

WANTED.

For next school term a First or Female Teacher (also from preferred) for School District No. 6, Queens County. State salary to B. S. PALMER, secretary.

A Second or Third Class Teacher for School District No. 6, to DAVID MCRIGGREN, secretary, Juvenile Settlement, N. B.

FOR SALE.

Farm consisting of 150 acres more or less, in the Parish of St. John, York County. Half purchase amount on mortgage. Apply to H. W. GRAHAM, 117 King Street.

The Subscriber offers for sale 150 acres, with house and three barns, situated in the Parish of St. John, York County. HIRAM.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOAN on city, town, village property, in amounts to suit at interest. H. H. PICKERT, Princess street, St. John, N. B. 1007

MEMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

Shipping Sulphite Fibre of St. John, N. B. to contract with Lum and others for a supply of Pulp Wood for delimit Spring, in large or quantities. Apply to

JES BEVERIDGE, St. John, N. B.

Company at Fairville, N. B.

COL & STEEL Ladies PILLS

BY FOR IRREGULARITIES Bitter Apple, Pili Cocchia, Penny-royal of all ailments, or post-Dr. J. C. EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmacopoeist, Southampton, England.

HE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Partnership heretofore existing between Geo. N. Erb & Sharp, Commission Merchants, dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1902. The business will be continued by Geo. N. Erb, at Stand, Stall A, City Market. It is pleased to receive consignment Produce to sell, and guarantee prompt returns at the best price.

GEO. N. ERB, Stall A, City Market.

is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament at its next session for authorizing and empowering the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hold, lease and operate other property outside the Province of Canada; amending its charter so far as relates to the qualifications, powers and election of directors; authorizing a further consolidated debenture stock for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition of vessels; increasing and extending the Company's power of dealing in landed, mineral, timber, and other properties; enabling the Company to manufacture or otherwise use and use electricity for other purposes and to discontinue electricity; empowering the Company to improve its lands by means of irrigation and to establish parks and pleasure grounds on its lands; to aid and facilitate in such manner as may be advisable the settlement of the Company and to assist in such lands, and generally to do all things necessary to carry out the Company in connection with its lands, the powers of an authorized Land Company; and for other purposes.

Montreal this Sixteenth day of December, 1901.

of the board, CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

OFFERING SAILORS

St. John, N. B. Picked Up at Sea. Ill Luck Began With Shipping a Finn.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 6.—The crew of the schooner Clifton, who were picked up at sea, were taken aboard the steamship Exeter. City of the Bristol Channel, about 400 miles east of St. John, N. B. The crew had had a pitiful tale to tell of hardships they suffered on their voyage.

Those rescued were Captain Mate David Campbell, Second Mate and Able Seaman Arthur Charles Kennedy and Arthur Kennedy, a Finn, one of the seamen, who overboard the day before the schooner was wrecked. The trouble which came to the crew of the Clifton has it that it is unlucky a ship's company, only one of the crew, a Finn. There may be two or three in no special significance, as alone trouble comes, says Jack Luck came when, after the Clifton was wrecked, she ran into a sea forced to put into Halifax for shelter. She stayed until Dec. 26. All until New Year's day, when a leak started. The water came up and a leak was started. The water at the pumps and it was a work of time to sweep overboard. The next calamity was the blowing away of all the schooner's masts and rigging. Then the schooner and the rudder went and nothing but to drift. The cabin, though soaked, afforded the crew some shelter. The only thing that saved the crew was the cargo of bulwarks being smashed. All night of Jan. 1st the crew sailed at dawn of the 2nd the Exeter was only about 100 feet away. The schooner was lowered and the crew taken aboard at some distance running very high. All but the schooner was saved. As the crew left her was fired and was burning as the schooner was away.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 6.—The schooner Clifton, abandoned at sea, was taken aboard the steamship Exeter.

BE DECEIVED. Get the McLean's Vegetable Worms. Others know the value of this well tried remedy.

EXPERIENCE PROVES

THAT

- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Colds,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Coughs,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Croup,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Quinsy,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Hoarseness,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Sore Throat,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Diphtheria,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Neuralgia,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Lamé Back,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Swellings,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Cramps,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Sprains,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Strains,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Bruises,
- BENTLEY'S LINIMENT Cures Pain.

Bentley's is the Best

Sold Everywhere, 10c. and 25c.

F. G. Wheaton Co., Limited, Folly Village, Sole Proprietors.

ENGLAND'S DEPOPULATION.

In Rural Districts—The Youths Drifting to the Cities.

The British board of agriculture is thoroughly aroused on the subject of rural population. It contemplates a substantial annual appropriation for prizes for plowing, ditching, hedging, straw binding, stacking and thatching; the establishment of village clubs, the construction of attractive rural cottages with gardens attached, and the provision of numerous schemes for adding interest and variety to country life.

John Hughes, district agricultural analyst for Herefordshire, contributing to the government's general stock of information on the subject, intimates that youths on farms are receiving too much education of the head and too little of the hands. He says they can manage logarithms admirably, while showing no dexterity whatever in the manipulation of plow handles.

"A board schoolmaster of West Somerset informs me," says Mr. Hughes, "that he recently had 46 lads in a class until they had reached a point of some considerable progress in their education, when they all slipped away to the towns, with the exception of twelve, and these the least intelligent. This incident parallels hundreds of others. When country boys learn to read they get hold of newspapers, magazines and other publications reflecting the complex life and the vague splendours of the cities, and can no longer content themselves with the drab, featureless existence that satisfied their fathers."

RUSSIA ABOLISHES BAR ROOMS.

Bare, Cold Stores Substituted, with No Drinking on Premises.

(Anna N. Benjamin in Ainslee's.)

"The 300 government shops in St. Petersburg where vodka is sold are meant to supersede almost entirely the old traktirs, taverns or saloons, which formerly adorned the thoroughfares of Russian cities and towns, just as they do in our own blessed land. In these traktirs the workman and the peasant could sit and sip their vodka by the hour, the day, or the night, and find in jovial companionship encouragement to further excesses. Now, except for a very small number of traktirs, and the restaurants of higher class, this evil is abolished. The government depot for the sale of vodka is bare and uninviting, except for its air of decency and cleanliness. A sign over the door announces the character of the establishment, and you enter to find yourself before a long counter with a cage above it, and two little gates like in a bank. Behind, on shelves, are quantities of the bottles of all sizes and both qualities, arranged with utmost precision, and in a rear room are reserved stores replenished by the cases which are constantly sent from the factory. Business is lively in these vodka shops. The owner admits a never-ending stream of customers during hours. The shops are closed at night, and open only for a short time on holidays. Some of them who enter are laden with empty bottles, and thus get the price discounted on their next supply; some go away like John Gilpin, with a huge bottle on either side, while others pass over six kopeks, carry their small measure of vodka outside, where they knock the cork out, with a knife, swallow the contents at a gulp, and then return with the bottle for more, paying only four kopeks this time. But when a man is actually drunk, the shopkeeper is not allowed to sell him any liquor, and there is no place in the shops where the customer may sit down; he drink so much as a drop on the premises is absolutely forbidden. In connection with these shops there are some interesting facts relative to the government policy in running the monopoly. The conditions attached to the part of shopkeeper are such that well-educated, self-respecting men and women can undertake the work. Out of the 300 shops in St. Petersburg 300 are attended by women, and they are paid a salary of from 75 to 100 rubles a year. This is good pay in Russia. Besides they have lodging over the shop, with fuel and light. Sometimes, also, they are provided with an assistant. I was told that most of these women were of good family, and I talked with one who was very intelligent, and spoke fluently in French. None of the many women in this employment has ever taken a kopek from the monopoly, whereas there has been considerable loss through the dishonesty of employees. Therefore women are generally preferred. In the vodka shops, the sum total of all the money shops is about 1,200, the keepers are 1,200. It is necessary to maintain 2,000 collectors, who are principally from the peasant class, to gather in the accounts, and the money received in the shops and from licensed traktirs.

When de Witte first laid his scheme before the council of ministers, one made the objection that it would be impossible to trust the officials with so much money. To which he answered:

"I am quite sure that if an embezzlement happens, it will be among the higher official classes, rather than the lower. And his words have proved true. The number officials have performed their tasks with remarkable honesty."

"But interesting as are the methods of the Russian government in constituting itself sole manufacturer and seller of a product for which there is such an enormous and universal demand, the essential point concerns attainment rather than the means employed. Has the Vodka Monopoly in Russia realized the prophecies of de Witte and his supporters?"

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE MARKETS.

Trade in all branches is suffering from the inevitable reaction from the holiday rush and has been very quiet during the past week. In the country market, as elsewhere, the effect has been felt, though a considerable quantity of produce is being handled. Fowl of all kinds are very scarce and demand high prices. Turkeys are quoted at about 17 cents per pound, geese call for from 75 cents to \$1, and ducks bring about the same price per pair. Vegetables and meats, generally, remain as before, with the exception of lamb, which brings from 8 to 12 cents per pound.

The grain and feed market show little change. Western oats have dropped slightly from their high mark and are now quoted at from 53 to 54 cents in car lots. The fruit market shows a considerable lessening in prices, and oranges, of which there are good stocks on hand, have dropped all around.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 3.—Clarence and Earl Goodwin, sons of Capt. Wm. Henry Goodwin, of Argyle Sound, went out in a boat yesterday afternoon to attend their lobster traps. They did not return. This morning their boat, gear and oars were found, and they doubtless were drowned. Clarence is married and leaves a widow and two children.