POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

LAND VALUES IN CANADA.

INTERESTING SKETCH FROM OTTAWA IN BOSTON NEWSPAPER.

Upward Tendency Apparent—Opportunities for Settlers in Manitoba--Millions of Acres Awaiting a Cultivator--Vast Increase in Production of Wheat.

Under Ottawa date of Dec. 20 the Boston Transcript publishes the following interesting article:

Lord Selkirk offered to sell more than half the land in the present province of Manitoba for $50,000 in 1811, "owing to its remoteness."

The crop report which has just been prepared by the department of agriculture for the province of Manitoba for the year 1901 shows that the total grain yield this year is 85,179,88 bushels, made up as follows: Wheat, 50,502,085 bushels; oats, 27,796.588 bushels; barley, 6,536,155; flax, 266,420; rye, 62,261; peas, 16,349. The average yield per acre was, for wheat 21.1, oats 49.3, barley 24.2, flax 12.7, rye 23, peas 18.6.

The total yield of potatoes in the province was 4,797.433 bushels, roots 2,925.362. The value of the dairy products amounted to $926,314. The poultry disposed of during the year by farmers was as follows: Turkeys 77,220, geese 33,940, chickens 306,365.

The above figures, which were compiled from the returns received from the regular correspondents of the department, show that Manitoba has had a phenomenal crop this year and far in advance of the general expectations earlier in the season.

The crop reports contain a resume of the conditions existing during the last season, and point out that the municipalities in the northwestern district had the heaviest yield, where the crops averaged thirty bushels to the acre. There was a great demand for farm laborers, and in response to the call for help 18.375 men came to Manitoba from the East, and at one time from 4.000 to 5,000 men arrived in Winnipeg inside of forty-eight hours. After threshing commenced 5,000 extra men could have found employment had they been in the province. Although the eastern district had the smallest grain yield on account of moist weather and heavy straw, these conditions were most favorable for dairying operations and the district not only marketed the largest amount of dairy products, but these also obtained the best average price.

The hay crop was also remarkable, and the weather was all that could be desired, with the result that not only the quantity but also the quality of native hay and cultivated grasses were away above the average.

Such was the condition of Manitoba in 1811, such is it in 1901. For many years the growth of the province was slow. Indeed, it was not until the C. P. R. was built in the early eighties, or less than twenty years ago, that real progress was made. In 1870, when Lord Wolseley went to quell the Riel insurrection, it was known as "the great Lone Land." After that time the Ottawa authorities took jurisdiction, and one of the first acts was to give free grants of land of a quarter section to the men of the expeditionary force. But nearly all of them disposed of their grants for a trifle and returned east.

What was wanted then, and what is still wanted—people. With an abundance of acres and but few people, land can be bought for a song; when a contrary condition prevails and population is dense, land values mount skyward. That is the reason that business lots in the heart of London are worth their area covered with five-dollar gold pieces. The application of this truth to lands in the Canadian west is obvious. Here in Canadt there is much land and few people. The Dominion has a larger area of land than the United States, with but one-twelfth of her population. The republic has seventy-six million people. Canada has less than six million. Their public lands are practically exhausted. The Anglo-Saxon is born to become a land owner. It is one of the instincts of his nature to acquire some plot of earth that he may call his own. Those who possessed the land in the United States found the demand keen and the supply limited. As an inevitable result prices appreciated. In Canada that condition does not prevail to nearly the same extent, and in consequence prices are advancing with much less rapidity. There are, however, abundant evidences that the upward tendency of land values has come to Canada. Already the past two or three years has witnessed sharp advances in prices, and it needs but the passage of time and the increase of population to send Canadian prices soaring as high as American. Even at the prices being paid by the States, Manitoba lands are a far better investment, for the returns are from fifty to a hundred per cent. greater.

While every branch of agriculture is successfully prosecuted in Manitoba, its reputation rests on its wheat. The phenomenal crops that are grown, and the huge shipments that are made combine to put its production in the front rank of the staple industries of the province. The quality of the grain is without a peer. Indeed, it is unapproachable. "Manitoba hard" wheat has a larger percentage of gluten, and other nutritious constituents, than any other wheat in the world. It yields a greater amount of flour to the bushel, and of better quality, than any of the softer varieties, and for this reason is highly prized by millers.

In 1886 the shipment of wheat was 5,893,480 bushels. Two years later it had risen to nearly seven and a quarter millions. By 1892 it had almost doubled, the figures being 14,453.835 bushels. 1897 four million additional bushels were exported, and in 1899 the shipments had risen to 22,992.230 bushels. This year, the province will export over forty million bushels. With an equal average, Manitoba's output will be several milions more in 1902, as a large amount of new land will then be put under cultivation. The constant growth of the grain business has necessi- e enlargement of the terminal ele- t have been erected by the Can- fic Railway and the milling com- the head of lake navigation. ty has been increased from bushels in 1891 to eighteen in 1898. e whole of the province is ted to agriculture, and s a larger percentage of ving land than any state Union, or any country s—as might be expected nt is considered—some aracter of the various g it, Manitoba is, in rough figures, 74.000 square miles in extent. Leaving out water areas, there are 37,000,000 acres ready for active farm cultivation, or homes for 116,000 families, giving each a farm of 320 acres. In so huge a territory—larger than several individual European kingdoms—the conditions of settlement, the specialties of agriculture, and the physical character of the sections—al differ to a certain extent, though the general characteristics are similar. Historically the most interesting of all the districts is that of the Red River Valley. A no distant date fleets of steamers will ply regularly on the Red River, just as they do now on the Mississippi.

NO MESSAGE FROM MARS.

Sir Robert Ball Dispels Fancies, But Does it Most Entertainingly --- An Instructive Article.

The dream of all who have delved into the romances of the astronomers "touchin' on and appertainin' to" the wonderful planet Mars, of establishing communication with it by means of luminous or other signals and getting replies, does not receive much encouragement from those who take astronomy seriously and are more practical than imaginative. Sir Robert Ball, with more honorary degrees and titles of fellowship and membership in learned and astronomical societies than would fill the remainder of this column, in a lecture delivered a few days ago in Philadelphia, spoiled a great many pleasant fancies respecting the interchange of messages between the earth and Mars, which is the more to be regretted because of the many interesting facts he had to relate concerning that planet. As his generalizations may be accepted as summarizing what is at present known or believed by astronomers with regard to the condition and artificial development of Mars, they cannot fail to be of interest to intelligent readers of all classes.

In Sir Robert's opinion, everything known points to the conclusion that Mars is inhabited by a race of very intelligent and enterprising people. What they are like is a matter of conjecture, of course, but they appear to know a great deal and to have the means of applying their knowledge in useful public improvements. Since the luminous lines on the face of the planet were first recognized as canals, they have been studied intently by astronomers in all parts of the world. Of course the contention that they were canals or irrigating trenches of vast proportions was at first scouted, but few astronomers longer doubt it. The reason for this is that they are much too regular to be natural, and that during the period in which they have been under observation by astronomers it has appeared that they have been undergoing a rapid and systematic development. The Martian canal trust, if there be such an organization, is apparently proceeding to irrigate the planet and improve its internal transportation facilities by means of navigable waterways, in a manner indicating that plenty of capital, or its equivalent, is behind their enterprise. There are financiers in New York, longing for other worlds to conquer, who will no doubt regret that Martian first mortgage canal bonds cannot be floated in this city on the usual banking terms and conditions. But that, as Rudyard Kipling would say, "is another story."

No rivers or permanent bodies of water have been recognized on the surface of Mars, and its supplies of water are derived from the melting of the polar ice and snowcaps in summer. It was probably found from experience that this placed the temperate and tropical zones at a serious disadvantage for residence purposes, and that to make them desirably habitable it was necessary to impound the waters of the summer freshets and carry them by artificial channels where they were most needed. Hence the canals; otherwise they are meaningless. The fact that extensions are constantly in progress, and at a measurable rate, would seem to show that the canal system is not yet complete, and that some people on Mars have a good thing in the way of contracts. Fuller particulars would be interesting, but with present facilities we are not likely to get them. Perhaps this is fortunate for the Martians. There are a good many Tammany contractors who do not see much opportunity for terrestrial profit during the next few years, and who would probably put in bids for the excavation of the Martian canals if they could get there. We could very well spare them; but whether the people of Mars could safely receive them is a question which it may not be worth while to discuss at present.

It is extremely tantalizing that a planet concerning which we know so much and are so curious is so far beyond critical investigation. It is one hundred and fifty times further from us than the moon, about which it is difficult enough to learn anything specific. Sir Robert points out that to signal Mars so as to be seen by a Martian astronomer who happened to be looking this way, using the military system, we should need a flag 300 miles long and 200 miles wide, waved from a staff 500 miles long. If we had such a flag the mechanics of wig-wagging would present grave difficulties. Flashlight signaling he considers equally impracticable. If Lake Superior could be filled with petroleum and set on fire, the resulting blaze might be discerned as a speck of light, but not sufficiently prominent to suggest that anything unusual was in progress. Sir Robert's illustrations are striking, and, assuming his facts, convincing. No doubt we must remain content with such information as Flammarion, Verne, and other scientific romancers can evolve from the fervid imaginations, as to what the people of Mars are really doing and why they are doing it. Probably it is none of our business, anyway; but the human mind is so constituted as to find especial interest in that which does not immediately concern it.—New York Times.

Scheme to Defraud Iowa Farmers.

Independence, Iowa, Jan. 10—A scheme to defraud scores of farmers in this part of Iowa came to light today. It is estimated that had the plan succeeded, the promoters would have cleared about $35,000, as notes representing that amount have been sent to the bank at Jesup, in this county, for collection. Three months ago, a stranger, giving the name of John Smith, covered the western and northern portions of the county and obtained farmers' signatures on various pretexts. He secured the signatures of at least 200 farmers and possibly more. On Monday a large number of the wealthy signers received notices from a Chicago law firm, notifying them to meet certain notes. At the bank were promissory notes to the amount of $14,000 for collection, bearing the names of about 70 men. The farmers are united in their efforts to fight the case, and experienced lawyers have been retained in their interest.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Inauguration of Civic Reform--Illustrations of Tammany Boodleism--Pleasures of Ping-Pong --A Game New to Gotham--Flowers of South Africa--Delay in English Mails--A Modern Church Described -- Ease and Comfort Provided for the Old Folks, and Home-like Parlors for the Young.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Jan. 8—Mayor Low and his fellow officials quietly took possession of their new offices on the afternoon of New Year's day, and those whom they superseded stood not on the order of their going but went at once. All excepting the notorious Police Commissioner Devery. He handed his successor a written protest against being dispossessed, after which he became lachrymose and leaked a few tears of the alligator brand; finally quitting the scenes of his infamous dictatorship to enjoy a well earned obscurity. The work of reform began at once. Before the day was over, Controller Grout, of the finance department, had scaled down his pay roll by $20,000 a year. Every day since hundreds of useless and unnecessary employes have been dropped. An examination of the public records shows a scandalous state of affairs. To within a few hours of the new administration taking office the already heavily burdened pay rolls were still further bloated. One man who had been receiving $1,200 had an increase to $3,000; his services were dispensed with at once. It was discovered that in the street cleaning department, some foremen had one man apiece to supervise, others none at all. In Brooklyn, the sewerage commissioner made a personal tour of the stables in one of which he found that five men had the arduous duty of caring for four horses. Of 1,000 employes of the health department, 157 have been dismissed as unnecessary and many more will follow. At police headquarters the new commissioner, Col. Partridge, a man of energy and determination, has effected a marked change already. Policemen who have been transferred to stations far from their homes "for the good of the service," have been invited to send in their names with a view to being reinstated in their former positions. This pernicious system, by which a policeman who had acquired a home could be shifted to an inconvenient distance if he did not submit to blackmail, was a fruitful source of revenue to the powers that were.

Ping pong has arrived here. Ping pong is not a Chinaman, as the name might suggest, neither is it an epidemic, but a parlor game, introduced from England, where it has been all the rage during the past year. A tennis enthusiast will pick it up at once: in fact, its American name, under which it is being sold, is "table tennis." It is played over a dining room table, eight or nine feet long, across the middle of which a net is stretched a few inches high. The little racquets or battledores are not stringed, but are of vellum. The balls, which are hollow, are of celluloid, a little smaller than golf balls. One serve is allowed instead of two, as in tennis, and you must play underhand, cuts down from the shoulder being barred. As the ball passes from racquet to racquet, a "ping pong" sound ensues, which gives the game its name. By way of variation, doubles can be played, with one racquet to each pair of partners. This requires alertness as the racquet must be handed to your partner immediately you have delivered your ball, in order that he or she may return it as it comes flying back. As the balls are very light they can't damage the furniture or bric-a-brac; but if you should strike a slender Venetian vase amidships and bring it down from its high estate, look out for trouble, for your hostess will harbor unkind thoughts about you, or, if at home, your wife may give you a bad quarter of an hour. That bust of your U. E. Loyalist ancestor will not suffer from contact with the ball; the old gentleman made many sacrifices in his day, so won't mind a trifle like that. It is needless to remark that you mustn't step on a ball with your big beetle-crushers (or "tootsies," if a lady), otherwise you will place it out of action permanently.

In a letter (dated October, spring time in South Africa), just received from a relative in the Transvaal, mention is made of the spring flowers and vegetation in the land of Oom Paul. The country is covered with spring flowers mostly of the marigold or marguerite type, of all colors, white, scarlet, mauve, purple and bright yellow. All the bush is green, too, and the grass sprouting; so that the country is quite good to look at. The flowers of the "Kaffir broom" come on before the leaves and the tree is like a big fig tree, clothed in brilliant scarlet, like sweet pea flowers. It glares in the bush like a red lamp. In a few weeks the whole of the valley will be golden with the thorn bush (mimosa) blossom. There are about a dozen different kinds of this bush native to the land, all thorny and all with the yellow mimosa bloom, but the blossoms are of different shapes.

A couple of crack steamers brought our Christmas mails this week. The Cymric, which left Liverpool December 25, arrived here on Sunday, and the Saxonia, which left December 28, turned up on Tuesday—12 days and 10 days respectively.

Out in a New Jersey suburb, a dozen miles from here, they have a first-class example of an up to date church. The minister is young, earnest and enterprising, and knows how to make religion attractive to his congregation. The church itself is a large stone building, with a huge square tower in front of the main entrance as a portico; the upper part of the tower is used as a parlor. The interior is divided, the larger portion being devoted to public worship, while the remainder is given up to Sunday school, etc. Opening out onto the platform is the minister's study, comfortably furnished with easy chairs. Here the aged and infirm can come or be wheeled in to take part in the service without entering the body of the church. An interesting object is the pulpit, composed of cedar from Lebanon, and olive wood from the Garden of Gethsemane, procured by special permit from the Turkish government through the agency of the minister's father, a missionary in Syria. A splendid organ is another feature of this interesting church, which, of course, is illuminated by electric light, which can be switched on or off at any part of the building from a conveniently situated cupboard. The other end of the building has a fine large Sunday school room, which opens into the infants' class room, as denoted by the rows of little chairs. A sliding partition throws the room into one, when required for one of the numerous entertainments, lectures, meetings, etc., which follow one another in endless procession. There is a home-like parlor, furnished with rugs, lounges, easy chairs, etc. Last, but not least, is the kitchen, equipped with china, crockery, knives, forks and spoons, a sink with hot and cold water, and a cooking range capable of turning out anything in the culinary art from an egg to an eel, from a Welsh rabbit to an English chop. G. W. C.

OBITUARY.

Cornelius P. Harris.

The death of Cornelius P. Harris, son of the late Daniel Harris, which occurred Friday, will be learned of with regret by many friends of the young man. He had been ill less than two weeks with pneumonia. He was 19 years of age and is survived by his mother and two brothers. He was a popular young man, well known through his playing with the Franklin base ball club.

Timothy Hallihan.

The death occurred Friday afternoon at his home, Hanover street, of Mr. Timothy Hallihan, a respected resident of St. John for 40 years. Mr. Hallihan was born in Westmorland county 65 years ago. He was for years engaged here as a ship carpenter but latterly had been I. C. R. carpenter. He was a staunch member of the Liberal party. Some four or five weeks ago he was taken ill and a complication of maladies caused his death. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, in whose bereavement many friends will extend sympathy.

Dr. Fortier.

Montreal, Jan. 10—(Special)—Dr. Fortier, physician at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, died last night, aged 69. He was the father-in-law of M. Ethier, M. P., of Two Mountains.

Miss Anna Daunt, Boston.

Police Officer Lee received a telegram last night from Boston announcing the death of his aunt, Miss Anna Daunt. Deceased is a sister to Mrs. Robert Lee, Protection street, West End, Officer Lee's mother.

Capt James A. Crossman.

New York, Jan. 11.—Captain James A. Crossman, who was in command of the steamer Alliance when she was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, in 1895, died yesterday in Jersey City at the home of his daughter, No. 312 Montgomery street. The incident in which he took a prominent part made him an international figure and his name was frequently mentioned in the years which preceded the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. James A. Crossman was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1842. He sprang from a race of venturesome mariners. His life on the sea began when he was hardly in his teens. At the age of seventeen he received a master's certificate.

Miss Agnes Campbell.

The death occurred Saturday night of Miss Agnes Campbell at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, St. James street, West End. She had been ill for quite a long time.

Sumner M. Milliken

Saco, Me., Jan. 12—Sumner M. Milliken, who has served the Boston & Maine railroad as assistant roadmaster on the eastern division, with his headquarters at Lawrence, died today. He was aged 28.

Deaths at Halifax.

Halifax, Jan. 12—(Special)—Thos. Secconi, an old and respected resident, passed away this morning after a brief illness. He at one time carried on a large picture framing business on Hollis street. He was aged 74 and leaves a widow and one son, William, who resides in Lynn, Mass., and a daughter, wife of E. Kearney, of this city.

The death occurred suddenly Saturday evening of Eva B. Hutton. She was apparently in the best of health and was out skating on Tuesday. It is thought she got overheated and took cold which turned to inflammation. She was only 19 years old and resided with her parents at Dingle, Northwest arm.

Edward D. Fullerton, proprietor of the Sterling House, Lockman street, died today after a short illness aged 67. His body will be taken to Parrsboro for burial.

The death occurred this morning of Jean, daughter of the late Ebenezer McNab, aged 74. William and John McNab, of this city, are her brothers.

Mrs. George Ougler.

The death occurred Monday, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. E. S. Williams, Lancaster Heights, of Mrs. Ougler, wife of the late Mr. George Ougler. The deceased was a daguhter of the late Jesse and Mary Gray, of Plymouth, Yarmouth, N. S. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Williams, and three sons, Thomas, of this city; Edward, of Montreal, and George, of Boston.

Wm. I. Perkins, Musician.

Boston, Jan. 13—The death of Wm. I. Perkins tonight in the home for aged men in this city, removes from the musical world a figure of prominence a generation ago. He was born in 1831 and was identified with American music for more than half a century. He organized the first male quartette for concert singing in America. He conducted many musical festivals and won great fame as a leader. He was for many years a member of the board of government of the Handel & Haydn Society. For many years he lived in London. Returning only recently, he entered the home. His published works number 60 volumes.

HERE IS A POINTER.

Because you haven't used Catarrhozone is the best reason why you should use it right away. It will cure that Catarrh that makes your breath so heavy and your hearing so poor. Catarrhozone is a scientific cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, recommended by doctors and druggists as certain cure. Mr. Henry A. Taylor, the oldest druggist in Halifax, says: "Catarrhozone gives satisfaction wherever it goes. It is simple and convenient to use, and enjoys fully three times the sale of any other Catarrh remedy sold in the city." Catarrhozone is guaranteed to cure, and if it fails you can have your money returned. Price $1.00 for two months' treatment. Small size 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

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A system of units; ten or a dozen books, one unit—more books more units, and get them as wanted. Grades and prices to suit all tastes and requirements. An ideal book-case for the home. Call and see them or write for booklet.

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Make first and second choice, stating size and color preferred. Send order and remittance by mail and we'll be sure to please you.

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We do not send ments any where proval, not even city.

Our stock is h under the most m sanitary conditions, every article is a purchase.

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CURLING.

Hampton Defeated Thistles.

Three rinks of Thistle curlers went to Hampton Saturday to play the club there. The Thistles suffered defeat at the hands of their opponents; score:

Thistles.		Hampton.	
Sharp, skip	12	McAndrews, skip	19
Bishop, skip	7	Wilson, skip	25
Courtney, skip	18	Fowler, skip	16
	38		60

Sackville Curlers Defeat Monctonians.

Moncton, Jan. 12—(Special)—Four rinks of Moncton curlers were defeated at Sackville yesterday, 64 to 60. The score by skips was:

Moncton.		Sackville.	
E. H. Allen	21	W. I. Goodwin	14
T. E. Henderson	11	A. W. Bennett	16
E. W. Givan	18	J. M. Palmer	17
A. C. Chapman	10	W. H. Harrison	17

Sussex to Build a Rink.

At a meeting of the Sussex Curling Club held last night in the office of the Sussex Mercantile Company, Ltd., a committee was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of a suitable lot on which to build a rink. The meeting was adjourned for two weeks at which time the committee will report. The club decided to accept the invitation of the Hampton club to play them a friendly match some evening next week at their rink.

A SICK STOMACH

is always relieved, and its unpleasant consequences averted by taking thirty drops of Polson's Nerviline in a little sweetened water. It instantly relieves the nausea and by its soothing and stimulating powers, calms the stomach and enables it to complete the process of digestion. Nerviline has been proved more than a million times the best remedy for stomach and bowel troubles. Nerviline will cure you. 25c.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavor, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

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Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John by all responsible druggists.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1895, says:
"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Brownes Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION — The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe trade mark. Of all Chemists, 1s., 1s. 1-2d., 2s. 9d. & and 4s. 6d.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of CHLORODYNE cannot possibly be discovered by alysis (organic substances defying elucidation) and since his formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD, ed publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story the defendant Fretmau was deliberately true, and he regretted to say that been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Protest by Sugar Cane Growers.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10—Louisiana cane sugar growers, in session here, unanimously adopted a protest to congress against the proposed concessions to the producers of cane sugar in the island of Cuba.

To Lumbermen and others!

The Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co., Ltd., of St. John, N. B., are open to contract with Lumbermen and others for a supply of

Spruce Pulp Wood

for delivery next spring in large or small quantities. Apply to

MILES JAMES BEVERIDGE,
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Late Dr. J. H. Ryan, Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist in New York Hospitals, Accuracy in Fitting Glasses. High-grade Spectacleware. SUSSEX, N. B.

An Assortment of Feeds.

Corn Chop, Wheat Chop, Barley Chop, Oat Chop, Middlings, Shorts, Bran and other Feeds. Ontario and New Brunswick Oats. B W Meal, Corn Meal, Oatmeal. Pickled Herring in half barrels. 20 JAMES COLLINS, and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

Our New Household Manual is one of the most salable books we offered to agents. It is packed with information of great importance to health, happiness and prosperity of family. Its variety of contents covers whole field of domestic life, and every fall of the home as it should be is with concisely. Housekeepers will find book invaluable. Agents wanted everywhere. Special terms and exclusive territory guaranteed to those who act at once. Full ticulars mailed on application. Address A. H. MORROW, Publisher, 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

TEACHER WANTED—A Second or Third Class Female Teacher for School District No. 16, Parish of Simonds, St. John county. Apply, stating salary, to A. F. Johnston, Secretary, Upper Loch Lomond, St. John county. 1-15

WANTED—A Female Teacher, First Class is wanted for Newtown School District No. 8, Studholm, for term beginning January 1902. Apply, stating salary wanted, to J. Mace, Secretary to Trustees, Newtown, Queens county, N. B.

WANTED—A First or Second Class Female Teacher, Vide of Normal School, for School District No. 8, Parish of Kings county. State salary and apply to Albin A. Morrell, Secretary to Trustees. 1-11

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District 9, Welsford, Queens county. Apply, stating salary to J. A. Fowler, secretary to school trustees. 1-8-tf-w

WANTED—A second or third-class female teacher for school district No. 15, Gardner Parish of Simonds, St. John county. J. Porter, secretary.

WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for the coming term. Apply, stating salary, to R. Gillespie, secretary to trustees, School District No. 8, Birch Ridge, Victoria County, N. B. December 30th, 1901.

WANTED—Immediately a First or Second Class Female Teacher. Parker Crisp, Secretary Trustees, District No. 6, Kings Co. 1-8

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