SNATCHED FROM SEA

Operations of the Misseguash Marsh Company.

Cutting a Canal Thirty-six Feet Wide and Fifteen Feet Deep.

An Advance of About Two Hundred Feet Made Every Twenty-four Hours—Faith in the Ultimate Success of the Scheme is Daily Increasing.

(For The Sun.)

At the head of the principal rivers flowing into Cumberland Basin there is more of less lake and bog, the result of the natural drainage becoming chocked with the deposit from the muddy waters of the basin. There is unmistakable evidence from the composition of the soil at the bottom of these lakes that the water from the bay has had free access there at some period in the past. In the early settlement of the country the Acadians and the English alike were quick to see the advantage of reclaiming the rich lands that bordered the Tantramar, the Au Lac, the Missequash and the Laplanche rivers.

It is a matter of history that La Loutre, the governing spirit at Beausejour from 1750 to 1755, was more interested in constructing an abideau across the Au Lac river than in putting the fort in a proper state of defence. Dykes were first thrown up to keep out the salt water and large areas were reclaimed in this way. Later abideau's or dams were placed across the rivers, which made dyking unnecessary on the land protected by the abideau and secured the river banks for cropping, which is the most productive. The La Planche, the Misseguash and the Aulac were drained in this way; the Tantramar never was. This probably accounts for the fact that it is on the Tantramar that the most successful work has been done in converting bog and lake into valuable hay producing land. The late Tolar Thompson of Upper Sackville was one of the first to grasp the possibilities for improvement that lay in this wilderness of bog and water. The men of today in Sackville, who were boys at that time, remember well how Mr. Thompson used to visit from house to house keeping the seniors listening to his favorite theme long after the younger members of the family had been sent to bed. Like most men who pioneer great improvements, Mr. Thompson did not add to his financial standing by his persistent efforts to induce his neighbors to embark in his new scheme.

The generation, however, that are living in that locality today are reaping the benefits of his thought and energy. Lakes that forty years ago were good trouting ground, are now filled with Bay of Fundy mud, and are cutting from two to three tons of hay per acre, and the bog that was covered with dwarf hackmatack and wild shrubbery is now cutting first-class hay. It has cost both in time and money to bring this change about, but there is no difference of opinion as to its great value to the community.

The late Senator Botsford was an active promoter of the work until the very last years of his life; in fact the inception of the work at the time it was undertaken was very largely due to the interest taken in it by the Botsford family. The Fawcetts, the Thompsons, the Georges, the Campbells, the Smiths and almost all the principal men of Sackville at one or another time have been or are still interested financially in the work.

Nearly at the same time the people of Sackville began draining and tiding on the Tantramar, the Hon. Jas. S. Morse of Amherst, father of the present Judge Morse, commenced a similar work on the submerged land on the La Planche river. The abideau, however, across that river at the time prevented Mr. Morse from receiving any benefit from the salt water. Mr. Thompson was employed to lay out a canal, and the sunken marsh that was relieved of its surplus water began almost at once to produce good crops of hay, convincing the owners that drainage was the principal thing necessary to make this water-soaked land as productive as the marsh already under cultivation.

A large area of this sunken marsh at the head of the La Planche river came into the possession of Judge Morse of Amherst a few years since. The judge at once set to work in good earnest to develop it. A system of canals and small ditches was laid out and out to carry away the fresh water. A large lake was drained that was a favorite resort for wild fowl in the early history of the country. As soon as this land became dry enough the plow was started. Since that time the judge has had to build several barns to hold the hay and grain, besides stacking large quantities, and a property that a few years ago was almost without any value in the market, is now worth more than thirty thousand dollars.

Soon after the judge began these improvements a movement was started to have the abideau across the La Planche cut out. This was successful. The Nova Scotia house of assembly passed the required legislation and a bridge superceded the abideau. The fresh water canal was then enlarged and the salt water has had free run ever since as far as it would go towards the upper lakes. This canal was not made deep enough to carry away easily the fresh water, nor of sufficient size to take up the quantity of salt water to accomplish all that was expected.

The Missegash river, which for several miles forms the boundary between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has 4,000 acres of this sunken marsh and lake and bog on its bores. Early in the history of the country, after the English came into possession, an abideau was placed across this river and remained there until the year 1861. The history of its removal and the appeal to the courts by the aggrieved party is well remembered by the older residents of both Point deBute and Fort Lawrence. It was supposed at that time by those who owned property in the upper lands of the river, that as soon as the tide water was allowed free access their land would be greatly benefited. This proved to be a mistake. A few proprietors secured a benefit for a short time. It was soon found that the capacity of the river was wholly unequal to carry off the great volume of fresh water that must have an outlet if the bog was to be benefitted by the tide. The result of this was that the tidal water as it rushed up the river was met by a strong current of fresh water going down. The meeting of these currents broke the force of both and this caused the sediment in the salt water to fall at once to the bottom of the stream. In consequence of this, the river and canals filled up faster than the proprietors of the marsh could keep them cleaned out. Thus the land that was to be improved by the tide began to sink for want of drainage. As time passed it became clear to those who were looking into the matter that the only way to save the land that was now producing hay, and convert the sunken bog and lake into productive land, was to offer the whole territory for sale at a price that would lead capitalists to invest in the work of developing on a large scale and with the modern machinery for excavating canals and sewers.

Soon after the abideau across the Missegash was cut out, some capitalists empowered the late Christopher Milner to buy up as much of the bog at the head of the river as could be then purchased, with the view of forming a company to do the work, very much in the same way it is being carried on now. Mr. Milner soon found that he had been forestalled by others, who had similar views in relation to the work. There was not room for two companies, and the matter dropped out of sight until revived a couple of years ago by an article or two published in the Chignecto Post. W.C. Milner, who has always taken an interest in anything and everything that points to the public good in his neighborhood, looked into the matter at this time and decided to promote the work, as a short time before this Col. Blair, who was then manager of the experimental farm at Nappan, had, on the invitation of Judge Morse, been endeavoring to enlist capital in completing the reclamation of the Morse marsh on the La Planche, about 2,000 acres in extent; and while negotiations were progressing, he joined hands with Messrs. Trueman and Milner in developing the Misseguash scheme.

Col. Blair and Howard Trueman called meetings of the proprietors of the marsh and bog and succeeded in getting options on the territory, while Mr. Milner worked up the financial and engineering part of the scheme. Local capitalists did not tumble over each other to get a chance to put their money into the venture. The only local party who joined Mr. Milner was N. A. Rhodes, of Rhodes, Curney & Co., of Amherst, and these two found the balance of the cash required abroad. Legislation was obtained in the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick houses of assembly; surveys on the lands were made by E. P. Goodwin, C. E., and borings were also made on the line of the proposed canal, which were satisfactory. The surveys made by the dominion government for the Bay Verte canal and by the Chignecto Ship Railway Co. reduced greatly the work of the engineer. The late John Page, chief engineer of the department of public works, had in one of his report stated that the levels of the bay and lakes was such that a canal opening into them from the Bay of Fundy would inevitably lead to the filling up of these lakes with mud and to making marsh the same as on the Tantramar.

The first work to be done towards getting the steam shovel in operation was to build a hull or scow for its reception. This was commenced in May last and the dredge was ordered from a firm constructing such machines in Welland, Ontario. On the first of July work was begun with horses and scoops, and a week or two later the dredge was ready. A good deal of difficulty was experienced at first in getting everything to work smoothly, but not more than is usual in such undertakings.

The work done so far has been (1st) in straightening and enlarging the Minnegash River; second, in excavating a canal from a point on that river in the direction of the upper lakes. About a mile of the river has been dredged, and slightly over a mile of the canal cut. Where the canal joins the river at Mount Whatley, the cut was 36 feet wide and 15 feet deep, and that is the dimension of the canal, with a grade of two feet to the mile. The work is being carried on under commissioners appointed by special acts of the legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The name of the company is the Missiguash Marsh Co. W. C. Milner is president and J. S. McLennan of Boston, vice president.

The commissioners for New Brunswick are W. C. Milner, Thomas Esterbrooks, J. I. Goodwin, Hiram Trenholm and Howard Trueman. For Nova Scotia, Col. Wm. Blair, N. A. Rhodes, Ephraim Church, Martin Chapman and Martin Trenholm.

Col. Blair has charge of the work for the commissioners. Hiram Donkin, C. E., of Cape Breton is the consulting engineer, and E. P. Goodwin, resident engineer. The company's office is in Point de Bute, where the president and his family at present reside. Mr. Milner has a general oversight of the work. McDonald Bros. of Pugwash have the contract for the first three and a half miles.

An advance of about 200 feet is made in 24 hours, with the help of electric light. Work will be continued during the winter as long as the condition of the ground will permit.

There is a good deal that is experimental in the plan that is being followed in carrying out the work, but faith in its ultimate success seems to be daily on the increase.

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

ACROSS THE WATER.

Japanese Fleet of Warships Waiting Outside Nagaski.

It is Acting in Close Touch With the British Squadron.

A Certain Coolness Now Exists Between France and Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A special despatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "It is reported that a Japanese fleet of over twenty warships is waiting near Goto Island, outside Nagaski, fully equipped for war and only awaiting instructions. This includes the Fuji and Yashima, two of the finest vessels in the Japanese navy, and the Chen Yuen, that was captured from China. The Japanese fleet, it is understood, is acting in close touch with the British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Bullock, commander in chief on the China station.

"Japan will certainly oppose a permanent Russian occupation of Port Arthur. The sudden dissolution of the Japanese diet was owing to the war spirit. It is expected that the Japanese fleet will attempt to prevent the landing of reinforcements from Odessa for the protection of the Russian trans-Asiatic railway in Mamchuria."

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A despatch to the Times from Kobe, Japan, says the dissolution of the diet has greatly angered the political parties. It is probable that the Marquis Ito, a former premier, and Count Okuma, a former foreign minister, will form a coalition ministry, with a vigorous foreign policy. The military party is eager for action. Extraordinary activity prevails at the military and naval depots and warships are assembling at Nagasaki.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Mr. Rudolph Evans, the only surviving brother of the late Dr. Thos. W. Evans, the famous American dentist who died in Paris on Nov. 14, arrived here last evening with his wife and son. It is learned from a reliable source that the original will of Dr. Evans, drawn up by Arthur E. Valois of New York, the attorney of the deceased, was so badly copied by Dr. Evans, who also amended it, and added several codicils, that it is very doubtful if it is legal. It also appears that Dr. Evans made two wills, one for the United States and another for France, which was sworn by the translator, who demands 35,000 francs for the translation, and having found differences in the two wills, he refuses to deliver them until both are probated here. The United States consul, however, insists that the wills be handed to him for verification. Rudolph Evans, who, if his brother had died intestate, would have been entitled to half the fortune of the deceased, which amounts to exactly $4,000,000, received only $10,000. Therefore he is determined to fight the will.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—General Sir Charles William Adair is dead. He was born April 5, 1822. In the Crimean war he served before Sebastapol during the seige and fall. In 1864 he served in Japan. In 1870 he was aide-de-camp to the Queen, and from 1876 to the end of 1877 commandant of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He retired with the rank of general in 1887.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that at the last meeting of the ambassaddors of the powers, the Russian representative created surprise by proposing Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete. The proposal was coldly received.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "Russia has long been negotiating to raise a Chinese loan of £6,000,000 in France to pay the indemnity and secure the Japanese evacuation of Wei-Hai-Wei. The negotiations were broken off owing to France insisting that the Bank of France should issue the loan and Russia destring that the Russo-Chinese Bank should take the lead. A certain coolness now exists between France and Russia."

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "As the Greek gunboats (Tuesday) were leaving the Gulf of Ambracia they were fired on a second time by all the Prevesa forts. The garrison, which was out lining the quay, also fired repeated volleys, though no damage was done. This action, after Turkey had apologized, is supposed to be intended to create a precedent for closing the gulf."

FROM DAWSON CITY.

There is No Danger of Starvation This Winter—Relief Unneccessary.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 28.—The str. Alki arrived here today, bringing advices from Dawson City up to November 25. There were thirty passengers on board. All say that there will be no starvation at Dawson this winter or next spring. When informed of the action being taken by the government to send out a relief expedition, they said it was unnecessary. Several thousand men have gone from Dawson to Fort Yukon, where there is an unlimited supply of provisions. Those remaining in Dawson have enough supplies to last well along into spring. No sickness is reported at Dawson, and everybody there is in much better circumstances than their friends on the outside imagine. Nearly all those who arrived today came out to purchase their outfits for next season.

A. J. MacKay and wife, whose home is in Tacoma, made the trip from Dawson to Dyea in twenty-five days. The Alki's passengers brought out, it is estimated, about $150,000 gold in dust and nuggets.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL

To be beautiful we must have pure blood and a clear skin. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood and makes the skin bright and clear. It cures all skin and blood diseases. Witness the following: "I had scrofula on my face for some time, and could get no relief until I tried B. B. B. One bottle healed me and left no scars. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence."

MARY C. BERRY, Toronto, Ont.

GROOMSMAN NOT GROOM.

Rev. H. W. Stewart of Coburg street Christian church will probably be a surprised man when he learns that he was married today in Truro. He may be consoled, however, with the thought that his bride is one of the fair daughters of Truro, and that he is to enjoy a trip to Prince Edward Island. The published announcement that the wedding was to take place was due probably to the fact that Rev. Mr. Stewart had gone to Pictou, where he will assist today in the marriage of a brother preacher, Rev. G. D. Weaver, and Miss Laura Fullerton. The groom belongs to Digby, but is at present pastor of a church in Ohio. He has preached several times in St. John. The bride, too, is known in this city, where she has occasionally visited.—Tuesday's Globe.

DROVE DOWN ON THE ICE.

Frank McDonald of Wickham drove into town Wednesday, and was able to make the journey to Rothesay on the ice. He left McDonald's Point at 9.30 and arrived here early last evening, with a double team loaded with produce. He crossed from the main river to the Kennebeccasis at Flewelling's, and drove down the latter stream to Rothesay, where he took the road. Mr. McDonald says the ice is good all the way. The recent closing of the river was very rapid. On Sunday, the 19th, there was open water at McDonald's Point. On Wednesday following Mr. McDonald drove with two horses to Hog Island and got a load of hay. Mr. McDonald states that R. D. Akerly and J. T. Hendry are lumbering this winter on the McDonald property, and will get out quite a lot of logs.

SOME POINTS ON CELERY.

Its Value as a Medicine and as a Food.

Celery is popularly supposed to have special value in nervous diseases and rheumatism, though all authorities do not agree to this. Wild celery is unwholesome, although the superior flavor of the canvas-back duck is ascribed to the fondness of the bird for this plant. The green leaves and stalks of cultivated celery retain much of the rank flavor of the wild plant, and the blanching process has been devised to make the stalks crisp and wholesome. By setting the roots in deep trenches and keeping the earth around the stalks or protecting them from sunlight by boards or straw they are bleached and lose their strong flavor.

To keep a bunch of celery in good condition for a few days put it in a cool, dark place. Before using separate the stalks, wash thoroughly, and trim; then leave in cold water for an hour or two. A little vinegar or lemon juice in the water helps make the celery crisp. Like stalks of other plants, if left in water for any length of time, celery will become slimy and decay.

For cooking the stalks should be cut across in short sections, to prevent stringiness. Boiled celery may be served like asparagus, on toast, or with a white sauce, or in shells with the white sauce, buttered crumbs and a dash of grated cheese, or after boiling it can be dipped in fritter batter and fried in fat. Cooked or finely chopped raw celery is an agreeable addition to a sauce to serve with poultry, or to a plain bread stuffing for fowls.

The cream of celery soup is always a favorite, and is simply a combination of stewed and strained celery pulp with a thin white sauce. A variation on this is the celery tea or celery bouillion lately popular for afternoon teas. The water in which celery has been stewed is seasoned with salt and pepper, and served with a spoonful of unsweetened whipped cream on top. Popular salads of late have combined apples and celery in various ways, with French cooked or mayonnaise dressings. Tomatoes or bright red apples hollowed out make attractive cases in which to serve a celery mayonnaise. —American Kitchen Monthly.

MARINE MATTERS.

(From Daily Sun, December 29th.)

Sch. Lewanika, from Bridgewater, N. S., arirved at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, about the 27th, having made the voyage in twenty days.

Sch. Sainte Marie, which grounded when leaving Bermuda for Martinique, came off the next day and proceeded on her voyage.

Steamship Bostonian, at Boston, Dec. 27, from London, reports that on Sunday, when she was about 230 miles to the eastward of Boston Light, she passed a large quantity of wreckage, including deals, bundles of laths, scantling and a portion of a vessel's bulwarks painted white, which was evidently from the decks of a Nova Scotia schooner bound to the United States from the Bay of Fundy, and which had probably been damaged or wrecked in heavy weather.

The following charters are reported: Ships Andreta, New York to Sydney, general cargo, basis 17s. 6d.; Melbourne, 18s. 6d.; W. H. Corson, Mobile to a direct port U. K. or continent, sawn timber, 100s.; hewn, 31s. 3d.; barktrs. Glenrosa, Demerara to North of Hatteras, sugar, 10 and 11 cents; Fredericia, New York to Demerara, general cargo, $1,550; Antigua, Satilla River to Rio de Janeiro, lumber, $13.50 net; L. M. Smith, New York to Trinidad, Cuba, coal, and back North of Hatteras, sugar, 18½, 19½ to 20½ cents for the round; if outward voyage only, $2.25; bark Greenland, Newport News to Cadiz, staves, p. t.; brigt. Cumacoa, Macoris to New York, sugar, $2.37½ and port charges; schs St. Maurice, New York to St. Azua and back with sugar, $4.50 per ton; Neva, Elizabethport to Halifax, coal, $1, loaded and discharged; Athlete, New York to Lunanburg, part cargo and back, fish, $1,000; Sherbrooke, do. to Halifax, coal, $1, loaded and discharged; Carrie Easler, same; Walter Miller, Elizabethport to St. John, N. B., coal, at or about 80 cents; Sierra, Pascagoula to Sagua, lumber, $5.75; Earl of Aberdeen, New York to Maceio, general cargo, 76 cents per bbl.; Florence R. Hewson, New York to St. Vincent, C. V., general, p. t.; also from Macoris to Sandy Hook f. o., $2 50 and port charges; Hattie E. King, Perth Amboy to Portsmouth, 80 cents.

S.S. Arbela was launched at Port Glasgow on the 23rd. She is an addition to Wm. Thomson & Co.'s fleet, and will be commanded by Capt. Smith, late of the Mantinea.

Steamer Coban, which was towed to Halifax Wednesday, is in the stream and will be hauled into a wharf for the winter. Damage to steamer's screw slight. She will have a new one and be thoroughly overhauled.

Schr. Kalevala, from Halifax for Sydney, with a general cargo, has put into Louisburg, C. B., badly damaged. The schooner encountered terrible winds after leaving Halifax, and was blown off for eight days; her main boom was broken, sails blown to pieces, and foretopgallant mast sprung; part of her deckload was jettisoned. She will probably be towed to Sydney.

Schr. Karslie, which finished loading lumber at Anderson's wharf, Upper Dorchester, on Friday, is blocked in with ice. All concerned are very anxious in case the vessel might be frozen in. The captain has a hope that she will get out if the weather remains soft for a few days.

Steamer Cerrona, at London, reports in lat. 44.45, lon. 60.25, passed a derelict with decks awash, bowsprit and stump of foremast standing; no name could be seen. The wreck appeared to have been a two-masted vessel, probably lumber loaded. It is a dangerous obstruction to navigation, especially to transathlantic steamers bound to Boston and Portland who wish to sight Cape Sable or Caps Race, the wreck being directly in their track.

Capt. William A. Overton, representing the National Board of Marine Underwriters, and Mr. Coon, representing Johnson, Higgins & Co., New York, were in the city yesterday en route to St. Johns, Nfld., to look after the steamship Lamberts Point, which put into St. Johns a few days ago with cargo on fire. The steamship is loaded with cotton, grain, cattle and general merchandise. Both gentlemen were shown around by J. W. Smith, and left by train in the afternoon to take passage for Newfoundland.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Corbett, Through Brady, Challenges Fitzsimmons for Another Fight.

THE RING.

Daly and Everhardt Fight to a Draw.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Jack Daly and Jack Everdardt met before the Tulane Avenue Athletic club tonight with about a thousand persons present for a percentage of the receipts. The match was originally for twenty rounds, but the mayor would not issue a permit for over ten rounds, and charged $500 for this. Everhardt said he trained for twenty rounds and refused to go on until he secured an agreement that if both men were on their feet at the end of ten rounds, the fight would be declared a draw. Everhardt tried to make it a rough and rushing fight from the start, but Daly was clever enough to keep away from the punishment. Daly's left was weak, so that there was not much harm done until the seventh, when Daly learned to use his right and kept it going on the body. In the tenth round, Daly's right did a rushing business on Everhardt's body, and there was danger of a knockout. Then Everhardt clinched and wrestled and saved himself until time was called and Referee Duffy declared it a draw.

Corbett Issues a Reply to Fitzsimmons.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Wm. A. Brady, manager of James J. Corbett, tonight sent to the Associated Press the following defi to Fitzsimmons:

To Robert Fitzsimmons, champion of the world:

James J. Corbett, dissatisfied with the result of his late contest with you at Carson City, and not believing that you are his superior either as a boxer or fighter, and being of the opinion that the majority of the American public shares this belief that he can defeat you if ever you are man enough to grant him a return battle on equal conditions, has deposited today $2,500 as a first deposit to bind a match for $10,000 a side, the person offering the largest inducements to have the management of the contest. As you have said that your wife has withdrawn her objection to you again entering the ring, there is no reason why the arrangement should not be speedily consummated; for you, in my presence at Carson City, gave Corbett your word of honor that if you ever entered the ring again you would give him first chance. It is useless for you to attempt to deceive the public and try to boom your private interests by attempting to force Corbett to meet some second or third rate boxer before he shall be entitled to your notice. He will not agree to meet Maher, Sharkey or any one else. He claims the chance he gave you, the right to win back the title of champion. He clearly proved himself in your class on March 17th last, and it was only by the greatest kind of a fluke that you are now titled "champion," and I do not believe that you will ever forget until your dying day the beating that he gave you then; and if ever he secures the opportunity to again face you in a 24 foot ring, I will guarantee you that he will prove conclusively and beyond question of a doubt whether or not he is in your class.

(Signed) WM. A. BRADY.

THE CAPLEAU-TARTE CORRESPONDENCE.

(Montreal Star.)

The Toronto World publishes some interesting paragraphs which purport to be quotations from Sir Adolphe Chapleau's celebrated letter to the Hon. J. Israel Tarte. It is a pity this letter cannot be published, but it seems there are insuperable difficulties in the way. Mr. Tarte said he was willing if Sir Adolphe Chapleau had no objection. Sir Adolphe said he was willing if Mr. Tarte had no objection. But unfortunately Mr. Tarte was seized with an attack of conscientious scruples; he was afraid that to give his consent to the publication of the letter would be to encourage stealing letters, and most reluctantly he had to withhold his consent. Mr. Tarte is quite right to be jealous of his nice sense of honor. Since the Globe discovered that Nicolet was a victory for "Tarte and Purity," he has a great reputation to sustain. Not all Canadian statesmen have always been so particular about the manner in which private documents were obtained and used for political purposes. It must make the heart of good Mr. Tarte very sad when he thinks of the reckless manner in which private documents were obtained and used in the celebrated Tarte-McGreevy case. But that is another story.

There is nothing now but Mr. Tarte's conscientious scruples to prevent the publication of the letter, and until the letter is published grave injustice is apt to be done by public opinion to the writer. Such scraps of the contents as have reached the public are not only vastly interesting but they suggest the existence of a political plot of such a nature and of such an extent that the people of Canada have a right to know the truth and the whole truth about it. The Toronto World represents Sir Adolphe as saying in his letter to the minister of public works, "You do well to conserve the conservative idea in the cabinet in order to temper the grit atmosphere which surrounds you." "I learn that the radical element is causing you all sorts of difficulties. Shoot the banditti! They deserve nothing else, being on ticket of leave. I have also had my little dogs, but I have been able to get rid of them. These castor rouges and castor tiews are the death of all parties." Sir Adolphe is represented as referring to the federal elections of June 23, 1896, in the following terms: "The role which I played to prevent ambitious Nova Scotia from ruling the country with a party founded forty years ago, and in which the bad element predominates the good." Referring to the provincial elections, Sir Adolphe is credited with saying, "The hour is at hand at Quebec when we are to put our projects into execution."

We cannot vouch for the authenticity of these quotations. They may be genuine; they may be made out of whole cloth; the missing context may put a better interpretation upon them than the most obvious one, or a worse interpretation. But if the letter is capable of an intepretation which will redound to the honor of the receiver and the sender, and to the honor of all others implicated, it is to be hoped that Mr. "Tarte" will yet see his way clear to reconcile the publication of the letter with that nice sense of honor which so eminently characterizes him. In any case the last word has not been said on this subject. If his excellency the governor general does not deem it to be his duty to demand from the ministers an explanation of one of the gravest scandals in Canadian history, we can scarcely imagine but that when parliament meets "Ambitious Nova Scotia" will ask the attention of the house of commons to the peculiar correspondence alleged to have taken place between a minister of the crown and the lieutenant governor of Quebec. We have not heard of J. Israel shooting anybody. Perhaps this is the close season for banditti. But he has evidently been doing his best to temper the grit atmosphere in the cabinet, and even out of the cabinet the temperature of "the grit atmosphere which surrounds him" seems to have fallen very low.

The letter must be very bad, indeed, if its publication can make a worse impression upon the public mind than its suppression is now making.

JUST LIKE A MAN.

(Puck.)

Husband—Here's a pretty little thing I bought at the church fair for you. They charged me $5 for it.

Wife—Why, you silly thing! I made that for the fair myself! Will you ever learn sense?

OUR NEW STORY.

The Eighth Installment of "Napoleon Smith" appears in This Part of the Weekly Sun.

Napoleon the Great was a great source of wealth and fame to numerous folk who lived subsequently to his demise. Of his numerous descendants none are more entertaining than

"NAPOLEON SMITH,"

whose adventures are told in a fascinating manner by a well known author. The life and history of this modern descendant of the great French warrior and statesman are full of incident, and pointedly illustrate the ups and downs of "the Field, the Camp and the Grove" in a fashion that will keep every reader of the Weekly Sun interested from the first line to the last of this great serial.

The search for the millions left by Bonaparte to Napoleon Smith, the thrilling events of his army life in America and France, his double wooing, and a psychological incident make up a story of surpassing merit.

"Napoleon Smith" will run for several months.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Weekly Sun, the people's paper. Only one dollar per annum in advance.

TITUS-PETERSON.

St. Mary's chapel, Chatham, could not contain all who assembled on Wednesday evening, November 24th, on the occasion of the marriage of Frank S. Titus, son of Chas. Titus of Upham, Kings Co., and Miss Roberta I. Peterson, daughter of Alfred Peterson of Chatham. The ceremony began at 7 o'clock, the appointed hour, and as the fair and universally esteemed bride entered the western door of the chapel and proceeded to the chancel steps, leaning on the arm of her father and attired in white silk and veil, the marriage hymn, The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden, was sung by the choir. The bride was attended by her younger sister, Miss Maude M. Peterson, and the groom was supported by his brother, Wilbur C. Titus. After the hymn, the Rev. Canon Forsyth performed the marriage ceremony. After the ceremony the bridal party and a few invited guests, including Rev. Canon Forsyth, Judge and Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Cutler and others, proceded to the Adams house, where a sumptuous repast, prepared in Mr. Flanagan's usual good style, awaited them. Before the close of the festivities the Rev. Canon Forsyth in wishing the young couple all happiness in their future life, spoke of the high qualities of the bride, whom he had known from her childhood. He would say nothing less than that she was most beloved of those who had known her longest and best. He congratulated the bridegroom on his good fortune, and hoped that God's blessing would attend them through life. His honor, Judge Wilkinson, followed Canon Forsyth in eulogizing the fair bride, and enlarging upon the happy circumstances under which the relatives and friends of the contracting parties were gathered together around the festive board after the beautiful and appropriate service in the church. He was certain that all present, and many more also, would unite with him in wishing the bride and groom every happiness. On Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. Titus took the express train to Halifax on a wedding trip before going to Upham. The bride was the recipient of numerous handsome presents, among which was a beautiful gold watch and chain from the groom, who also presented the bridesmaid with a handsome gold bracelet.

BRITISH ESQUIMALT SQUADRON.

Cruisers and Torpedo Destroyers Now En Route to Join It.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 27.—The British cruiser Leander, accompanied by the torpedo destroyer Virigo, has arrived here, en route to Esquimalt. The two war ships left Portsmouth, England, last August, travelling at an average speed of twelve knots. They called at the principal ports of South America. On the way up the coast the United States coast defence vessel Monterey was seen in Magdalea Bay.

The Leander is a second class cruiser of 4,300 tons, and has a speed of sixteen knots. The Virigo is one of several torpedo destroyers built last year. She is reported to have a speed of thirty knots. The two vessels will coal on Wednesday and will leave for Esquimalt, calling at San Francisco on the way.

The cruiser Phaeton and the destroyer Sparrowhawk are following the Leander and Virigo, and are expected to arrive here within two weeks. With these vessels added to the Esquimalt squadron Great Britain will have the strongest fleet by far that has ever assembled in the North Pacific.

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