luarters

s. Fur Robes. ness, Collars.

hing required for the offer at low prices. e Furnishing Estabfaritime Provinces.

re. St. John, N B.

F'S SALE

at Public Auction, on SIXTH DAY OF at fifteen minutes past New Brunswick, all the and interest of John E. to all that certain lot, of one hundred feet. Also lety, or one-half part, of so called, fronting on the ake Latimer at and near m, the said molety being st by a dividing line run of said farm, and bear-hree degrees thirty minmagnet of 1887, bounded western line of the said nded on the north by the timer aforesaid, and the tenances belonging to the and bounded on the southere of Mispec River, the oreyed having a width of fifty-one links, measured

gerald.
y of Saint John, this 29th
A. D. 1900. AWRANCE STURDEE,

E OF SALE.

there will be sold at Pub tract of land formerly nk Gallagher, the said lot on conveyed by one Eliza-the said Ann Vance by in the Records of Kings N, No. 4, pages 306 to 308. certain lot, piece or parcel d being on Long Island, in s River, and on the south or, lying between the said main road, containing one tof the lot formerly grantin to one Austin Hornbrook e lands of one Frank Gallast mentioned lot having the said Elizabeth Hornlant Vance by Deed dated ruary A. D. 1887, registered t Kings County in Book N, and 514.

Kings County in Book N, and 514.

ertain lot situate in Kings
I. described in the Deed
said Elizabeth Hornbrook
ree F. Fitzpatrick as "All
piece or parcel of land on
seide and the lots adjoining
my occupation situate on
n the Kennebeccasis River,
ie Parish of Kingston aforended as follows: On the
side by the Kennecon the northeastlands owned or ocn-Hornbrook and Samuel
he southeasterly side by the
River and lands owned or
filliam Hornbrook; and on
ly side, that portion lying
sterly side of the island is
e said lands owned and ocliam Hornbrook, and that
on the northwesterly side of
ands owned by Ann Vance,
ut one hundred acres more
sid last mentioned lot being
veyed by the said Elizabeth
e said George F. Fitzpatrick
eventh day of December A.
ed in the Records of Kings
K, No. 5, pages 1 and 2.
will be made under and by
of of sale contained in a cer-

or for Mortgagee. 1412

artnership heretofore exist-& Sharp, Commission Mer-colved by mutual consent on

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

CARLETON CO. COUNCIL.

Matter of Poor Farms Laid Over Till June.

Will Present Each Carleton Co. Returned Soldier Boy With a Good Watch.

General Business Transacted by the Board-P. L. Cronkhite Re-sleeted Warden - A Discussion Over Scott Act Fines.

WOODSTOCK, Jan 8.-The County Council met in annual session this morning.

P. L. Cronkhite was re-elected warden. He thanked the councillors for the honor. In doing so he referred to the noble work done by the boys in South Africa, and expressed the opinion that the county would join with the town in extending a hearty welcome to the returning boys, and would be as equally generous as the town, which had voted \$259 for the purpose With regard to the action brought the town against the county, he thought there would be a settlement. A committee of the town council would wait on the county with a proposition they had to make. He thought t would be better for all if this setelement was reached. There should be no unpleasant feeling between the own and county. The warden was loudly applauded on resuming his

Coun. Saunders referred to the proposed settlement between the town and county re Scott Act fines. The town wished that the county should appoint a committee of three to confer with the town's committee. It was against the town's interest even if they won the case. He moved that a committee be appointed with power

Coun. Gillmore seconded the motion. Coun. Bailey-The warden and Coun. Saunders have stated that the move ment for settlement comes made by the town. That is not so. They are making no first approach, but are willing to go half way. If Coun, Saunders had used his influence last session, it might have been settled before this. It was not the fault of the town that the case went as far as it

Coun. Gillmore It looks as though this matter will be settled. He be-lieved in a settlement, and the town should act for itself and the county Coun. Gillmore thought the County

Council was elected for certain defined purposes. They had no right to talk over the town's business. will be in the soup in this business and had better get out of the law suit. Coun. Gideon Phillips did not agree with the former speakers. If we shoose to do so we can let the town

Coun. Bailey-I merely said Coun. Saunders repeated after the warden that the town had made the approach. The town's committee is the same old committee. The town council has taken no action since last June. It was in committee that Coun. Saunders did his work. He brought in a minority report, and I still believe that if he had used his influence a settlement would have been made last

Coun. Atkinson said there was decision given two years ago by the supreme court of Canada, which settled that the law was in favor of the

Coun. Saunders asked the warden if he was not approached by one of the town councillors with regard to a

The warden said that was the case Coun. Saunders said he did not think he had influence enough to sway the County Council. He did not think the county of Charlotte and town of St. Stephen case was one to be quoted supporting the town's contention. The town council did not dare to put this matter to the voice of the people. Now, if the town want to run the act, let them have it

Coun. Carvell did not favor a comnittee being appointed with power to He thought that they should

Coun. Caldwell agreed with the previous speaker.

The motion was then amended to

agree with the suggestion of Coun.
Carvell, and as such carried.
Mayor Murphy, Coun. Dibblee and others of the committee on the recep-tion of the soldiers were heard.

His worship began by wishing the county a happy New Year. He hoped when they returned to their homes they would return like giants refreshed with wine. He did not come on own behalf, but on behalf of the soldiers who had faced war and death. The boys who had gone had shown themselves true sons of Carleton county. No tribute could be equal to the honor they had brought to Car-leton county. He thanked the coun-eillors for the liberality they had exercised last year. He was satisfied that a sum this time would be grant-ed worthy of the county of Carleton. It was proposed to present the boys with a watch each, cesting \$20, with an inscription on each. It is also proposed to give a banquet, at which the soldiers will be the guests, and everybody else will be admitted by iption. It was thought that about \$600 would see the whole affair through in good shape. He then gave an outline of the proposed form of reception. He was sure that this county would not be excelled by the iberality of any county in the world. Amid an impressive peroration, his

worship recited some words of Our Own Canadian Home, which was loudly applauded by the councillors. Coun. Dibblee said there was nothing left for him to say. After his worship's address, he was sure the county would do the management thing.

In reference to the banquet, the warden of the council would be a guest, the mayor of the town and represen-

tative clergymen. Coun. Gillmore expressed his regret that he was unable to attend the joint meeting of the town and county. He would be in favor of giving those returning soldiers, whom he regarded as the bravest of the brave, 500 acres of land aplece, first getting power, of course, from the legislature

Coun. Forrest said that at the joint meeting the three outside councillors of the county were named on the committee appointed by the town. He would like to know just what the ex-tra sum outside of the cost of the watches would be appropriated. For all he felt was that they should have a clear explanation of the way in which the money was to be spent.

The mayor explained that the watches would cost \$400. The cost of the thirty guests at the banquet would cost \$40. He was satisfied we could not reckon on getting out of this without a sum of \$600. The money would not be squandered.

Coun. Forrest did not mean to insinuate that any man would squander any money. He simply wished to have as close an estimate as possible. Coun. Carvell was in favor of the

Coun. Balmain moved that the county co-operate with the town and grant \$500 towards the reception of the soldiers. This was a very special occasion and he believed that nothing small should be done.

Coun. Speer seconded the motion.
Coun. Carvell thought the mayor's
estimate should be sufficient and moved in amendment that \$350 be vot-

Coun. Gillmore seconded the motion. Coun. Balmain did not think it would be difficult to dispose of the surplus. If there was a surplus it could be refunded. His idea was that there should be ample funds. Coun. Caldwell favored the amend-

ment, and thought if the sum of \$350 was given it would be quite sufficient. Coun. Saunders thought the county council would not object to \$500 if it was really a necessity, but he believed \$350 would be sufficient. Coun. Tompkins favored the \$500 if

necessary, but in view of what the mayor had said he would vote for the The warden was in union with the

mayor in the form of reception. He never felt prouder of any boys than for Coun. Balmain said that in view of

the mayor's suggestion he would withdraw his motion that \$500 be gran-The motion that \$350 be granted

passed unanimously,
The mayor thanked the council for the kind way in which they had treated him and for their generosity. It was decided to give the four boys who did not pass the examination for insurance effected on the quota, last year, the equivalent of what their in-

surance premium would have been. The report of the committee to inquire into the care of the poor is as follows, signed by Councillors J. W. Cheney and J. V. Kearney:

Mr. Warden and Gentlemen:-Your committee, appointed to inquire whether a better method than our present one could be adopted for have come to the conclusion that it would be wisdom for the county to adopt the poor farm system. We have various reasons for advocating this system. We find in Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, the British Isles and the United Staes, they have done away with the old inhuman system of setting the poor unfortunates up to be sold for their keeping, have adopted the poor farm method, and as we know the places mentioned are the most enlightened parts of the world, they would not have adopted this system if it had not been in the best interests of those

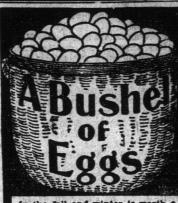
A gentleman living in Nova Scotia writing to the Carleton Sentinel, states that he is glad to see that we are taking up the question of a poor farm in this county, that there is no doubt but it is the right method of caring for tne poor. He also states that he has compared the working of the two systems in the county in which he lives as well as in the adjoining counties, and he has no hesitation in giving his endorsement to the poor farm system as the best for all concerned. believe the writer would not give

such a decided opinion to he public without knowing such to be the case. When looking at the question from the financial point of view we should keep in mind that the poor farm would be a philanthropic institution and not a mere business venture. At last January session we voted \$4,300 for the poor. This is about the average poor appropriation every year. We believe that by placing the poor of our county together on a farm we could save the people from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. Practical farmers have told us that in a short time the farm would be self-supporting. We have been informed that poor farms in different localities had a surplus at the end of last year. For example, Shelburne and Yarmouth farms in Nova Scotia, and what is possible in Nova Scotia is

possible in Carleton county.

A farm of 200 acres, fully equipped. within 11-2 miles of one of the best markets in the county, in excellent locality, can be bought for \$5,000. A telephone line connects the farm with all parts of the county. We can borrow the money to pay for it, and if we receive value for our money we will not be running in debt. Land is cheaper today than it will be again for some time. The expenses in connec

tion with the farm would be: Salary of superintendent, \$500. should get a good man for that amount. It is more than is paid in Nova Scotia and across the line. Wear and tear on farm, \$400. Hired help, \$300 Medical aid and religious services \$600. Other expenses, \$400. All this makes an annual running cost of \$2,-200. The products of the farm should be worth \$1,000, which would reduce the cost of \$1,200. At our last session we voted \$4,300. Deduct from this amount the deficit stated and there remains \$3,100. Now, if we borrow \$5,000, the cost of the farm equipped, we will, with funds to the amount of \$4,300 vot-



in the fall and winter is worth & barrel in het weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to Sheridans

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send one package, 25 ots.; five, St. 2-lb. can, \$1.20; six for \$5. Ex. paid. Sample positry paper fee. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Powder

equal to \$3,100, less \$300 (the interest on \$5,000), or \$2,800. After this payment the principal would be \$2,200, and the next year we would have \$2,968 to pay the \$2,200 which would leave a surplus of \$768. If we would take the amount for only two years that we have voted every year we have sat at this board, the county would own a \$5,000 property and have \$768 beside. Coun. Gillmore submitted a minority report, and in doing so spoke as

In the first place, I take issue against the statement made by Coun. Kearney. On a recent visit to the province of Ontario, I find that there were no poor houses established in 18 counties. But these counties followed the N. B. system of boarding out the aged poor among the better class of farmers. This system seems to have met with great satisfaction from all classes of the community paying tax, es, and follows very closely upon the system in vogue in Great Britain and other parts of the empire. The objection I and many others have to the farming idea is that to put so great a number into one building would dispel the idea of a home with home comforts, however poor, from the minds of those placed therein. Finally it was decided to lay over

the matter till the June session. A proposition of W. P. and T. M. Jones to pay \$1,000 cash in full settlement of all claims of the county against the late R. K. Jones, was laid on the table until the committee having the matter in hand make their

The council adjourned to meet to

morrow morning at 9 o'clock. WOODSTOCK, Jan. 9 .- At the ses sion of the county council this morning, the auditor, D. McLeod Vince, submitted his report. It showed that the indebtedness of the county is something over \$10,000. On motion of Coun. W. S. Saunders it was decided to issue debentures at 4 per cent., to run ten years, to pay off this indebtedness. About \$3,000 of it is incurred by the improvementon the jail and Court House.

W. P. and T. M. Jones, on behalf of the estate of the late R. K. Jones, their father, offered to pay the county \$1,000 in cash in full for the claim which the county has against the estate. They claimed that this would be equivalent to over 50 per cent. of the total claim, and that other creditors would not get more than 25 per cent. A. B. Connell, who had been retained by the county as legal adviser in the matter, advised the council that the county's claim was a preferred claim and that the whole amount might be recovered. But in view of the circumstances of the case, and after hearing the statement of the Messrs. Jones, the council decided that they were making the best offer they could, and unanimously decided to accept ti. It was explained that the Messrs. Jones did not wish an assignment of the claim, but simply a discharge in full,

The joint committee to effect a settlement of the case pending between town and county re Scott Act fines reported that they had come to an agreement, each party to pay the costs of the case to date, and the town henceforth to run the act within its own limits. The council adopted the

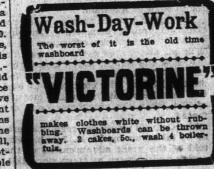
Banfred Colpitts was elected Scott Act inspector for the county, at a salary of \$300 a year. The election of an inspector for the town will nov rest with the town council.

The council adjourned this after

The funeral of the late Mrs. Allison B. Connell took place this afternoon and was attended by a large number of citizens. The casket was literally covered with flowers. The remains were taken to St. Luke's church where the service for the dead was said by the archdeacon, the choir singing Rock of Ages and One the Resurrection Morning. The remains were buried in the cemetery. Among those present from a distance was Judge Stevens of St. Stephen, a lifelong friend of the family.

SHOUTLESS PAIN WANTED.

entist.
"What is that?" asked the interested lis



TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER-

[Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate the race.]

"THE KEY TO THE CEMETERY." By the Rev. O. W. Scott.

Near the gate of a well-fenced cemetery stood a dram-shop. Upon the corner of this saloon was nailed a placard with the following inscription: "The key to the cemetery within." Appropriate legend, with a double meaning; giving both information to the funeral director and a startling truthful indictment of the liquor saloon. The liquor saloon is the key to the cemetery. The gates of the graveyards of America swing open 250 times a day to admit the bodies of dead inebriates for burial! More than 75,000 a year fill drunkards' graves! Add to these the slain victims of drunken husbands and fathers, and the harvest of the saloon is vastly multiplied. Multiply these by other murders, against which we might write, "Rum did it." Surely the "saloon" is the "key to the cem-

It is, likewise, the "key" to the madhouse. Read the testimonies of the wardens of the insane asylums, and there find the confirmation of this statement. First, crazed by drink, then insane for all time. Some of our 'boys in blue' are returning from Manila "crazed" by drink!

It is the "key" to the prison. No estimate of the numbers of criminals brought to the penitentiaries by the influence of the saloon ever falls be low three-fourths. The police and prison records are terrible indictments of the modern dram-shop. Man "puts the devil in his mouth to steal away his brains."

First drink, then crime, then imprisonment, oftentimes for life. The oriental puts it understandingly when he says: "The man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man." And the usual sequence is, "Then the prison takes the man."

The salcon is, further, the "key" to the poorhouse and the orphan asylum, and also, and always, the key to the abodes of the lost. "No drunkard shall inherit eternal life."

May these "keys" be speedily lostto sight and memory; and such words as "saloon," "dram-shop," "canteen, and the like, be written down as obsolete in the lexicons of the twentieth

TMEPERANCE NOTES. C. M. Sheldon, in a letter to a To-

peka paper, gives a black account of England. He says that drunkenness, not war, will ruin England. He reports that he and his wife were repeatedly insulted by drunken soldiers, and that at nearly every table he was offered intoxicants. . There are now 10,396 licensed houses in London.
Mr. Sheldon also estimates that his state, Kansas, saves at least \$35,000,-

000 a year by prohibition. A saloon can no more be run without using up boys than a flouring mill without wheat, or a sawmill without ogs-the only question is, whose boys, bors'? If we are to have drunkards in the future, they must come from

the boys of today. Olney, Ill., is without saloons for the first time in forty-four years. Crawford county is entirely under local prohibition.

WHO WILL PAY?

A young Russian, the son of a very wealthy father, was a reckless spendthrift. By the time he reached his majority he had "run through" a sum of money equal to a comfortable fortune. His father, believing his surroundings to be the cause of his lissipation, purchased him a commission in the army, and sent him away

from his old associates. But habit proved stronger than duty, and after a fast career of a few months, the young officer found himself in serious trouble. The laws of Russia are very rigid regarding the payment of debts, and he was owing more money than he could raise. Failure to pay would mean arrest and imprisonment. The next day a large gambling debt-one of the kind miscalled "debts of honor"-must be met or he would fall into lasting dis-

That night he sat alone in his room in the barracks. For the first time he slowly reviewed his wild career, and great disgust took possession of him. He picked up a sheet of paper and began to count up the long list of debts. When he had put the last one down he was staggered at the cost of his prodigal conduct.

He knew that he could expect n nore help from his father. His heart sank with shame, and he broke down and wept bitterly. Blinded by his mis ery, he wrote under the long column, "Who will pay?" Then, exhausted with suffering, he laid his head upon the table and fell asleep.

That night the emperor, well disguised, was making one of his many rounds among his soldiers. He saw the midnight light burning, against the regulation, and softly opened the door. Seeing the paper, he took it up and scanned its contents. He had not been ignorant of the officer's habits or of the financial embarrassments they must cause him, But he also noticed the signs of tearful repentince, and pitied the sinner's youth. He took the pen and wrote underneath

the agonizing question, "Nicholas." In the morning the officer awoke, and to his amazement saw the signature. What did it mean? How came the emperor's handwriting there? In a few hours an orderly brought the young man a purse of gold. The debts were paid, and the man was saved for honor and usefulness.

"Man's extremity is God's opportu nity." In the hour of true repentance it is the grace of Heaven even more that the forgiveness of his fellow-mer his reformation. The signet of h Father reinstates the prodigal son READ THE SEMI-WEEKLY

The Semi-Weekly Sun

The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It; is the official ergan of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brnnswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breed

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a M time farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news.

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

EMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, nedging, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under Government certificate for cleanliness and freeness from disease, for

T-H-E F-O-N-T-H-I-L-L N-U-R-S-E-R-I-E-S.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock. STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS

and good pay, weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest

testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

The man that wants to get game should buy FAMILY WEIGHING MACHINES.

hey Look Like Artistic Pieces of House hold Furniture, and Keep Tab on Human Avoirdupois. In every household today there are babies

or banting women or dyspeptic members, and the modern scientific physician draws his sage conclusions as much from his patients' pounds as from their temperature In consequence, the most wonderful need of determining human weight to the smallest

in consequence, the most wonderful consequence, the most observed was a remarkable-looking object that puzzled considerably those who were asked in to view the gifts, until the bride herself explained that it was a new and improved family weighing machine. The frame of the affair was made of highly polished mahogany, and the top of the platform, supported by four graceful legs, was cushioned and covered with royal red leather. In one side of the cushion were notched and numbered bars of silver, and with this went a leather-bound book and a series of little numbered weights, made also of silver.

The whole thing was a puzzle till some intelligent person recognized the appartus as an elegant family weighing machine, so exquisite in its adjustment that every fraction of a pound could be estimated, and in the book were printed, first, explanations as to

of a pound could be estimated, and in the book were printed, first, explanations as to the use of the appliance, and then carefully ruled blank pages were arranged for the registry of the avoirdupois.

Assuredly the arrangement was luxurious, for to ascertain one's weight it was only necessary to sit on the fine leather cushion, adjust the balance and slip into place the silver ounce and pound disks. In a few moments the dial would register 133 pounds 5 3-16 ounces. It would then be necessary to register this, the date and style of clothing in the book of weights and in from three to five days another experience on the royal red cushion would show to a nicety whether a sixteenth of an ounce had been lost or gained.

The first part of the book tells how to ex-

cushion would show to a litery sixteenth of an ounce had been lost or gained.

The first part of the book tells how to experiment to ascertain normal weight, how the weight of a healthy person fluctuates within the limits of the normal and when loss of flesh is a danger signal, at what rate abnormal firsh should be lost and at what rate infants and growing children should gain it.

As a rule the weighing machine is kept in the bathroom, and mothers are instructed to put their children on the scales every morning, keep a close record of the fluctuations and once in three weeks turn the tables of weights over to the family doctor, who wildraw precious inferences therefrom. This is all in line with a new theory that it is flesh that tells whether one is well or ill more truthfully even than color or appetite or ill feelings, and the makers of scales have appreciated the bearing of this new gospel on their trade.

Some of the machines they make are in the form of graceful chairs upholstered in blue or white leather, to match the bathroom decorations, and some are artistic studies in walnut and tapestry for the ornamentation of the hallway, the machinery being concelled as far as possible or minde so highly ornamental that the ugly iron scales of yore have been transformed into a valuable and effective piece of household furniture.—Chicago Record.

WHY THEY WERE WISE.

Sunday School Teacher—Where did the three wise men come from?
Phil Adelphy (whose family had only recently moved to Chicago)—They came from the East.
Sunday School Teacher—And why were they called "wise men?"
Phil Adelphy—Because, ma'am, they went back home again.—Philadelphia Press.

So you've lost your race, lad,
Ran it clean and fast?
Beaten at the tape, lad?
Rough? Yes, but 'tis past.
Never mind the losing—
Think of how you ran;
Smile and shut your teeth, lad—
Take it like a man
Not the winning counts, lad,
But the winning fair:
Not the losing shames, lad,
But the weak despair;
So, when failure stuns you,
Don't forget your plan—
Smile and shut your teeth, lad—
Take it like a man!
Diamonds turned to paste, lad?
Night instead of morn?
Where you'd pluck a rose, lad,
'Oft' you grasp a thorn?
Time will heal the bleeding—
Life is but a span;
Smile and shut your teeth, lad—
Take it like a man!
Then, when sunser comes, lad.

Take it like a man!
Then, when sunse comes, lad,
When your figh my's through,
And the Silent Guest, lad,
Fills his cup for you,
Shrink not—clasp it coolly—
End as you began;
Smile and close your eyes, lad—
And take it like a man! -C. F. Lester, in Success Children Cry for CASTORIA

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Thomas Perrin, and Minine M. E. Burchill and Edward Burchill her husband, and Ida M. Reynolds and Patrick J. Reynolds her husband, and to all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, so called, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the Ninth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, "All that certain lot, piece er parcel o'cland situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said City on file in the office of the Common Clerk thereof by the number twelve hundred and seventy-six (1276), the said lot having a frontage on the south side of Britain Street of forty feet, more or less, and extending back preserving the same width one hundred feet, more or less, together with the improvements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining."

And also "All that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south side of Britain street, in the "City of Saint John aforesaid, said lot being known on the map or plan of the said City by the number twelve hundred and seventy-two, and having a frontage on Britain Street of forty (40) feet, and extending southerly at right angles to said Britain Street, preserving the same breadth as said frontage one hundred feet, more or less, together with the improvements and

'less," together with the improvements and appurtenances.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D., 1894, made between the said Thomas Perrin of the one part and the undersigned Mary B. Peters of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John in Libro. 37 of records, folio 109 to 112, default having been made in the payment of the monies secured by said nortgage.

Dated the Twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1900.

MARY B. PETERS, Mortgagee.

T. SHERMAN PETERS.

COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comfortir g to the nervous and dyspeptie. Sold in 1-4 ib. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homosepathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST

THE F. C. KARN CO.,

TORONTO M. P.

Makes Some Interesting Statements as to the Fast Atlantic Service and Cold Storage.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—The Canadian Packers' Association in annual convention here decided to maintain the present prices until June 15 next. The association held a banquet last night. A. R. Brock, M. P. for Centre Toronto, was present, and in reply to the toast of the House of Commons expressed the opinion that the agitation for fast Atlantic passenger steamers should be dropped and a movement for a fast freight service on the Atlantic inaugurated in its stead. This, he said, combined with cold storage, would do more good to Canada than steamships carrying passengers across the Atlantic in four or five days. Mr. in Canada are at a disadvantage in fighting the people on the other side of the line in the English markets, and declared that in view of what Canada had done for the Empire he did not think it would be presumption on our part to tell the motherland we should have to some extent preference in her market over those countries which are absolutely hostile nations. This statement was received with cheers.