Hopewell and Hillsboro Parmers Institute-Interment at Harvey -County Council

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 19.-An in teresting and profitable meeting, under the auspices of the Hopewell and and Hillsboro Farmers' Institute, was held in the hall here on Friday evening Chesley Smith, president of the insti-tute, in the chair. A large number were present from the Hill, Albert, Hopewell Cape and Hillsboro. first speaker was Simpson Rennie of Milliken, Ont., who discussed the raising of roots. Mr. Rennie, who is of descent, is one of the most successful farmers of Ontario, and his farm, "Kelvin Grove," near the city of Toronto, carried off the sweepstake prize at the Toronto industrial exhibition as the best managed farm in that province. The most important thing in raising of roots, the speaker said, was a continual and thorough cultivation. He did not favor the raising of carrots as much as mangel wurze sugar beets and turnips. The land should be very thoroughly manured. and the seed placed in drills about 20 ches apart, ridged up, but not too high, just a fair round. If high they dried up. Early after sowing, before the roots struck down, a subsoiler should mer could make one, the implement being simply a short beam, supplie with one long tooth, which lo the earth under the drills. After the plants were up, a spring-tooth cultivator should be used to keep down the weeds and keep the soil soft and loose In the raising of potatoes, great importance should be laid on the use of the largest and best seed. The seed should be 15 inches apart in the rows Mr. Rennie, himself, followed the late planting-about the 10th or 12th of June, but in the maritime provinces earlier date would be preferable. Under the best conditions late planting will produce the largest potatoes The field should be continuously cultivated until the plants get too large. The ground wants to be well pulverized, but not banked up. The idea of having the subsoil soft and loose is to allow the potatoes to grow down, and not up to the surface to get sunburnt. In answer to a question, Mr. Renni said he could not recommend the use of commercial fertilizer. He had tried it and found it of little value. If the land were kept in proper condition by the right rotation of crops, and the use of manure from well fed cattle, no fertilizer would be needed.

F. E. Sharp of Kings county spoke en Poultry Raising, giving many valuable hints on that important branch Poultry, Mr. Sharp considered, when properly managed, was the most profitable live stock on the farm. An investment of 25 cents would in a few months vield a dollar, above expenses, in the matter of eggs, even at a low estimate. The care and feeding of hens was very important, especially in win-They should not be allowed to bolt their food, but should be made to work for it in as nearly the natural way as possible. The floor of the pen should be covered with straw and chaff and the grain when fed, strewn over the floor. Sliced vegetables could be fed with profit, and the fowl should have plenty of ground bone and egg shells. The pen, of course, should be comfortable in the coldest weather Chickens could be profitably raised and should be made to weigh from 6 to 8 pounds per pair. The use of press board, which could be easily made, was advised, as the carcasse would be 25 per cent more in the market if nicely pressed. It was not advisable to keep hens after they were

two years old. C. J. Osman, M. P. P., who was present at the meeting, made a brief but interesting and graceful speech. The gathering broke up with the singing of God Save the King.

Messrs. Rennie and Sharp addresse

a meeting on Saturday night at Har-

Sheriff Lynds, managing owner of the bark W. W. McLaughlin, received a cablegram this week announcing the bark's sailing from Rosario on Jan. 15th for Para with a cargo of hay. She will bring either sugar or coffee north.

The funeral of the late Elisha H. Robinson of Harvey took place this afternoon and was very largely attended. After a short service at the house, the casket was removed to the Baptist Church, where services were conducted by Pastor Fletcher, Rev. F. D. Davidson of the Hopewell Baptist Church, and Rev. J. K. King, pastor of the Methodist Church of Albert. Rev. Mr. Fletcher delivered an impres sive discourse from the words: And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. The hymns sung included, Nearer My God to Thee, We Shall Meet Beyond the River, and A Few More Years Shall Roll. The services at the church were in charge of the members of the Orange order, and at the grave by Albert lodge, A. F. & A. M. There were many very beautiful floral offerings from relatives and friends of the

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 17.-The Albert county council closed its annual session last evening. At the morning meeting yesterday Henry A. Stiles was appointed Scott Act inspector at a salary of \$100. The percent age of the collector of rates for Hopewell parish was raised to 21-2 per

A petition, signed by 57 of the ratepayers of Hillsboro, was read, asking for enactment of cattle law, also a counter petition, with 224 names atopposing the enactment of

such law. The motion to appropriate the sum of \$500 towards the Moncton hospital fund was lost by a vote of 10 to 2. It was decided that a valuation of the county be taken this year.

The following are the more important of the parish officers appointed for

the current year: ALMA.

Overseers of the poor-Whitfield Parsons, Miles P. Akerley, James Tea-

Commissioners of highways-District No. 1, James Hyslop; district No. 2, Jas. Stewart; district No. 3, F. E. O'Connor. Collector of rates—Robt, Thompson Parish clerk—Thos. J. Kierstead.

-David T. Alexander, Thos E. Colpitts, D. C. O'Connor.
Weighers of hay and straw—

Dowling, John R. Long, Harry Wil

Measurers of wood-R. S. McDonald Whitfield Pulsifier, Robt. Stayhorn. Wharfingers—Whitfield Parsons, Geo rs-Wm. Rommel, J. A. Cleve

Parish clerk-T. R. Constantine. Collector of rates-Jas. A. Bayley. Assessors—Geo. M. Killam, T. Goggin, Alfred G. Parkins. Overseers of the poor-J. W. Robinson, Wm. A. Colpitts, Benjamin Pross

Weigher of hay and straw-F. W. Goddard. Special constable-C. W. Tucker. Revisors-S. C. Goggin, H. S. Goddard.

COVERDALE.

Parish clerk-Charles Smith. Collector of rates-R. H. Chapman Assessors-John W. Gaskin, J. Nel on Smith, Eber Colpitts. Commissioners of highways-Div l, Lane Colpitts; div. 2, Blair E. Chapnan; div. 3, Millege Crossman. Overseers of the poor-Alfred E Gaskin, W. R. Wallace, Henry Smith. Revisors-A. W. Leaman, S. S.

HARVEY. Parish clerk-Frank S. Reid. Collector of rates-Edgar Cannon Overseers of the poor-Geo. A. Coo an, David Oliver, Henry A. Copp. essors-Wm. C. Anderson, Jam

McGorman, Judson Bishop. Commissioners of highways-Div No. 1, Bernard Duffy, Isaac G. Kinnie, Edwin Copp. Wharfingers-Geo. A. Coonan, Wm

C. Anderson. Revisors-Henry H. Tingley, Chas W. Anderson. Boom masters-Joseph Keiver, Jas

MoAnulty, 1st. Weighers of hay-H. E. Graves, Jas. B. Turner. Surveyor of grindstones-Robt, Tip-

Fire wards-Aaron B. Copp, Alonzo Brewster, Harvey Graves, Wm. G. Stevens.

HOPEWELL Parish clerk-Geo. W. Newcombe. Collector of rates-H. B. Coonan. Overseers of the poor-Jas. W. Ful-Valentine Smith, Warren Dixon.

Special constable-Walter Tingley. Commissioners of highways-Ch D. Shaw, Perrin J. Tingley, Daniel W. Stuart. masters-John S. Fullerton Boom

los. W. Robinson, Warren Downey. Inspector of hides-John Daley. Weighers of hay-Thos. W. Peck, J Alton Tingley, H. A. Turner, G. W. Newcomb, Scott Hoar. Assessors of rates-J. Alex. Fuller on, Jas. C. Wright, Wm. D. Bennett.

Revisors-Levi Downey, W. J. Carn-

wath. HILLSBORO.

Parish clerk-Harris S. Wood. Collector of rates-Isaac N. Gross Overseers of the poor-Geo. Carisle, Edward Miller, J. Wesley Steeves Commissioners of highways-Div. No. 1. Moses Steeves: div. No. 2. Edward Stevens: div. No. 3. Geo. Mol-

Inspector of barrels-Philip McKinon, Robt. L. Blake. Fire wardens-W. F. Taylor, John L. Peck, Wm. H. Duffy. Assessors-Geo. Barnett, Wm. F. Steeves, Mariner T. Steeves.

Weigher of hay-John F. Wallace Boom masters, etc.-Wm. H. Jonah Edward Stevens, Bliss Steeves. Revisors-Jordan Steves, H. J.

CHINA.

Russia Driving a Hard Bargain as to Manchuria

PEKIN. Jan. 28.-Governmental busines will be practically suspended for one month on account of the Chinese new year festi-

While the Manchurian treaty is almost ready to be signed, it probably will not be signed until after the new year. Russia has not committed herself in writing to a reply not committed herself in writing to a reply to the written statement of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, containing the objections of the latter to the treaty, but it is learned upon the highest authority that Paul Lessar, the Russian minister to China, has verbally conceded all China's objections to this treaty excepting the Chinese demurrer to the prohibition of taking artillery into Manchuria without the consent of Russia. This appears to be a comparatively unimportant point and M. Lessar is communicating with the government concerning it. the government concerning it.

Russia insists that a new agreement with

Russia insists that a new agreement with the Russo-Chinese bank be signed simultaneously with the Manchurian treaty. This new agreement, which it has been meant to keep secret, and with considerable success, is most important to the other governments in that through the Russo-Chinese bank it gives Russia exclusive mining and other privileges. It is said that Russia secures compensation through this agreement with the bank for her apparent compromise on the treaty.

the bank for the treaty.

Prince Ching, in this connection, says substantially: "Russia has our territory; we have been compelled to buy it back and we have made the best bargain we could, securing material reductions in Russia's original concession."

ing material reductions in Russia's original concession."

The emperor will give a sudience to the diplomatic corps here transrrow, when the dowager empress will assume the position of de facto ruler. She will then meet the ministers for the first time officially, sitting beside the emperor, and not concealed by a screen as has heretofore been the custom. PEKIN, Jan. 23.—At the request of the British, Russian, French, Japanese, Italian and Austrian military commanders in China was held at Tien Tsin, Jan. 25, at which Gen. Creagh, commander of the British forces in China, presided. All these commanding officers, with the exception of the Russion General Wogack, agreed that the effective forces of the Tien Tsin garrison could be reduced in the spring. Gen. Wogack declined to express an opinion on this matter, saying that when the Russian forces were withdrawn last year, this action was in accordance with the letter of Count VonWaldersee of last April; to the dean of the corps.

dersee of last April, to the dean of the corps.

The German general, Von Rohescheidt, refused to attend the meeting, but sent a letter in which he explained that he considered the question a purely political one, which did not concern the military commanders, and that he thought its discussion by them to be inadmissible, unless they acted upon orders from their government.

The commander of the Japanese forces, Col. Akiyama, informed the other commanders that Japan had already commenced to withdraw her troops from Tien Tsin, regardless of the actions of the other powers.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

comething About the Principle of Marconi's Scheme.

(Springfield, Mass., Republican.) It may be said that a certain kind of electricity tends to travel like waves in all directions. But it travels faithest and with least resistance in those directions where it finds the best conductors for it. Some substances are etter conductors than others. Glass and rubber are non-conductors, socalled, as you may see by looking at the rubber covering of wires on the street car system, or the glass insulators on a telegraph pole. Metals, such as iron, steel and copper, are first class onductors, and that is why wire is sed for telegraph and telepnone and electric light purposes. Water and the earth are conductors of electricity, and so is the atmosphere. When Bejamin Franklin, by his famous experiment with the kite, proved that lightning is nothing but electricity, he also proved tha the atmosphere is a conductor, for bolt of lightning may travel many miles before striking the earth. Mere space, finally, is a conductor of electricity, as you can prove by passing a current through a vacuum

As soon as one comprehends that electrical waves can move in space without the conventional wire conductors, it is evident that the question of telegraphy with wires or without wires must depend largely upon the transmitting and receiving apparatus. Wires hitherto have been used because, with the apparatus available for sending and receiving electric currents, they have afforded the best results; indeed, for considerable distances they afforded the only results that could be depended upon. Even with wire as a conductor, far more delicate receiving instruments have to be used on an Atlantic cable than on a circuit between Springfield and Buf-

Now Marconi is by no means the first one to experiment with wireless telegraphy. Many men have been working at the problem for years. And essentially their problem has been to perfect apparatus at one end which would generate electric waves strong enough to travel long distances with mere space as the conductor, and apparatus at the other end sensitive enough to receive and record those

The transmitting and receiving apparatus thus far developed is compliate, and one needs some technical knowledge to understand it. You will read much about Hertzian waves in this connection. Hertzian waves are waves of electricity. Hertz was a German professor, who died in 1894. He was the first man to prove by experiment that whenever in any circuit electro-magnetic 'changes are brought about, as when an induction coil is in action, the disturbances are transmitted in all directions, bringing about similar changes in neighboring conductors. His great work was to show that these disturbances are transmitted by means of vibration of the luminiferous ether (which is as-The wireless telegrapher, therefore, first generates Hertzian waves of elecricity into space. Gen. Greely, head of the United States army signal service, in describing the transmitter used by the signal corps in experi-

ments, over two years ago, reported that he used a coll in oil, "energized transformer, furnishing 125 volts al ternating potential," an arrangement making "a very powerful and effecien source of Hertzian radiation." Mar coni used at that day a Ruhmkorff

coil. According to present methods the Hertzian waves are transmitted made by dropping a stone in a pand- by the generator through a wire to the top of a high pole, and that is where the jumping-off place is.

From the top of the pole, the Hertz ian waves are radiated off into space. About one-fifth of a horsepower is necessary to send them 60 miles to sea and a 1,000-mile range, it is said, ot to require much more than 3 1-2 horsepower, provided the energy can be utilized. To send the waves across the Atlantic, the problem of transmitting is a question of propelling force. The Hertzian waves follow the curvature of the earth. Marconi improved the receiving ap-

paratus by discovering or inventing what is known as the 'decoherer.' which consists of a ball working on an arm attached to the armature of an electro-magnet in the circuit of the 'coherer." or receiver. But that aside. Enough has been said to show that this apparatus, both sending and receiving, is highly technical, and d.fflcult to be understood in detail by one who is no electrician, or having never itnessed experiments in elegraphy. Suffice it to say that when Marconi, the other day, in Newfoundland, received the wireless messag from the coast of England, he flew a kite in the air, and from the kite was suspended a wire connecting with his receiving instrument. The Hertzian waves had passed over the ocean from the tall pole on the England coast, and had struck the wire on the kite in Newfoundland. The electric vibrations were thus transmitted to Marconi's delicately adjusted receiver, and read by him exactly as they had been sent cross 1,800 miles of ocean.

Marconi's system uses the phere as a conductor. Nicola Te is understood, is experimenting on a system that uses the earth as a con-ductor. It seems safe to predict that science will completely master the field of wireless communication through long distances before many wears have passed. Evidently the experimenters are only in the infancy of

CALICO PRINTS. In order to let her down easy, the friends of an Atchison girl who said she was engaged to a prince, now claim that they meant a dry goods prince all the time.—Atchison Globe.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY. Objects to Occupation of a Port on Persia Gulf by Any Other Power.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Replying in the hous LONDON, Jan. 24.—Replying in the house of commons to questions regarding the government's eastern policy, Lord Cranborne, under secretary for foreign affairs, said the occupation of a port on the Persian Gulf by Russia or any other foreign power would be inconsistent with the maintenance of the status quo, which it was the policy of the government to maintain there. In regard to Manchuria, said Lord Cran borne, it was the government's policy to maintain the status quo in China, as deter-

Lord Avebury inebriated 50 ants, 25 sumed by physicians to fill all space) from one nest and 25 from another, and and also to show the character and put them all into the nest from which from one nest and 25 from another, and tants at once took the helpless strangers and threw them into the water while those who were citizens of the nest were carried tenderly away into remote corners to recover from their festivity at leisure.

PRINCRIHENRY rogramme of His Visit to United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The programme for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia was finally comleted today so far, as the exchanges between the president and the German prince are concerned. The arrangements now agreed upon differ somewhat from those tenrince and party to spend more time in New

York city.

The programme is as follows:
Saturday, Feb. 23, arrive in New York harbor, probably about noon, on Kron Prinz Wilhelm, of North German Lloyd line. Admiral Evans, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, will meet the steamer at quarantine station and conduct his Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, with his suite, to the Hohenzollern, which the presilent's delegates will then visit to extend greeting. Visit of the mayor of New York. Exchange of military visits during the afternoon. Prince Henry and his suite will attend the Irving Palace theatre, and return to the Hohenzollern for the night. ork city.
The prog to the Hohenzollern for the night.

Sunday, Feb. 23—In the morning, religious services on board the Hohenzollern. If the weather is favorable, a visit to the tomb of Gen. Grant in the afternoon. Private enter-

Weather is tavorable, a visit to the tolms of Gen. Grant in the afternoon. Private enter-tainment by the Deutcher Verein. Leave for Washington in the evening by special train on the Pennsylvania R. R. Monday, Feb. 24—Short stop at Baltimore at 9 a. m. Arrival at Washington at 10.20 a. m. Military escort from the Pennsylvania m. Military escort from the Pennsylvania R. R. station to the White House, and R. R. station to the White House, and hence to the German embassy.

The president will return the visit of the prince at noon. Visits of ambassadors and ministers. Visit to the capitol at 4 p. m. Dinner at the White House at 6.30 p. m. After dinner the Prince will return to New York by special train on the Pennsylvania R. R. Depárture of the president and his party for Jersey city by the Pennsylvania R. R.

Tuesday, 25th-Departure of the prince and

Tuesday, 28th—Departure of the prince and his suite and of the president and his party from Jersey City for the shipyards of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Co. at Shooter's Island.

Launching of the yacht of His Imepiral Majesty, the German Emperor, at 10.30 a. m. Lunch to the president on board the Hohenzollern at 1.30 p. m. Visit of the prince to the mayor of New York in the afternoon. Dinner of the mayor of New prince to the mayor of New York in the afternoon. Dinner of the mayor of New York at 6.30 p. m. Gala opera at the Metropolitan Opera House after the dinner. Wednesday, Feb. 26—Luncheon with representatives of commerce and industry at 12.30 p. m. Sight seeing in New York in the afternoon. Torchlight concert at the Arion Club at 630 p. m. Banguet of the press of afternoon. Torchight concert at the Arion Club at 6.30 p. m. Banquet of the press of the United States at 8 p. m. Special ferry to the Pennsylvania R. R. at 12 midnight and journey to Washington.

Thursday, Feb. 27—Arrival of Prince Henry at Washington and escort to the German embassy. Memorial exercises to President McKinley in the house of representatives.

McKinley in the house of representatives, the prince and his suite attending. Visit in the afternoon to Mount Vernon.
Friday, Feb. 28—Visit to Annapolis in the prenon. Luncheon at Annapolis at 12 noon. Dinner at the German embassy. Reception by Secretary Long at the navy department Sto 5 o'clock.
Saturday, March 1—Departure of the prince and his suite for his southern and western tour on special train.

WANTED-A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

A TEST OF FRIENDSHIP. (St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya.)

A gentleman has tried the following occuliar way of probing the ties of riendship: He sent letters to twenty ntimate friends asking for a loan of one pound. Thirteen of the two dozen friends did not reply at all: five declined to lend the money; two promis ed to send it on the next day and did not do it; one sent his "last ten shillings," and only three sent the full sum asked for. The applicant and all the measure the velocity of those waves. one lot had been taken. The inhabi- "friends" he had written to are well Pan-Handle road, who go into the city

One anchor and chain cable slipped by the ship Canada, recently in Mounts Bay, recovered and placed aboard the ship at Falmouth.



You Can

Make Child's Play of your Wash Day if you follow the directions

on the Surprise Soap wrap-It makes an easy day of Washday. Does away with boiling or scalding and hard rubbing—giving the whitest cleanest clothes. Entirely harmless to the hands. Surprise is a pure hard soap, which means economy.

St. Croix Soap Mig. Co. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

POINT WOLFE NEWS.

A large number of folks, young and old, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews Jan. 21st. when a very enjoyable evening was spent in honor of their son. Charles, who has been a resident of Calais, Me., for over 14 years. Games were indulged in and a sumptuous repast was furnished.

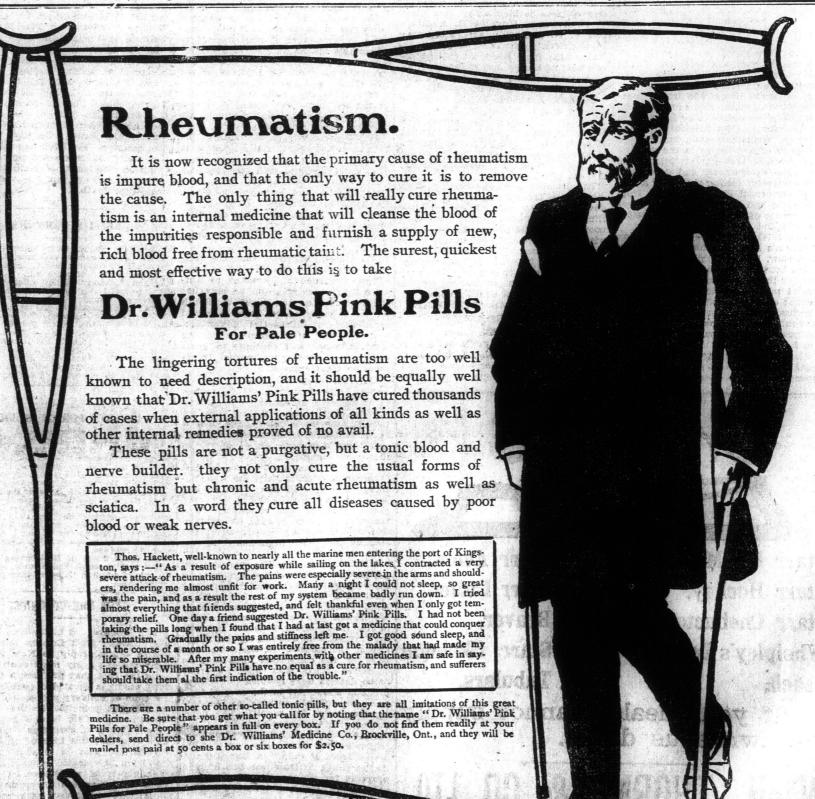
A painful accident occurred at Alma. Jan. 20th, when the nine year old daughter of Edward Rossiter was thrown from a load of hay on which she had been sitting and had her leg broken at the hip. She sustained no other injuries. Dr. Fairbanks set the broken limb.

BACK FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Chester McClaskey, son of A. A. Mc-Claskey, who went to South Africa several months ago with the Constabulary, was one of the passengers on the Parisian, which arrived yesterday. His experiences since his departure have been arduous. He was wounded during a skirmish and afterwards contracted rheumatic fever, with which he was invalided to England, where, in Netley, he has been suffering for some time. Though partially recovered, he is still far from strong.

WELL PUT!

Reuperdale, a suburb of Pittsburg, is owned entirely by employes of the o work every morning and return at night. A train stops for them each way, but they pay no fare. An even hundred men bought 100 acres at a cost of \$20,000 and laid out an equal sum in improvements.



VALUA

By Prof. the Prop eulture

At the

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R. Wayne, ciation re action of Scotia in of \$50,000 College of ture for I wick, and ernment, recent ad this colleg future, and hoped the way to h at an earl of this reso men half but when receive a tural and in easy (Cheers.) F. Trott motion, Professor agrucultu minion, a not know for him this resol he had no fulness in regard resolution stood the institution Brunswic tended carry on those pro here. the majo only educ would ha stitutions teachers dren for of a pers ing a per and other possible instruction to give t a better outlook I professio province training trades of horticu He shoul domestic posed wo cation of the ger teaching always were to cultural a right right app daily life described the symp culture, they sh support (Cheers.) Profes tral could r that suc these I come a ter. sion. son wa out an make a lad, be doctor, studyin schools. agricul a very farmir Ontari There agricul were differe climat nature which be don experi had n and 1 hoped wante

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