot from G. H. Cloxden Powell."

Four marines, belonging to the Blenheim, were stationed at the corners of the catafalque with their guns at "attention." An electric light hangs directly over the coffin and another at one side. After the coffin had been placed upon the catafalque the Bishop of Portsmouth and the clergymen attending him said a few prayers, lasting about five minutes and then withdrew. When the prayers were over the people who thronged the docks were admitted to the cabin to see what they could.

The Blenheim presented a most impressive appearance. She was painted black fore and aft and her wide gangway was draped with black cloth. From the gangway to the mortuary chamber prepared for the reception of the coffin, a black carpet was laid. While the public were looking at the catafalque and its surroundings, the coffin was being made secure. A number of sailors, under the direction of an officer, securely lashed the casket to the deck with heavy white cords, making it so secure that it will be impossible for it to be thrown out of place by the motion of the ship during the voyage.

After the coffin had been lashed to the deck, orders were given for everybody not connected with the vessel to leave the ship, and everything was got in readiness to start for Halifax. The cruiser had a full head of steam up and everything was ready for her to sail as soon as the tide should permit, but a heavy gale prevailed and the ship did not sail until 8.30 Sunday morning. She is due at Halifax on New Year's day and the funeral will take place January 3d. Senator Sanford is on board the Blenheim, accompanying the remains of his deceased friend.

From 11.30 a. m., until noon Saturday, a funeral knell was tolled from Westminster Abbey in honor of the late Sir John Thompson. It transpires that Her Majesty Queen Victoria personally bore all the expenses incident to conveying the remains of the late Premier, Sir John Thompson, from Windsor to London.

Boil 6 potatoes and mash them fine, add a teaspoonful of black pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls of orange juice and 2 of butter Stuff the goose with this mixture, truss and dredge with flour, salt and pepper.

Customer (getting his hair cut)—Didn't you nip off a piece of the ear, then?

Barber (reassuringly)—Yes, sah, a small piece; but not enough to effect de hearin', sah.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Ably Discussed by Sir Richard Cartwright.

He Does Not Expect Much from Mr. Bowell.

Sir Richard Cartwright made the principal address at the Young Liberal Club's banquet at Toronto the other night, and as the first deliverance under the new order of things, it was of exceptional importance.

Sir Richard, speaking of the present parliament said: "I believe I am safe in saying that English history, or the history of English-speaking colonies, will fail to show any parliament which has so ruthlessly trampled upon every wholesome British principle, as this same parliament, now, happily, moribund. Sir, I am, as a Canadian, ashamed to say that when the record of this parliament comes to be written by the impartial historian he will be obliged to state that it has this unhappy distinction — a distinction which I believe it alone possess as among all the parliaments that have existed in any English colony—that it has not merely deliberately abnegated the functions for which a parliament is supposed to exist, but that it has at the same time deliberately

Trampled on Every Principle

of law and honor and justice. It was bad enough to refuse to investigate charges formally preferred against a Minister of the Crown, as this parliament did in the case of the charges preferred against Mr. John Haggart, by a member in his place; but to my mind, and I think to the mind of every honest man, whatever his political proclivities may be, it was a ten-fold greater offence not merely against morality, but against every principle on which constitutional government depends, for that parliament to substitute the utter mockery of justice which took the place of the charges preferred against Sir Adolphe Caron. (Applause.) It was left for this parliament to do what, so far as I know, no constitutional assembly has ever dared to do before, to permit the accused party to nominate his own judges and to garble and mutilate the charges brought against him. But a very few months have elapsed since we had the opportunity of witnessing the concluding act of that lamentable farce, on which occasion our visitors from the antipodes saw from the gallery the performance of our distinguished Postmaster-General. Greece had her Ajax, New York had her Tweed, and

Canada Has Her Caron.

(Loud cheers and laughter.) Whether that illustrious gentleman at any time in his earlier career was or was not an attentive student of the works of Dr. Watts I cannot say; but I confess that when I listened to Sir Adolphe Caron on that occasion he brought to my mind a rather celebrated stanza which must have been quite familiar to most of you in your younger days:

"'Tis the voice of the boodler, I hear him maintain,
'I have boodled before, I would boodle again.'"

(Loud laughter and cheers.) Though he was careful to explain that if the parliament of Canada would only give him a nice little effective gerrymander in the Province of Quebec similar to that which we have so long enjoyed in the Province of Ontario, he would not be under the necessity of boodling at all. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, I desire that the young Liberals of Canada, in view of the approaching campaign, should have a clear understanding of what this same gerrymander under which Canada is governed means.

I took the pains very recently to analyze the

Results of the Last General Elections,"

and I have added down to the present moment all the votes that were obtained by the Conservative party in all the bye-elections—or, perhaps I might more truly say, in all the bought elections—that have transpired since the last general election. I want the attention of my young friends here for a special reason to the results which that analysis shows. In the Province of Ontario, by actual count, the total Conservative majorities, including all the bye-elections amounted to 15,208 in all their constituencies; the total Liberal majorities amounted to 14,799. There was a total difference between the two parties of 400 votes. The Liberal party cast 180,250 votes; the Conservative party cast 180,659, with this result that the 180,250 Liberal votes are to-day represented in parliament by 32 members, and the 180,600 Conservative votes are represented by 60 members. Sir, it is worth your while to understand, it is worth the while of our friends to understand,

What the Gerrymander Means,

and how the will of the people can thus be set aside; and bear in mind that this is very far from representing the real actual state of the popular vote. To my certain knowledge, in not one of the eight hives in which in Western Canada the Reform party are congregated together, more than double these 400 votes might, with ease, have been polled if our people had thought it worth while to bring them to the polls. We know perfectly well that, absolutely and entirely apart from that, in the last general election many thousands of votes of persons who had long ceased to be resident in Canada were brought to this country, at huge cost and expense, for the purpose of

Swelling the Conservative Ranks.

I appeal to every honest man in Canada whether under these circumstances there is any truth or justice in the accusation which I have seen not infrequently brought against the Liberal leaders, that they are inferior in tactical sagacity to the Conservatives in the way ingratiating themselves in the popular mind. There is the tactical sagacity to which the Reform party owed their defeat, and you might just as well declare that it was a proof of the superior manual dexterity of a pickpocket that in the course of a week he could clear more money than an honest artizan in a year, than that this gerrymander had proved the superior tactical sagacity of the Conservatives.

Fraudulent Census Returns.

Sir Richard discussed the census returns on manufactures and their unreliability. He charged that the Government "had deliberately cooked the figures." Even the present Finance Minister, Mr. Foster, in his budget speech did not hesitate to quote the returns to show that no less than 25,000 new industrial establishments had been created in Canada in the last ten years by the beneficient operation of the National Policy. When we heard these figures they struck some of us as being of astounding magnitude, for we knew something of the developed manufacturies in the country, and when we came to analyze them, and found that in 30 or 40 or 50 well-known towns and cities in Canada, which the census itself showed had not increased in population by one single soul during the ten years in question, the new industrial establishments were reckoned by hundreds and the thousand, it did occur to us that there was something very mysterious indeed in the causes which had produced those 25,000 new establishments. Well, sir,

We Asked For Information

For a long time the government declined to give us any information, and it was not until we put a little gentle pressure upon them—not until, in fact, we refused to vote any money until we got the information, that we obtained the details; and when we did get them, they were interesting. I recollect that the particular village which showed, proportionately to its numbers, the greatest increase, was the village of Caughnawaga, which is wholly inhabited by red Indians. That village under the blessed influence of the National Policy, had developed 41 industrial establishments out of eight, in the space of ten years, with a population, I believe, of 150 families; and when we got further information, we found that those 41 new establishments, where wholly devoted to the manufacture of birch bark, baskets and toy snowshoes. (Laughter) Port Hope has not, I venture to say, grown in population in the last ten years, but, all the same, the census reported it to possess 147 industrial establishments at the time the census was taken. Well sir, we found that of this number sixty-three

Employed One Hand Each,

20 employed two hands each, and 33 employed from three to four hands each, so that the general result was that there were in Port Hope 116 industrial establishments employing 219 hands, being an average of one man or one woman, plus three-fourth of one boy or one girl, as the case may be. You will find five and fifty pages of the Hansard, neither more nor less, in the session of 1893, taken up with similiar enumerations to this that I have referred to. There is not the slightest ground for believing that there were 25,000, or 5,000, or 2,000 new industrial establishments started in Canada within the last ten years, over and above those existing ten years ago, and a number of them may have taken the place of some that were blotted out by the National Policy. But, sir, $475,000 of the people's money has gone to produce a census which is a fradulent statement.

The Matter of Deficits.

Sir Richard referred to the attacks made on the Mackenzie, government because of the deficits, which were due to obligations imposed upon it by its predecessors, and continued; Mr. Foster wound up on the first of July with a deficit amounting to $1,200,000. Mr. Foster on the first of December, 1894, had added to that deficit $1,200,000 a further deficit of $2,400,000. The income of the government or of the country is exactly $2,000,000 less for the first five months of the year than it was in 1893, and the expenditure is $400,000 more. If we go on increasing our expenditure at the rate of $100,000 a month and losing our revenue at the rate of $400,000 a month it needs no great calculation to show that instead of a deficit of $1,200,000 we would have a further deficit of $6,000,000. I sincerely trust it will not be the case, that during these succeeding seven months we will lose as much as we have been losing but

There is Great Danger

that we will be confronted on the first day of July, 1895, with a deficit of $4,000,000, $5,000,000, or it may be $6,000,000." Mr. Foster's steps to meet this serious state of affairs were stated by Sir Richard to be: Assenting to the French treaty which will reduce our revenue by $200,000 yearly; the reduction of the duty on beer to the extent of another $200,000; the granting of a yearly subsidy of $750,000 for a fast Atlantic service; the passage of a series of railway subsidies, pledging four or five million dollars to a number of small railways, of the great majority of which no human being can assert that they are in the slightest degree for the general benefit of Canada, and the bringing down of supplementary estimates raising the yearly expenditure to nearly $40,000,000, with a revenue which cannot for this year exceed $32,000,000 or $33,000,000. "It looks," said Sir Richard, "as if these gentlemen were determined that if the issues of war went against them they would leave a precious legacy to their successors, as their predecessors did in 1873.

The New Conservative Leader.

Of the new Conservative leader Sir Richard said:

"As to the gentleman who has undertaken the task of reforming the Government of Canada, I have not much to say. I am informed that he is an eminently respectable man; and yet, this eminently respectable man was the chief agent in constructing the gerrymander of 1882, and I know that he was the author of the resolutions under which that vile injustice called the Caron investigation was perpetrated. Therefore, I do not expect a very great deal from so eminently respectable a man as Mr. Bowell. Indeed, between the two, I am rather inclined to think I would prefer Sir Adolphe himself. (Loud laughter and cheers). He, at any rate, has the courage of his conviction."

$20,000 FOR A CRIPPLED LEG.

Mr. Swan gets Another Verdict Against the Long Island Railway.

Edward H. Swan, jr., has obtained a verdict for $20,0000 damages against the Long Island Railroad company before Justice Beach and a jury in the supreme court at New York. Swan was a salesman several years ago. He went to the Oyster Bay station of the railroad one day in 1891 to take a train to the city. When the train arrived, the boiler of the engine exploded, and a piece of iron struck Mr. Swan on the leg, and he received severe injuries, the result of them being that the injured leg is shorter than the other.

On the first trial of the action, a verdict was given in his favor for $12,500. Upon appeal, the general term of the court held that the verdict was excessive and ordered a new trial. The second trial has just been concluded with a verdict in favor of Swan for $20,000. Upon this trial, the company intoduced no evidence. Another appeal will follow.

A SPECULATION.

Cholly Cumpleigh—Yes; gloves are worn in bed at night to make the hands soft.

Miss Coldeal—Indeed! do you wear nightcaps, Mr. Chumpleigh.

SUES THE MINISTER.

Miss Kelso Objected to the Rev. Mr. Campbell's Prayer and Wants $5,000 for it.

The citizens of Los Angelos, Cal., are especially interested in a lawsuit that Miss Tessa L. Kelso, librarian of the Public Library there, has brought against the Rev. J. W. Campbell of that city for publicly praying for her. She wants $5,000 for what she considers his unjust intimations to the Deity, in the presence of a large congregation, that she was sinful and not entirely worthy of her office.

For some time there has been some controversy over the character of the books to be placed in the Public Library of Los Angeles, and both sides have said sharp things. Some books that the devout members of the community thought ought to be excluded were put in the library, and at once there arose the voice of discord. It was heard in meetings and on the streets, and finally it became a theme for the pulpit. Miss Kelso has been and is highly esteemed in the city. When she was made librarian the choice was applauded everywhere as excellent, because of her training and her experience with library work in other places.

Miss Kelso entered into her work with zeal, and she was consulted to a large extent as to the character of books to be placed on the shelves of the institution. In due time, and by a natural process, she found herself arrayed against the opposition which was making itself felt, especially in certain pulpits. There came a climax one Sunday when the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who is pastor of the First Methodist Church in that city, found occasion to pray for Miss Kelso in these words:

"O Lord, vouchsafe Thy saving grace to the librarian of the Los Angelos city library, and cleanse her of all sin, and make her worthy of her office."

That prayer stirred up a terrible breeze. Miss Kelso's friends said she was not sinful in the sense that she needed to be singled out in the presence of a congregation, practically by name, for prayer, and they also asserted that she was worthy of her office. They criticised Mr. Campbell in private and in public and made it uncomfortable for him. He protested that he had a right to ask God to bless any one, especially a public official, and declared that he meant no reflection on Miss Kelso's character. Her friends asserted that his prayer was a reflection on her, something for which Mr. Campbell should make public apology.

So the pot went on stewing and stewing and finally Miss Kelso, at the urging of her friends, took legal advice, and the result was a suit for $5,000 for slander against the preacher. The suit will soon be decided, and will determine whether a preacher has a right to pray for any perhe chooses in public. A local newspaper in speaking of the suit has this to say,

"Miss Kelso holds that the implication in the prayer is that she is sinful and unworthy, whereas she is neither, and nothing short of $5.000 will recompense her for the poor opinion people—and, prabably the Creator too—will hereafter have of her. Should she win her suit, the activities of the clergyman in the future will be circumscribed within very nrrrow limits However heavily the burden of individual souls that need divine assistance may rest upon his heart, he will have to speak and pray in such glittering generalities that both his auditors and the Creator will be puzzled to tell to whom he refers, or he will be liable to a suit for slander. Then will the prophecy be fulfilled that saith: 'I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession,' and to them the preacher of the future will have to confine his prayers, if Tessa wins her suit."

BANQUET OF HORSE MEAT.

A banquet of horse flesh was given by Veterinary Surgeon James D. Hopkins of Newark, N. J., the other evening. It was a progressive feast for progressive men and it was progressive in a second sense, too, because it lasted from 6.30, until 9.30 in the evening, and as fast as one party of ten or twelve left the long table in the basement of the Doctor's house, another delegation descended from the parlors to take the vacant places. The kitchen was given over to the chef and his assistants, the dining room and parlors to the guests, the ladies of the Doctor's family having been banished to the upper regions. Three waiters kept up constant communication between the table and the kitchen, and the doctor kept his place at the head of the table throughout the evening, greeting each newcomer and urging him to eat or repeating the history of the horse they were eating and telling how wholesome horse flesh is, and how he expects it to take its place in the markets of this country in a short time to be sold on its merits.

The most practical argument for the introduction of horse meat, however, was the manner in which it was served up on this occasion, and it seemed certain that the rich as well as the poor would be firmly convinced of its merits if they could get it cooked as Dr. Hopkins had it prepared. There was horsetail soup, richly flavored and nourishing; boiled saddle of horse with horseradish sauce, and broiled tenderloin of horse, while the piece de resistance was a rib roast. There was a pot roast and plenty of broiled steaks, and breaded cutlets with all imaginable sauces and relishes, and a variety of vegetables.

There was a great deal of jocular conversation at the table and all sorts of horse talk, but not the slightest indication of qualmishness. Everybody went there with the intention of eating what the Doctor had prepared, and the first taste of the palatable soup encouraged all to go on with the courses. The verdict was generally expressed by comparisons with beef, though a few said that the meat reminded them of elk and venison, but all seemed to agree that it was better than the average beef in flavor and texture. The tenderloin was especially good, while the pot roast and rib roast were not in any way lacking in tenderness and flavor.

Dr. Hopkins explained how he got the horse and what inspired him to get up the banquet. He did not disguise the fact that the animal was old. He said that it had been in the possession of one man for twenty years, and was at least six years old when he bought it. The owner did not want to sell the animal into a life of hardship, and asked Dr. Hopkins to kill it. The Doctor then decided to give a horseflesh banquet, and he had the animal killed, bled, and cut up by a butcher. The meat was hung in a refrigerator for two weeks before it was served. The soup was made of the tail and shins, and the choice parts were cooked in the various ways by one of the leading cooks of the city. Then at least one hundred invitations were sent out, and fully one half of those who were invited attended the feast.