

MAGICAL

effect produced on a family wash by a single drop of SURPRISE soap.



Read the directions on the wrapper.

St. John; Mollie Rhodes, from Miller, from St. John via New Brunswick, N. B.

REPORTS. LIGHT. Mass., Oct. 13.—The light from a fire to a light house was accomplished and a light tower is being erected.

SPOKEN. S. Bernard, Andrews, from New York, A. M. Oct. 19, 1901.

TO MARINERS. Oct. 9.—Notice is given by Board that on Oct. 7, light was returned to Nantucket.

ATLANTIC, Me., Oct. 13, 1901. Light Station, Maine. A buoy, a red and black bottom second class nun, drift.

APETITE AND GENI-ALITY are quickly over-come by the use of a few bottles of Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

getable oils—and use animal fats—in making by's Own Soap.

A SUNBURY MAN

Tells the Sun About Wolsley, N. W. T.

The Place With Which Senator W. Dell Perley is Personally Identified.

A Sunbury man who went west on the harvest excursion, sends the Sun a very interesting account of his trip as far as Wolsley, N. W. T. At Moosemin he met Judge E. L. Wetmore, a former resident of Fredericton and at one time leader of the opposition to the Blair government.

Shortly after the C. P. R. transcontinental line became a reality, W. Dell Perley of Mansfield, Sunbury Co., N. B., settled down in Wolsley. That was in 1832, when there was but one house in the place, a "shack" near the station.

It was our privilege to be taken over the vast fields of grain the morning after our arrival, accompanied by the general senator. The huge binders had only commenced to lay the grain low a few days before. It was a sight to behold the great heads of wheat and oats standing as high as the seat of the carriage, while the stubble and the grain was cut was up to the hubs.

Senator Perley burned the lime used in building one of his farm houses, which is of stone. The limestone was gathered off the farm.

Wolsley station is on the south side of a bend in the Wolf Creek. Here are to be seen two elevators with a capacity of 25,000 bushels each, and another nearly completed that will carry 30,000 bushels.

Wood's Phosphatine. The Great English Remedy. Sold by all Druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered.

AROOSTOOK WAR

John Johnson Emery Innocent Cause of This Bloodless Strife.

Captured by British—Death of the Aged Man Recalls Interesting Bit of History—His Career.

John Johnson Emery, formerly a Maine farmer, politician, explorer and lumberman, and who became noted for bringing about the dispute between this country and England which ended in the bloodless Aroostook war, died of old age Saturday, at his home, 28 Bowler street, Roxbury, as stated in the Commercial of that day.

He was born in Fairfield, Me., on Aug. 23, 1806. His father was Samuel Emery, the first white child born in the town, and who was a farmer and lumberman. The mother's maiden name was Diana.

When he was 17 different political candidates, ten of whom were elected. In politics he was a whig, a republican, and cast his ballot for McKinley.

During Mr. Emery's days as a lumberman he and a companion made many explorations of the Maine woods and made a chart of the ground that they covered, and published several pamphlets describing these localities, which were then little known to the hunters and the public.

It is in 1839 he was the innocent cause of a war, which is now known in history before they came, but at the same time they assembled several regiments of troops to meet the Maine boys.

Rev. Joseph Clark, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio, en route to Fredericton to attend the N. B. Sunday School Association, will stop over at St. John tomorrow and will speak in the following churches: Morning, St. John Presbyterian; afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Portland Methodist church, a mass meeting of Sunday school workers; evening, at 8.30, in German street Baptist church, a mass meeting; and on Monday evening in St. David's church. All interested in Sunday school work are invited to these services.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

Prof. Virchow.

Foremost in Pathological Research in the Nineteenth Century.

Professor Virchow's laboratories at Berlin and his lectures in his capacity of university professor there have so long been the medical student's goal from every part of the world that his eightieth birthday will bring him universal congratulations.

Born in Pomerania in 1821, Rudolph Virchow so distinguished himself in his medical studies that he was but twenty-six when he was appointed a professor in Berlin University. He was sent almost immediately by the Prussian government to fight a widespread outbreak of typhus in Silesia.

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BABY'S OWN TABLETS



When babies are restless it is the surest possible sign of illness. Well babies sleep soundly. Correct the disorders which cause sleeplessness. Do not give children any medicines containing opiates, as such are simply stupefying and not curative.

They give the baby sound, healthy, refreshing sleep and it will wake up healthy and happy.

These tablets are the best cure in the world for simple fevers, colic, all stomach troubles, nervousness and are a relief for cramp.

They are purely vegetable little lozenges, pleasant to take, free from the slightest disagreeable taste and always effective.

You can find them at drug stores or get them postpaid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont.

A MATTER OF HORSES: CANADA'S CHANCE.

From Notes by John Dyke in the Canadian Gasette.

Colonel Dent has finished his horse-buying tour through Canada on behalf of the British war office, and Canadian papers give us this list of purchases made in the Northwest and British Columbia:

Table with columns: Horses Bought, Price Paid, Amount. Includes entries for Mounted Infantry, Cavalry, and Royal Artillery.

This is, of course, something to be thankful for, but it must be read in conjunction with Colonel Dent's statement that "a great deal of improvement may be made in purchasing the right kind of mares and using the thoroughbred stallions."

In a word, Canada has at this moment a great opportunity, as I will endeavor to show. In point of fact, she is not able to meet one tithe of the demand that now exists for just the classes of horse that can be raised in Canada—and nowhere else better.

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and other authorities conversant with the position as it exists today) Canada must look to the English thoroughbred of today, which it has taken upwards of 200 years to bring to its present state of perfection.

What is to be done? There must be an infusion of new blood, to be brought about by the importation of the best specimens of the various breeds direct from Great Britain; the thoroughbred is what is wanted for the stock of military, hunting, and carriage horses. But, unfortunately, it is beyond the purse of the ordinary Canadian farmer to pay £1,000 needed to obtain such a thoroughbred stallion, and help must come from the Canadian and provincial governments or from some private benefactor.

The demand, therefore, is beyond all question. And so is the failure of the supply. Carriage horses are, as a rule, not so good in Canada today as they were 20 or 30 years ago, and the prices quoted at auction sales of Canadian horses in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, together with the absence of the high class buyers of 20 or 30 years ago, is ample proof of degeneracy.

The Canadian government released him before they came, but at the same time they assembled several regiments of troops to meet the Maine boys. Upon his return to the lines he was placed in command of his own company of soldiers and remained in camp with them for more than a month.

President Van Buren sent Lieut. Gen. Scott, afterwards Gen. Scott, down to take command, and he remained until the trouble was over. It was finally settled by Daniel Webster, who conferred with the British authorities and fixed the line.

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JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS & BLENDERS. THE BUCHANAN BLEND. GLASGOW, LEITH, LONDON, GLENTAUCHERS DISTILLERY, MULBEN, SPEYSIDE, N.B. The Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.