

6, at her late resit, Kings Co. The ars old and leaves n St. John, C. A ers, Mrs. Thos. rge Nict, both of v of the deceased expressed for the and sisters. at Harding's Point ed by a large conlev. J. H. E. Rick-

nidon has taken a of potatoes at avana. The price

EPARTMENT. W. Manchester

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DEPARTMENT.

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SPEECH.

23.-At the annual tham chamber of the Duke of Devontendly.

ace, "that if the the foreign office possible that this ight be couched in safe to say that at ecollection have our d States been more maintain her rights

the parishes of there in the su-d organized the m. The meeting t Albert, that for April at Harvey Corner, bewell Hill. Teachers of the associate members during this afternoon. Discipline. The

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish Remember! The NAME of the Post office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circuation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

The hotels in Kentville have decided to close up their houses on and after teday, Jan. 23rd, on account of Scott

The double-headed political meeting to be held at St. Martins on Saturday did not take place, a the electors fail-ed to respond to the peculiar call.

were twenty-six burths re-

last week, of which sixteen

There were also four Rev. A. J. Gollmer is in charge of the Wiggins Orphan Asylum during absence of Rev. Mr. Mathers has gone to Quebec for his

B. W. Morgan of Hartland, Carleton Co., who attended the Normal School last term, has been successful in passing the final examination, held Dec. 20th and 21st.

The election at Norton on Monday for parish councillor to fill the vacan-cy caused by D. Beverly Hatfield being appointed sheriff, resulted in the return of C. M. MacLean, M. D., the conservative candidate, by 143 votes to 94 for Alex. McKinnon, afte homele of the liberals.

Surveyor General Dunn is hard at work canvassing, and judging by the vigor with which he has been working the past few days the election is lear at hand. Wednesday he spent at Mace's Bay in a personal canvass Thursday at Dipper and Chance har-bors, and Friday at South Musquash. Reports say he is not meeting with

The council of Carleton county have voted \$175 to purchase colors for the 67th Battallon. This is an action that will be endorsed by all good citizens and should be followed by all municipalities having militia organizations. in their counties. It encourages the in the militia.

A lad named Hilland, employed in the Murchie mill, Carteton, met with a peculiar accident on Thursday. He fell from one of the mill windows, a distance of about twenty feet, but fortunately lit on the head of a horse than was standing beneath the win-dow. A bone in his shoulder was broken and Dr. Wheeler rendered the necessary surgical aid.

public installation of the officers of Court St. Mary's was held on Tues-day, Jan. 17th, in the Church half st Gibson, York Co., when the following officers were installed: C. R., J. Fleming; V. C. R., Albert Nelli; R. S., John e; F. S., E. S. Haines; C. Phy., Dr. Mullin; C. Dep., Albert Boone; Chap., Thomas Blair; S. W., Fred Blair; J. W., Bert Atkinson; S. B., John Hall; J. B., Andrew Henry.

OTTERNS CONSERVATIVES Meetings for Perfecting Parish Organ-

ization.

Meetings for perfecting parish organization of the liberal conservative party in Queen's will be held as fol-

Waterborough, Jan. 23rd-J. D. Hazen, H. W. Woods, H. B. Hethering-Chipman, Jan. 24th-J. D. Hazen, H. W. Woods, H. B. Hetherington. Canning, Jan. 25th—H. W. Woods,

H. B. Hetherington. Circumstances compel the postpone ment of the Johnston meeting, an-nounced for Jan. 27th, until some fu-

Brunswick, Jan. 28th-H. W. Woods, H. B. Hetherington.

BAYSWATER, KINGS CO.

The ladies of the Union church Bayswater, will nold a ple social and entertainment at the hall here, Friday evening, Jan. 27th. Ladies bringing pies will be admitted free. To add to the pleasure and comfort of the reople, an entertainment has been procured from St. John, and the affair promises to be one of the grandest of the season. All are invited to take the advantage of this as well as the beautiful moonlight night. A good time is expected. Doors open at 7.30

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DEATH OF XENOPHON CLEVE-

Xenophon Cleveland, who died at his Springfield, Mass., home, Sunday, Jan. 15, at the age of 60 years and 10 months, was formerly a resident of Worcester, Mass, for many years, living on Richard street and having a railroad cars. He was of an artistic temperament and skill, and made annual visits to the Restigouche river or sketching. He painted landscapes and fish pictures for the wife of Sir John Macdonald and for William Florence, the actor, who was his friend. His oil, crayon and water sketches were of great number. Mr. Cleveland grew up in Sussex, N. B. Coming to Leominster, Mass., when young, he married Miss Tennie Hall, by whom he had three children, who survive. After her death, Mr. Cleveland returned to New Brunswick. He married there Miss Eliza Elliott of Moncton, N. B., who is living, and has three children. The family lived in Hyde Park and Ashburnham, Mass., moving to Springfield a year or so ago. Mr. Cleveland's daughter, Mabel, is Mrs. William Fernald of Leomin A son, Walter, has just won a scholarship at Phillips Exeter Academy. A brother of Mr. Cleveland is George M. leveland of Brighton. Another is Bar-Sisters are Mrs. H. C. Davison of Moncton, N. B., Mrs. T. W. Doherty of Kingston, N. B., Mrs. James Calhoun of Lea Connor, Wash., and Mrs. George fardine of Richibucto, N. B. Mr. Cleveland's death was from a lung disease, contracted many years ago, and aggravated by a severe cold. Burial was in Leominster.

KENTVILLE.

The hotels having closed their doors to the public because of the attempted enforcment of the Scott act, notice is ereby given that first class entertain will be afforded at reasonable rates at the following private board-

ing houses: Main street—Chas. Masters, Mrs. John Carroll, Angus McLeod, Capt. Mitothener, L. Neary, and Waverley Court street-Mrs. McRae.

River street-Mrs. J. R. Borden, Mrs.

Leaverett avenue-Mrs b Burton Jordan on Main street will care for horses at his livery, and effort will be made to secure the court yard and other public places for hitching

GRIP AND MEASLES AT ST. ANDREWS.

Mensies are epidemic in St. Andrews, but in all cases the patients are doing well. La grippe also abounds. R. E. Armstrong, editor of the Beacon, is down with Ia grrippe, complicated with pneumonia. Others prostrated by this disease include A. E. Cockburn, druggist, and Mrs. Cockburn; Thos. B. Wren, druggist; Joseph Hardy and his father, and

ly recovering from an attack.

The children of Judge M. N. and children are afflicted in like manner ments at Kennedy's Hotel.

DOMVILLE V. TREWARTHA-

The case of Domville v. Trewartha-James excited a good deal of attention at chambers, before the chief justice, on Monday morning. L. A. Currey, Q. C., for the defendant applied for the discharge of the defendant from cus-tody and the release of his ball, on the grounds that there was a misnomer in the capias; that the word Trewartha was used as a Christian in discloses no cause of action; that the court has no jurisdiction, or no cause of action crose in New Brunswick: that the judge's order was informal; that the cause of action, if any, against the company; that the defendant was on the high seas and not in New Brunswick when the application from the judge's order was made, and that the affidavit was not sufficient for obtaining the capias. He contended that under the court practice a writ of summons should first be issued, and then a judge's order obtained, with a limitation of the time for arrest and aming the sheriff or sheriffs to whom

it should be directed. This, however, the chief justice said ne had never heard of during his practice as the custom, and it had never been adopted in this province. Mr. Currey further contended that

the affidavit to hold to ball only showed the statements complained of to have been made to directors of the company, in which case they were prima facie privileged, and unless ex-press malice were alleged there was no cause of action. The letter attached to Col. Domville's affidavit showed by the signature that at one time the plaintiff must have known that defendant's name was "W. H.

Trewartha-James.' C. J. Coster, in answer, contended that the only cause of action upon which there could not be an arrest would be one which could not be enforced in the courts of this country. The statements, amounting to a charge of theft, imputed a criminal offence and could not therefore be considered as privileged. He dealt with the circumstances attending the plaintiff's knowledge of the defendant's name, and contended that it was not a mis nomer from his means of knowledge. The chief justice thought the only mer. As his decision would be appealed from in any event, he decided to refer the matter to the full court

Col. Markham was elected president; H. A. Harvey vice-president, and the following gentlemen were elected managing committee: Lt.-Col. Armstrong, W. M. Jarvis, C. J. Coster, Dr. Emery, J. M. Robinson and Judge Trueman. J. T. Harit was re-elected

DOUKHOBORS. prevalence of a war feeling in the (Continued from First Page.) stical authorities has been drawn to them. The government objected to them on account of their re-fusal to rende: military service, while the ecclesiastical authorities disapproved of their principles and prac tices because these are opposed to those of the Oxthodox Greek churchconsequence of this disapprove people have been subject to rebanishments and their prosbeen broken up. In 1840 and in 1850 they were banished to Trans-Caucasia near the Turkish frontier. For some years they were allowed to live their life there without molestable and though the inhospitable climate of the Caucasus produced a high rate of mortality, yet some of the villages were exceedingly prosperous, particularly those in the neighborhood of Kars, where they are said to have cultivated their land with such assidutty s greatly to increase the product of the soil. Up to 1887 the Russian gov laws with comparative laxity, and in consequence non-resisting peasan sects were allowed to remain in com parative immunity, and during the period many of them became the pioovers of Russian colonization. From 1887 onward, however, the military necessities of Russia compelled the authorities to carry out the conscription laws with great stringency, and then began the series of recent persecutions, especially of the Doukhobors which have led to the present situation. The attitude of the sect to wards the government was for the most part a steadfast one, but there were some backsliders. In 1895 the sary supplement to their own funis. Count Leo Tolstoy sold three short stories to a Russian publisher, and Great Party, or those who adhered rigidly to the traditional tenets of the ect, made up its mind to destroy its offensive weapons, and these ted to the Purleigh committee. formally burned on the night of the Society of Friends in England, the individual members of the committee at Purleigh and the Society of Friends at 28th of June in Tiflis, Elisanetjol and in Kars. This was taken as a sign of rebellion, and the persecution be-Philadelphia supplied the means for came more rigorous. In 1897, Mr. the emigration of this contingent, Tchertkoff, the author of Christian Martyrdoni in Russia, who was for-merly an officer in the Russian army, visited St. Petersburg and had an inhigh procurator of the Holy Synod, the result of which was an intimation to himself that it would be convenient for him if he withdrew from Russia The visit of the Empress Maria, the mother of the present Czar, to the Causacus, was, however, taken advantage of by the Doukhobors and their sympathizers, and their case was put before her. It is understood that the Dowager Empress enlisted the sympathies of the Czar and secured for the Doukhobors permission to leave the country. This permi was given in February, 1898, and then the Doukhobors immediately began to make assidious enquiries about suitters. At first tibey thought of Cyprus, grate under these conditions; (a) That which is now being colonized under they provide themselves with a for-the care of an English Cyprus Colonremote places.

able places to which they might emigrate. They had been accustomed to agriculture, principally corn growing, and to a dry elimate with cold win-ters. At first tipey thought of Cyprus, the taxpayers are taking an interest, and Mrs. Davidson Grimmer and her tration Committee. Proposals were also rade about other places. W. Brodie, principal of the Gram-March 28th, a month after formar school, is confined to his apart-mal permission had been given to emigrate. the Doukhobers telegraphed to Mr. Tchertkoff, at Purleigh, in Essex , England, for help and advice. The Society of Friends in England had liberally aided the Doukhobors during the three pre ceding years, and it was only natural that they should be again approached on the subject. The matter was brought before the Meeting for Sufferings, a committee was formed, and later an appeal was issued. Simultaneously the small community at Rurleigh, consisting of sympathizers with the teachings of Count Tolstoy, formed a committee consisting of V. Tchertkoff, P. Birinkoff, A. Glivart (professor of Royal College of Science, London), H. P. Archer (late secretary of the Brotherhood Church, Croydon), and two or three others. Mr. Tchertkoff had sent to the Caucasus an excaptain of the British army, Mr. St. John, who had been expelled from Russix on account of these inquiries. It was therefore thought to be expedient

for a deputation from the Doukhobors to come to England for the purpose of supplying the information necessary for the best kind of action under the circumstances. Ivan Ivin and P. Makhartoff therefore visited England with their families, and the committeemen were then made aware of the state of the case. It appeared that about 3,500 of the people were comparatively well off and that they had a considerable common fund besides the emigration fund which they had succeeded in raising specially. In addition to these about 3,000 were, though not possess of very ample resources, still not des-titute. They also had a common fund and a fund for purposes of emigration. There were, however, about 2,000 who were much worse off than the previous sections, 1,000 of them in very urgent need of assistance. In view of these circumstances an arrangement was made with the Cyprus colonization committee to receive 1,100 of those in most urgent need. Cyprus was chosen, not because it was the most suitable place for colonization, but because it was the nearest. The British government demanded, however, a guarantee of £15 each before permis

which the South American republics

were known to be involved, and the

at Fredericton, where it will be argued on Feb. 1st. At the adjourned annual meeting of the Union club, held last evening, Lt.- United States, were discouraging ele-ments to people one of whose leading principles was objection to military service. The committee at Purleigh having received full authority from the Doukhobors to act for them, entered into communication with parties in Canada. The matter was placed be fore the government, and the present immigration is the result. In order that the Doukhobors might be fully aware of the conditions in Canada, the two families which had visited England came out to Montreal in Septem ber last. They were accompanied by Prince Hilkoff, the nephew of the Russian minister of railways, who found hinself much in sympathy with their religious views, particularly with their attitude towards militarism, and by Aylmer Maude, who had been a merchant in Moscow and who had met the Doukhobors at Purleigh. This deputation went to Edmonton and to other districts in the Northwest, for the purpose of inspecting the country. There were three special reasons why the emigration should be conducted as speedily as possible. One was that the resources which the people had were being dissipated by tines and removals in consequence of the action of the us to take advantage of the per government adhered to the permission. How long this would last no one could takes place on the first of January and those young men who have reach ed the statutory age are then drawn into the army. These considerations rendered it advisable that those of the Doukhobors to whom they applied should be aided in leaving the country without delay. The number to be dealt with turned out to be about 2,000. Steps were taken to provide the neces-

which comprises the poorest of the Doukhober groups. Following is a copy of the official notification sent to the Doukhobors giving them permission to leave Rus-

The Fasting Doukhobortsi, who were expelled in 1895 from the district of Akhalkalak and transported into other districts of the government of Tiflis, having submitted a petition to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Maria Feederovna, asking either to be grouped and settled into one place and to be exempt from the duties of military service or to be allowed to emigrate, the following instructions have been

received:
1. The request for exemption from military service is refused. 2. The Fasting Doukhobortsi, with the exception of course of those who have reached the age at which they can be summoned to the duties of military service and of those who have failed to fulful these duties, may emiestablished order; (b) that they leave On the frontier of Russia at their own for expense, and (c) that before leaving n to they sign an agreement never to reteleunderstanding that in the case of noncompliance with this last point the offender will be condemned to exile to

> As to their request to be settled in one village, it is refused. This notifi-cation is issued by order of the governor of Tiflis to one of the petitioning Fasting Doukhobortsi, Vassili Potopoff, in answer to his personal application. Tiflis, Feb. 21, 1898.

> INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE HIL-

Prince Hilkoff, who has been in Canada some months perfecting arrangements for the introduction of the Doukhobers fato Canada, is a man of fine appearance and excellent address. He speaks English well and is a very interesting gentle.nan. The Sun man had a long talk with him on the way over from Halifax. The Prince, who is a nephew of the present Russian minister of railways, had suffered much because of his determination to leave the Greek church. He incurred the displeasure of the Russian government by dividing up a portion of his property among the poor people. But when he left the Greek church the authorities did everything possible to make him return. The Prince did not comply with their wishes, however, but has interested himself for years in the cause of the oppressed in Russia. Prince Hilkoff served in the Russian army during the war with Turkey in 1877, but left it. His family now reside in Switzerland, that is, his wife and two young children. Greek church, Alexander III., the late



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cess their four year old son and two year old daughter, had them christened in the 3reek church, and handed them over to the mother of the Prince to be brought up in that church. The Prince and his lady determined to leave Russia, which they did shortly after their third child was born. The were afraid they would be robbed of her as well. The Empress of Russia, mother of the present Czar, admitte that the authorities had no right to take the Prince's children from him. The Prince, who has visited the Northwest, will go out with this parity. He says he hopes in the spring to settle out there himself. He will have to go to Germany first in order to be near his property, which he intends to It is in the government of Toula, where Count Tolstoy lives. The Russian an thorities, in addition to robbing the Prince of his two children, took five children from Russian peasants of Saratof, in the southwestern part of the country. These children disappeared for a time, although the peasants asked Count Tolstoy to make inquiries as to their whereabouts. The officials would not give any information. The priests went so far as to deny in one of their papers that the children had ever been taken from their homes. Then children began to be taken out of various villages by the church. They were handed over to orthodox Greek peasants. The orthodox people did

rot approve of the move. The priests accompanied by police officers, would visit a village. The former would point out the children required and the police would take them off. Count Tolstoy wrote many letters showing up these acts. The letters were published and had a good result. feeling throughout Russia became very strong against the authorities Tolstoy sent his eldest daughter to the procurator of the synod. She begged that the five dhildren above mentioned be returned to their homes. The procurator about a year after had the children sent to their parents. In the village where the Prince lived the priests and police visited the people and inquired of the orthodox ones why they permitted so many heretics to live among them. The adherents of th Greek church would reply that the so called heretics were good neighbors, that they had no fault to find with them. Here the Prince pointed out what bad results followed such appeals. In a largely populated village there were always a number of people (regarded as orthodox) who would when backed up by the priests and the police be willing to make it as unpleasant as possible for those who did not live up to the tenets of the church. What an exhibition this was. People who helonged to the shurch taking steps which might result, as they were evidently 'ntended to do, in the robbery and murder of the so called here-The priests endeavored to stir up just such a feeling throughout the whole country. Questioned closely relative to the Doukhobors who are coming to Can-(Continued on Page Eight.)



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