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Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 5, 1898.

DR. BAYARD AND THE LOYALIST SOCIETY.

In the presentation of an address to Dr. Bayard on Dec. 30th, the Loyalist society recognized the merits of their president, and the services and eminence of a distinguished and public spirited physician. It is a rare festival when the citizens of any city meet to celebrate the completion of sixty years active work of one of their number in a professional field. Dr. Bayard has been healing the sick for three score years and is still at it. We hear much of the three grand old men of Europe. But Dr. Bayard was one of the leading medical men of St. John when Mr. Gladstone was a young tory member of parliament and a law student at Lincoln's Inn; and when Bismarck was a subaltern in the Landwehr vaguely looking forward to a possible election to the diet of the province of Saxony. He became a doctor at the time Pope Leo became a priest. Dr. Bayard was in practice seven years before Sir John A. Macdonald was in parliament. Sir John has passed from the scene. Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck have retired from public life. The Pope, though still strong in mind, is feeble in body. But Dr. Bayard goes about his daily task with the alert manner, and almost the same quick step that characterized his earlier years. As Mr. Foster remarked last evening, the president of the Loyalist society is a master of the art of growing old gracefully. He remains with us to show that age need have no terror for those who know how to meet him. When the Cicero of this country writes a new De Senectute his Cato Major will be Dr. Bayard.

But it is not because of his long career in the profession that Dr. Bayard is honored by his fellow doctors and fellow citizens. As the years pass it becomes more generally recognized, that the city owes a great deal to the public spirit, devotion and benevolent aggressiveness of this physician. In his younger days he was such an advanced reformer that the citizens could not always do him justice. He was ahead of his age. But the age has caught up to where he was years ago, and is now able to appreciate the work of one who pushed his reforms through when the power of inertia was all against him. To the new generation the hospital and other kindred institutions are such obvious necessities that they can hardly understand how they had to be fought for. Many men have made such fights against a too conservative generation. Long life has this comfort that it enables a man like Dr. Bayard to see the reward of his labor.

There is a fitness in the connection of a public spirited citizen with a society whose existence embodies the traditions and sentiments of loyalty. It emphasizes the fact that true patriotism is loyal to its own town as well as to its nation and sovereign. The suggestion of Dr. Johnson that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel was meant for a particular application. At the most it means that the scoundrel is one who claims the possessions of honester men. More than a century of history shows that patriotism and loyalty cannot be made unpopular by a cynical epigram.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGAIN.

A convention of St. Stephen and Milltown men of both parties in equal numbers have chosen Mr. John D. Chipman as a candidate for the house of assembly. Mr. Chipman is a popular man, and if the people desire to elect a pledged supporter of Mr. Emmerson, which he is said to be, there is no reason to object to him. But it seems that all the conservative delegates from Milltown and a number of those from St. Stephen preferred a candidate who is not a pledged supporter of Mr. Emmerson. Moreover we should judge that though Mr. Chipman got a large majority of ballots in the whole convention he did not get a majority of the conservative ballots. How it would be if the conservatives of the whole county were permitted to share in the selection cannot be known without a test. We should like to see the test applied and venture to say so, though an esteemed York contemporary should again accuse this paper of dictating to the people of Charlotte. It is not dictating to the conservatives of Charlotte to desire that they should have the right to be heard in this matter. The provincial ministers, who went to St. Stephen to arrange with their friends and others about the future representation of the county, should at least permit it to be said that the representation of Charlotte belongs to the Charlotte people.

But while the final decision of this matter rests of right with the Charlotte people alone, it is natural that the whole province should feel an interest in it. The government which rules us all is sustained or deposed by the members of the house. No county can alone determine the fate of an administration. These things are accomplished by concerted action, and those who are working along one line in their own district do not like to see their work undone in another place. Mr. Emmerson went to Charlotte to gain support for his ministry. It was regarded as the proper thing last year for the conservatives of Charlotte to request Mr. Foster to speak there in the last federal campaign though Mr. Foster was an outsider. Mr. Foster asked the electors of Charlotte to support his ministry by electing Mr. Ganong. Likewise the conservative opponents of the Emmerson ministry may look to their fellow conservatives in Charlotte to join forces with them. They have not asked Charlotte to choose Mr. Grimmer or Mr. Chipman. They had a right to ask them to send either of these excellent men or another to assist them in the work of overthrowing the hostile ministry.

MR. TARTE AND MR. BLAIR.

The report that Mr. Blair is delaying the through trains on the Drummond railway in order to capture Mr. Tarte's support for the purchase of the Canada Eastern is at least plausible. The Drummond deal is Mr. Tarte's personal job. Mr. Greenshields, who owns the road, is Mr. Tarte's benefactor, and also the benefactor of Mr. Tarte's sons. Mr. Greenshields seems to have fulfilled his obligations and he is not to be balked of his million of profits. Mr. Blair is in a position to interfere with and delay the completion of the transaction. Therefore he has the whip hand of Mr. Tarte. If Mr. Blair can thus get the help of Mr. Tarte for any project he has on hand the thing is done. Mr. Tarte is the dominant force in the ministry. The other ministers may offer a temporary resistance. They are reasonably sure to do so, even if the project be a good one, for the fact that either of these ministers has the scheme in charge is in itself a ground for cautious scrutiny. But if Mr. Tarte cannot persuade his colleagues that the thing he desires ought to be done, he seems to be always able to cause it to be done.

THE EMPIRE IN 1897.

This jubilee year has not been marked by any great extension of British territory, but a gradual enlargement of British control has taken place in two continents. In June last China ceded to Britain the Shan state of Kohang, adjoining British Burmah, and on the same frontier, though some distance away, was obtained a perpetual lease of another small territory. Free intercourse was obtained between Burmah and Yunnan, a Chinese province, and additional rights to trade were obtained in a large district of Southern China. The year ends with a large British fleet in Chinese waters, and with the indications in favor of Great Britain sharing with other nations in the apportionment of Chinese points of vantage. At the same time, British forces are extending beyond the mountain passes the western frontiers of India. In Upper Egypt the British are building a military railway across country from the Nile toward the sea. It is an interesting circumstance that a Canadian officer has charge of this enterprise. During the year the bounds of actual Egyptian control have been pushed steadily south in the Soudan country. The movement of the French toward the upper Nile on the east and toward the British possessions on the Niger in the west has made some new boundary disputes. A British expedition has suppressed a small revolt in Uganda, and a more serious one on the lower Niger has been overcome. A few days ago the opening of another section of the railway from the Cape Colony toward the Equator took place.

THE STORY OF THE ACCOUNTS.

We have been hearing from the dominion ministers and their supporters of the economies they have made or propose to make in the public service. It costs nothing to promise economy in a general way. To make large claims of savings alleged to have been made is a luxury involving no sacrifice so long as the claim is baseless. The tax payers turn from all this cry and ask what actually has happened during the first full year of Sir Wilfrid's administration. We have now on hand the public accounts for the year which began the month the present government took office. The expenditure for the various services is given and may be compared with that of the previous year. In making the comparison, we leave out of the account the charges against the public debt, in which there is some increase, and take up the items which are more directly under ministerial control. Here is the comparison:

	1896.	1897.
Administration of justice	$ 758,270	$ 774,761
Arts, agriculture and statistic	210,877	224,639
Civil government	1,396,623	1,413,849
Fisheries	437,259	443,536
Geological survey	134,288	146,994
Immigration	120,299	127,434
Quarantine	95,247	120,101
Indians	880,496	905,963
Insurance superintendence	10,038	10,611
Legislation	904,687	1,134,712
Lighthouse and coast service	466,067	445,742
Mail and steamship subsidies	534,916	553,812
Marine hospitals	36,683	38,130
Militia	1,136,713	1,067,588
Miscellaneous	172,363	210,113
Mounted Police	533,014	536,162
Northwest government	339,709	330,535
Ocean and river service	181,453	183,267
Penitentiaries	385,227	409,598
Pensions	86,080	90,381
Police	22,703	23,783
Public works	1,299,768	1,463,718
Railways and canals (general)	126,443	134,405
Steamboat inspection	26,321	26,835
Adulteration of food	24,312	24,008
Culling timber	17,237	16,618
Customs	896,332	945,245
Dominion lands	119,908	111,415
Excise	470,869	464,426
Inspection of staples	2,576	2,921
Minor revenues	1,333	859
Post office	3,635,011	3,789,478
Public works (for revenue)	159,460	147,567
Railways and canals	3,826,225	3,725,689
Trade and commerce	9,462	14,504
Weights and measures	97,925	94,080

Here are ten decreases and twenty-six increases. The total expenditure on current account was $36,949,142 in 1896 and $38,349,759 in 1897, an increase of $1,400,617. Of this increase $210,000 is in the increased charge of account of the debt. There is an increase of three thousand in subsidies to provinces, and a decrease of the same amount in superannuations. The first is not under the control of the government and the latter is only controlled so far as concerns the offices returned during the year. The remaining increase of nearly $1,200,000 is in services more or less under the control of the administration. Further comment does not appear to be necessary in this connection.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

It is announced that the Ontario legislature is to be dissolved at the end of the session which is now nearly closed, and that the elections will take place next month. The opposition to the Hardy government has been forcing the fighting both in the house and the country during the last year. Mr. Whitney is an aggressive opposition chief, and has not waited until the house was dissolved before organizing his party. Nominations have been going on all summer, and it is probable that candidates are already in the field for sixty or seventy of the ninety seats. The dominion parliament is called for February 3rd, but if the Ontario elections are to come off toward the end of the same month, it is not likely that much progress will be made with legislation during the first two or three weeks. Early sessional oratory at Ottawa may be expected to deal largely with Ontario affairs. The fact that Mr. Hardy chooses midwinter for elections that might be held in pleasant summer weather indicates that his party does not expect to gain much by the developments of the coming session of the dominion parliament.

MORE ABOUT THE LETTER.

Mr. Nantel, who is represented to have been one of the promoters of the Chapleau-Tarte coalition scheme, admits that the revolters have won a partial victory. He writes:

> Sir Wilfrid Laurier passed four days at Quebec in the lions' den, where he came near leaving his head. On the contrary, however, Sir Wilfrid sacrificed the head of the lieutenant-governor, and while his adversaries amused themselves in dissecting their prey, the premier made a prudent retreat towards Ottawa.

Mr. Nantel excites curiosity by giving this account of the origin of the revolt:

> Thanks to the indiscretion and admissions of the leaders, the causes which led to the late revolt are now known. The movement had been prepared with great care, in secret and with the evident complicity of one of Sir Wilfrid's colleagues, by politicians whose desire it was to derive personal advantage from the victory of June, 1896, and who were cruelly disappointed to find their places taken by two old conservatives.
>
> Langelier, M. P., we know, and Choquette, M. P., we know, but who is the colleague of Sir Wilfrid, whose complicity is affirmed? He can be no other than Sir Henri Joly. Then we have this morsel:
>
> Later on, two liberal political leaders of the greatest activity and prominence, having failed to obtain a subsidy for a railway enterprise in which they are interested, joined the revolt and added the name of the minister of railways, Hon. Mr. Blair, to the proscribed list, which already included Messrs. Tarte and Dobell. The movement then took an important turn, and the leaders sought to utilize the dissatisfaction of the office-seekers who were vainly seeking recompense for their electoral services.

These two subsidy hunters are, of course, Beausoleil, M. P., and Prefontaine, M. P. Mr. Nantel goes on to tell how the plan was made to show Sir Wilfrid a copy of the stolen letter from Sir A. Chapleau to Hon. Mr. Tarte. This was done, but Sir Wilfrid merely laughed, "for he already knew the contents."

A large amount of good food—mostly Canadian produce—is supposed to have been lost with the Geroma from Portland for England. Seal island on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, where the ship struck, has claimed many victims before. The loss of this cargo will probably fall on the underwriters. The grain, cattle and cheese appears on the returns as goods exported to Great Britain. They are not likely to figure on the return of British imports from Canada. This is one of the methods by which discrepancies are created.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 30.—The merchants have done a fair Christmas trade.

The festival of St. John the Evangelist was duly celebrated here by the Masonic fraternity, and the following officers were installed:

St. John's Lodge—W. M., Chas. Webster; S. W., Horace McEwen; J. W., James McLeod, M. D.; Treas., George W. Wakeford; Sec., Dr. R. McLennan; Chap., Dr. J. T. Leeming; S. D., W. A. Weeks; J. D., Geo. Rogers; Mar., S. W. Crabbe; S. S., J. J. Davies; J. S., H. Carvell; organist, F. P. Carvell; I. G., B. F. Messervey; tyler, John Habbs.

Victoria lodge also installed officers the same night, as follows: W. M., T. Z. Taylor; S. W., R. S. McKelvie; J. W., R. M. Johnson; Treas., J. D. Reid; Sec., J. R. Davidson; Chap., Alex. McKenzie; S. D., W. D. Small; J. D., Benj. Rogers, jr.; Mar., S. F. Hodgson; S. S., H. D. Johnson, M. D.; J. S., F. C. Rattray; organist, G H. Hasyard; I. G., Stephen Moore; tyler, John Hobbs.

Mrs. Samuel Kennedy of Bradalbane died very suddenly on Saturday, aged 55 years. She was in apparent good health up to Friday, when, while visiting the house of the late Donald Matheson to view the remains of the deceased, she was struck with apoplexy and only lived till next day.

Mayflower division, S. of T., has elected the following officers: W. P., Louisa Burke; W. A., Geo. Lewis; Con., Davie McKinnon; A. Con., Russell Bell; R. S., John Lewis; A. R. S., Frank Bell; Treas., Joseph Boisoner; F. S., John McPherson; Chap., Samuel Good; I. S., Longworth McMillan; O. S., Fred Boisoner; P. W. P., Elsie Bowman.

The Railway Men's Christian Association met in annual session and elected officers for 1898 as follows: President, Joan McPherson; vice presidents, John McLean and John Dalziel; Sec. Treas., T. L. Aitken; committee of management; J. J. Chappell, Henry Croswell, Wm. McKie, Horace McElwin, Chas. Clark, W. Tanner, F. Dammerell, John Ross, R. Corbett, H. Sutherland and Henry Coffin.

Victoria division, S. of T., has elected the following officers: W. P., L. Hodgson; W. A., J. L. Godkin; Rec. Sec., Wm. Gough; A. R. S., Rosena E. Clarke; F. Sec., A. W. Tanton; Treas., W. P. Colwell; Chap., D. Howlett; Con., H. Rackham; A. Con., A. A. Mills; I. S., T. Desmond; O. S., G. G. Jury; S. J. W., Rev. W. J. Kirby; organist, Millie Chappell.

Geo. J. McCormac has been appointed inspector of schools for the eastern section of the island.

At a meeting of the directors of the Central Mutual Fire Insurance Co., the following officers were appointed: President, Joseph Wise, M. L. A.; vice pres., George Mallett; managing director, Donald Morrison of Carleton.

THE DARK REAPER'S HARVEST.

Between childhood and adult life is the interesting intermediate period of youth, full of hope and bright ambitions. How we, who are past that seemingly sunny strip of sea, look back to it sometimes with inexpressible self-reproach and regret! Yet we deceive ourselves. Youth is not the happy time for the majority of us that our deluded fancies afterwards depict it. It is a region crammed with perils, both to character and to life. It is a sort of channel strewn with rocks and liable to sudden fogs and gales. It illustrates the wastefulness and, I had almost said, the recklessness of Nature. She throws away her raw and half formed material as though it cost nothing. Read the vital statistics published by the Life Assurance offices and see what a gauntlet the average human being must run to reach, in health and safety, the age of thirty. Up to that point is the Dark Reaper's harvest time. It is the young cheek that turns pallid with the loss of red blood, and the young forms that waste with those consuming ills which cut short hopeful careers and carve so many pathetic epitaphs on the cold marbles. How thankful, then, should we be for any agent or remedy which has power, to any considerable extent, to prevent or counteract the complaints which attack the young, and preserve them for lives of vigor and usefulness.

Take a single case out of the multitude brought to our notice by means of voluntary statements from the pens of those concerned.

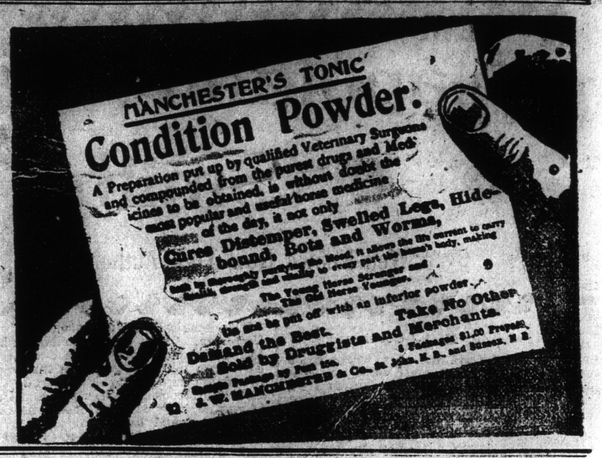
"In the spring of 1892," writes a grateful mother, "my daughter Annie, then aged seventeen years, fell into a low, weakly way. She was easily tired and exhausted and had no life or energy. She was very pale, her lips and ears being white as chalk; almost as if she had no blood left in her body. She had no appetite, and was always sick after eating. Even after having taken the simplest meal she experienced great pain in the stomach, and was swollen around the waist. She obtained very little sleep and would often lie awake nearly all night. Gradually she wasted away like one in a decline, and was so weak it was difficult for her to get about. It was pitiful to see her, she was so thin and emaciated, scarcely more than skin and bone.

"For nearly four years she continued like this, and all who saw her never thought she would get better. I had two doctors attending her, who did everything they could, but their medicines appeared to be powerless. One of the doctors said, 'Mrs. White, be good to your daughter, for she has not long to stay in this world.'

"In March of last year (1896), when my poor girl was dropping into the grave day by day, I read in a small book that had been left at the house of a case like my little daughter's having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I had no faith in its doing her good, but concluded she should try it. I therefore procured a bottle, and after she had used it a few days she began to recover. First, her appetite improved, and the food caused no sickness or pain. She then began to gain strength, and every day we could see an improvement.

"Briefly, she continued with this medicine and by and by she was strong and healthy as ever she was in her life. Her color returned, and she is now strong and well. Friends and neighbors wondered at the remarkable cure, and asked what had wrought the change. I tell all that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my daughter's life. I am anxious that other sufferers should know the facts, and give you permission to publish my statement and refer enquirers to me. (Signed) Ann White, 60 Bellgrove street, Glasgow, June, 30th, 1897."

This case is well known, and Mrs. White's statement is corroborated by neighbors and friends. The ailment with which the young lady was afflicted was dyspepsia, with its natural results. Through want of nourishment her blood became thin and poor and her flesh fell away. Although her illness had some resemblance to consumption, the outcome proved that there was as yet no trouble with her lungs. The digestive disorder (dangerous in itself) was speedily righted by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and health reasserted its happy sway. Thousands of young people die of dyspepsia and its complications who are mistakenly treated for other complaints. Let parents remember this lesson, and save their sons and daughters.



MARRIAGES.

LANGLEY-SUTTON—At Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 29th, by the Rev. Geo. B. Payson, John E. Langley of Stanley to Annie M. Sutton of Fredericton.

MILLER-DELONG—At the Presbyterian church, Salmon Creek, Chipman, N. B., on Dec. 29th, 1897, by the Rev. D. McD. Clarke, Andrew C. Miller and Eudora E. Delong, both of Northfield, Sunbury Co.

NORTHRUP-FAIRWEATHER — At the manse, Chipman, Dec. 29th, by the Rev. D. McD. Clarke, Lorne M. Northrup of Springfield, Kings Co., to Edna May Fairweather of Waterboro, Queens Co.

ROCKWELL-McMILLAN—At the residence of the bride's father, at Millstream, N. B., Dec. 23rd, by Rev. Thos. Pierce, Allen D. Rockwell of Hastings, N. S., to Miss Marion McMillan.

WILSON-SHEPHERD—On Dec. 22nd, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Burtt's Corner, York Co., by Rev. W. Wass, Thomas C. Wilson to Iona, only daughter of T. M. Shepherd.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—At Jacksontown, N. B., on Christmas eve, of cancer of the stomach, Rebecca J., beloved wife of Richard Alexander, aged 58 years.

DEVOE—On Jan. 1st, 1898, after a lingering illness, William, son of the late J. D. Devoe.

HILL—In this city, on Dec. 31st, Elizabeth Hill, aged 86 years.

STEVENS—At Boston, on Dec. 30th, Edward Stevens, eldest son of the late Charles Stevens, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and three children.

TOOMBS—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 28th, Annie P. Toombs, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Toombs, aged 2 years and 3 months.

LEONARD—At Grand Junction, Colorado, Jan. 2nd, Geo. F. Leonard, in the 38th year of his age, son of Capt. John Leonard and brother of Leonard Bros. of this city.

WALKER—At her home, Bishop street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Dec. 22nd, Gertie Walker, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Angus and Lizzie Walker, in the 22nd year of her age.

WILSON—At Musquash, Jan. 1st, John, eldest and beloved son of John and Catherine A. Wilson, aged 21 years and 4 months. (Boston papers please copy.)

WILLIAMS—On Jan. 2nd, 1898, of paralysis, at the residence of his brother-in-law, C. H. Elston, 146 Adelaide street, Joshua Barnes Williams of Long Reach, Kings county, aged 61 years.

ST. JOHN MAN HONORED.

On Friday afternoon last A. W. Peters, brother of the late Judge Peters of this city, received honors at the hands of the New York stock exchange. The Eighth band was in attendance. After a description of the scene on the exchange the New York Herald says:

President Wilson presented Chairman A. W. Peters with a gavel and block to commemorate his election as first president of the Borough of Manhattan. The inscription on the block read: "Presented to A. W. Peters by his associates of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, on his election as first president of the Borough of Manhattan, in recognition of his marked executive ability and faithful administration of the office of chairman of the Exchange from 1878 to 1897."

All rules were suspended on the Exchange from half-past one o'clock until the closing hour, but just as the order was issued there was a flash of white flame and a puff of white vapor and all the electric lights went out. Samuel Dorning, chairman of the committee which had the presentation in charge, and Sidney J. Marx and Charles N. Wilkinson, his fellow members, kept the telephones busy trying to get the electric light folks to come and replace the burned out fuse, and the janitors brought long step ladders and lighted the few gas jets in the great hall. It looked as though it would be but a gloomy celebration, after all, but just as Mr. Peters and President Wilson mounted the rostrum all the electrics flared up in a perfect blaze of light, revealing the platform fairly imbedded in palms, potted plants and cut flowers, and draped above with the national colors.

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S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows' Hall.

THE RING.

Corbett's Challenge to Fitzsimmons.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—James J. Corbett today gave to the Times-Star for publication his challenge to fight Robert J. Fitzsimmons, as follows:

Robert J. Fitzsimmons, Champion of the World:

Your published declaration, Mr. Fitzsimmons, that you intend re-entering the ring, pleases me more than I can at present express to you, for I know that the public esteems me to be the only candidate for the honors you thus place within reach.

I am sorry, however, to note that, in wording this declaration, you give me the impression that since we last met you have become unwisely forgetful. For instance, you say that before I can claim a return match with you I must prove myself to be worthy of it. You certainly intended this as a joke, for on one in the world knows my ability better than yourself. You cannot so soon have forgotten your remark to me at Carson, just after the battle. "Jim," you said, in your simple, earnest way, "I'll never fight again. You've given me a bloody good licking." You, the winner, uttered these words, with face and body so battered as to leave no doubt of your sincerity, while I, the loser, listened with never a bruise or scratch from head to foot, which could contradict you.

Is this consistent with your now requesting me to prove myself to be a worthy opponent? You will find the confidence of the public in my ability to entertain you still unshaken. You will find that the public will insist upon your recognizing my claim that you must meet me again. But surely you have been misrepresented. I refuse to credit you with the lame memory, broken judgement, poor taste and entire untruthfulness which the printed remarks alleged to have been made by you would imply. I prefer to think that those who have entered the ring with me were men, honest, brave and incapable of the vulgar, lying and cowardly language in which the newspaper version of your remarks was couched. However, well I know that the great journals try to be, and usually are, accurate to the letter in reporting utterances made by important men upon important subjects, I prefer to believe that in this case a grave error has been made somehow, somewhere, and for a purpose not worthy of one who wishes to be considered above contempt.

What the public expects from me is to maintain the manly dignity of the ring, and not be a brawler nor a shifty evader of the honest principles which govern honest men when adjusting their respective merits. This is all I have to say.

But this is what I propose to do: The day we sign articles I will give you $1,000 in recognition of your courtesy. The moment you enter the ring, ready to offer me battle, I will give you a second thousand dollars in token of my pleasure. Upon the completion of the tenth round, if you are still undefeated, I will give you a third thousand dollars as a souvenir of my surprise. Upon defeating you, no matter in what round, I will give you two thousands dollars more as a reminder that I am not an ungenerous foe. On the other hand, should you again defeat me, I promise, if still able to move, to place my hat upon my head, and then, removing it in your honor, to proclaim you, in frank and unmistakeable terms, to be my superior, and state that I then and there quit for ever all possible claim to the championship of the world.

Let further remarks on this subject be made by one thousand clean, honestly earned American dollars, given me by the public that believes in me. I have this day forwarded these to Will J. Davis of Chicago, in testimony that I mean every word I have herein spoken.

(Signed) JAMES J. CORBETT,
Champion of America.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30, 1897.

Decision Against Joe Goddard.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Jan. 2.—In the eighth round in the contest between Joe Goddard and Theodore VanBuskirk, the referee awarded the decision to the latter.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

On Saturday Thomas Brundage and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, and many were the congratulations and good wishes they received from friends and relatives, who in numbers called and spent the afternoon with the bride and groom of half a century ago. Many presents, which took the shape of golden coins to the value of about $100, were received, and are valued far beyond their intrinsic worth. Many of the guests stayed until quite a late hour, and all enjoyed the excellent supper.

To go back: On New Year's day fifty years ago the late Rev. Dr. Daniel in old Centenary church united in the holy bonds of matrimony Thomas Brundage and Miss Masters, daughter of the late Rev. John Masters of Hantsport, N. S. The bride has reached the three score and ten mark, while the groom has seen eighty-two St. John summers and winters pass by. They both still are very active and retain many impressions of St. John when it was far from being the city that it is today.

Mr. Brundage is a son of the late Thomas Brundage, a native of this city, who was a blacksmith by trade, a prominent citizen and a descendant of old Loyalist stock. His son inherited his father's public spirit and for years was an active temperance worker, being a member of Albion lodge, S. of T., and a member of old No. 2 fire company, which did great service in this city before the present efficient fire department was inaugurated, for twenty years.

Mr. Brundage carried on for years a sailmaking establishment in this city, entering into business in 1839. He several times met with great reverses by fire, and was a heavy loser by the conflagration in 1877. Thorough business methods, joined with great perseverance and activity, won for him much esteem and respect, and his long and honorable business life terminated only about one year and a half ago, when he ceased from active work. For the last fifteen or twenty years he was in partnership with John Jackson, and the firm was known as Brundage & Jackson.

Mr. Brundage is the father of thirteen children, and has twenty-one grandchildren and one or two great-grandchildren. The children alive now are: Mrs. Harriet Butcher of Swampscott, Mass.; Mrs. Fanny Dieuaide of St. John, Mrs. Jane Seow of Moncton, Mrs. W. H. B. Sadlier of St. John, Charles W. Brundage of Boston, Joseph Brundage of Lewiston, Me., Mrs. Alice Hay of Minneapolis, Mrs. Cowperthwaite of Boston, and Miss Bertha Brundage of St. John. Thomas Dieuaide of the New York Sun is a grandson, and his children form the fourth generation.

Mr. Brundage was born in Cooper's alley or at Foster's corner, which he is not quite positive, and can tell many interesting stories of life in St. John when a boy. Frequently he went berrying in the woods and fields where now stand Paddock street and Jeffrey's hill.

The smelt catch in Kent county this year is thus far little more than half that of last year.

Wholesalers report business quiet, but a fair movement for the holiday season. Markets are firm