

THE BLIND.

Annual Report of the Halifax School for 1900.

List of New Brunswick Pupils in Attendance -- How the Institution is Supported--It is Doing a Noble and Growing Work.

The thirteenth report of the Halifax School for the Blind, just issued, shows that there was an attendance during 1900 of 117 pupils, 69 boys and 48 girls. The total attendance in 1897 was 102 pupils; in 1898, 106 pupils, and in 1899, 112 pupils. Last year's attendance was made up as follows: 34 from New Brunswick, 68 from Nova Scotia, six from Prince Edward Island, eight from Newfoundland, and one from British Guiana. The school, which was started in 1871, was for a time supported by a small grant from the legislature of Nova Scotia, fees from pupils and interest on investments.

The pupils in attendance from New Brunswick last year were: Louis Blaisley, Hartland, Carleton Co.; Lella McGibbon, Moore's Mills, Charlotte Co.; Celestine Cormier, Moncton, Westmorland Co.; Emma Legere, Shediac, Westmorland Co.; Sarah Legere, Shediac, Westmorland Co.; Nellie Smith, York Mills, York Co.; Anns Cook, St. Leonards, Madawaska Co.; Adeline Malliet, Chockfish, Kent Co.; Mary Blanchard, St. Charles, Kent Co.; Maude Robecheau, St. Charles, Kent Co.; Ellen McLeod, Coldbrook, St. John Co.; Alberta Kinsella, St. John city; Muriel Stewart, St. John city; Paul Duffy, Hillsboro, Albert Co.; Leon Duffy, Hillsboro, Albert Co.; Sanford Upham, Prosser Brook, Albert Co.; John Johnson, Chatham, Northumberland Co.; Hollis Lindsay, Woodstock, Carleton Co.; William McLeish, St. George, Carleton Co.; Walter Day, Moncton, Westmorland Co.; Albert Thibodeau, Moncton, Westmorland Co.; Olivier Cormier, Moncton, Westmorland Co.; Frank Hannah, Moncton, Westmorland Co.; Edward Legere, Shediac, Westmorland Co.; Allan Morgan, Canterbury, York Co.; Robert Rankin, Chipman, Queens Co.; Charles Campbell, Sussex, Kings Co.; Vaughan McNair, Cardwell, Kings Co.; Grover Livingston, Harcourt, Kent Co.; Louis DeGrace, St. Ignace, Kent Co.; Arthur Lindsay, St. John city; Ernest Kenny, St. John city; Albert McAfee, St. John city; Leslie Belyea, St. John city.

The New Brunswick prize winners last year were Leon Duffy, Emma Legere, Olivier Cormier, Robert Rankin, Edward Riley, Hollis Lindsay, Grover Livingston and Celestine Cormier. Miss Martha Rankin of Chipman, N. B., received a first class certificate as teacher of music.

The total income last year from all sources was \$18,318.38, of which the New Brunswick government and municipalities contributed \$4,908, the Nova Scotia government and municipalities \$3,745, the Newfoundland government \$1,200 and the Prince Edward Island government and city of Charlottetown \$24.

Supt. C. F. Fraser in his report to the board of management speaks in the highest terms of the teaching staff and proudly remarks that thanks to the many friends of the school, "Our library of books printed in the Braille point system is one of the best in the world." About \$500 is needed to properly equip the gymnasium with physical appliances. The general health of pupils and teachers was well up to the average of any previous year. Of the course of instruction and physical training Supt. Fraser says: "The course of instruction in the school has been arranged to meet as far as possible the requirements of boys and girls of different ages and varied tastes and abilities. For the younger children we have a comprehensive kindergarten and primary course in which special care is taken to develop the sense of touch and hearing, so as to compensate in some measure for the loss of sight. These pupils also receive a careful training in the rudiments of music, including time, pitch, etc.

The older pupils are graded in five divisions. The work of the first four divisions includes all the branches of study carried on in the eight grades of the public schools with the addition of typewriting and French. In the fifth or preparatory division, which is intended for pupils who enter the school after they are fifteen years of age, the work is confined almost exclusively to reading and writing in the Braille point system, and to the study of arithmetic.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, is studied by the majority of the pupils, and those who display a natural taste or aptitude receive a thorough and careful training as teachers of voice or pianoforte. Special instruction is also given in cornet, clarinet, mandolin, and guitar. Training is also given to the boys in pianoforte tuning, basket and brush making and cane seating; and to the girls in knitting, crocheting, sewing, the use of the sewing machine, weaving and cooking. The arrangement of this course of study has obviously a great deal of thought and consideration. The school aims as far as possible to so train its pupils as to insure their becoming useful and active men and women. While all of the pupils are benefited by their training in the school department, it is obvious that were this instruction not supplemented by a special training in the musical or technical departments, many would at graduation be unable to support themselves. When, however, the general education of the pupils is supplemented by the ability to teach vocal or instrumental music, to tune pianofortes, to manufacture baskets and brushes, and to cane seat chairs,

or in the case of some of the girls, to make many pretty and useful articles, and to assist in household duties, it is possible for our graduates to take their places in the world side by side with their brothers and sisters with slight. This education and training enables at least eighty per cent of our graduates to support themselves, while the remaining twenty per cent are partially self-supporting or at least helpful in their own homes.

The importance of physical training to those who are deprived of sight cannot be overestimated as upon it depends in a large measure the progress of the pupils in the several departments of the school, and their after success as graduates. Under proper supervision the older pupils can be instructed to take part in many athletic exercises and sports, while in addition to regular daily drill, the younger boys and girls can be taught to swing, tilt, run and skip about the playgrounds with ease and fearlessness. Our spacious grounds are laid out for the pupils. Each turn in the paths is indicated by markers which the pupil recognizes the moment his foot touches them. Our Rob Roy, Giant Stride, and Snow Chute, afford a healthful recreation for the play hours. We have now at the foot of the grounds a pretty lakelet measuring 120 by 60 feet. This will afford the pupils a fine opportunity for learning to skate during the winter season, and will unquestionably do much to promote their health and happiness. James Scrimmage, our enthusiastic instructor in gymnastics, takes a deep interest in the physical well being of the pupils, and under his direction the boys are keenly contesting for priority in pole kicking, shot throwing and out door sports.

N. B. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Resolution Passed to Be Forwarded to King Edward.

The New Brunswick Historical Society met at the rooms on Wednesday Vice-president Jonas Hove in the chair. A report was heard from the committee appointed to discuss with the provincial government the question of assisting in the publication of the Loyalist records, in co-operation with the governments of Ontario and Nova Scotia. Steps were taken to have the memorial paper respecting Governor Casleton forwarded at once to the church where it is to be placed. Progress was reported by Mr. Raymond in the printing of the new paper, for which Mr. Raymond has prepared copious notes. Some of the letters and documents contained in this publication were read during the evening, and gave rise to an interesting discussion. It was decided to invite Rev. Canon Brock of Wolfville to read before the society a paper on the expulsion of the Acadians. The following resolution was adopted:

The New Brunswick Historical Society desires to place on record an expression of grief to its members, who deeply lament the death of our late beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria, the first British monarch who ever turned with pleasure to the times of her late Majesty's glorious reign, as the brightest period in the life of the nation. The society feels that the glory of this reign is due largely to the personality of the Queen, whose example in domestic and social life, great and abiding affection for, and trust in, her people, constant fidelity to the duties and private duties of her high station, unflinching respect for the rights and privileges of her subjects, combined to make her life and reign a pattern for all succeeding monarchs. The members of the society desire also to express their sincere sympathy with His Majesty King Edward, in his personal affliction, and respectfully to convey to him the assurance of their devotion to his throne and person, as well as to record the hope that he may see many and happy days in the high position to which Providence has called him.

Many of them remember with pride and satisfaction the visit which the Prince of Wales, he said to his city of St. John in the year 1860, and the warm welcome then given to Queen Victoria's eldest son and heir, and the many others and grandfathers have told them of the visit his illustrious grandeur, Prince Edward, made to this little town when he was an hundred years ago, when he resided in the same house which our present gracious Sovereign afterwards occupied.

Both these events are epochs in our history, and all the circumstances which thereabout are recorded and cherished in our memories.

This resolution will be placed on the records of the society, and a copy, suitably engrossed, will be sent to the governor general to be transmitted to the King.

EMPIRES WON IN MINUTES.

At Plassey India's Fate was Decided in an Hour--20 Minutes at Quebec.

It is a remarkable fact that some of the greatest battles on earth have changed the destinies of nations. Let us take Plassey, for instance. Clive, the night before the battle, called a council of his officers. Thirteen of the 20 officers forming that council voted against offering battle. Clive and a few others, however, were determined to fight. His force consisted of 3,000 men, of whom a third were Europeans; opposed to him Surajah Daulah Clive's brilliant victory was gained in an hour, with comparatively slight loss on both sides.

When Montcalm looked from Quebec on the morning of Sept. 13, 1759, and saw that the English had gained the heights of Abraham he could scarcely credit his senses. In the night they had silently climbed the precipitous banks of the river in the most amazing fashion, and there they were in battle array.

The fight lasted only half an hour, and the victory the English completed the conquest of Canada.

In 1740 the ill-fated Charles I. dispatched Governor Wentworth to the north with Lord Conroy with 4,000 men against the Covenanters. The armies came within sight of one another at Newburn, but as soon as they saw each other a sudden dash for the sturdy Scots crossed the river and cut and left in a hurry, scarcely striking a blow.

The battle of Prestonpans, in 1745, Sir John Cope was in charge of some 2,000 English troops, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Perth, and the Duke of Albany, besides, they did not wish to risk the royal army then being in disorder and retreat.

The forces under Villeroi at Ramillies were beaten in half an hour by an army which had been marching 12 hours. The French had been having the choice of ground in a strong position, and so Marlborough, in a sudden dash, quickly discovered its weak points.

He made a feint, which caused Villeroi to withdraw troops from his centre and right to his left wing. Thereupon the English made a sudden dash for a sudden dash for their left flank, and so Marlborough, in 30 minutes, gained one of his most brilliant victories--Stratford.

Mrs. Fangle: "I must say you have your husband well trained. Mrs. Cumer: "Yes, I commenced to sit on his ass as soon as he came engaged."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND NAPOLEON III.

Was the Republic Saved By a Mischance?

(Charles Bernham in London Daily Mail.)

Not a dozen, nor a dozen dozen, vague appreciations throw the same illuminative flood of light upon the late Queen's character as the unwavering nature of her friendship to Napoleon III, and the Empress Eugenie. We shall all die before a new Lecky can do for the nineteenth century what Mr. Lecky did for the one before. The secret records of the reign are not for us, they are too near. What of that? Authentic history is not to be written, may teach posterity little that their grandparents might not understand.

For the things that happen are the things that matter. These and no other are of the keys to unlock cupboards where private letters lie like fretted leaves. We watch them move their lips. Their words may not reach us, any more than their letters; yet we can guess those words as they are uttered--or hidden inside a thousand envelopes. Cannot we make our way to their innermost thoughts? We like them, are human; they are like us. The process of their minds as they move in this and that environment cannot remain hidden for us spectators who have imagination. For those who have not there is always Greville.

A DREAMER IN EXILE.

"It is very strange; but the Emperor knows everything I have done and where I have been ever since I was twenty years old; he even recollects how I was dressed, and a thousand little details it is extraordinary he should be acquainted with."

Her Majesty was right. It was extraordinary. But then Louis Napoleon was anything but an ordinary man. He had a habit of looking back upon those hungry years of his in London, when he hung about the purlieus of King street, St. James's, with often not the price of a dinner in his pocket, nor even a clean shirt. When in exalted spirits, he sought the regiments of Holland House and Lady Blessington, places and people her Majesty may be supposed to have known little about, since they belonged to another world.

But though Queen Victoria knew nothing of Louis Napoleon, it is certain that she never saw him through the Holland House and Lady Blessington, places and people her Majesty may be supposed to have known little about, since they belonged to another world. But though Queen Victoria knew nothing of Louis Napoleon, it is certain that she never saw him through the Holland House and Lady Blessington, places and people her Majesty may be supposed to have known little about, since they belonged to another world.

The Chartist riots in the spring of 1848 gave him such an opportunity as he at least never disdained. He was a great admirer of the French revolution, and pitifully received a gratitude not so marked, perhaps, on a later occasion. He allowed himself to be sworn in as a special constable; most of us know the picture of him in the top hat and swallow-tails, the policeman of the days--with the truncheon hanging from his waist, and leaning nonchalantly against a lamp-post. An incident equally well known relates to his visit to London as a sovereign. When his carriage was passing through Kings street, he rose up and pointed out to his wife the house in which he had lodged. And the crowd cheered.

DREAMS THAT CAN BE TRUE.

The Empress Eugenie also lived many years in England before her marriage; in the neighborhood of Bath, to be precise. Nor did the Queen and Mr. Montijo ever meet, nor was there any reason why they should; but the halo of romance surrounding the young girl called to a lonely throne cannot but have affected all her own sex who were within reach of the newspapers with their daily accounts of so much grace and distinction.

Well, a man of destiny made his attempt once and a second time with his straw eagle and his little knot of devoted adherents, until, like all men who knew their own minds amid the tumultuous millions of those who don't, he came to a final end. The first was in 1833, and three years later he and his Empress paid the historic visit to Windsor, a visit which dates the commencement of a friendship only ended by death. In August of the same year Her Majesty returned to Paris; and it was after that that she made use of the words quoted above, expressive of her surprise that the Emperor should have known everything that she had done and everywhere she had been since she was twelve years old.

For Napoleon III this interchange of visits meant a diplomatic triumph. It was the first substantial recognition of his new dignity; up till then he had had no opportunity of addressing any monarch as cousin, or exchanging the royal kiss.

The Queen, on her side, had also had but little experience of such visitors either. The tone of equality, delicately blended with an immensity of homage, brought the Emperor rapidly into favor. The Empress Eugenie made no attempt at any equality, but accorded the Queen the respect due from one who had been a private citizen to one who was born in the purple. So she, too, made an immediate conquest.

ALWAYS LOYAL.

From that moment, whatever the political relations between France and England, the Queen never wavered from her personal friendship towards the imperial pair. There may have been times when Prince Albert became a little dubious as to the trustworthiness of Napoleon; but for the few years that the latter retained his throne after having lost the personal friendship towards the imperial pair. There may have been times when Prince Albert became a little dubious as to the trustworthiness of Napoleon; but for the few years that the latter retained his throne after having lost the personal friendship towards the imperial pair.

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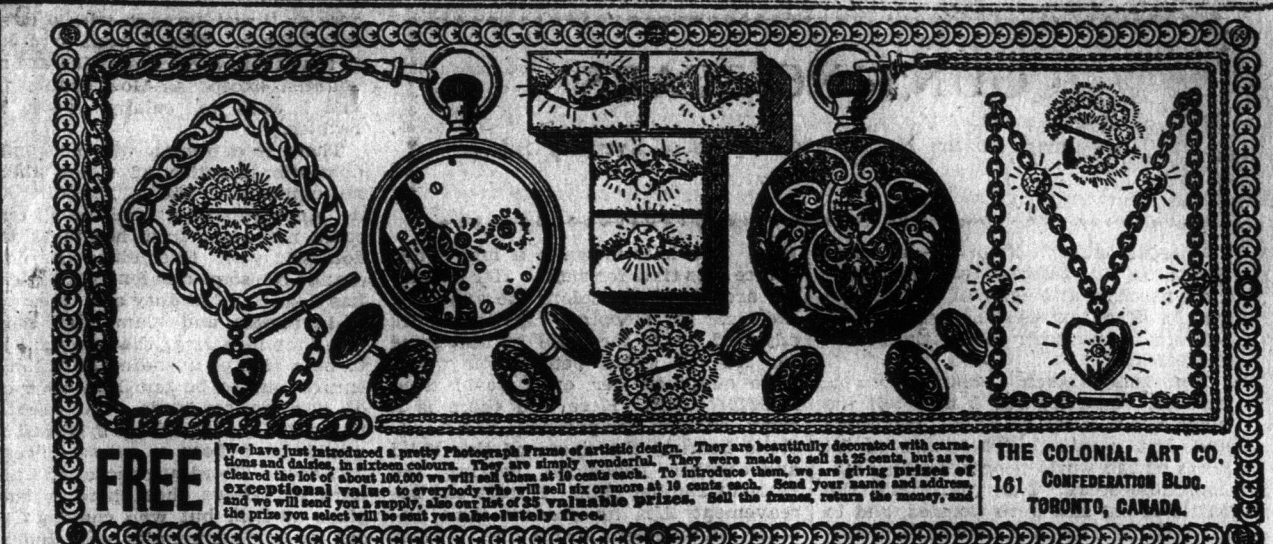
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1901, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the estate, rights, title and interest of John A. Fitzgibbon and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises, situated in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said city by the number 88 (three hundred and eighty-three), the said lot fronting on King street, formerly Great George street, in Prince Ward, forty feet, and extending back, preserving the same width, the distance of one hundred feet. Also all the western moiety, to-wit: one-half part, of the McGuire farm, so called, fronting on the southern shore of Lake Latimer at and near the water works dam, the said moiety being bounded on the east by a dividing line run through the centre of said farm, and bearing south twenty-three degrees thirty minutes east by the magnet of 1887, bounded on the west by the western line of the said McGuire farm, bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Latimer aforesaid, and the dam and its appurtenances belonging to the City of Saint John, and bounded on the south by the bank or shore of Misepo River, the said land hereby conveyed having a width of three chains and sixty-one links, measured along the Public Road, passing through the same known as the Lower Loch road, and containing an area of fifty-five acres, more or less, subject to right being reserved in and for the City of Saint John, by City of Saint John, to the St. John Water Company, duly recorded in Book E, No. 3, of the City of Saint John, and bearing date August the fifteenth, 1891.

The same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Frank E. Leonard and Charles W. Leonard against the said John A. Fitzgibbon.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1900.

H. LAWRENCE STURDEE, Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 24, 1899, says:

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The committee of cabinet ministers and former cabinet ministers appointed by King Edward to consider the question of a memorial has decided that it shall be erected in London and in every town and village in the Empire. The King approves of this. The committee is now taking the steps which are desirable persons as to precisely what would be appropriate.

LONDON, Feb. 27--Public subscriptions will be asked for tomorrow for the erection of a memorial to Queen Victoria.

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