A GIANT PULP MILL.

Julius Spiro of New York May Build One in St. John.

All Depends on the Manner in Which the City Council Will Act—A Supply of Water Now the Chief Consideration.

A giant pulp mill in course of erection early next spring is what St. John will see if Julius Spiro of New York can get what he considers favorable terms from the city corporation.

Talking to a Sun reporter at the Royal hotel, Mr. Spiro, who it may be remarked is an expert pulp maker, as are his brothers, who own large mills in Bohemia, Austria, said he had two or three sites in view, but would like to fix in St. John for several business reasons. He showed the Sun man telegrams from Mayor Hay of Woodstock, from Fredericton, etc., inviting him to visit these cities and see what advantages they afforded for his line of business. Special inducements were held out, he said, by many places for the erection of pulp mills, particularly in Quebec province, in the way of bonuses, exemptions from taxation, etc.

The magnitude of his enterprise, Mr. Spiro thought, was not yet appreciated by the people of St. John. The mill, if erected here, would be a handsome brick structure, with granite and concrete foundation, and would cost about $450,000, one half of which would be local expenditure for brick, lime, sand, lumber, engines, boilers, digestors, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc. Only the special machinery would be imported. The mill would be fitted with the most approved and up-to-date sulphite pulp making machinery, and would be lighted by electricity. At 50 tons daily capacity, which would be the starting point, the mill would employ 100 men under its roof, to say nothing of those engaged in auxiliary work. A pay roll of $50,000 a year would add materially to the volume of currency afloat in St. John. But in addition to that there would be the impetus given to the trade of the port, as the exports and imports in connection with the mill would aggregate about 45,000 tons a year, independent of the supply of pulp wood required. The cutting of wood alone would constitute a great industry and the consumption of limestone would be fully two tons per day.

Remember, said Mr. Spiro, that these figures are on the basis of a daily output of only 50 tons. If the local conditions are what they should be, the output would grow to 150 tons a day, and the consumption of raw material and the employment of labor would increase in proportion. Your winter port trade is a good thing; it is creditable to St. John's push and energy, but it only lasts a few months. The 150 ton pulp mill would on the other hand, be a constant employer of labor all the year round. The crucial point is the cheapness of production. Our market would be the whole world, and in it we would have to meet the competition of the most favorably situated pulp mills in Canada and the United States. The bulk of shipments would be across the Atlantic, but it might be possible, it ought to be possible, to compete with the Americans in their home market in spite of the present stiff duty of $3.50 a ton. Of course if the cost of production was not kept down to the lowest possible figure, they could not enter the United States market. Maine, for example, has cheap wood and a free home market.

Mr. Spiro said that the present water supply on the west side of the harbor was far from being what was wanted, and it remained for the city to do its part towards the encouragement of an industry that would be of incalculable benefit to its prosperity. The money was all ready and for many reasons he would like to establish the pulp mill here, but there was no sentiment in business and he would have to do that which was most advantageous for himself and his associates.

Mr. Spiro said he had submitted a proposition to the mayor and aldermen, and was looking for an early reply. If the response was favorable, he would not lose an hour in getting ready to start building operations as soon as the frost was out of the ground.

Arthur Hillyard of New York accompanies Mr. Spiro in his present mission.

THE DEAL TRADE.

(St. John Globe.)

The year 1897 was a record making year in the deal trade with trans-Atlantic ports. Not alone was there a very large increase in the shipments from St John, but from all the ports in the province, with one exception, there is the same report. One reason for the increased shipment was that the British market was favorable, while the American market was unusually dull. On the whole, the season has been considered a profitable one. The following statement shows the shipments from St John and the ports which received the cargoes:

Year.	Ports.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. Ft. Deals.
1896	Liverpool	46	89,711	60,699,640
1897	Liverpool	40	84,034	56,338,504
1896	Bristol Chan.	23	31,776	35,287,853
1897	Bristol Chan	27	40,640	49,818,663
1896	Fleetwood	6	7,878	8,895,466
1897	Fleetwood	8	12,599	14,512,202
1896	Barrow	—	—	—
1897	Barrow	1	1,761	2,345,899
1896	London	17	25,518	4,784,159
1897	London	21	20,382	4,412,520
1896	Glasgow	12	20,284	13,393,642
1897	Glasgow	15	28,188	14,580,699
1896	Carnarvon	1	596	396,790
1897	Carnarvon	—	—	—
1896	Cork	4	3,849	3,327,777
1897	Cork	3	2,947	3,373,893
1896	Limerick	1	770	793,719
1897	Limerick	3	2,450	3,053,971
1896	Belfast	4	7,620	8,270,498
1897	Belfast	16	25,174	25,528,861
1896	Galway	1	474	417,119
1897	Galway	2	1,645	1,053,682
1896	Londonderry	2	2,315	1,973,189
1897	Londonderry	4	3,277	3,245,615
1896	Sligo	3	1,400	1,427,052
1897	Sligo	1	394	381,273
1896	Waterford	2	2,405	2,063,012
1897	Waterford	1	1,091	1,042,973
1896	Dublin	5	6,457	5,901,269
1897	Dublin	8	10,829	10,617,951
1896	Foynes	1	590	363,313
1897	Foynes	1	410	338,851
1896	Dundalk	2	603	643,866
1897	Dundalk	2	812	753,409
1896	Bantry	1	461	559,504
1897	Bantry	1	441	534,001
1896	Coleraine	1	207	212,395
1897	Coleraine	1	348	434,177
1896	Drogheda	1	394	361,662
1897	Drogheda	2	837	961,097
1896	Claire Castle	1	290	327,702
1897	Claire Castle	1	497	632,836
1896	Newry	—	—	—
1897	Newry	2	1,563	1,394,773
1896	Youghal	1	396	468,024
1897	Youghal	—	—	—
1896	France	4	3,823	4,057,174
1897	France	7	7,112	7,324,204
1896	Manch'er Cnl	3	4,634	5,489,193
1897	Manch'tr Cnl	11	21,033	27,004,102
1896	Newport	2	2,311	2,727,459
1897	Newport	2	3,830	4,148,036
1896	Australia	—	—	—
1897	Australia	2	2,364	1,930,643
1896	Garston	3	4,027	4,278,576
1897	Garston	2	2,096	1,799,189
1896	Preston	1	499	397,173
1897	Preston	—	—	—
1896	River Mersey	1	1,737	2,075,748
1897	River Mersey	1	799	732,155
1896	Killorglin	1	234	240,001
1897	Killorglin	—	—	—
1896	Spain	—	—	—
1897	Spain	2	1,170	1,009,519
1896	Other ports	—	—	—
1897	Other ports	4	1,776	1,654,059
1896	Total	148	221,034	169,530,695
1897	Total	192	290,640	244,169,459

The appended statement shows the quantity sent forward by each of the shippers from St John.

	Sup. feet Deals, etc., 1896.	Sup. feet Deals, etc., 1897.
W. M. Mackay	99,071,692	104,996,578
Alex. Gibson & Sons	60,900,216	113,537,041
Watson & Todd	5,109,304	7,436,282
George McKean	4,449,483	15,876,084
Other shippers	—	2,323,474
	169,530,695	244,169,453

The shipments from the other deal-shipping ports during the year were as follows:

Dalhousie—including Campbellton.

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Deals, sp. feet.
1896	60	41,631	36,600,480
1897	61	42,810	39,145,278

Bathurst.

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Deals, sp. feet.
1896	8	7,515	8,187,497
1897	13	13,058	13,564,133

Miramichi.

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Deals, sp. feet.
1896	128	109,976	106,011,430
1897	144	121,175	147,125,000

Richibucto.

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Deals, sp. feet.
1896	17	7,714	6,671,150
1897	20	8,169	7,435,428

Outports of Sackville.

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Deals, sp. feet.
1896	37	18,048	17,213,557
1897	27	14,147	14,419,132

Outports of Moncton.

Year.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	Deals, sp. feet.
1896	47	38,390	23,213,320
1897	66	61,581	65,469,732

The total shipments from the province were enormously large. These figures represent the exports for four years:

1894	399	353,043	322,170,039
1895	402	345,173	302,126,536
1896	453	442,308	367,438,149
1897	523	551,580	531,628,162

B. C. SALMON PACK.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec 31—Official returns give the British Columbia salmon pack for past year as 1,007,338 cases. This is larger than that of any previous year, while the Fraser River pack is 400,000 cases more than the pack of 1893, the previous best year. Sixty-four canneries were operated last year.

A cable from London today announces that a deal for the sale of 18 canneries to an English company is off, as owing to the prevailing Klondyke craze people will not subscribe for industrial enterprises.

NO LARGE FALLING OFF.

There has been a general impression that though the exports of lumber from St. John to transatlantic ports jumped last year to 244,169,453 feet, compared with 169,530,695 in 1896, that the exports to the United States were very much smaller than usual. This, however, was not the case to nearly as large an extent as was supposed. The difference in value between the exports of the two years is only about $108,000.

Through the kindness of U. S. Consul Myers the Sun is able to give the figures for the two years.

The following were the lumber shipments from the consular district of St. John (which includes the port of Fredericton) for the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1897:

Lumber (American)	$172,183 89
Laths (American)	8,986 18
Shingles (American)	34,281 72
Total	$215,451 79
Lumber (Canadian)	35,320 24
Laths (Canadian)	15,365 08
Shingles (Canadian)	38,026 50
Total	$88,711 82
Grand total	$304,163 61

The following are the totals, by quarters, for the whole year 1897, compared with the year 1896:

	1897.	1896.
1st quarter	$ 152,742 85	$ 73,199 01
2nd "	507,453 33	555,999 29
3rd "	306,603 58	440,101 74
4th "	304,163 61	287,071 86
	$1,252,969 37	$1,356,371 90

The export of firewood in 1897 was valued at $15,643.30, compared with $24,059 in 1896; and of hemlock bark, $4,075, compared with $3,865 in 1896.

Add these items to the other totals respectively, given above, and the total year's export of forest products for 1897 to the United States was $1,275,687.67, compared with $1,384,295.90 in 1896, or a decrease last year of only $108,608.23, which is very much less than people generally had supposed.

It may be noted that the lumber exports (exclusive of fire wood and bark) for the last half of 1895 were valued at $356,078.29, compared with $737,173.60 in the last half of 1896, and $612,767.19 in the last half of 1897. That is, the exports for the last half of last year to the U. S. were $343,000 less than in the like period of 1895.

Taking last year's total lumber value of $1,252,969.37, and assuming a value of $10 per thousand feet, the total would represent over 125,000,000 feet of lumber.

BARBADOS MARKET.

(Clairmonte, Man & Co.'s Circular, Dec. 24.)

Oats, dull, last sale P. E. Island, $2.10.

Hay—Small bales 90c, large bales 81c per 100 lbs, good quality. Small bales always command higher rates.

Fish—Stocks are ample and any large arrival would cause a drop in values. Gaspe cod for export, $15 to 16 for small and $18 for large, per 4 qtls; some small sales at $12.50 have served to depress the local market. Herring, last sale, $3.50. Some 144 casks of G. R. C cod, held at $15 for small and $16 for large medium.

Lumber—White pine is in full supply, last sales $18 for first and $12.86 for second quality, ex Keewadin, from St. John. Spruce, $15.11 for 1st; $12.11 for second; supply ample for present wants. White pine ex A A McIntyre, from St. John, sold at $22 for 1st and $18 for second quality for Demerara; 329,000 shingles sold here at $1.65.

Shingles—Gaspe in supply, last sale $2.88; Halifax, $3.02; spruce laying, $1.85; cedar do, $1.95

Horses from P. E. Island lotting at $100 to 150 per head.

Produce—The growing crop looks well. We are having favorable weather, with nice rains, which promises a good yield for next season. We expect molasses to be ready early in February.

Sch Phyllis just arrived from Newfoundland with fish, and Wapiti from Yarmouth with white pine, potatoes and fish.

DEFENCELESS UNCLE SAM.

(Boston Globe.)

Uncle Sam has spent $26,000,000 upon modern fortifications for the coasts, and to complete the scheme of defense will spend twice as much more. Yet he has not enough artillerymen to give, when all is finished, one gunner to each gun; nor has he enough men to enable him to assign more than two to take care of each $100,000 gun, which is the average cost of the guns.

(Boston Advertiser.)

It is a curious fact that there are in the service of this government more than twice as many postmasters as there are enlisted soldiers.

DURRANT EXECUTED

He Pays the Penalty for Murder of Blanche Lamont.

He Goes to the Scaffold as a Man on Ordinary Day Walk.

Makes a Speech Protesting His Innocence of the Crime of Which He Was Charged.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Jan. 7.—When William Henry Theodore Durrant died on the gallows this morning for the murder of Blanche Lemont, he gave an exhibition of coolness and nerve such as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful almost to the very last minute that something would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold and made a speech, protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage upon some ordinary topic. His face was pale, his eyes red, but his voice was firm and he stood as solid as a rock while he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness for those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

There was not a hitch or accident to mar the plans of carrying out the sentence. The neck was broken by the fall of five feet, and fifteen minutes later the murderer's body was cut down and placed in the coffin.

In spite of the exciting events of last night, when Durrant was besieged by newspaper reporters, and talked to his parents until 11.30 p. m., he rested easier during the night, and shortly after six o'clock he awoke and bade his guards good morning. Warden Hale had provided a new suit of dark material and these clothes Durrant quickly donned. When the spectators had gathered in the room a silence fell upon them, but soon the

THEODORE DURRANT.

clanking of the door of the condemned man's cell was heard. At 10.34 o'clock the trail door that guards the threshold of the gollows room swung open and the little party conducting Durrant to the gallows entered. Father Lagan led, draped in cassock and surplice and chanting the prayers for the dying.

Durrant, his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards followed. The father and his friends left the party and walked around the gollows to the front, while the condemned man and his escort climbed the twelve steps that led to the platform and the waiting trap. At last Durrant stood upon the gallows. He gave no signs of weakening. His light figure was as erect as though it had been his marriage morning. The broad leather strap that bound his arms to his sides allowed his wrists some play and his fingers rested lightly on the strap.

Five minutes later, when his body was swinging like a pendulum beneath the trap, the fingers now all blue and chill-looking, still rested where he had placed them as he left the cell.

Immediately upon arriving upon the gallows the rope was knotted about his neck. The murdered held his chin in the air to make room for the stiff new line, knotted in the peculiar fashion of the hangman. By an unusual privilege the condemned man was permitted to wear a low collar, opening in front, and a white satin tie. His fact was pale, but it was not the ashy paleness of terror. It was the face of a man who, knowing that he has a momentous thing to do, is resolved to do it like a man.

The rope about his neck, the hangman turned to get the black cap, when Durrant whispered a request to be allowed to speak. It was granted. Then, with his feet on the trap, the cord about his throat tied fast to the cross-beam of the gallows, the holy water of his baptism in the Catholic church on his head, he said these final words:

"I desire to say that although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity toward those that have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation I am not, except it is a sensation that I am an innocent man brought to the grave by my persecutors. But I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God, who is master of us all, and where I also expect to get justice, that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me, but I say this day it will be a shame to the great state of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man, whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

His speech was full of repetitions and protestations of his innocence, and he spoke in a low sing-song tone, growing slightly vehement as he declared that he was not guilty of the crime for which he had been sent to gallows.

His father who stood with reddened eyes, though tearless, on the floor in front of his son, shoved back the nearest bystanders as though fearful that they should fail in respect to one so near his earthly end. But the crowd, though breathless and curious, was not exultant, and no sound of approval or the contrary disturbed the speaker. Durrant finished calmly, with a falling intonation.

The guards drew the black cap over Durrant's head. As the descending cap covered his face there was no change in the expression of the man. Hardly was the cap adjusted when the trapdoor dropped with its loud rattle, the only sound in the intense silence. The body dropped, there was the sound of the tugging of the rope as it drew taut under the weight of the body and that was all. A vibration or two and the body hung at the end of the hemp quite helpless. The elder Durrant gazed steadily at the proceedings until that moment, then his head fell forward upon the shoulders of a companion and he buried his face and the expression of his grief from the sight of men.

The doctors gathered about the suspended body, listened to the respiration and tested the pulse. In 11 minutes and 28 seconds all action had ceased and the Durrant case was ended. The physicians detected no respiration after the drop. During the first minute afterward the pulse registered 67. During the seventh minute, 36, and the tenth minute, 30. The body was placed in a black pine box. Later the cap was removed and the corpse enclosed in a casket provided by the family.

Mrs. Durrant did not witness the execution. She remained with her son until 10.25 o'clock, fifteen minutes before the end. She watched Father Lagan baptize her son in the Catholic church and was led away weeping. She remained in the grounds until all was over. The coffin with the contents was taken immediately to San Francisco by an undertaker.

PEACOCK v. DAMERY.

Thursday morning there was a large crowd present at the circuit court when the case of William Peacock v. Charles Damery was taken up. The jurors on the case are Richard Rowe, Edward M. Spragg, Charles Colwell, John Condon, William Penahigan, Joseph W. Potts and John Lee.

The case is one of criminal conversation, and Mr. Hazen in opening characterized it as one of a very serious nature. In his address he quoted from Blackstone's commentaries showing how great an injury it was considered in those days, and also cited a number of cases bearing on the suit. Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Damery were sisters, and last June and July Mrs. Damery was ill and not expected to recover. Mrs. Peacock visited her several times, and it was on the 24th of July, during one of these visits, that the alleged assault by Damery occurred, he having three times previously made indecent proposals to her. After the assault Damery boasted to several people of what he had done to Mrs. Peacock, and that he had proved her a bad woman.

Mrs. Peacock was the first witness. She described at length the circumstances of the assault. Continuing, she said she did not tell her husband of the occurrence until several days after; when she did tell him he made her leave the house, but several days afterwards when she went to see him he took her back on account of the children. That her relations with her husband were greatly strained since the time of the assault, though beforehand he had treated her exceedingly well.

On cross-examination by Mr. Skinner she said that the deceased, Mrs. Damery, was suffering of cancer; that she had not spoken either to Damery or his wife for upwards of ten years until Mrs. Damery was taken ill, and that after Damery had made the indecent proposals to her it was only her sister's illness that prevented her from leaving the house.

Sarah Naves, another sister of Mrs. Peacock, was the next witness. She said that she heard Damery tell his wife that he had proved Maggie Peacock a bad woman, and that he had had satisfaction.

On cross-examination she said that she had told Damery that it was a dirty mean satisfaction, and had not spoken to him since.

Henry Kilpatrick, police sergeant, said that during last September Damery mentioned to him that he was in trouble with Peacock, and wanted to get a witness to prove that Mrs. Peacock was a bad woman, but that he did not know who the witness was.

Charles Damery, the defendant, next took the stand. He denied positively that he ever made any indecent proposals to Mrs. Peacock, or that he ever assaulted her. That Mrs. Peacock left his house on the 21st July, three days before the time of the assault as sworn to by her, and that she had never been in the house since.

Messrs. Hazen and Raymond for Mrs. Peacock and C. N. Skinner, Q. C., and J. R. Dunn for Mr. Damery.

In the circuit court Friday, in the case of Peacock v. Damery, the counsel addressed the jury and in the afternoon his honor charged them. They found for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $350. Hazen and Raymond for the plaintiff, and C. N. Skinner, Q. C., for defendant. A stay of proceedings was granted.

The case of Long v. Brown was next taken up. This is an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a rigger, to recover from the defendant the hire of certain blocks, tackle, jack-screws and other appliances; also a sum for the destruction of the articles and for damages to them. The defendant pleads that he has paid the claim, the plaintiff by his attorney, accepting $40 in full of all demands. The plaintiff admits that he offered to accept $40, but that defendant not then paying the amount, he handed the claim to his attorney for collection, after which a payment was made on account. The claim for hire is $80. The plaintiff's case was finished when the court rose and defendant's case opened. C. A. Palmer, Q. C., for plaintiff; J. D. Phinney, Q. C., for defendant. The case is being tried without a jury.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

.. CURE ..

TORPID LIVER, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, AND DYSPEPSIA.

MR. NEWTON COSSITT, of the firm of H. H. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville, Ont., says: "I have used Laxa-Liver Pills myself, and my family have also used them. They are the best laxative we have ever used, being free from the griping peculiar to most laxative pills."

Sold by all Druggists at 25c. a Vial or 5 for $1.00.

Dick's Blood Purifier For Horses And Cattle

PUT UP AS A POWDER. GIVES NEW LIFE. INCREASES THE FLOW OF MILK IN COWS.

LEONARD MILES & CO. AGENTS MONTREAL. DICK & CO. PROPRIETORS

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

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DIPHTHERIA SPREAD BY RABBITS.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 4.—Rabbits are spreading diphtheria throughout the central part of this state. Such, at least, is the opinion of physicians who have investigated the cause of the outbreak. Some time ago it was noticed that hundreds of the bunnies were dying of a disease which doctors pronounced almost identical with diphtheria in the human family. Soon after the epidemic commenced among the rabbits, diphtheria began to be noticed among the families in the locality. The conclusion was reached that the germs were conveyed by the animals.

Paris's police is trying to discourage murder as a business by showing that it does not pay. Out of twenty-one recent murders the average profit to each assassin was $16.37, and in many of these cases the murderer was caught and executed.

THE PILOTS' ACCOUNTS.

The Work of the Commission During the Past Year.

The accounts appertaining to the work of the pilots for the year have been made up by the secretary, Jas. U. Thomas. The receipts are as follows:

Licenses from 30 pilots	$ 150 00
Licenses from 6 boats	60 00
Outward pilotage from St. John	2,048 41
Outward pilotage from Musquash	15 00
Commissioners' fees returned	800 00
Total receipts	$3,073 41

The expenses for secretary's salary, books, etc., in connection with the pilots' office and legal expenses, amounted to $1,241.40. The balance placed to the credit of the pilots' fund was $1,832.01.

Pilots' Fund.

To pension fund (3) pilots	$400 00
To pension fund (6) widows	516 00
To pension fund (2) children	30 00
	$946 00
Funeral expenses	20 00

The investment account shows the amount of $8,360.54, and the current account $1,135.96, making a total of $9,496.50.

Vessels arriving at the port of St. John subject to pilotage for the year were:

British.

Schooners	142
Brigs and brigantines	7
Ships	8
Barks	40
Steamers	157
Total	354
Amount of pilotage received	$19,691 49

Foreign.

Schooners	183
Brigs and brigantines	2
Ships	3
Barks and Barkentines	24
Steamers	24
Total	236
Amount of pilotage received	$8,577 58

The total number of vessels was 590, on which $28,229.07 pilotage was received. The sum of $2,048.41 deducted on outward pilotage and office expenses, etc., left the sum of $26,180.66 to be divided among the pilots, as follows:

Bennett, James	$ 943 46
Cline, Richard	1,566 62
Cline, Alfred	628 20
Conlin, Patrick	133 50
Daley, Charles	1,023 50
Doyle, James	1,806 66
Doherty, Joseph	1,206 73
Doody, P. George	321 23
Fletcher, Edward J.	763 87
Lahey, Wm.	1,037 70
Lahey, F. L.	520 26
Mantle, James E.	936 35
Miller, Wm.	936 05
McFartland, James	771 30
Quinn, Wm.	384 49
Reed, James	963 85
Rogers, Bart	1,886 05
Spears, John	831 45
Spears, Henry	1,242 10
Spears, Martin	934 43
Spears, Jas. S.	877 32
Sherrard, Jos. L. C.	1,238 05
Sproul, John	921 62
Stone, Thos. J.	769 46
Scott, Wm.	438 50
Scott, Richd.	737 06
Thomas, J. S.	898 85
Thomas, Robt.	453 28
Traynor, Thomas	209 75
Total	$26,180 66

LORD ABERDEEN

Expresses Appreciation of the Hearty Manner in Which He was Received in New Brunswick.

Government House, Riverside, N. B., 6th Jan., 1898.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Dear Sir—I am permitted by his excellency the governor general to forward a copy of his letter, with the hope that you will kindly permit publication of the same.

Yours truly,

A. R. McCLELAN.

Government House,
OTTAWA, January 1, 1898.

My dear Lieutenant Governor—In offering to your honor the compliments and good wishes of the season, I would like to express and record more fully than I have already done, the favorable and pleasant impressions and memories which will always be associated in our minds regarding our tour in New Brunswick last autumn.

In addition to our visit (for the second time) to the capital of the province, where of course we saw and experienced much that was of special interest, we were also at many other of the principal centres of population and business in different parts of the province, including Moncton, Sackville, Dorchester, Shediac, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Milltown, Woodstock, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton.

At all of these places we had the pleasure of seeing a large number of those residing there and in adjacent districts, and everywhere we were met with manifest tokens of thorough loyalty, robust patriotism and kindly good feeling.

I desire therefore to offer through your honor my appreciation of the hearty manner in which we were uniformly received, and our thanks for all the various courtesies extended to us. I might refer especially to the action in this regard of the mayors of the various cities and towns visited, and of those associated with them; and lastly, I would like to tender the assurance of the cordial good wishes of Lady Aberdeen, as well as myself, for the continued and increasing success and welfare of the province and all who are connected with it.

I remain, very faithfully yours,

ABERDEEN.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

DR. ZACCHRAIN DEAD.

The Famous, but Eccentric Physician of Czar Alexander III.

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—Dr. Zaccharin, the famous physician of Czar Alexander III., is dead.

Dr. Zaccharin was eccentric, and shortly before the death of Czar Alexander III., which occurred on Nov. 1, 1894, was accused of having made a mistaken diagnosis of the Czar's malady, negligence and lack of professional skill also being alleged.

In any case, Dr. Zaccharin and Prof. Leyden quarrelled violently, each accusing the other of improperly treating the dying monarch. According to one account, the quarrel was due to the brutal frankness of the Russian physician in informing the Czar of his condition, whereupon the German profession reproached his associate with discouraging the patient, to which Dr. Zaccharin replied with an angry fling at "foreign interference," and an open rupture was the result.

Dr. Zaccharin threatened to leave Lavadia for Moscow, but he was forbidden to do so by Gen. Tichen, who threatened to use force, if necessary, to detain him.

When the death of the Czar became known, the populace of Moscow was so indignant at what was believed to be the malpractice of Dr. Zaccharin that the people wrecked the doctor's house.

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