

SUN. YEAR. They Are Much Employed in The Klondike. On the Sheep Ranches Their Utility Is Well Proven in Divers Countries. The most recent evidence of the "transferability" of dogs from complete idleness to strenuous industry occurred on the Yukon and other trails to Klondike. As the gold fever brought together all sorts and conditions of men and set them to the roughest jobs, in which all differences of class were sunk, so the search for the yellow metal brought together dogs of all kinds, sizes and occupations and set them all to work hauling heavy laden sledges. No one cared much whether the individual dogging were a navy, a clerk, an ex-acrobat or a storekeeper. But they were most particular in inquiring into the antecedents of their dogs and the value of these was appreciated usually in inverse ratio to their civilisation. What was preferred was the half-savage Indian dog, while the dog of civilisation and education was despised. But in the end many of these, even performing dogs, proved their worth. The result was that the dogs of civilisation were soon in competition with Indian "huskies" and other native teams. One set of fine mongrels, about the size of large Scotch terriers, none of them weighing more than 40 pounds, drew a load of 5000 pounds over the ice of Lake Bennett. The sledge was always started for them, but when once set in motion they kept it moving. The owner, a half-breed, led to follow a hand and out in eight, moving by voice only and by a system of rewards. As an animal of draught, man was found to be decidedly inferior. Though the men pulled sledges without grumbling, a man could draw his own weight and travel fifteen miles a day. The dog would pull a load equivalent to his own weight and travel 30 miles a day. The dog language used was quaint. It was a mixture of English and Canadian French, used by persons who mainly had no idea what the latter meant, but as they heard the Canadian Indians use it they adopted it. The order to start was "mashin, which on analysis was found to mean "marche chien." The English converted it into "march on!" It is commonly believed that the spotted carriage dogs are about the most useless creatures of the dog kind, maintained only for show and fashion. This is a mistake. Coachmen say that these dogs are the best of aids in training spirited young carriage horses. The horse constantly looks out for the dog as it runs by its side, pays attention to it and is so much engaged in thinking of its stable companion, the dog, that it is far less nervous, fidgety and shy than when taken out alone. The ancient and honorable dog industry of sheep-herding will probably be in full swing as long as mutton remains in demand. On the great sheep ranches of the west as well as on those of Argentina the dog plays every year a more important part. The Argentine method is the more complete, for by it the dog becomes part of the flock. The puppies are suckled by a ewe and when grown up are fed only on vegetable food and milk for which they visit the house, and, having devoured it, rush back to their flock, pursued by the farm dogs. When they reach the flock they stand at once to gain courage and turn on their pursuers. They guard the sheep both night and day and also assist the shepherd to drive them or collect them on the pastures. In the mountain districts of Colorado and in the far northern states sheep dogs have been imported from countries as far distant as New Zealand. The most noted breed in Colorado is descended from a pair of these dogs and their offspring have an inherited gift of sheep-herding. A six-month-old puppy was employed with other dogs in driving sheep into a corral before a blizzard. When the snow began to fall it was noticed that 200 sheep were not there and that the puppy was also missing. The herdsmen hunted all that night and part of the next day, when the 200 sheep were found driven into a gully, with the puppy standing on guard. It had been hours without food or water and died later from exposure. The puppy was much feeding from sympathetic persons. It is interesting to know that there is one dog who makes his living by driving a printing press. It is only a development of the old turnspit business, but the dog prints a whole edition of 1000 papers in an hour. This industrious animal is known by the somewhat unworthy name of Gipsy and is owned by the proprietor of a Wisconsin weekly newspaper. He is a two-year-old English mastiff, weighs 100 pounds and does his work by running round in a wooden wheel eight feet in diameter. To the wheel is attached a belt connecting with the presses in the next room. One of the most humane occupations in which dogs engage is that of leading the blind. The manner of their education, which is highly specialised, is puzzling to those who see them resolutely pushing their poles against the curb or back to his home, along crowded pavements and over the cross-streets, never passing these when a cab is about to turn, and sometimes barking their disapproval if a cart comes within warning too near to their charge. A young animal is taken out with the old dog and soon imitates him by pulling on the string in front of the man. Then he is told not to go off the pavement and to be careful in crossing side streets. One particularly clever dog which takes his master daily on a circuitous journey and returns only once every four years. His master buys his provisions every evening on the way home and his dog takes him to the shops. When told to go to the baker's he takes his master there, and when commanded to go to the grocer's he does so without fail.

USEFUL LIVES LED BY DOGS.

They Are Much Employed in The Klondike. On the Sheep Ranches Their Utility Is Well Proven in Divers Countries.

The most recent evidence of the "transferability" of dogs from complete idleness to strenuous industry occurred on the Yukon and other trails to Klondike. As the gold fever brought together all sorts and conditions of men and set them to the roughest jobs, in which all differences of class were sunk, so the search for the yellow metal brought together dogs of all kinds, sizes and occupations and set them all to work hauling heavy laden sledges.

What was preferred was the half-savage Indian dog, while the dog of civilisation and education was despised. But in the end many of these, even performing dogs, proved their worth. The result was that the dogs of civilisation were soon in competition with Indian "huskies" and other native teams.

One set of fine mongrels, about the size of large Scotch terriers, none of them weighing more than 40 pounds, drew a load of 5000 pounds over the ice of Lake Bennett. The sledge was always started for them, but when once set in motion they kept it moving.

As an animal of draught, man was found to be decidedly inferior. Though the men pulled sledges without grumbling, a man could draw his own weight and travel fifteen miles a day. The dog would pull a load equivalent to his own weight and travel 30 miles a day.

The dog language used was quaint. It was a mixture of English and Canadian French, used by persons who mainly had no idea what the latter meant, but as they heard the Canadian Indians use it they adopted it.

It is commonly believed that the spotted carriage dogs are about the most useless creatures of the dog kind, maintained only for show and fashion. This is a mistake. Coachmen say that these dogs are the best of aids in training spirited young carriage horses.

The ancient and honorable dog industry of sheep-herding will probably be in full swing as long as mutton remains in demand. On the great sheep ranches of the west as well as on those of Argentina the dog plays every year a more important part.

The Argentine method is the more complete, for by it the dog becomes part of the flock. The puppies are suckled by a ewe and when grown up are fed only on vegetable food and milk for which they visit the house, and, having devoured it, rush back to their flock, pursued by the farm dogs.

MONCTON NEWS.

Bank Manager Transferred—A Pretty Wedding—On the Sick List.

MONCTON, Feb. 10.—Avarad S. Knight, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia here, but lately manager of the same institution at Wetskiwin, Alberta, N. W. T., has been transferred to Windsor, N. S.

Dennis Hogan, who was for some time engaged in the hotel business at Sydney, has returned to Moncton and will make his home here once more. Though it is some years since Mr. Hogan left Moncton he retained some of his property interests here and is warmly welcomed back.

General S. Steepker Palmer of the I. C. R. and G. P. McNally of the High School teaching staff have been on the sick list for some days.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of James Ward, Sunny Brae, on Wednesday, when his youngest daughter, Margaret D., was united to Richard W. Phillips, a leading photographer at West Somerville, Mass.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Baird, assistant pastor of the Moncton First Baptist church. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will reside in West Somerville.

Mrs. Maudie Steeves died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. K. Brown, this city, aged 72. Brunswick and Gordon Steeves of Indian Mountain, parish of Moncton, and Sherman of Salsom, Maine, are sons of the deceased, and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Horsman are daughters.

P. S. Archibald, C. E., has returned from Montreal, whither he accompanied Mrs. Archibald, who is on a trip west.

Mr. Chaffee of the Canada news agency, Montreal, is here in connection with the making of a new contract with the I. C. R.

The Story of a Russian Rip Van Winkle.

Dr. Rabinowitz Tells How a Neighbor Was Sent to Siberia for Another Man's Crime.

"I also take occasion to recommend to your excellency, George Goluboff of the 3rd Gendarmes corps, for promotion or decoration, as this is the 25th anniversary of his faithful and assiduous service in the Czar's secret police department."

The above was the contents of a postscript to a letter from the colonel of gendarmes stationed at Vilno to the governor general of the province.

The gendarmes in Russia is not like its original prototype of France, simply a force of uniformed and armed police, but a powerful machine of espionage, whose tentacles reaches out to every cranny of the vast empire.

In every village there are at least a couple of gendarmes who dress well, live well, and walk leisurely in the streets, with apparently nothing at all to do (as all police duty is done by the regular police). Chances are that nine or ten of the residents of that village will not be able to tell you what the gendarmes are there for.

Mr. Goluboff's modest residence is situated at the end of a quiet street, and is a two-story house with a garden street.

The thick gloom with which the gendarmes' house is surrounded at this particular time (12 o'clock at night) is faintly penetrated by a distant street light which trickles down the street and is closed.

"How long will you bend your necks to the feet of tyrants? How long will you remain under the yoke of the oppressors? How long will you bear the ignominy of being the only Christian nation which has no constitution?"

"I will now call for volunteers to execute the orders of this assembly." "Brother chairman and comrades! called out a young man fervently, leaping to his feet. "If it please you to entrust this holy mission to me I am ready and willing to do and die."

NILSSON FELT BAD. Much Chagrined at Defeat by Baptie.

Former "Pro" Champion Says He Was Confident—Robson and Wood at Meet at Toronto.

(Brooklyn Eagle.) The American speed skaters who invaded Montreal last week to participate in the championships of this continent all left the Canadian city Sunday evening and most of them arrived in New York yesterday afternoon.

"On beholding me," John continued his narrative, "one of the policemen left the prisoner and marched to my side of the road, so as to meet me face to face.

"I am from Kamay, of course," I replied carelessly. "Have you got a passport?" he inquired again.

"I told you I am from Kamay, the town which you see before you, and consequently need no passport," I answered angrily.

"This depends," said the policeman with a knowing smile. "If you have a rouble in your pocket you need no passport, but if you don't by the Holy Mother! I say you need one."

"I shall not weary you with a detailed account of all the delays and vexatious marches, the wretched prison cells and coarse rations, suffice it to me to say that I was in the city of Kamay for three months and ten days, and was at once taken to the city hall.

"Imagine my surprise when the town clerk looked at me sharply, and called out 'Alexieiwitch! John Alexieiwitch! Let me see. The name sounds very familiar to me. But how do I know you? Prisoner, come nearer! Is your name John Alexieiwitch?'"

"Two weeks later I was taken before a criminal court and sentenced to twenty-five years' exile to Siberia with hard labor." The facts of the case as I succeeded to learn afterward from my guards, were the following:

Allen's Lung Balm.

The best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon the discovery of one's life, ALLEN'S LUNG BALM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of COUGHS, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM Fredericton Business College. A complete new outfit of Typewriters. Seating capacity increased by one third. Largest attendance yet in history of College.

Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Shortland Students making highest marks. They may enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B.

NEW CATALOGUE For 1904-5

Is just out. It gives our terms, courses of study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for the purpose of amending Chapter 66, 34 Victoria, by which Section 3 of the Act (Chap. 33, Victoria) incorporating The President and Directors of the Home for Aged Females in the City of Saint John is amended.

The President and Directors of the Home for Aged Females in the City of Saint John. J. MORRIS ROBINSON, President. BEVERLEY R. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y-Treas.

COMPLAINTS FROM ST. JOHN. Dr. Daniel Draws Attention of the Government to Them.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—During the evening session of the house the following estimates were passed: The mail service between Great Britain and Canada, \$250,000; steamboat service, Canada and Mexico, \$50,000; service between St. John and Halifax and St. John, Nfld., to Liverpool, \$15,000; service between St. John and Belfast, \$7,500.

When the item of \$40,000 for the Purcell line came up Dr. Daniel drew the attention of the government to the complaints from St. John board of trade and other sources concerning the inadequate nature of this service and to the request that other lines be allowed to tender which had been sent to the government.

Mr. Paterson said the matter had not yet received the consideration of the department, and it was allowed to stand.

Under the item of \$12,500 for the Digby-St. John service Dr. Daniel presented the request of the maritime board of trade for an increased subsidy for a daily service on this route.

Mr. Paterson said the matter was under consideration. Whether it would be provided for in the supplementary he would not say.

The subsidy for the West India service was allowed to stand at Mr. Ames' request.

Another communication from the maritime board of trade asking for a subsidy for the service between St. John, Miramichi, Magdalen Islands and North Sydney was presented by Dr. Daniel and supported by Mr. McLean. Paterson promised to consider. House adjourned at 11.15.

CANADIAN WON. MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The Canadian Ayrshire Breeding Association today elected the following officers: Hon. president, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; president, Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.; provincial presidents, H. M. Paries, New Brunswick; Jas. Eaton, Prince Edward Island; C. A. Archibald, Nova Scotia.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the nationalization of the association and the removal of offices from Toronto to Ottawa.

HE STRONGLY PROTESTS

Against Any Act Leading to Tariff Arrangements Between Canada and United States.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The most northery and easterly representative in congress in the United States, the Hon. Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine, whose present home was once on New Brunswick soil, has made a deliverance on the floors of the capitol in protest against any act which would lead to a tariff arrangement between Canada and the United States.

It is said that when the coveted decoration was handed to George Goluboff, he kissed it fervently and tears of a good government, they enjoy in marked degree the blessings of individual liberty and personal security under equal, just and wise laws.

LIFE ON THE RAIL IS A HARD ONE

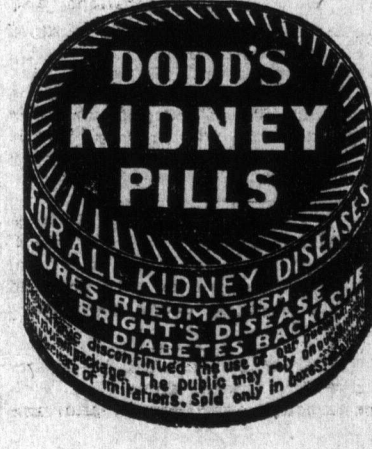
C. P. R. ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCE WITH DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Brought Back His Strength When He Could Neither Rest Nor Sleep.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 10.—(Special.) Mr. Ben Rafferty, I present known C. P. R. engineer, whose home is at 175 Maple street, is one Winnipeg man who swears by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Although Portland Skating Folks Are Having Delightful Skating on the Harbor.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The advantages which the ports of St. John and Boston hold over some of their competitors are brought to mind by the partially ice-locked condition of the Laurier-Grand Trunk harbor in Casco Bay and by the disaster to the steamer Danara off the Halifax county coast. It is not doing justice to Halifax, however, to blame that port for the loss of the steamer, although the Boston Herald is unkind enough to observe that "Halifax is still a tough and treacherous road to navigate."



TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. CANADIAN WON. MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—In a wrestling match tonight between Eugene Tremblay, Canadian champion, and George Bothner, American champion, Tremblay won, getting a fall in fifty minutes.