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NOTICE.

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Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

NOTICE.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 23, 1903.

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND EXPORT TRADE.

In a recent issue this paper discussed the question of freight rates on grain shipped from Depot Harbor to Halifax over three lines of railway ending with the Intercolonial. The Toronto Mail and Empire had stated that the price paid was seven cents per bushel from Depot Harbor to Liverpool, and gave the division of the receipts among the four transportation agencies. If this statement was correct, and it has not been contradicted, the Intercolonial gets less than half the rate per ton per mile that is allowed to the Canada Atlantic, which in turn gets less than the Grand Trunk. The Intercolonial rate is less than one-quarter that which Mr. Schreiber has said would be required, and is not more than half the lowest rate that other trunk lines are reported to be receiving. The whole through rate from Depot Harbor to Liverpool appears to be very low, but all the other agencies claim a paying rate, while the Intercolonial bears the whole loss. Such is the conclusion from the facts presented.

The Moncton Transcript, whose zeal for the government is only equalled by the amount it receives from what Sir Richard used to call the reptile fund, represents the Sun as objecting to the Intercolonial freight policy, alleges that this journal is criticizing the government from a local and sectional point of view, and says that tory officials in the railway service must have given the Mail and Empire information concerning the freight rates.

This is a rather small-minded and bad dispositioned way of dealing with the question. Why should the publication of the Intercolonial freight rates be so bitterly resented? We may assume that the government is willing to take responsibility for them, and will bring down the facts in the house, as Mr. Blair did after he had tried the experiment of shipping grain by the Intercolonial. Seeing that the rate was made by three railway companies, one steamship company, and the grain shipper, it is hardly necessary to assume that the Toronto paper went to Moncton for information. When the Transcript comments on the fact that a paper so far from Moncton should know the facts concerning grain shipped from Georgian Bay to Liverpool, it shows how narrow and local its view is. Ontario is the very place where one would naturally seek information, as the editor of the Transcript would see if his mind was not perverted by small suspicions and jealousies.

Moreover the Sun has not condemned the government for carrying grain at half cost. There was no need to say more than this paper said that while this may be done in election year, as Mr. Fielding is doing it now, and as Mr. Blair did it three years ago, it will not be continued from year to year by any government or either party. If export trade is to be carried on by the Intercolonial it must be placed on a better basis. We have pointed out that Mr. Borden and Mr. Blair are substantially agreed on the thing necessary to make the traffic possible. Mr. Blair desired to extend the Intercolonial west from Montreal to Georgian Bay. He found that it was a mistake to look to other trunk roads to supply the Intercolonial with freight at Montreal. The Canadian Atlantic would only hand over freight on terms allowing a good profit, and even then it was necessary to use the Grand Trunk for part of the haul. But while Mr. Blair was trying to reach the lakes he suddenly discovered that the Cox scheme was under negotiation with other ministers behind his back. He was forced to leave the government with his plans uncompleted.

Happily the extension to the lakes is a part of Mr. Borden's policy. When that is accomplished the Intercolonial will not need to make all the loss while the connecting lines get all the profit. If there is any profit the Intercolonial will get it all. There will be no division of receipts, no expenditure toward the maintenance of three independent railway systems, and there will be some chance to make the trade permanent.

THE RURAL POSTMASTER.

The postmaster general has on the eve of the election remembered the country postmaster. That it is a campaign afterthought is shown by the fact that nothing was said about it by Sir William Mulock when he was taking his vote. But we need not inquire too closely into the motives of a minister when he does a really good thing especially after long delay. There are two classes of increases. One appears to be a ten per cent. raise for all postmasters who are paid a percentage on the revenue of the office. The majority of these officers now receive from ten to thirty dollars, and they will get one to three dollars more. A number are paid fifty dollars or over, and a few as much as a hundred. The ten per cent. gain for them is not so strongly demanded by justice as that of the smaller offices.

The increase to salaried postmasters by bringing the minimum of this class up from $10 to $25 appears to be intended for rhetorical purposes. So far as we can see there are only two offices out of the 1,600 or so on the list which have now a salary less than $25. These are Cheticamp Chapel, Nova Scotia, which now gets $16, and Washoda Station, Manitoba, where the postmaster has had $10.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The situation in the far east is growing more critical. Matters are tending to the inevitable issue. There will be war or else the effacement of Japan and the recognition of Russia as the dominant power on the Northern Pacific coast of Asia. Japan has been struggling for expansion. She will soon be driven to a struggle to hold her own in the sphere of influence remaining to her when she was obliged to give up Manchuria. This forced surrender was not the first diplomatic triumph of Russia in relation to China and Japan. It was cleverly managed, so that the hand of other European nations appeared in it while Russia reaped all the benefit. That great province, a kingdom in itself, which Japan was not allowed to take from China at the close of a war, Russia has taken from China without a conquest. Several nations joined in suppressing the Boxer rising. Russia alone comes out of the affair with large territorial gains as the reward of her virtue. Japan is no longer fighting to gain Manchuria. She must fight to retain her hold on Corea, and to preserve the control of her own coast waters. Japan may be beaten in the war which seems to be imminent, but the choice is between such a risk and the certainty of strangulation.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNIST.

One of the safest supporters of the Laurier government, and most sweeping defenders of the Fielding tariff in the house of commons is Mr. Arch. Campbell, who has just been re-nominated in one of the ridings of York county, Ontario. But in his election campaign of 1900 Mr. Campbell was a strong protectionist in respect to the articles produced by the electors whose votes he sought. Market gardening for the Toronto trade is a great industry in York. In his address to the convention Mr. Campbell was thus reported:

He wanted to see the duties on vegetables increased. He had pledged himself to the electors of West York to increase the duty on market garden vegetables, and no member had tried harder to carry out a pledge than he had that one. He had told the government that the farmers of West York were an industrious, hard-working community, but that they found their market flooded with American produce. He had pointed out that a duty would result in benefit to the farmers, while the consumers would not be adversely affected. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said to him in both sessions that he was at Ottawa that the government had not decided upon making any revision of the tariff, but that if they did revise it, his words would have full weight. He believed the time was coming when there would have to be a revision, and it was his aim and hope that when this took place the market gardeners should have greater protection.

A SOLEMN PROTEST.

"If the correspondence includes all the information possible to give on the subject, it is clear that from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before the revolution broke out this government had instructed a man of war to prevent Colombia from doing anything to prevent it.

"I want to know, and the American people want to know, and have a right to know, whether this mighty policeman on the isthmus, seeing a man about to attack another, is justified, before the blow is struck, in menacling the assailed party, and whether, after the assault has been made, the policeman is justified in claiming the pocketbook which has been taken from the victim by the assailant should be turned over to him (the policeman), on the ground that he was the rightful owner. * * If this be our policy and it go on, and if any disaster come to the great republic—which heaven avert—and our country shall perish, she will be mourned only by despots, and her overthrow will be hailed with exultation and triumph by every people in the western hemisphere from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn." Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is a man of courage, or he would not use such language as the above with regard to the conduct of the United States in the Panama affair.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

A despatch indicates that neither the protectionist government nor the anti-protectionist opposition has a majority in either branch of the parliament of the Australian Commonwealth. In the senate the largest body is said to be the labor party, which has seventeen members to thirteen opposition and six ministerialists. So says the despatch, which leaves some members unaccounted for. In the popular chamber the government is said to have twenty-seven supporters to twenty-six opposition and twenty-nine labor members. The government seems to have lost five seats, the opposition one, while the labor party gained thirteen. A redistribution and increase of representation has taken place.

ELECTION OR SESSION?

It cannot be said with absolute certainty that parliament will be dissolved before another session is held. All that can be positively stated is that this was the course which the government decided to take, which was announced to the party leaders, and for which government preparations had been made. If a session should be held before the election it will be supposed that something has happened to change the policy of the government. The public may not know exactly what were the influences which caused the withdrawal of the programme, but there will be a great deal of unanimity in the guesses.

Apart from the inconvenience of practically admitting a change of plan, the premier will have no difficulty in defending the postponement of the election until four sessions at least, have been held. Members who have been elected for a five year term, who have spent their time and money in carrying on a campaign over the large areas of Canadian constituencies, and who have just escaped from a session almost two-thirds of a year long, will not ask the government to apologize for sparing them a midwinter campaign in the middle of the term. They may be willing, as their predecessors have been, to have their term cut short by one year, but there is no precedent for an appeal to the country by a Dominion government in three years after a triumphant election. Of course if the appeal is made most of the government supporters in the house will undertake the fight, but they will not do it so cheerfully as they would next year or the year after. In some cases there would be a feeling of resentment.

The opposition members and candidates, having hope of obtaining power, and not desiring or expecting any consideration from the government, would have no complaints to make. Whatever may be charged against the opposition members it will not be said that they have been deficient in fighting qualities. The government will be met in the country, whether the meeting comes before the session or after it, in the same spirit that it has been met in the house.

Elections are rather expensive affairs. They cost both parties a great deal of money, contributed by the party men and the friends of candidates. The cost to the candidates themselves is still larger. A large public bill is incurred for official services. Greatest of all is the cost to the electors themselves, who in a winter election are liable also to be called upon to endure exposure to severe storms, and perhaps to travel over almost impassable roads. Most business men find an election a disturbing element, and one attended with some loss. In these circumstances the argument is with those who think that elections should not be held too often. No doubt the premier has heard much from his friends who hold this opinion, and who do not see the need of election this winter.

Sir Wilfrid was within his constitutional rights in determining to bring on the election, though the Toronto News and certain other independent papers have protested against the proposed course. We have not seen and do not expect to see such a protest from the liberal conservative press. Yet the conservative press has not demanded a dissolution, and could find very little to criticise in the course of the government, if, on second thought, the election should be postponed until the summer.

CONSERVATIVES AND THE PREFERENCE.

The Globe makes the direct statement that Mr. Foster "strongly opposed the preference we in Canada have given to the mother country." Again the Globe says that "Mr. Foster voted against such a preference when a member of the house of commons, and of course he spoke strongly against it."

Perhaps the Globe will state when Mr. Foster voted against a Canadian preference to the mother country. Perhaps the Globe will tell when he spoke against it.

We all know that Mr. Foster held and maintained that the preference ought to be mutual. He still holds and maintains this view. He advocated in the Canadian house of commons the very policy that he has lately advocated in Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's policy is the policy adopted by the Canadian conservatives years ago. A charge that there is any inconsistency between Mr. Foster's attitude in England and his position in the house of commons in 1897 cannot possibly be sustained. The Canadian government has changed its point of view, as will be seen by comparing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cobden Club medal speech with Mr. Fielding's recent letter read by Mr. Chamberlain, or by comparing Mr. Fielding's budget speech of 1897 with that of 1903. Mr. Chamberlain has undoubtedly advanced a long way in seven years. But Mr. Foster seven years ago was where Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Foster are now. The same may be said of the Canadian conservative party as a whole. All the resolutions on the tariff question proposed by the opposition in 1897 are in the platform still.

THE CRISIS.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in parliament he spoke movingly of some great crisis with which the country was confronted and which this railway proposition was to meet. He also prayed earnestly that the remedy might not be too late. Later it was announced that the construction of this crisis-averting road would take at the least calculation five years.

Now that an unexpected hitch in the proceedings has shown up in clearer light the weaknesses of the contract and brought forward the possibility of still more delays in the building of this road, more prayers seem to be in order that the culminating of that mysterious crisis may be further postponed.

It may also be remembered, in this connection, that during the debate on the transcontinental railway question, Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, offered a plan, which if properly carried out would provide that desperately needed extra communication with the west inside of a year at a cost trivial in comparison with the Cox-Hays $120,000,000 scheme. In the light of recent developments, the relative fitness of the two policies to meet the demands of the country's growing trade is again commended to the consideration of an anxious electorate.—Star.

The names of the British trade experts and men of affairs who have been chosen by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends to act as commissioners in the trade and tariff inquiry have been made public. No statement has yet been made as to the colonial members of this commission or conference. Canadians will await with some curiosity the announcement concerning the representatives from this country.

Mr. Aylesworth, the commissioner who would not sign, has learned some things. Speaking before the literary society of McMaster University he said that "public opinion should be aroused as to the completion of the work of empire building by taking Newfoundland and the Labrador shore into confederation." He sees possibilities of trouble over Hudson Bay and Greenland.

The Fredericton Herald says that Mr. Grant, who has been nominated by the North Ontario liberals, "is the young man who put the finishing touches on Mr. Foster." From what we have read during the last few weeks there appears to be something left of Mr. Foster yet.

Sir Richard Cartwright had a majority of 840 in South Oxford in 1896, and of 816 in 1900. But the conservatives are after him again, and have just made their nomination.

THE RIVER SERVICE.

(St. John Star, Edit.)

The Fredericton Gleaner declares that the determination of the Star Line to attempt to continue the Fredericton service with the steamers Victoria and Majestic will ruin the tourist business on the river next season and send American travellers home disgusted with the backwardness of our people. It demands that unless the Star Line amends the proposition, some other company or individual be induced to provide a better service.

The Gleaner's stand is worthy of endorsement. In the St. John river, with its magnificent scenery, the province has an attraction for tourists which if properly used would increase the number of visitors a hundred fold. The service between here and Fredericton has never been an adequate one and has been so managed by the monopolizing company as to make it the reverse of popular with the travelling public, and with the farmers along the route who have produce to ship. The replacing of the David Weston by a boat so small and unsuitable for the purpose as the Majestic is rightly resented by all who have any interest in the development of river traffic as another injury to the service.

Though the lower river may be somewhat overcrowded for any to profit greatly, it is certain that, under a management enegetic enough to provide attractions and pleasant accommodations for passengers and obliging enough to win the good will of the public, a capable through service from St. John to Fredericton would pay. It is in the interests of St. John and Fredericton to see that measures toward the establishment of such a service are taken.

APOHAQUI NEWS.

APOHAQUI, Dec. 21.—At the last meeting of Court Kings, I. O. F., three candidates were initiated and three more proposed. The following officers were elected: Col. Campbell, C. R.; A. L. Adair, P. C. R.; J. W. Manchester, R. S.; W. A. Smiley, F. S.; Neil Johnson, Treas.; J. P. McAuley, Orator; Geo. Vessey, S. W.; I. P. Gamblin, J. W.; E. White, S. B.; Jas. Connelly, J. B.; G. B. Jones, C. D., H. C. R.; G. N. Pearson, M. D., Court Physician.

Ambition Lodge, I. O. G. T., which was reorganized a few weeks ago, has forty members.

The funeral of Mabel McFarlane of Norton, formerly of Lower Millstream, took place on Sunday. Interment was at the F. B. cemetery, Lower Millstream.

Miss Annie Parks and Miss Jessie Weyman are home from the U. N. B. for the Christmas vacation.

The entertainment given by the Union Sunday school on Saturday evening was a success. All of the children acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. A Christmas tree was provided and Santa Claus was there to distribute the gifts. Much credit is due the superintendent, George P. McCrea.

ALBERT CO.

News From Hillsboro, Alma and Hopewell Hill.

ALMA, N. B., Dec. 18.—Miss Minnie Colpitts returned home today from Markhamville, where she had been teaching. Misses Marie Lutwick, May Foster and Clara Fletcher arrived today from the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton. Graham Lutwick returned today from the U. N. B., where he is taking his junior year in civil engineering.

Ernest Rommel returns from McGill, where he is taking his junior year in medicine. All these will be here during their Christmas vacation and to enjoy the sweets of Alma home life.

The Grammar School, in charge of F. E. Colpitts, closed for Christmas vacation today.

Miss Mary Cleveland returned home on the 19th from an extended visit to Boston and other Massachusetts cities.

HILLSBORO, N. B., Dec. 19.—Mrs. John F. Wallace, leader, and Mrs. Clifford Steeves, organist, of the Hillsboro Baptist choir, have been suitably remembered by their friends at this Christmas season in recognition of their services. Mrs. Wallace was presented with a dozen silver teaspoons, and Mrs. Steeves with a black marten collar.

The closing exercises of the Hillsboro High School took place yesterday afternoon. A large number of the parents and friends were present. At the close of the entertainment short addresses were given by Rev. J. B. Gandong, W. M. Burns and the teachers. The same staff, composed of Harry Burns, B. A., principal; Miss Bessie McNally, B. A., intermediate, and Miss Beatrice Steeves, primary, continue in charge next term.

Miss Flora Steeves gave an "At Home" to the ladies of the Hillsboro Ladies' Village Club on Wednesday evening. Mrs. A. Sherwood entertains the club at its next meeting in January.

The Hillsboro I. T. Club is having a series of very pleasant meetings.

The men's Bible classes in connection with the Baptist church intend having a series of lectures during the winter on topics beneficial to young men.

Chas. Osborne of Charlestown, Mass., formerly of Hillsboro, was severely injured while working in a factory a few days ago by a piece of machinery flying and hitting him on the head, rendering him unconscious for some time. At last reports Mr. Osborne was recovering.

John F. McLatchy, one of Hillsboro's most prosperous farmers, has removed with his family to Fredericton, where he has two boys attending the university.

John C. Duffy, a well known resident of Hillsboro, has gone to New York to spend the winter with relatives. Coun. H. J. Stevens was gone to Boston to visit his son, Clifford.

A slight fire occurred at Hillsboro on Wednesday morning in J. W. McLaughlin's house.

Country produce of all kinds is very high this season, pork bringing from one to two cents per lb. more than it does outside of Albert Co., and other kinds of produce in like proportion.

Arthur Duffy, formerly of this place, but latterly of Parrsboro, N. S., is home on vacation visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duffy. Miss Martha Avard, teacher in the primary department of the Surrey school, left this morning for her home in Sackville. Miss Avard returns after the holidays.

HOPEWELL HILL, Dec. 21.—Rev. Mr. Smithers will hold a Christmas service in St. John's church here on the evening of Christmas day, at 7.30 o'clock. Special music is being prepared for the occasion.

Norman Kierstead and his bride left for their home in Bangor on Saturday. Miss Cox of Truro, is visiting her friend Mrs. G. M. Russell, at Hopewell. Chas. Bishop, a former resident of this place, and now living in Eastport, Me., is visiting relatives here. Miss Moore, teacher at Sussex Corner, came home on Saturday for the holidays. Miss Adams of Metapedia, is the guest of Mrs. W. J. McAlmon. H. H. Stuart, principal of the Superior School, with Mrs. Stuart and family, left this morning to spend the Christmas vacation at Fredericton Junction. Misses Ruthie Mitton, Mary Archibald and Bertha West, who have been attending the Normal School, came on Saturday to spend the holidays at their homes here. The young ladies, at the recent terminal examinations, made good showing, retaining their positions in the classes in which they entered.

The annual roll call in connection with the Hopewell Baptist church, will be held at this village on Wednesday, January 6th The morning session will be devoted to business matters, in the afternoon will be the roll call proper, and in the evening a platform meeting.

While Dr. Marvin of Hillsboro, was near the Livingstone hill on his way home on Friday night, his horse took fright and ran away, throwing the doctor out of the sleigh. The horse in his fright turned about and ran in the opposite direction, finally bringing up near daylight in the dooryard of Luther Archibald, at this place, having made a run of ten miles. The doctor came down on the train on the following day and secured the wayward animal. Strange to say the rig sustained no damage.

Mr. Stuart of the Superior School here, preached in the Methodist church at Albert on Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. Mr. King, not having yet fully recovered from his recent illness.

W. A. Trueman, barrister of Albert, went to St. John this morning to spend Christmas. Miss Mary McLeod, who has been teaching at Memel, went to Moncton today.

The semi-annual examination of the advanced department of the Superior School was held on Thursday afternoon, there being a good attendance of visitors. The classes were pretty thoroughly examined in English and French, mathematics and other branches, acquitting themselves very creditably. Principal Stuart remains in charge next term. Miss Bray held the primary examination on Friday, the results being highly satisfactory. She also retains her position the coming term.

The sch. Demoiselle is loading plaster at the public wharf here for the New England Adamant Co.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

MIRAMICHI DEALS.

Vessels.	Super. Feet.
Str. Falco	1,732,534
Str. Hedwig	2,129,486
Str. Pallas	1,136,963
Str. Phoenix	1,754,658
Bark Hamlet	259,405
Bark Framad	303,066
Str. Ingrid Horn	2,254,734
Bark Aqas	565,266
Bark Rifondo	606,427
Bark Hesperia	414,802
Str. Baltique	2,363,929
Bark Hutitu	573,239
Str. Falco	1,786,823
Bark Annie	554,976
Bark Havre	706,912
Bark Lily	443,482
Str. Phoenix	1,643,675
Str. Lord Londonderry	481,301
Str. Ingrid Horn	2,255,075
Str. Normannia	2,396,024
Str. Hermann Menzell	1,871,848
Str. Ravensdale	47,376
Str. Baltique	2,261,322
Str. Baltique	2,247,371
Str. Hedwig	2,123,609
Str. Falco	1,5 9,679
Str. Helene Horn	1,346,876

TOTAL MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS, 1903.

F. E. Neale	35 Million Supl. Feet.
Other Shippers	65 Million Supl. Feet.
	100

MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS PAST 10 YEARS.

1894	96 Million Supl. Feet
1897	102 Million Supl. Feet
1896	106 Million Supl. Feet
1897	106 Million Supl. Feet
1898	113 Million Supl. Feet
1899	129 Million Supl. Feet
1900	122 Million Supl. Feet
1901	129 Million Supl. Feet
1902	100 Million Supl. Feet
1903	100 Million Supl. Feet

CAMPBELLTON.

Bark Arvilla	983,218
Bark Thela	381,323
Bark Johanne	318,340
Str. Helene Horn	1,465,349
Str. Hermann Menzell	1,329,962
Str. Micmac	574,639
Str. Falco	1,622,531
Str. Phonix	1,735,854
Str. Lord Londonderry	1,735,110
Str. Holmlea	1,146,612

DALHOUSIE.

Str. Micmac	1,575,782
Bark Ruby	1,098,246
Str. Londonderry	185,360
Str. Falco	163,487
Str. Bratsburg	918,702

BATHURST.

Str. Helsingborg	2,388,047
Bark Hertha	217,262
Bark Smart	255,42
Bark Otto	487,267
Str. Atlanten	2,172,410
Str. Universe	261,105
Str. Helene Horn	1,531,635
Str. Hedwig	2,110,315
Bark Gerhard	516,652
Str. Progress	746,042

BAY CHALEUR.

Bark Marconi	261,007
Bark Kragero	466,367
Bark Actaeon	499,406
Bark Aarvak	859,951
Bark Dromling Sophie	598,544

TOTAL SHIPPED.

	Tons.	Supl. Feet
From Miramichi	28,379	85,300,647
From St. John		2,145,824
From Campbellton	10,866	11,120,338
From Dalhousie	6,786	8,941,595
From Bathurst	10,466	10,936,168
From Bay Chaleur	2,991	2,685,275
Grand total	59,468	65,839,337

Or 33,253 St. Petersburg Standards.

WILD STORM AT ST. ANDREWS.

Large Building Blown Into the Harbor—Houses Rocked to Their Foundations.

ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 21.—A wind and rain storm set in yesterday afternoon. Towards evening the wind increased in violence and during last night a heavy gale from the south southeast set in and reached its height at one o'clock this morning.

The large smoke house built recently by Gardiner & Doon on their wharf was blown over into the dock. It is a total wreck, together with three or four hundred weight of smoked herring. The loss of the smoke-house and the herring is estimated at one thousand dollars.

The large sign across the front of Wren's drug store was blown down and houses in town were rocked to their foundations.

The C. P. R. tank windmill was blown off and stove to pieces, also a roof from a box car in the yard.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20.—J. W. H. Cameron, one of the oldest railway mail clerks in the service, met with a painful accident and had a thrilling experience on Saturday night. When twenty-five miles from this city coming this way, he fell off the postal car as the train was going 30 miles an hour. Cameron gathered himself together and found that his leg was broken near the ankle. He knew where he was and started to crawl along the track for the nearest house, half a mile away, calling as he went in the hope of attracting assistance. None came till he reached the house that he started for. When he got there the flesh was worn from his hands and knees, and his hands were frozen and encased in ice. The city could not be reached by telegraph at that hour and his absence had not been noticed till the train reached Halifax. Then a searching expedition set out and found Cameron in the house at 3 o'clock this morning. No doctor was there and he lay as he was till this forenoon, when he was brought to the hospital, his broken leg was set and his other injuries attended to.

KNEW DR. CHASE IN 1867.

One of Dr. Chase's oldest patients in Canada is Mr. G. W. Parish, of Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont., whom he cured of kidney disease in 1867 by means of his now celebrated Kidney-Liver Pills. Mr. Parish writes that he does not think there is any medicine half so good and that he always keeps Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house as a family medicine.

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, Dec. 21.—The court of R. Morrison, stipendiary magistrate, was opened today in hearing the case of the King, on the complaint of William Garrett, against John Kane, for obtaining a horse under false pretences. Kane was committed to jail at Hampton for want of bail, and will take his trial at the next court on the 12th of January.

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.

HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N. C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman concerning Peruna:

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy.

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

If you have catarrh write to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

RUSSIANS SENTENCED

For Their Connection With Massacre of Jews Last Spring.

KISHENIFF, Dec. 21.—Two Russians named Gnelschin and Marosjeik, who have been on trial charged with murder, as the authors of the massacre of the Jews last spring, were sentenced today to seven and five years penal servitude respectively.

Twenty-two other persons charged with being involved in the massacre were sentenced to periods ranging from one to two years each. One person was given six months' imprisonment, and twelve were acquitted, while 18 civil actions brought against the accused were dismissed. The costs of the prosecutions must be paid by the convicted persons.

CHICAGO

Labor Union Delegate Stopped a Funeral for a Time.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A funeral party of over a dozen persons from the northwest arrived in Chicago today, and after the body of the decedent had been taken from the Union Depot in a "dead wagon," pickets stopped a bus in which the mourners were being transferred to the Dearborn station. It was explained to the pickets that the body was being taken south, and that train connections had to be made, but they refused to allow the bus to proceed until a labor union business agent arrived. He heard the details, and then declared that the mourners should proceed in the bus without interference.

FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Canadian Officers May Be Allowed to Serve in India.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The National Zeitung of Berlin connects the Canadian government's proposed two cruisers with a secret meeting held by the imperial defence committee, when the presence of Sir Frederick Borden indicated the recognition by the British government of the right of the colonies to co-operate in the important question of imperial defence.

The Post says the appointment of Sir Frederick Borden to the imperial defence committee realizes Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion, "call us to your councils," adding: "One of the board's objects in the visit of the Canadian minister is the transference of Canadian militia officers to India. One result should be the stationing in India from time to time of a battalion of a permanent Canadian force."

GORED TO DEATH.

Found in the Stable by His Little Son—Deceased Was a Farm Hand.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Dec. 18.—Albert Charlton, aged 55, a farm hand employed by C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, about seven miles from here, met a shocking death last evening. Charlton was attending to the stock between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and in some unaccountable way one of the bulls got untied, and it is thought Charlton must have been trying to tie up the animal when he was attacked and gored to death. The probability is that it will never be known how the affair happened, as there was no one present to witness the occurrence. The body was discovered by his young son, who went to the stable to see his father some time afterwards, but life was extinct. Mr. Charlton was a Methodist, and leaves a family. He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mrs. E. McLean of Bathurst, burned out in the recent fire, is now offering to compromise at 20 cents on the dollar. Mrs. McLean conducted a general store and was doing a good business, but did not have any insurance.