

ly Sun Farmer \$1.20.

new subscribers or to the regular rate, and phone

Monthly Journal, exclusive Maritime Provinces. It is the Association of New Brunswick Maritime Stock Breed

best newspaper a Maritime and Saturdays, eight as well as foreign news

SERVICE issue makes it of special

BOVE CONDITIONS.

John, N. B.

ly Sun.

very Wednesday.

most every town, village E. I. and Nova Scotia Boston, Mass. Thus the Maritime Provinces. ear, but SEVENTY-FIVE COMPANY, ST. JOHN KLY SUN to any ad- bles, for together with a s, of FIELD MAR- ULLER, GENERAL GENERAL BADEN- in South Africa.

er ever made by any 75 NEWSPAPER. ds SEVENTY-FIVE get the name of a new get a picture for him-

on application to COMPANY,

res shown it was made the proposed extensions of ill make the investment e-Leader.

DE OF SALE

of Newcastle, in the County Province of New Brunswick, Heirs, Executors and Ad- George F. Baird, late of the John, in said Province, de- all others whom it may

given that under and by of Sale Contained in a of Mortgage made and en- thirteenth day of Octo- ven James Miller of New- of Queens and Prov- James Miller, Merchant, and Dora life of the one part, and of Portland, in the County Province aforesaid, Mer- part, and recorded in the Queens County Record- ing pages, which mort- the said Joseph Horn- Moran, and was assigned McMann to be assigned of which assignments are the office of the Registrar County of Queens, there of satisfying the pay- mortgage, default having ment thereof, be sold by Chubb's Corner, in the on, on SATURDAY, THE 11th day of April, A. D. 1891, at five that certain lot of land parish of Canning, in the aforesaid and described in as follows: "Namely, from the Newcastle street, leading from the in the Parish of Canning, granted to John Yeomans, of land containing three more or less, and is sit- of Canning, in Queens with all the buildings thereon. The said lot of conveyed by Charles Miller of F. Baird by deed dated of September, A. D. 1891, (11th day of April, A. D.

SARAH MILLER, Assignee of Mortgage. Sarah Miller.

HERBRY GIVEN

ership heretofore exist- & Sharp, Commission Mer- by mutual consent on be continued by Geo. N. and, Stall A. City Market, pleased to receive consi- Produce to sell, and guar- prompt returns at the best

Geo. N. ERE, Stall A. City Market.

NOTICE.

will be received up to for the purchase of a two runs of stones and line, also 90 acres of estate in the Parish of County, N. B., belong- M. Watson estate.

OS TIBBITS, Sheriff. Assigned. May 1st, 1901.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

([Treat the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the same questions, and in the end you will educate the race.]

THE SERPENT AND THE TIGER. By William G. Haeselbarth. No one will for a moment deny that we have in our midst a Protean form of temptation, wretchedness and destruction to which myriads are continually becoming victims. It ruins both body and soul. It blights our fairest hopes, it curses our sanctuaries, it undoes the efforts of our schools. It paralyzes the influence of our churches. It is prolific of disaster, disease and death. It makes our national name a byword abroad. Such is the evil that is constantly confronting us, and filling our hearts and homes with sorrow and desolation. For that home in our land is a blessed exception that has not been touched and blasted by this withering and foul curse.

The liquor habit possesses two characteristics. Sometimes it taken men slowly and stealthily, like a serpent; and sometimes it comes terribly, with the leap and the crunch of the tiger. It has in it the nature of these two animals. It insinuates itself into the mind under the form of a social virtue. A gentleman was once asked how it was that he never took a single glass of liquor, but always two or more in succession? His answer was that whenever he had taken one glass he felt himself to be another man, and felt himself bound to treat that other man. Had he said that he felt himself to be a much inferior man, he would have just said the truth. A poor woman, pleading before the magistrate for her drunken husband, said that she had two husbands in one man. One of them was a kindly, honest and respectable person, whom she loved, and that was her husband when sober. The other was a drunk, a brutal fellow, who was constantly ill-treating and abusing her, and that was her husband when he was drunk. Alas! no one can trifle with this monstrous evil without finding that "at the last it biteth as a serpent."

The other form of temptation which this evil assumes, the particular way in which it assails, is the tiger form. It comes crashing upon its victim and makes a sudden spring. And how do we treat this wild beast? We make for him splendid dens, glittering in glass and gilding. And in these attractive lairs the tiger lies constantly in wait at our street corners and along our highways, to spring unexpectedly on unwary passers-by.

The very moment, however, any attempt is made to restrict in any way or degree this accursed traffic in intoxicating drink, there is an outcry of interference with the liberty of the subject, and some are even deluded and frightened into opposition by the lie. Is it any violation of personal liberty to save a man from destruction? Is it any violation of the liberty of the subject when a man is arrested and imprisoned for attempting to commit suicide? Is it any violation of personal liberty that vaccination is made compulsory to save us from being scarred and killed by smallpox, or that storekeepers are not allowed with impunity to sell gunpowder or fireworks to children that they may blow themselves up? Is it a violation of liberty that gambling houses and lotteries are prohibited? What, if measures like these, all of which are interferences with personal liberty, and yet are demanded on behalf of public safety—if liberty be the very antithesis of dangerous license—if we interfere in these instances because it is absolutely necessary, and to fail to do so would bring some ruin and disaster, one cannot help asking where can be found a deeper shame to liberty than to use her name as a justification of acts which really tend to the destruction of that inalienable national disgrace, while it fosters in every community the fruitful source of sorrow, poverty, disease and crime?

CHARLES LAMB TO YOUNG MEN. The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I could cry out to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly-discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will—to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself, to see a Chinese man, and yet not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about him the piteous spectacle of his own ruin. Could he see my fevered eye—feverish with the last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for tonight's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of the death out of which I cry, hourly with feebler outcry, to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS. The second International Temperance Sunday of the year falls on June 23rd.

Lesson—"A new heaven and a new earth."—Rev. xli, 1-7. The new Covenant is ready for circulation. This issue is the largest and has been pronounced the best. It contains: Introductory Outline and Exposition, by Rev. H. R. Grant, president N. S. Provincial Sunday School Association, and editor of Truth; The New Day Requires the New Citizen, by Mrs. C. B. Begeon, superintendent of scientific temperance in the dominion; The Greatest Obstacle, by Mrs. S. H. Graham, editor Temperance Advocate; Experience of S. H. Headley of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, New York city; and illustrations and comments by Peter Rutherford of Toronto, giving blackboard drawing. Price 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents

N. B. COAL FIELDS.

Official Visit of a Committee of the Provincial Government To the Newcastle Mines at Grand Lake, Queens Co.—How These Mines Are Operated—A Bit of History.

(Cor. Montreal Herald.) ST. JOHN, N. B., June 4.—The Grand Lake coalfield has been known to the world for almost three hundred years. There is reason to believe that it was discovered by the French early in the seventeenth century, and it is recorded in the diary of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts that a small vessel from Boston, in the summer of 1643, went twenty leagues up the St. John River and loaded with coal. As there are no other coal mines up the St. John River but those of Grand Lake, the conclusion is irresistible that the Grand Lake mines were being worked by the French two hundred and fifty-eight years ago. It is probable, however, that at that remote period only the outcrop on the banks of the stream was utilized, and as wood was so plentiful there was but little inducement to dig for coal. It was not until the shores of Grand Lake came to be settled by people of the British race that the coal there became the object of commercial value. This was only a matter of a few years and was regularly worked for thirty years or more. Grand Lake coal has been sold in the city of St. John, but on a scale so limited as to have no practical influence on the trade, and its use has been restricted largely to the blacksmiths who require a strong, free burning coal for their forges. The men who produced this coal and carried it to market were not miners but farmers, the owners of the soil under which it was found, and their methods of working were crude and primitive. This will serve to account for the backward state of the Grand Lake coal industry. These methods not only increased the cost, but impaired the quality of the coal and made it less able to compete with the other coals of the maritime provinces. Yet there never has been a time when Grand Lake coal, if properly mined and produced in sufficient quantities, could not have more than held its own with the coals of the Nova Scotia mines. As a steam coal it has no superior, and the day is not far distant when every railway and steamboat in New Brunswick will be run by Grand Lake coal. This will be the logical result of the arrangements now being made for the development of the Grand Lake mines.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Two Men Entombed for Forty Hours in the Springhill Mine Were Reached by the Rescue Party at 4 O'clock Sunday Morning—Were Very Much Exhausted.

AMHERST, N. S., June 8.—Two miners, George Tiffin and John Merlin, were entombed in the mine at Springhill yesterday afternoon, caused by the falling of an immense quantity of stone at two o'clock. The men were at the time working on a cross cut, and the faller stone rolled down the hill, completely blocking up the entrance. The men are alive. Since five o'clock last evening a gang of sixty rescuers have been constantly at work and it is hoped the men will be liberated this afternoon.

AMHERST, June 3.—A telephone message from Springhill today says that George Tiffin and John Merlin, entombed in the old abandoned mine at Springhill, were rescued alive this morning at 4 o'clock, after being imprisoned for about forty hours in the old head of the mine. At the time of the accident five men were employed clearing out the old slope in the above section of the mines, working from the bottom. At about two o'clock on Friday the two men had worked their way up to a steep cross cut for the purpose of taking out a battery so that the stone and debris would slide down the slope. They were far out of hearing of the other three men. A few minutes later there was a fall of many thousands of tons of stone, which rolled down the incline, completely blocking it up for nearly two hundred feet, and almost entombing the other three men, who had much difficulty in extricating themselves. Efforts were then made to communicate with the entombed men, which from another part of the mine proved successful, the tap, tap of the men being distinctly heard, thus conveying the glad news that they were alive. A gang of about sixty men then went down to work to rescue their comrades from their very perilous position. As the work proceeded the tap, tap came nearer, and the rescuers could hear them talking and were told that they were safe, but suffering with cold and damp. When rescued the men were much exhausted from their long confinement, their scant clothing being very poor to protect them from the cold and continuous drip of water which fell upon them and their not having had any food since 9 o'clock Friday morning.

George Tiffin is a single man, but John Merlin has a wife and several children, who anxiously awaited his rescue.

When you ask for Headache Powders be sure you get KUMFORT. Never accept a substitute. It is better to be safe than sorry and you may be sure that KUMFORT are the best. All Druggists in 10 and 25c. sizes.

DEATH OF MRS. E. B. KEITH. Mrs. E. B. Keith, a native of New Brunswick, died at her home in New Westminster, British Columbia, May 23, of apoplexy. She was the wife of E. B. Keith of Vancouver, was 64 years of age, and had been an invalid for thirteen years. She took up her residence in New Westminster in 1881. One son, C. S. Keith, registrar of land titles in New Westminster, survives her.

A GREAT TRIP. Dr. Austen K. DeBlais, a native of Wolfville and a graduate of Acadia, who is pastor of the First Baptist church, Elgin, Illinois, will spend his vacation seeing England, part of Ireland and Southern France, on his bicycle. He expects then to cross the mountains into Spain, down to Gibraltar, cross the Mediterranean to Morocco, and will then go to Sicily, Naples, traveling about 4,000 miles in Africa. During August he will occupy the pulpit of the well known Baptist church in London, presided over for about 40 years by the Rev. William Brock—Sackville Semi-Weekly Post.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a safe and absolute cure for each and every form of Piles, Bleeding and itching piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed \$1.00 to be paid to the holder of the certificate if you can get your money back if not cured. See a box at the Dispensary, 105 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

N. B. COAL FIELDS.

Official Visit of a Committee of the Provincial Government To the Newcastle Mines at Grand Lake, Queens Co.—How These Mines Are Operated—A Bit of History.

(Cor. Montreal Herald.) ST. JOHN, N. B., June 4.—The Grand Lake coalfield has been known to the world for almost three hundred years. There is reason to believe that it was discovered by the French early in the seventeenth century, and it is recorded in the diary of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts that a small vessel from Boston, in the summer of 1643, went twenty leagues up the St. John River and loaded with coal. As there are no other coal mines up the St. John River but those of Grand Lake, the conclusion is irresistible that the Grand Lake mines were being worked by the French two hundred and fifty-eight years ago. It is probable, however, that at that remote period only the outcrop on the banks of the stream was utilized, and as wood was so plentiful there was but little inducement to dig for coal. It was not until the shores of Grand Lake came to be settled by people of the British race that the coal there became the object of commercial value. This was only a matter of a few years and was regularly worked for thirty years or more. Grand Lake coal has been sold in the city of St. John, but on a scale so limited as to have no practical influence on the trade, and its use has been restricted largely to the blacksmiths who require a strong, free burning coal for their forges. The men who produced this coal and carried it to market were not miners but farmers, the owners of the soil under which it was found, and their methods of working were crude and primitive. This will serve to account for the backward state of the Grand Lake coal industry. These methods not only increased the cost, but impaired the quality of the coal and made it less able to compete with the other coals of the maritime provinces. Yet there never has been a time when Grand Lake coal, if properly mined and produced in sufficient quantities, could not have more than held its own with the coals of the Nova Scotia mines. As a steam coal it has no superior, and the day is not far distant when every railway and steamboat in New Brunswick will be run by Grand Lake coal. This will be the logical result of the arrangements now being made for the development of the Grand Lake mines.

HIGH PRICE FOR COAL. Last year, in common with the rest of Canada, the people of New Brunswick had to pay a much higher price than usual for their coal. A strike in the anthracite region a thousand miles away, the only source of the price of hard coal to every household, but put up the price of the bituminous coal of the maritime provinces to a figure never before attained. Every man who used coal, whether as a household or a manufacturer, had to pay for it at a rate which was almost double the usual price, and found it difficult to obtain at any price. The coal supplied to the consumer was often of very inferior quality, and the day is not far distant when every railway and steamboat in New Brunswick will be run by Grand Lake coal. This will be the logical result of the arrangements now being made for the development of the Grand Lake mines.

LINE TO THE FIELDS. The great want of the Grand Lake coal fields has been the lack of railway facilities by means of which the coal produced might be distributed over the whole province. Several years ago a railway was built from Norton, on the Intercolonial, to Chipman, on Salmon River, six miles above the head of Grand Lake, a distance of forty-five miles, but this line did not touch the Newcastle region, which is the most productive of the Grand Lake area, and it only reached a single mile. The intention was to carry the railway through Newcastle and on to Fredericton, a further distance of forty-five miles, but this design was never carried out, and so the coal mines of Grand Lake have had to depend on water carriage by schooners, a means of transit which can only be used for about six months in the year. The government of New Brunswick, has now decided that a railway should be built from Chipman to Fredericton, and that the company building this line should be bound to develop the coal industry so as to increase the output to 500 tons a day, or 150,000 tons a year. At the last session of the legislature an act was passed to carry out these objects, and a company was incorporated under the name of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, which is to build a line of railway from Chipman to Fredericton. The company, in addition to a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile from the dominion government, will receive a subsidy of \$2,500 per mile from the provincial government, and the latter will also guarantee the 3 per cent. bonds of the company to an amount not to exceed \$250,000. The company, in consideration of this guarantee, is bound to establish on its line of railway a plant for mining coal capable of mining an average of not less than five hundred tons a day. This plant must be in working order before the guarantee is given.

VISIT OF COMMITTEE. A committee of the provincial government, consisting of Surveyor-Gen-

Healthy Babies are Happy Babies

Ask a doctor and he will tell you that derangements of the stomach or bowels either cause or aggravate nearly all disorders to which infants and children are liable. If the stomach and bowels are kept in order your little ones will be healthy and happy.



Baby's Own Tablets are the favorite prescription of a physician who for years made the treatment of ailments of little ones a specialty. They have been used in hundreds of homes, bringing health to little ones and comfort to mothers.

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle but effective laxative. They reduce fevers, break up colds, expel worms, check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, cure colic, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and promote healthy sleep and repose. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate. They do not gripe or torture baby, and have no drug taste. Little ones like them, and they may be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant. They help all babies. Try them for your baby. The genuine package looks just like this.



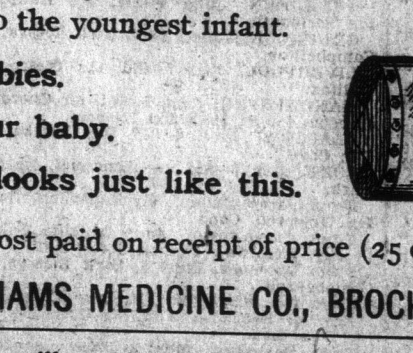
Sold by druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. FREE Any mother who will send her address on a post card will receive free a handsome little book telling how to treat the ills of little ones and how to help them in the emergencies of every day life.

Healthy Babies are Happy Babies

Ask a doctor and he will tell you that derangements of the stomach or bowels either cause or aggravate nearly all disorders to which infants and children are liable. If the stomach and bowels are kept in order your little ones will be healthy and happy.

Baby's Own Tablets are the favorite prescription of a physician who for years made the treatment of ailments of little ones a specialty. They have been used in hundreds of homes, bringing health to little ones and comfort to mothers.

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle but effective laxative. They reduce fevers, break up colds, expel worms, check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, cure colic, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and promote healthy sleep and repose. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate. They do not gripe or torture baby, and have no drug taste. Little ones like them, and they may be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant. They help all babies. Try them for your baby. The genuine package looks just like this.



Sold by druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. FREE Any mother who will send her address on a post card will receive free a handsome little book telling how to treat the ills of little ones and how to help them in the emergencies of every day life.

Healthy Babies are Happy Babies

Ask a doctor and he will tell you that derangements of the stomach or bowels either cause or aggravate nearly all disorders to which infants and children are liable. If the stomach and bowels are kept in order your little ones will be healthy and happy.

Baby's Own Tablets are the favorite prescription of a physician who for years made the treatment of ailments of little ones a specialty. They have been used in hundreds of homes, bringing health to little ones and comfort to mothers.

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle but effective laxative. They reduce fevers, break up colds, expel worms, check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, cure colic, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and promote healthy sleep and repose. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate. They do not gripe or torture baby, and have no drug taste. Little ones like them, and they may be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant. They help all babies. Try them for your baby. The genuine package looks just like this.



Sold by druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT. FREE Any mother who will send her address on a post card will receive free a handsome little book telling how to treat the ills of little ones and how to help them in the emergencies of every day life.

eral Dunn, Commissioner of Agriculture and Hon. Geo. F. Hill, having been appointed to report on the Newcastle coal field of Grand Lake, visited it a few days ago. They were accompanied by Senator King, E. W. Carpenter, M. P. P. for Queens; E. G. Evans, C. E., manager of the Central railway; Fred M. Tweedie, son of the premier; Thomas Fugle, son of the attorney-general, and by the writer of this article. Mr. Tweedie has been a member of R. G. E. Leckie's staff for two seasons, while the Grand Lake coal field was being explored in 1894 and 1895, and he was therefore eminently qualified to point out the localities where coal has been found. Mr. Fugle looked after the comfort of the party in a most satisfactory manner. A week might very well be spent in visiting the various places about Newcastle where coal has been found, but by making an early start at 8 a. m., and working hard all day, the party were able to visit seven mines in actual operation and three other places where coal in paying quantities had been found. These last were openings which had been made by Mr. Tweedie on government land. The mines in operation were all on the lands of private parties, and the manner in which they were being worked illustrated the system of mining which prevails in the Grand Lake district. None of them was distant more than four miles from the shipping place at Newcastle wharf, where about 2,000 tons of coal is now lying awaiting shipment. Up to the present time, in less than four weeks of open navigation, twenty-five schooners have loaded with coal at Newcastle wharf.

FULTON'S MINE. The first mine visited by the party was Fulton's which is about four miles from Newcastle wharf. Here the coal has been mined by the process of stripping, as well as by means of a shaft which runs into the side of the hill at an angle of about 30 degrees until it reaches the coal at a depth of 30 feet. There are two seams of coal at the mine, a condition which is quite common in the Grand Lake coalfields, a top seam of 22 inches and a lower seam of 8 inches, with 5 inches of shale between them. A 25-inch seam will yield 3,325 tons of coal to the acre, and a 10-inch seam will yield 1,325 tons. It will be seen that each coal-bearing acre of the Fulton property will yield 4,650 tons. As there are 100 acres of proved coal land on this property, its possibilities in the shape of coal production may be set down at 4,650,000 tons.

THE COAKLEY MINE. The Coakley mine, which was next visited, is situated so close to the road that the coal from it can be loaded into a cart standing on the highway. The main seam of coal is 22 inches thick, and there is also a 6-inch seam, which is separated from the main seam by two inches of shale. The shaft of this mine is 34 feet in depth, and it was stated by one of the owners that two men could take out three chaldrons a day. In other words, the rate of production is about two tons a day for each man employed. About a dozen men were working at this mine, but it could be employed there without any difficulty, and the output increased to 100 tons a day. The machinery used is of a very simple kind. The buckets of coal are brought up by the power of

The Danger of Piles. Piles are usually caused by constipation, lack of exercise or sitting on wet or cold stones. They frequently develop into tumors, fistulae or rupture of the intestines. Dr. Chase's Ointment has never failed to cure piles and put an ending to the wretched itching and uneasiness. It is truly a wonder to all who have used it and is guaranteed to cure every case of itching, bleeding or protruding piles. A tobacco dealer in Halifax was fined \$50 last week for selling cigarettes to minors. This prosecution was made at the instance of the school board, and is the first case of the kind to be brought before the Halifax police court. Boys, sucking cigarettes, trying to learn to smoke, can be seen in Sackville any day.—Post.

For the masses not the classes BENTLEY'S Lintment is the family medicine chest. Price 10c and 25c. Barquette Culdoon comes here to take deals for Drogheda Island at 55c.

READ INSTEAD OF RUB. You may read, sew or soap, instead of doing washboard rubbing if you use VICTORINE. It makes clothes white without rubbing. Guaranteed not to injure any fabric. 2 cakes, 5c., wash 4 ballers.