SEMI-WEEKLY SON, ST JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

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NOTICE

During the Present Session of Pau it, Mr. Scott will re SUN at Ottawa, and will ers as in the past th years The WEEKLY SUN will be se during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

> SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ST. JOHN.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

Manager.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Four senators are supposed to have been appointed on Monday, and the Globe says that two others have been selected. This will fill all the vacancies. Those appointed are Mr. Charles Burpee of New Brunswick, Mr. J. P. B. Casgrain of Montreal, Mr. G. T. Fulford of Brockville, Ontario, Hon. Robert Watson of Manitoba and Hon. Joseph Shehyn of Quebec.

Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Fulford are not known in public life. The former is a comparatively young man, who comes of a family of politicians, and is himself president of a political club. He was trained as a land surveyor and is now a radiway and street engireer. Mr. Casgrain's public career so far as is known, is limited to his connection with the Canadian department of the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876.

Mr. Fulford is a citizen of Brockville, who has made a fortune out of patent medicine. He is not the only Brockville man who has got rich in this business. The other is Mr. Com-

and's trouble to assist her enqui for taking the grip but the British so eral party will be the desoille allies day decided to take adantage of the difficulties and do Fre from Ireland, clamorous people in what they could to assist the Boers in their struggle with the British. It is not stated that Mr. Bleke has joined It will not be laid up against them. in this programme, but Mr. Redmond Without resentment, without attention even to all the cries from all the conveys the idea that the conclusion countries, the British people go calmly on with their work. They have not seked for continental help or sym-The speech from the throne places emphasis on the fact that the Boers

pathy. They do not need it. and are the invaders and that the British would not know what to do with it forces are at present engaged in deif they had it. Will Britain remenfending the Empire. This feature of ber these things when her war is over and some other country is in trouble ' the case is frequently overlooked by Not in the least. She has the poorthose who accuse Britain of making cst memory for unfriendly acts and war on the republics. words of any country in the world.

THE WAR.

(Daily Sun, February 1.)

The literate of the state of the literate ANOTHER GRIT DEFEAT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received an-We have now the list of killed, other injury to his right arm. Two wounded and missing in the defence years ago he announced that the Onof Spion's Kop last Wednesday. The Ontario government was the right total number of killed and wounded. arm of the ministry at tawa. East Middlesex is a part 530, which we take it, does not include the officers previously reported, is a of the county represented long vey short of the loss at first. the premier of Ontario, and Mr. Ross carelessly reported. Yet it is heavier concluded that the death of the late than in any previous battle except conservative member had delivered those of Magersfontein and Colenso. the riding into the hands of the gov-The number of killed is indeed larger ernment. The majority of Mr. Hodthan in either of these actions, as gins had been only 95, and he was the slain at Magersfontein were 113, thought to have owed his success in capturing the seat from the enemy to and at Colenso 137, and at the assault great personal popularity. on Ladysmith, 135. In last Wedneshis struck Mr. Ross that by throwing the day's engagement 139 were killed. The whole force of the government and the woundel at Magersfontein were 586. machine into the constituency it might and at Cuituso 707. Only 391 were he recovered in the by-election. Mr Ross and some of his colleagues have wounded at Spion's Kop. This testibeen living in the riding for some fies to the deadly character Assistant organizer time. of the fire. Only in the assault whose name is familiar in election courts, camped down in the place. Fedon Ladysmith, which was also in the eral ministers took a share in the nature of a hand to hand fight, was struggle. And after all East Middle the proportion of the killed so large. sex seems to have gone conservative The story that the Boers captured 150 worse than at any time in fifteen prisoners in one detachment is exyears or more.

LONG AND THIN.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the Canadian parliament was once supposed to contain some intimation of the programme for the session. Of late it has degenerated into a campaign address, composed of inaccurate history, doubtful prophesy. and childish self-congratulation. This year the ministers have spun it out to an astonishing length and remarkable tenuity. There is about twice as much of it in superficial area as was found necessary in opening the imperial par liament. But those who look for something that is true and which they

Lord Wolseley, explaining the British reverses in South Africa. Mr. Wynd-ham said that Gen. Wolseley merely intended to convey the impression that the military qualities shown by the the diers are not nt-minded people in the na-The great body of men and Boers were of a higher order than had n in the Empire do not take en anticipated. At this remark the of these various utterances men and Germans, shouter Asked if he had any war news. ommunicate to the house, A. J. Bal-bur, the government leader, replied in rica, may go on as they will, 14 2 24

Mr. Balfour, in answer to another question, said that while the military tions were proceeding he could inswer any inquiry as to the slaughter of the Highlanders at Magersfontein. Regarding the despatches of Major

Gen. Sir Wm, Francis Butler, who was in command of the British troops in outh Africa until August, 1899, when he was relieved by Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick William Forestier-Walker, it being intimated that Gen. Butler's sympathies were in favor of the Boers

Mr. Balfour said there was no reason to present them to the house. Gen Butle 's opinion of South African affairs, he added, was well known. The general had never suggested to the war office, either publicly or privately, that the number of troops required would be anything like the number actually sent.

In regard to the suggestion that Indian troops should have been used in South Africa, the house, Mr. Balfour would understand the impossibillity of this. Replying to questions relating to

the letters of B. F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South African Compary, and other letters published by the Correspondence Belge, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, admitted that these of which he had personal knowledge were published substantially correctly. The It letters, he added, were stolen from Mr. Hawkesley's office by a clerk, who him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Exwas summarily dismissed in 1897. Mr. Chamberlain declared that he was only aware of the existence of the letters a few days before they were pub-Vance lished.

Mr. Balfour, replying to another question, by John Gordon Swift Mac-Neill, nationalist, in regard to the lettens, published by the Independence Belge and what the government propases to do when the cabinet ministers were "deliberately charged with personal dishonor and public falsehood," said that, according to his view

of the case, such accusation ought to be treated with contempt. Sir Charles Dilke, advarced radical. resumed the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He said he thought no one could deny that the net result had been to kill the belief of the world in Great Britain's ability to conduct a war. The country's military reputation, he added, was never lower, and even now the government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war. Geo. Wyndham, parliamentary sec retary for the war office, who follow-

ed, admitted the war office had not been imprecable, but he argued that the government had done its best, considring the linitations of the

SUNDAY SCHOOL INTERNATIONAL LESSON. THE

LKSSON VI .- February It.

GOLDEN TEXT For God so loved the world that he ave his only begotten Son, that whogave his only soever believeth in him should perish, but have everlasting life,-John 3: 16.

THE SECTION

includes John 2: 23-3: 21, Jesus coming to the feast, his discourse with Nicodemus, and the remarks thereon Chart numbers 16, 17.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. In Time .- This discourse belongs to he early part of his first year.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.-April, A. D. 27, about the time of the Passover, which was April 9-16. It was about two months after he had gained his first disciples, as we learned in our last lesson. Place.-Jerusalem; the upper cham ber of the house where Jesus was the guest, and which could be reached by outside stairway.

> JESUS AND NICODEMUS .- John 3 1-18. Read John 2

Commit verses 14-17. 1. (a) There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews:

2. The same came to (b) Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these (c) miracles that thou doest, except

God be with him. 3. Jesus answered and said unto cept a man be born (d) again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. 4. Nicodemus saith unto him, How

can a man be born when he is old? can he enter (e) the second time into his mother's womb, and be porn? 5. Jesus answered. Verily, verily, say unto thee. Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot

enter into the kingdom of God. 6. That which is born of the flesh is flesh: and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. 7. Marvel not that I said unto thee.

Ye must be born (d) again. 8. The wind bloweth where it list eth, and thou hearest the (f) sound thereof, but (g) canst tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit. 9. Nicodemus answered and said

unto him. How can these things be? 10. Jesus answered and said unto him. Art thou (h) a master of Israel and (i) knowest not these things? 11. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, We speak that we do know, and (j) testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.

12. If I (k) have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you (1) of heavenly things?

What the world needed was salvation.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For oral and written answers.) subject:-A Cluster of Great Truths. Circumstances.-State the time and place of this lesson. How long since Jesus first gained disciples? What are some of the things he had done? I. Awakening Interest in the King-

tom of God (vs. 1, 2).-Give a character sketch of Nicodemus. (See John 7: 50, 51; 19: 39.) Why did Nicodemus go by night? What convinced him that Jesus came from God?

II. The New Birth vs. 3-6) .- What is II. The New Birth (vs. 3-6)-What is 11: 19, 20; Jer. 32: 39, 40; Matt. 18: 3; Rom. 12: 2; Col. 2: 12, 13; 3: 9, 10. Why is this necessary to belonging to the kingdom of God? What is it to be born of water? What to be born of the Spirit?

III. The Work of the Spirit (vs. 7. 8) .- Who imparts the new life? How does Jesus illustrate the mystery of the Spirit's working? Is all life a mystery? Study John 16: 8-11: Rom. 8: 26; Eph. 5: 9; Acts 2: 16-18.

IV. The Foundation of Faith (vs. 9-13).-What reason does Jesus give for accepting his teachings? Is this the best authority? What were the earthly things? The heavenly things?

V. The Way of Salvation (vs. 14, 15). -How does Jesus illustrate what faith is? Relate the story from Num. 21: 4-9. Show the comparison with sin and its cure.

VI. The Marvellous Love of God (vs. 16-18). How does God prove his love and show its greatness? How does it show the evil of sin? Is this the best proof?

VETERINARY

DEPARTMENT

Conducted By J. W. Manchester V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W

Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Weekly Sun, St. John, N. H

J. B .- My horse, seven years old, appears to be sound. When standing in the stall, not eating, he keeps stamping and rubbing his hind legs at the hock joints. What can be done to prevent it?

Ans .- The trouble probably is due to some irritation of bladder. You might try the following: Sodium Bicarbonate, eight ounces; Ferri Sulphate, one ounce. Give one tablespoonful daily in food.

Farmer. - My horse keeps thin. though he has a good appetite. His skin seems tight and not in a healthy condition. I think he has bots. Ans .- Probably some form of worms. Mix a dram of Oil, Felix Mar. with one ounce Spirits of Turpentine, and give every other day for a week. Follow with tonic medicine.

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stock. Last winter, after the death of Hon. Mr. Wood. Mr. Comstock, who had no other qualification than his wealth, was nominated as the government candidate for the by-election. He now sits in the house, but the charges of ballot-box stuffing in connection with the election will be before the utivileges committee at the coming session. The appointment of Mr. Fulford to the senate gives him a place in public life without the same risks, though perhaps at no less expense.

Mr. Watson is a politician. He was a member of the Greenway government which has been retired and whose members are now under a cloud. Mr. Watson has not only lost his office but his seat, and is not only associated with Mr. Greenway in the railway subsidy scandal, but has himself been charged as minister of public works with giving contracts improperly to a firm of which he was a member. He is a man of energy and ability, who left the house of commons in 1892 to take office under Mr. Greenway.

Mr. Shehyn is a wealthy business man in Quebec. He has been for some fifteen years a member of the Quebec legislature, and is so unfortunate as to have been treasurer in the Mercier government. It is fair, however, to say that Mr. Shehyn was not supposed to have been in the inner circle, and that he did not know half as much about the operations that were exposed in 1891 and 1892 as was known by Mr. Tarte, Mr. Pacaud and some others who were not in the ministry. -----

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The imperial parliament is in session and ministers must now meet their critics face to face. This gives the ministers some advantage over their late position. for in the house the critics are themselves subject to criticism. If they are reckless in their charges and inaccurate in their statements, the ministers are able to hold them to account before their colleagues and the public. At this stage public interest will concern itself less with the errors of the past, or the deal with the past. At present the failures of the government hitherto to rise to the occasion, than with the prospect for the future. If the government has been negligent and overtrustful in allowing the Boers to strengthen themselves, and in failing to match them with a standing army in Africa, it will be difficult for the opposition to find fault with the

is full of cheer and hope, and has no intention of yielding to the Boers. We may once more remind our readers that the failure of Joubert to take Ladysmith is not less interseting than the failure of Buller to relieve it.

ploded by the statement that only 63

are missing. These would probably

ed who have not been found, and per-

hape some stragglers who may turn

Now that the uncertainties have

been cleared away, at is discovered

that the relief of Ladysmith has not

been abandoned, but is to be pressed

on, and that the British still hold the

rassage of the Tugela. General

Warren has certainly failed in his

movement beyond the river, but ac-

cording to Boer admissions he has

inflicted losses almost, if not equal.

to his own. The Ladysmith garrison

up later.

irclude some of the killed and wound-

In the south the British appear to be preparing to advance. The Boers are in force at Colesburg, and according to the law of this war, it will not be an easy thing for the British to get get them out. French may surround the town, but Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking have been surrounded

for three months. It may be necessary to put a force to watch this garrison and to go on. leaving the place invested. The same may perhaps be done with Stormberg. As the British force increases, nothing is lost by leaving an equal number of British to keep Boer garrisons out of action.

The announcement that the Cana dians are moving into more active operation will be heard with personal anxiety but with general confidence. Canada will watch with fresh individual interest for news from the front. not knowing on whose home the first

blow may fall. But there will be no fear that the men from the dominion will prove unworthy of the cause for which they fight, or the comrades who have gone before them into the battle thunder and flame. It is also known that the Canadians have become more and more eager to get forward into the firing line. At present, however, they are not designed to take part in any great fight. Their duty is to sweep the country of small parties of rebels and invaders. This kind of service may call for great individual intelligence and fortitude and will of

course have its share of danger.

While these preparations go on in front, the war debate in parliament has collapsed. Members find that talk is vain in a time that calls for action. The war department is doing its best. and the opposition leaders, though strong in their criticism of the past, have nothing important to propose for the future. This being so, neither parliament nor the country cares much for what they say. When the war is over the country will have patience to man who has nothing to propose can get no hearing. Mr. Stead, and those few who still listen to him, and his familiar spirit, may talk about how England got into the war. The real question is how England is going to get out of it.

The German press rejoices over ministers on that ground. The oppo- Buller's reverse. France is exultant sition criticism which condemns the over every defect. Boer meetings, government for not taking the grip and anti-Boer meetings, are held in earlier with the Boers, will be weak- the United States. The Irish home ened by the opposition criti- rule party boldly announces the inten-

did not know before might as well study the First Royal Reader. The passage referring to the payment of the troops conveys no idea, and leaves it uncertain whether the government. proposes to pay or not pay the troops in Africa. Sir Charles Tupper, who promised to move a resolution in favor of payment in case the government did not propose it, is left to find out the best way he can what the government means to do. We suspect that the ministers are at present in as disasters which might have occurred much doubt as any one else, and that along other lines of advance. they have framed the clause so that it will suit either decision. There is nothing about the reform of the senate, and it is not clear whether the clause about the arrangement of electoral districts means a re-introduction of the gerrymander bill. Perhaps the most suggestive clause in the speech is that which sets forth that the estimates will be framed with due regard to economy "and the rapid

crease.

congratulation and praise to the army that wins a fight. Queen Victoria reserves her kindest words for the army that has met a reverse.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 1.-The provincial government has appointed a royal commission to enquire into the financial affairs of the province and the caganization of civil servce departments.

The members composing the commission are: Charles A. Kennedy, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia here; Cameron Bartlett, local manager of the Bank of Hamilton, and George H. Hulse, accountant at Brandon,

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Summary of the Proceedings in the Lords and House of Commons Yesterday.

LONDON. Feb. 1.-In the house of lords today the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, said he desired to formally announce that Lieutenant General Sir William Francis Butler resigned command of the British forces in South Africa because of a political divergence of opinion with Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, which was so great that he concluded his command of the forces in South Africa would become a source of embarrassment to the high commissioner. LONDON. Feb. 1.-In the house of

commons today the government parried most of the questions in regard to the war in South Africa. Geo. Wyndham, the parliamentary under secre-

tary of state for war, maintained that the information furnished by the intelligence department was generally government would make shortly. Re- the country.

system, and welcomed criticism, as the country would thus be enabled to sturn to best account the tide of patriotism and the lessons of the war. If the government had done wrong, he continued, it had done it with pent in the wilderness, even so must right motives. The two cardinal points the Son of Man be lifted up: in the campaign were, firstly, a desire to give diplomacy a chance; sec- him should not perish, but have ondly, the decision of Ceneral Buller | eternal life. to relieve Ladysmith. It must not be 16. For God so loved the world, that supposed that he criticized Gen. Bul- he gave his only begotten Son, that ler's decision. Gen. Buller was on the whosoever believeth (o) in him should spot and could doubtless explain his not perish, but have (p) everlasting action. It was easy to conceive other life.

might have had a universal rise of the Cane Dutch Mr. Wyndham deplored the amendment, which, he asserted, would be (s) condemned; (t) but he that believ-"misunderstood by the continental eth not (u) is condemned already, becritics, by our fellow subjects in Natal cause he hath not believed (v) in the and by onr kinsmen in America, who are watching the vicissitudes of the

struggle." As regards the forces engaged, Mr. Wyndham said that, exclusive of the eighth division and the fourth cavalry brigade, Great Britain had 142,000 growth of the dominion." This probably means a few more millions of in-, foot and artillery, 3,700 cavalry, 36 siege guns, 38 naval guns, 36 howitzers, 54

batteries of horse artillery and 234 Anybody can send a message of field guns, while the combined forces of the two republics were estimated. in 1898, at 59,000 men.

Mr. Wyndham also said he would have to ask the house for large financial means, in order that the war might be brought to the only possible corclusion and that the system of home defence be put on a sound footing.

Sir. Edward Grey, liberal member for Berwick-on-Tweed, after some further debate, said he recognized that the speech of Mr. Wyndham was one which gave greater strength to the

government and had done something to lift the gloom that had fallen on the country. "There are differences ary," page 7.) of opinion among the opposition," he intended to cover those differences. We cannot withhold censure for what is past; but we are prepared to give our government our support in the title, teacher, master, future, and are prepared to help in policy is equality of rights between the white races in South Africa, and God's. next in point of importance, to see that

never again shall it be possible for a vast arsenal to be formed there under other control than that of Great Bri-To that end the government tain. shall have our surport." The gossip in the lobbies tonight indicates a belief that Sir Henry Camp-

bell Bannerman's support of the amendment to the address has landed him in a tight place. The amendment, kingdom of God. as a party move to unite all sections of liberals, has failed. It has only resulted in rallying the supporters of

the government, who had been considerably embarrassed by criticisms even on their own side. Moreover, the followers of Lord Rosebery will prob-

ably support the government. As the Irish members will abstain from voting, the ultimate majority will probably be even larger' than accurate, and he added that informa- usual. It is felt that the liberals have tion in regard to the forces remaining been trying to make capital out of in the United Kingdom would be in- the crisis, an attempt which is utterly | This is the wonder of the universe. cluded in the statement which the out of touch with the real feeling of j 17. Condemn-To judge, to pro-

13. And no man hath ascended (m) up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man which is in heaven. 14. And as Moses lifted up the ser-

15. That whosoever believeth in (n).

17. For God sent not (q) his Son in-They to the world to condemn the world; but that the world (r) through him might be saved.

18. He that believeth on him is not name of the only begotten Son of God.

> **REVISION CHANGES.** Ver. 1. (a) Now there was.

Ver. 2. (b) Came unto him. (c) Signs.

Ver. 3. (d) Born anew. Margin from above. Ver. 4. (e) A.

Ver. 8. (f) Voice. (g) Knowest not. Ver. 10. (h) The teacher. (i) Understandest not.

Ver. 11. (g) Bear witness of. Ver. 12. (k) Omit have. (l) Omit of. Ver. 13. (m) Ascended into . . . descended out of. Ver. 15. (n) May in him have eter-

nal life. Ver. 16. (o) On him. (p) Eternal, Ver. 17. (q) The Son . . . to judge. (r) Should be saved through him. Ver. 18. (s) Judged. (t) Omit but. (u) Hath been judged. (v) On.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

1. Nicodemus .- (See "Bible Diction-

2. Came . . . by night--Not from continued, "but the aniendment is not | fear, but because he could converse more quietly then. And it was prudent not to commit himself till he had learned more. Rabbi-An honorary

3. Jesus answered - His implied prosecuting the war to the end. The question. Born again-Or anew, or dominating object of the government's from above. He needed a new life of holiness, a new principle, a life like

5. Born of water and of the Spirit -Born of water refers back to John's baptism of repentance, saying that he must be cleansed from his past sins, and confess publicly his renunciation of his past life. Born of the Spirit refers to a new spritual life. Without public confession he cannot enter the visible kingdom; without a new heart he cannot become a real member of the

13. Which is in heaven-Is ever in communion with heaven. It was ever plain and open before him. As God he was always there.

14. As Moses, etc.-(See Num. 21 4-9.)

16. For God so loved-The emphasis is on the so. The proof and the measure of this love is given in what follows. So loved the world-This sinful, wicked, rebellious world; this world that rejected him: this world full of hate, war, crime, ignorance, perversity.

R. S.-I have written you particulars as to your case.

Subscriber.-You cannot do better than you are now doing. It will take some time to effect a cure, and you must have a little patience.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

MONTEEAL, Jan. 31.-The byelection for the Ontario legislature in East Middlesex, rendered necessary by the death of Hodgins (conservative) resulted in the return of Robson (conservative) by 100 majority over Mc-Williams (liberal). The legislature has been called to meet on the 14th prox.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vege-table remedy for the speedy and permanent table remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; Astoma and all Threat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nerv-ous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to re-lieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full di-rections for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE LATE M. C. CHAPPELL.

Frank Harper of C. Harper & Co., of Bayfield, says the late M. C. Chappell, who recently died in South Africa, was employed in their store before he came to Sackville. Mr. Harper says he was a good fellow and honest to a cent. When he came to Sackville he owed Mr. Harper a small bill, and in a letter he mailed from South Africa a few days before his death he enclosed the amount. He wrote that he was in good health, and expected to be in action very soon.-Sackville Post

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. William Puddington of Parrsboro, who died on Jan. 28th, was formerly Miss Annie Marmey of St. John, and had been a captain in the Salvation Army before her marriage. She was married to Mr. Puddington two years ago, and, besides her husband. leaves a son fifteen months old. Her own age was only 27 years. The Windsor Journal pays a high tribute to her worth. She went to that town in 1893 as a lieutemant in the Salvation Army, and made many friends. Her husband is a son of Oscar Puddington of Windsor.

The death occurred at Amherst on Tuesday of Zia White, aged 69 years, He leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters.

Last Saturday morning the death of Mrs. Duncan occurred at Five Mile Plains, at the age of one hundred years and two months. The deceased was a native of Horton, Kings Co., N. S., her maiden name being Silva Harrington.

Mrs. Augustus Eagles of Gaspereaux Mountain, N. S., died last Saturnounce a verdict on their evil conduct. | day at the age of 93 years.

