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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!  
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!  
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.



### LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1885, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

*Ed. J. Scroggins*  
*J. T. Early*  
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. H. OGBURN, Pres. La. National Bank.  
E. L. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. National Bank.  
C. A. MOHR, Pres. Union Nat'l Bank.

### GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

- in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1887. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.
- 100,000 tickets at \$20 each; halves, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Tenths, \$2; Twentieths, \$1.
  - 1 PRIZE of \$300,000 is.....\$300,000
  - 1 PRIZE of 100,000 is.....100,000
  - 1 PRIZE of 50,000 is.....50,000
  - 1 PRIZE of 25,000 is.....25,000
  - 2 PRIZES of 10,000 are.....20,000
  - 25 PRIZES of 5,000 are.....125,000
  - 100 PRIZES of 1,000 are.....100,000
  - 100 PRIZES of 500 are.....50,000
  - 200 PRIZES of 200 are.....40,000
  - 500 PRIZES of 100 are.....50,000
- APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
- 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$50,000
  - 100 Prizes of \$250 approximating to \$25,000
  - 100 Prizes of \$100 approximating to \$10,000
  - 100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$5,000
- TERMINAL PRIZES.
- 1,800 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$300,000
  - 1,800 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000
  - 1,800 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000
- \$136 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,050,000

For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to:

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.  
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Address Registered Letters to  
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,  
New Orleans, La.

Remember that the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity; that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

Remember that Four National Banks guarantee the payment of Prizes, and that all tickets bear the signature of the President of an institution, whose franchise is recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

## DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,

Dentist.

Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

## DR. W. S. MOORES,

DENTIST,

Office Second Street, over Rn-von & Hocker's dry goods store. Nitrous-Oxide Gas administered in all cases.

## T. H. N. SMITH,

DENTIST.

Nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Office on Court Street.

### MR. HARPER AS A WITNESS

#### HE TAKES THE STAND TO TESTIFY IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Advised By His Attorneys to Throw Himself Upon the Mercy of the Court, He Refused, Believing That He Will in Some Way Escape Conviction.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—A consultation between Mr. Harper and his counsel, to determine whether the defendant should take the witness stand, was held in the jail last night, and occupied four hours. Harper's counsel urged him not to take the stand, stating to him, in plain terms, that a conviction upon the evidence was a certainty, and that to testify in his own behalf would simply be adding perjury, which would materially increase his sentence. He was advised to throw himself upon the mercy of the court. Mr. Harper joined in the entreaties. Harper, however, obstinately desired to be a witness.

Harper, in spite of the mass of evidence against him, still believes that he will in some way escape conviction. He stoutly asserts that his transactions were proper and in the regular and legitimate course of business.

When court reconvened Mr. Harper was the first witness to take the stand.

Judge Jackson asked: "Is it your wish that you testify in this case?"

Harper, in a low tone of voice, replied: "Yes, sir."

Harper then stated his name, age and residence, and that he had been in the banking and iron business sixteen years in this city. He also gave the history of the organization of the Fidelity bank in 1881, and named its original officers. He was very nervous, and his voice was scarcely audible.

The witness stated the details in the organization of the bank, its first board of directors, and then came to the consideration of his connection with Wilshire. In September, 1886, the latter, he said, was indebted to the bank in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

"How long had that been standing and how did it arise?"

"He was carrying wheat in the elevator here and other places. We thought he was worth \$250,000, his brother was in the bank and I had confidence in him. So I let him have \$50,000, which he said would carry him through."

The discounts were kept in a book specially for that purpose. It showed at a glance the state of each day's accounts. The directors could have access to it at any time. He had seen the officers and directors examine it many times. All the time discounts were kept in the book.

"In consideration of the \$55,000 obtained from E. L. Harper, Wilshire entered into a written agreement to secure Mr. Harper."

"Did you know anything of the overdraft of Wilshire, Eckert & Company for \$60,000?"

"I did not see the checks until that evening. It was brought to me by Mr. Baldwin."

"Who was present?"

"Mr. Hopkins."

"What did you do?"

"I suggested that we take a call loan from Mr. Wilshire."

As security for this deed of certain property was given by Wilshire.

"What conversation did you have with Wilshire about this matter?"

"I went to him in pretty savage terms. I told him he must make his overdrafts good. He said he couldn't; that if the bank did not carry him through the bank would lose the money it had already loaned."

"Did you ever order Mr. Eckert to purchase wheat?"

"Not since the organization of the bank."

"Did you ever in any way direct Mr. J. W. Wilshire to purchase wheat in Chicago?"

"Not since 1881."

"I am asking you in regard to the time you were connected with the Fidelity?"

"I never did, sir."

"After February, up to June 30, 1887, did you at any time order, direct or request J. W. Wilshire to purchase wheat in Chicago, or kept an account for you in any other name in the books?"

"Not since the organization of the bank."

"Matters went along nicely until along in October, 1886. One day in that month I was invited out to dinner at the Lincoln club. On my return I was informed by Mr. Baldwin, the cashier, that a check of Wilshire for \$25,000 on the Fidelity had been returned as not good. I investigated and found that the check had been certified to, I immediately went out, and before I returned Wilshire had deposited a check with us on another bank to protect his check on us. It seems that Hopkins had certified Wilshire's check on us, supposing that Wilshire, Eckert & Company's account was good. I raised a racket about it, of course. I telephoned Wilshire to come over, and when he did not come at once I sent Hopkins over to see him."

"Wilshire came over and said that he could not make good his overdrafts on his account and that he would have to carry it for him for a while or the bank would have to lose it. It then came out that Baldwin had wired a credit of \$60,000 to Chicago for Wilshire, Eckert & Company, not having looked at their account and supposing that it was good. At the close of business that day Wilshire, Eckert & Company's account was overdrawn \$60,000. I was nearly crazy over the amount he already owed me and over the overdraft at the bank."

Blackburn—Had you any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of the overdraft that day of \$60,000 prior to that discussion in the bank that evening?

Harper—I never heard of it nor knew anything about it till the memorandum was brought me by Baldwin that the account was overdrawn \$60,000. These books were open to all the officers of the bank, and they knew of the overdraft before I did. The bookkeeper reported the matter to Baldwin and Baldwin reported it to me.

"Was Briggs Swift there?"

"I think he was not in the city."

"Was Ben. Hopkins there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what did you do?"

"To save Baldwin I turned over to him the securities for over \$60,000, which Wilshire had previously made over to me to secure me for a loan I had made him. Subsequently we took Wilshire notes for \$60,000 to cover the overdraft."

"What did you say to Wilshire on that occasion?"

"I would not like to narrate it here in court—I talked very savagely to him."

"In general terms what did you say?"

"I told him I wanted him to make that overdraft good. I said I would close him out, but he replied that the bank would lose if we did."

Mr. Harper denied having any conversation with Eckert, said he refused to allow Mr. Baldwin to wire credit for him to Chicago many times. He never negotiated any loans to Eckert, but had many times refused to lend him money. He also denied ever having authorized Wilshire to purchase wheat for him in Chicago or elsewhere or to keep an account of wheat deals or to purchase in his name or any other name any wheat for his benefit.

Harper was here handed three notes which directed wheat deals to be made. They were either signed or "O. K." by his initials, and was asked what he knew about them.

"In March, 1887, I insisted on his selling out his wheat deal to protect the bank with the cash realized from the sale. He replied that to sell to any advantage it was necessary to buy some wheat that day in order to strengthen the market that he could sell out to advantage on the morrow. I would like to have your advice," he said. I agreed to that I said, "Make out your order to buy wheat, and if it is all right I will O. K. it." Mr. Wilshire sent to the bank this note that he was going to buy that day 180,000 bushels of wheat, and I O. K. 'd it. It was no act or account of mine in any shape or form. The books of the bank will show, I think, that he paid the bank a considerable amount of money that next day."

In referring to a note already placed in evidence, Mr. Harper said: "This memorandum was brought about like this: Wilshire claimed that he had a large amount of wheat for himself and other parties to be paid for May 1. He wanted me to furnish the money to help him pay for this wheat. I refused to advance him any more money. He replied that he was in a hole then and that I would wish I had. He wanted my advice what to do. I advised him to trade that May wheat for June wheat, and if necessary pay the difference, and that would give him a month more to pay for it. He suggested that we both write a memorandum of a telegram to that effect. I then wrote a memorandum of what I would do if I were in his place, and the form of telegram to send. This was done to avoid advancing money. That memorandum is, 'Please arrange May wheat I have not provided for to June and July. My principal has decided that he can, etc.' Mr. Wilshire represented to me that he was buying largely for Cleveland parties, and that is what I suppose he referred to in the words, 'my principal.'"

"Matters ran along from the time of the \$60,000 transaction. I refused to loan Wilshire any more money. He brought me in money of his brother in Cleveland, who is worth \$50,000. Later he came to me and said he could get \$1,000,000 from Lewis if the bank would guarantee 43 per cent of it. He then arranged for us to meet Lewis at his residence on Mt. Auburn, and that we could possibly get more paper. I went up there. Mr. Lewis was there. He offered to loan \$100,000 if I would guarantee 61 per cent of it. I agreed to guarantee 33 per cent, and we got another \$100,000—\$100,000 the bank discounted and \$100,000 I discounted, charging him \$2,300 for discounting it. The loan was in eighth notes of \$25,000 each."

"Mr. Wilshire was making large accounts for Lewis, Kennedy & Co., and brought in their paper to the amount of \$50,000, and we discounted it for him. That was, I think, before the Lewis transaction. Mr. Kennedy kept an account at the banks and our directors have said that they would loan him \$25,000 in his own name. Of course, Mr. Wilshire, being so largely indebted to us, we were glad to get any additional security we could. He also brought us the paper of L. L. Lappy and we discounted that. That was also before the Lewis transaction; that is prior to February, 1887. Wilshire also brought many of his railroad stocks to us. He brought us stocks in the Cincinnati Northern railroad, which was quoted at about 47. The president of the bank, Briggs Swift, said it was good. I took it on his statement because he was a director in the road. That was for \$16,000. That was in this wheat business."

"June 14 Wilshire begged for a loan of \$300,000. He said the Chicago board had changed the rules on him," continued Harper. "I told him that he had lied to me and deceived me and I would not let him have it. At noon, when I was taking my lunch at Boman's, Wilshire and Benjamin E. Hopkins came to me, and, with tears in their eyes, begged for a loan of \$600,000. I dispatched to the American Exchange National bank of Chicago, inquiring into the situation. The reply came, 'if Wilshire is here to-morrow with \$500,000 he will be saved. Answer quick.' Finally after a consultation between Hopkins, Wilshire and I, it was decided to advance the money and save the bank. Wilshire was then worried lest the funds should be attached in Chicago, and wanted somebody to go with him. Hopkins then telephoned to J. W. Hoyt, at Delhi, to accompany Wilshire to Chicago. Gahr was sent to Chicago to get a guarantee from the bank before the funds were turned over."

"I saw Gahr and Wilshire on the 16th. Gahr said he had only got a verbal guarantee. I told Gahr that they had been deceived by their associates. [Here Harper's voice grew husky, and he wiped his eyes.] I got together all my individual resources to save the bank. But the run began. The officers of the bank hastened to pull out—busting the public in this regard. They never made the slightest effort to save the bank with their individual resources. They pulled out the money I dumped in. Finally, June 20, Gen. Powell came. I told him it would be ruinous to examine into the bank at that time. Gen. Powell then said that if by 8 o'clock the next morning \$500,000 was raised the bank could remain open. I offered to raise \$200,000. Zimmerman offered his assistance. But the other directors did nothing and so the bank closed."

### MAJ. BLACKBURN TOOK UP THE VARIOUS POINTS OF THE INDICTMENT RELATING TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK TRANSACTIONS, AND ASKED HIM IF THE TRANSACTIONS HEREIN COMPLAINED OF, WERE NOT IN THE USUAL AND ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS.

"They were," said Harper.

The answers of witness were in their nature argumentative and accompanied by frequent gestures. This did not suit Judge Jackson who said sternly:

"Mr. Harper, you will confine yourself to answering questions put to you by your counsel. You will not argue the case to the jury. The court has indulged you thus far, but it must stop."

Witness then narrated the circumstances connected with the sending of the \$1,400,000 collateral to New York. The Fidelity expected a "run," and we thought it best to send to money to protect overdrafts.

Mr. Hooper—Whom do you mean by we? Witness—Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Baldwin and myself.

Witness lugged in so many statements concerning what other persons, not connected with the case, were in the habit of doing that Judge Jackson curtly remarked:

"Don't bother with the habits of any body. Just tell what you did."

Letters were addressed by Harper to the Chemical, begging them to see the Fidelity through.

When Harper came to tell of the culmination of the Fidelity bank troubles, as to how he was putting in his money to save the bank, and at the same time it was being taken out by the other officers and directors of the bank to save themselves, he was so affected with emotion that he could not proceed, and stopped for a minute or two and actually wept.

### FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

#### Three Men Attempt to Blow an Island Entirely Out of Existence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—A blinding snow storm prevailed here last night. This fact appears to have been taken into consideration by persons whose intention seems to have been to blow up one of our principal forts. In the center of the harbor, and nearly opposite the principal part of the city is a small island not over 200 yards square. On this island is one of the strongest forts in America, having very heavy guns on all four sides. At present it is used principally as headquarters of the submarine mining or torpedo department. A tank has been built which contains many tons of gun cotton.

About 11 o'clock last night a daughter of one of the soldiers on the island had occasion to go out of doors, and was surprised to see three men working at the gun cotton tank, which is at present at the northeast corner of the island. The strangers paid no attention to the girl, perhaps didn't see her, and going back to the house she gave the alarm. When some of the soldiers arrived two of the intruders took to their heels, and the third, on finding himself alone, started after them with the remark: "I ain't going to do all the dirty work." Before they could be captured they were in a boat they had on the beach and soon out of sight.

It is supposed they boarded a schooner which was noticed anchored off the island before the snow storm set in. The military is all excitement. The police have been asked to watch all vessels and landing places and no vessel will be allowed to leave the harbor without being thoroughly searched. It may be stated that no one but those connected with the fort is allowed to land on the island. If those three men intended blowing up the gun powder and succeeded in their scheme the whole island would have been blown out of existence.

### Suspicious Characters Arrested.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—Five men giving their names as W. H. Clark, C. W. Clark, S. M. Hudson, J. R. Thompson and A. J. Millard, were arrested here last night on suspicion of having robbed a bank and set fire to the business portion of the town of Thompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky, several weeks ago. They were found in a small house in the suburbs, which they later had fixed up at considerable expense. None of them were armed, but in searching the house the officers found ten revolvers. They also found a complete kit of burglars' tools, "jimmies," chisels and everything that fixes a bank burglar for his calling. The men, all handsome and well-dressed fellows, were remanded to jail to await the arrival of sufficient evidence from Kentucky to give them a preliminary hearing. They deny the charge, and claim that they came here to go into business.

### A Chinese Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Lee Way, the Chinaman who was killed in a factional quarrel between the Bo Sinn Seer and Gee Sinn Seer societies, was buried yesterday. The faction to which he belonged made a great demonstration and invited an attack from the enemy, but the police were out in force and had a Gatling gun in readiness to quell a street battle. All white persons were warned to keep out of Chinatown. The Chinese consul general's proclamation offering \$250 for the arrest of any man discharging a pistol at another was torn down, and the police had to protect the Chinese officials who replaced it. Several Chinese bands led the funeral of Lee Way and the grave was covered with offerings of roast duck and pork and baskets of rice, while handfuls of money were thrown in the huge fire by the grave to give the slaughtered partisan a good start in the other world.

### A Notable Mexican Festival.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 10.—The annual religious festival in honor of "Our Lady of Guadalupe" began at Paso Del Norte yesterday and will last until Christmas. Mountain crests and valleys have been aglow with signal fires for the past two weeks in honor of Montezuma, whose second coming at some auspicious sunrise is anticipated. He is to resume control of the empire and lead it on to unexampled power. Gambling and a bull fight served to make the opening exciting. Oague, the Espanda, was taken off the ring for dead, but was afterward found to be alive, though seriously injured.

### Fatal Falling Beam.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—Fred Gscheim, a carpenter employed by the Huse Loomis Ice company, was instantly killed yesterday by the falling of a heavy beam which he was assisting to elevate. He leaves a widow and family. Five others were injured—two of them, James Murray and Louis Belford, seriously.

### RUSSIA WONT BE BLUFFED

#### THE CZAR SHOWS HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE TRIPLE POWERS.

#### He is Able to Put Four Million Well Trained Soldiers in the Field Within Thirty Days—Prince Von Bismarck Suspected of Grave Offense—Cable News.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Numerous theories have been adduced and various explanations have been offered in regard to the alleged forged letters that found their way to the czar, supposedly from the hand of Bismarck. A great many people have been accused of writing them, and nearly every day some one discovers that the poor Orleanists are the guilty parties, and lay the sin at their door. The Countess Wolkenstein-Trostburg, wife of the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been selected as one of the intriguers, and continental dispatches informed us Austria was about to recall her ambassador. It is a fact worthy of note that this has not been done.

It was also stated about two weeks ago that the czar, in consequence of a changed heart toward Germany and Bismarck, whom he had misjudged, was to countermand his war minister's order for the concentration of troops in Poland. The order has evidently never been countermanded. The whole truth of the matter is that Prince Von Bismarck is strongly suspected of having written the objectionable letters himself, and that the czar has come to this opinion. The idea is that Bismarck, thinking that he held a very good hand, tried a game of bluff with the czar and the latter refused to be frightened. He declined to meet Emperor William at Stettin in consequence of the letters, and only out of consideration for the latter's feeble condition and on account of the illness of the crown prince did he consent to the interview at Berlin. He refused to meet Bismarck, but the latter forced himself upon him, and realizing that his game of bluff had failed, denied writing the letters.

It is now stated that the czar, being convinced of the duplicity of the German chancellor, has ordered the massing of the troops along the frontier. Thus he shows his contempt of the triple powers. According to Sir Charles Dilke, who is a good authority, Russia can put four millions of trained men into the field within thirty days, while the combined armies of Germany and Austria would show not quite three millions. If Italy could muster 800,000 she would do well. So it appears that the czar has nothing to fear from Germany after all, and it is not to be frightened by the German chancellor.

### New French Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—It is stated to-day that M. Goblet has resigned the task of forming a cabinet, and that M. Fallieres has undertaken it. The new cabinet will doubtless be composed of M. Goblet, president and minister of the interior; M. Ribot, minister of justice; M. Florens, foreign affairs; M. Ricard, education; M. Loubet, agriculture; M. Menard Dorian, public works; M. Clemenceau, finance; M. Siegfried, commerce; M. Bourgeois, marine; Gen. Fevrier or Gen. Thomassin, war.

### Why They Are Missing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—Well informed persons assert that the government's intentions are entirely pacific and that public opinion in Russia is also in favor of peace. The Russian movements on the frontier were merely for the protection of certain localities, in view of the important military preparations now proceeding in Austria.

### Will Probably Recover.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—It is said that during the past few days the physicians attending the crown prince have expressed hopes for his life and that he will completely recover from his throat trouble.

### A Destructive Fire.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The fire at Great Bend Valley last night broke out in Burdett's house and spread rapidly to Newman's house adjoining. The Sunday block then caught fire and was followed by the Copeland and De Long blocks, all of which were entirely consumed. Wolcott's sash and blind factory was also soon burned to the ground. The fire burned itself out about 3 o'clock before the arrival of the Binghamton department.

### Plymouth Perplexed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Members of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, are worried over a growing belief that the Rev. Mr. Berry, of England, will not accept their call. Among other evil results of such a refusal, they say, not the least is the effect it will have on the annual sale of pews, now soon to take place. In the minds of some a serious crisis in the affairs of the church is impending.

### Bacilli Particularly Thick at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—The typhoid fever epidemic continues to spread. One physician has from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty patients under treatment, and several others have all they can handle. The disease is of a mild type, and but few deaths have been reported. It attacks young and old alike.

### Eleven-Year-Old Girl With Hydrophobia.

SABINA, O., Dec. 10.—Lulu Williams, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Williams, was bitten a few days ago by their vicious dog. She is now suffering from hydrophobia, and her friends are greatly alarmed as to the ultimate consequence. The dog was immediately killed by the father after the accident.

### Decision of Importance.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 10.—The jury in the case of Sarah May vs. the Seneca county commissioners, before the United States circuit court, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with damages at \$4,375. The suit was for infringement on a patent jail cell, which is in use in many counties in Ohio.

### Sir John Will Change.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 10.—The election petition against the return of Sir John A. Macdonald as member from Kingston has been abandoned. It is understood that Sir John will now resign the Carleton membership and sit for Kingston.