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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

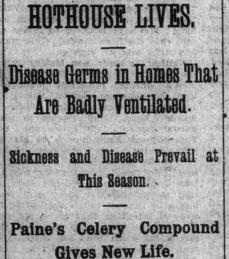
THE DAY SCHOOL AND THE SUN-DAY SCHOOL

It has recently been brought forcibly to our notice that a certain portion of tion. The visitation will probably be our Sunday school wrokers are alarmed at the tendency to adopt in our Sunday schools methods of teaching and organization such as have been shown to have advanced greatly the cause of education in our public schools. There seems to be an impression that teaching, which requires the pupil to master not only the directly moral and spiritual teaching of the lesson, but also the physical surroundings and the political conditions which have exerted an influence in the bringing about of the state of affairs portrayed in the lesson, must nec sarily diminish the spiritual influence to be derived from the lesson story, and that the teaching should consist merely in drawing the pupil's attention to the abstract spiritual truths contained in the lesson. this is an error. Will the study of God's word lessen our admiration for His works and power ? Will our idea of His love be weakened by tracing or his love be weakened by tracing in a continuous study the history of His dealings, showing, as they do, His ever-present care for his people, mak-ing even their afflictions messengers of mercy? Can we understand what God meant to teach us of the development and organization of His church as given in the Book of Acts, for instance, if we do not endeavor to get an idea of the book as a whole? Will we honor God most and benefit our pupils most by tracing step by step the unfolding of His plan or by merely noting some special spir-itual characteristics of Peter or Paul, of Philip or Barnabas? Are all the geographical, historical and biogra-phical facts so minutely given in the sacred book put there merely to fill that we up space or for us to study may have a fuller and better under-standing of God's purpose ? Abstract spiritual truths, like other abstract statements, do not generally stick unless we have some pegs to hang them on. One is reminded of the old method of teaching geometry in our public schools, when the pupil was given a theorem to learn, and so long as he could recite it, parrot fashion, no questions as to his understanding of it were asked. True, some became adept mathematicians in spife of their teaching and some receive food for spiritual life from the present me-thod of teaching in our Bible schools, Paine's Celery Compound but in many cases it can be said to be in spite of the teaching rather than as a result of it. Again, there seems to be a feeling abroad that organiza-tion is not necessary in Sunday school tion is not necessary in Sunday school work; that it is only necessary for us to gather the people together within hearing of the gospel message, and that there our duty ends and the re-sults depend upon the Holy Spirit. Results do depend upon the Holy Spirit, but it is our duty to see that spirit, but it is our duty to see that opportunity is given the Spirit to act in its fullest powers. We have the power to reject the Spirit's teaching's, and if the lack of order is such that the attention is distracted from the is the seating is uncomfortmessage; if the seating is uncomfort-able, or the heating and lighting bad; if the teaching is not adapted to the age and acquirements of the schoolars, the Spirit will not appeal to them through our teaching with the effect that it otherwise would. The scener we adopt the organization and me-thods formulated for the common school by the greatest minds of the age, the better it will be for our Sun-day schools. day schools day schools. Let us teach the Bible as a revela-tion of God's purpose towards man-kind, and not as a mere collection of abstract truths. Let us have our teachers trained in the best methods of imparting knowledge and in the understanding of the child nature. Let us stop breating our pupils as if they were doing us a great favor in com-ing to the Sunday school, and that if they will only come, they can pay as little attention and make as much noise, and be as frivolous as they please, and let us teach them that the Sunday school is not a social gather-ing, but a place for real, earnest study. That it is a place where one's mind must be alert and active; not Let us teach the Bible as a revela study. That it is a place where one's mind must be alert and active; not a place for rest, as we heard it ex-pressed the other day. Let us follow still further the compressed the other day. Let us follow still further the com-mon school methods and give our pupils the most cheerful surroundings possible with the best arrangements for seating, heating and lighting that can be had. Let us have a systematic course of supplemental study on mat-ters of importance to every Christian. Let us have our school systematical-ly graded with regular promotions and examinations, so that the pupils may feel that there is a time for stock-taking, when the progress will be tested and success rewarded by advancement to a higher grade and at the same time an opportunity will be given to prove the work of the teacher. There are many other points in the public school economy which we might adopt with advantage to the Sunday school, but space forbids their discussion. their discussion. We do not wish to be misunder-stood. Perfect organization will not make a perfect Sunday school any more than it will a perfect public school, or a fine uniform and gun make a perfect soldier. Success or failure will rest with the teacher after all is said and done. If the teacher is incapable or indifferent in the public school the perfect organization will not make her school a good one. If the Sunday school teacher has not a heart full of love for the work, for the Word and for souls and does not realize that the Sunday school is the great opportunity for reaching the masses and bringing them to Christ, she will he a failure in spite of or-ganization. What we do say, how-ever, is that if we can do good work for the Master in our Sunday schools as now constituted we can do better work, with better training, better or-ganization and better facilities. Ma-chinery will not create power, but it do not wish to be misunder We ganization and better facilities. Mar-chinery will not create power, but it will conserve and direct power. God has given us all our faculties, mental as well as spiritual, to be used in His service. Let us consecrate to Him rains as well as our emotions, vince the same thought and en-mment in the Master's business es in our own Plain, business

se and consecration are not The Sunday school workers of St. Stephen held a meeting last Friday evening for further consideration of the matter of house to house visita-

made early in April. Marion Laurance of Toledo, Ohio, and Miss Bertha Vella of Boston have both written their acceptance of the invitation to our provincial conven-tion to be held in St. John next Oct. 19-21. Capt. Winn, president of the Nova Scotia convention, writes in the highest terms of Miss Vella's work at their last convention. This would confirmed by all who knew her and work. Two professors of the ing school at Springfield say that her work. Mr. Laurance is first among all round Sunday school men. Our own chairnan, T. S. Simms, says Mr. Laurance's Sunday schol is the most model Bible school he has ever seen. Mr. L. is a S. S. superintendent. He has not been further east than Ontario before, and Ontario workers will always give him a hearty welcome. These two workers should induce an earnest delegation of superintendents, primary teachers and county officers

The field secretary visited Havelock parish last week. On Thursday evening he held a meeting with teachers and others in the school at the Baptist church, Butternut Ridge, and on Friday two sessions of the parish convention in the F. C. B. church, Lower Ridge. Considering the much nza trouble and the state of the roads the attendance was large. The exercises were of much profit to the workers.



It Should be Used by Every Ailing Person This Month.

the returns shows that there has paid out since the close of the fiscal year on bhard of works ordinary ac-The all-important thing for nervous, leepless and run down people to now is that Paine's Colery Compound uilds up the whole physical system, mproves digestion and regulates the erves. By accomplishing this work, count (not permanent bridge ac-count), 461,405.34, and by unwarranted checks chargeable to ordinary expen-diture, \$12,504.01. (The items which nerves. By accomplishing this work, sound, regular and refreshing sleep is make up this \$12,504.01 are: executive ured, that daily helps flesh-bu and the gathering of strength. In the winter the majority of men and women have lived hothouse lives. Thousands of homes are badly ventilated and without proper sanitary ar rangements. The air is full of poison ous germs that are inhaled by the in-mates, and we find sickness and disease holding sway. This is the month when the blood is mpure, when eruptions, boils and skin iseases make life a misery. This is the month when we see the sallow faces, the hollow cheek and sunker eyes, betokening ill-health and weak-ness. This is the month that demands physical repairing and cleansing, in order that the seeds and germs of dis-ease may be eradicated from the system Paine's Celery Compound is the med-icine needed by every broken-down and diseased mortal at this time. Its marvellous virtues have been noted and commended by the ablest physicians in the world, and its best and strongest advocates are those whom it has re-stored to perfect health. Dr. A. W. K. Newton, an eminen physician and surgeon of Boston, says: "Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine, and it must not be patent medicine, and it must not be confounded with the ordinary nerv-ines, bitters and sarsaparillas. It is as much superior to them in formula and results as the diamond is superior to glass. It purifies the blood, strength-ens the nerves, and is nature's food for the brain. "I had some trouble myself from blood-poisoning received in a very deli-cate surgical operation. The formula of Paine's Celery Compound led me to ity it, and I was much pleased with the result. I prescribe it for men and women who have no appetite, camot sleep, and are weak and run-down. For this condition, and for disorders of the blood and nerves, it has no equal. "When a man or woman has lost ap-petite, lost sleep, and feels that life is a burden, that person is in a serious condition. I prescribe Paine's Celery Compound for my patients who have these common and dangerous symp-toms with invariably satisfactory re-sults. It is the best possible remedy to keep up one's strength and energy during the spring and , summer months." "I had some trouble myself fro

Refund crown land . India famine **PROVINCIAL FINANCES.** Mr. Black's Statement of the Present

Financial Situation.

Public Works.

provincial finances:

ernment to

government.

ances of the government's estimated expenditure, you will find that they come to \$431,392.99. But this is not Not a Cent of This Year's Revenue Left for all. To this \$431,392.99 must be added not less than \$18,000 to cover inter-

est on bank account, and on the bond chargeable to public works, which The following is a full report of brings the amount yet to be paid up to \$449,892.99, and I have shown that that part of Mr. Black's speech dealthe balance of the whole year's re ing with the present condition of the venue available is only \$458,129.31, which leaves the government on the I propose to show that by the re-

fourth day of February, according to taid upon the table this governtheir own accounts, with only \$8,236,.32 ment, after deducting from the estito carry on the road services and pubmated receipts for 1897 the amount lic works of the province during all that was carried over as a debit, and the rest of the fiscal year; that is, if the amount that has been paid out they pay the amounts they have eson various services since the close of timeted for the services I have menthe fiscal year down to the opening tioned-but as I have not included in of the session (February 4th), the government, if they pay the balance still unpaid of their estimated expenmy calculation any amounts owing to contractors on the 4th of February or any amounts then due for public diture for the fiscal year 1897 outside works and unpaid for the services of entircly of public works, have not one dollar with which to carry on the 1896, I am more than justified in saying that the government are left without a dollar for roads and public works of the province for the ice of the year 1897, Not a dolbridges, steam navigation or any publar for great roads, great road bridges, bye roads, bye road bridges, or steam navigation, or for any pubwhatever. That is what is lic work whatever. That is what is revealed by the accounts of this province, and the returns brought down by the government, and I think it is, lic works whatever. Worse than that, Mr. Speaker, they are thousands and thousands of dollars behind. I will erhaps, a matter for congratulation that a few days have been allowed us not prolong my remarks on this he in which to look into these returns in because the time is short. I make order that the public may be informthis statement based upon the reced as to just how matters are. It is ords. I am making no wildcat state-ment at all, and I challenge the providle for the provincial secretary member of the government any incial secretary, I challenge the govsay that they may not pay the full contradict one single amount of some of these estimates. statement of fact that I put forward and therefore the statement I make Take the estimated revenue for the year 1897 as brought down by the is not sustainable. They may not pay the full amount of some of the They estimate that estimates, but what they save in one they will receive from all sources durestimate they will exceed in another. ing the year 1897 \$718,755.82. I give My position is unassailable; there is them credit for the whole of it, and no possible way in which they can start out with the supposition that avoid this conclusion to which these figures point. Put it the other way if you will, and I say if the governthey will receive it. Against that I put down as a first item the debit alance carried to 1897 on current acment pay the full amount they have count, \$76,435.37. Next I put down estimated for roads and bridges and public works, and satisfy the amounts the debit balance carried to 1897 on lunatic asylum account, \$4,810.36. To I have named for the other services that I add the amount over expended of the country they will close the year by board of works on ordinary ac-1897 with an enormous floating debt count (not permanent bridge acof from \$150,000 to \$200,000. I think it count), \$32,590.05, also carried as a is a matter which the house should lebit to 1897. Then I take the pay nsider seriously before another step ments which have been made accordis taken; one which it cannot be coning to the returns since the close of the fiscal.year down to the fourth of tended is taken in the interests of the armer, but which the wayfaring man, February, chargeable to ordinary acthough a fool, knows is taken purely count, paid by receiver general's warbecause of the exigencies of the gov-

A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

ernment.

A HUSBAND REJOICES IN HIS WIFE'S RENEWED HEALTH.

She Was Weak and Easily Tired, Subject to Severe Headaches and Depression of

Spirits- Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored

OUR BOSTON LETTER 500 00 3,000 00 6,500 00 2,000 00 **Transportation Companies to Meet and** \$431,892 99 Arrange a Summer Tariff. Now, if you add up these unpaid bal-

The Largest Poultry Farm in the World-The Proposed Duty on Lumber.

Boston, March 14 .- Next Wedne day's big fight at Carson, Nevada, is the subject of extensive discussion just now, and the sparring fraternity are beginning to place some good s'zed wagers on the result. The con test is scheduled to take place tween the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, Pacific time. This will make it between one and three, eastern standard time. The betting here favors Corbett, although there are plenty of people to be found who are not sure that he will win. In fact, it would be no great surprise, except to a few partisans, if Fitzsimmo should finish the champion in quick order. It is not thought in any CAS that the contest will last over 12 or 14 rounds, and certainly a draw is out of the question. It is generally pre-dicted that the fight will be a good one while it lasts, whichever way it

gots. The hunting grounds and stream of Maine were, well advertised this week at the New York sportsmen exhibition. Several large mounted moose head and other specimens of game were sent from Bangor and other or to Maine towns

A remarkable controversy has been in progress in the columns of a Boston evening paper for some time. It started over the West End Street railway's general commendation of Canadians, and seems to have narrowed down to an argument between a certain class of Canadians and a number of Irish Americans. The latter were recently attacked by a. wrian," and

ter signing himself "Canadian," and the following is a sample of the many brilliant (?) letters printed in reply: ea, Feb. 21.-Canadian has a "Che very lively imagination of the good qualities of the Kannuck. Well, I don't blame him. Canada is chuck full of Kannucks, and they are all ns of his. Ii the lake region of the west, among

nest American workingm the Canadian or Kannuck is de worse than a Chinaman. The reason is, when the lakes open up in the spring he comes to the states, as he and will work fo one-half what the American asks for the same kind of labor. Every cent of money he receives he hoards. Clothing he supplies himself with before leaving his dear Canada. So all the benefit we derive from the Kannuck bird of passage is the tone he gives us in re-turn for the dollars which he actually robe the American workingman of.

"J. F. G." "J. F. G." The Windsor, N. S., bark Athlon, which went ashore on Long Island this week after leaving New York for Dunkirk, France, is commanded by Capt. William W. Sprague, a well known Westmoriand county man. The

P. E. I.; in East Boston, Thomas Brever, aged 35, well known in Cape Breton; in Roxbury, Michael J. Toom-ey, 32 years old, formerly of Halifax. There is little change in the industrial situation. Few cotton mills are running on full time, and others have shut down. The woollen industry is Improving, and many mills are running after months of idleness The lumber trade is improving

slowly and the demand is better, especially for frames. It is expected considerable cargo lumber will b anded soon in order to head off the tariff. Quotations are as follows: Spruce .-- Frames. 10 in. and under

ordered by car, \$13.50 to 14; yard orlers out to lengths, \$14; 12-in. frames, \$15 to 15.50; 14-in. frames, \$16 to 16.50 matched boards, 6, 7 and 8 inches boards, 8 in. and up, stock \$13.50: width, \$14; No. 1 floor boards, airdried, clipped, \$19.50 to 20; laths, 1 5-8 in., \$2 to 2.10; 1 1-2 in., \$1.90 to 2; shin gles, \$1.50; 4-foot extra clapboards. \$31; clear, \$29 to 30; second clear, \$24 to 26: cargo lumber, 2 x 8 in. and up. \$12 to 13; random, \$11.50 to 12; shingles, \$1.40 to 1.50; laths, \$1.60 to 1.75. Hemlock, etc.-Eastern planed and butted hemlock boards, \$11; random do., \$10 to 10.50; extra cedar shingles. \$2.50 to 2.60: clears, \$2.10 to 2.25; second clears, \$1.65; extra No. 1, \$1.25 to

1.35 Pine.-Eastern pine, coarse, No. \$16 to 17; refuse, \$13; outs, \$9 to 9.50; rough edge stock, \$8.50 to 9.50; matchd boards, \$16 to 21; clapboards, extra, \$45; clears, \$40; second clear, \$35.

The fish trade continues very air, and no complaints are heard. The fish market does not seem to have been so badly effected by the business depression as other trades, and t is now in very good shape. Pickled herring are selling well and mackerel are in fair demand, with cod very steady and firm. Sardines are firm. but prices remain unchanged. Lob-sters continue scarce and higher than they have been for years. In fact, they are one of the luxuries of the trade. Prices at first hands are as follows:

Salt fish .- No. 1 shore mackerel, \$19 to 20 per bbl; No. 1 bay, \$17; No. 2 shore, \$16: small No. 2, \$13.50 to 14. large No. 3, \$12 to 12.50; medium No. 3, \$11 to 11.50; shore and Georges cod, \$5.50 to 6 per qtl.; large dry bank \$4.50: medium. \$4: large pickled bank \$3.75 to 4.50; medium, \$3.37 to 3.50 pollock, \$2.25; hake and haddock, \$2 to 2.25; medium box herring, new, 10 to 15c.; No. 1 and lengthwise, 8 to 10c.; N. S. split herring, \$5 to 5.50 per bbl Newfoundland, \$5.50; round sh ore, \$3 to 3.25; Labrador and N. S. salmon \$20 to 21; No. 2, \$17 to 18.

Fresh fish-Market, \$1.75 to 2 per 100 lbs.; large, \$2 to 2.50; steak, \$3 to 3.50; haddock, \$1.25 to 2.50; large hake, \$2.50 to 3; medium, \$1.25 to 1.75; pol-lock, \$2 to 2.50; steak do., \$2.75 to 3; shad, 55 to 60c. for roe; bucks, 25c.; white halibut, 14c per 1b; eastern frozen salmon, 10c.; frozen mackerel 20 for large: extra. 10c (season closed) lake trout, 7 to 8c.; herring, 75 to \$1,25 per 100; live lobsters, 20c; boiled do., 22c.

'Can ned fish.-American sardines, quarter oils, \$2.50 to 2.60; three-quar-ters mustards, \$2 to 2.20; Alaska sal-mon, \$1.30; lobsters, uprights, \$2.75 to 3; mackerel, one-lb, ovals, \$1.40 to 1.50; tradh do \$2.65

IN THE MOTHE

Annual Meeting of of Women in

.A Paper Read by Miss the St. John Coun

Paper read by Mis .at the annual meet of Women:

We speak of Engla country; we call it t We think of its p its ancient castles, it drals and its old en indeed all the pres quity gives to a flag for a "thousand yea the breeze." But at the same ti lessly assert that E vanguard of civilize among all nations." her brilliant indepe the United States of to England's roll ca in art, science and ast sixty years. W working of her po where the will of the trical touch with the Lock at Look at her grand tions and charitable her attitude as n questions of the day so-called "woman q shall glory in the England for from pulsates the rich 1 out the various depe onies of our vast E For this reason I for a short time to ing of the National Workers, which was ter in October last. meeting of repres from various parts Wales. Women of opinions, for the lad local president and hospitality commit parently to a "non. while the president Union is Mrs. Creit the newly appointe don. The meetings three sessions each dent, in her openin to criticisms on the ciety, but she said the members who useful work paid or ject of the union study of questions woman's work, and those interested in Here is will be su "an interesting repo of the Manchester ing page 10, "It v farewell address fr ton in which," etc. The first discussi derstanding and us cipal and other franc Miss Morgan opene by giving statistics women were now ta in municipal election women would not vote had not been precated the way i litics were made th

M'KINLEY'S TARIFF

Paris, March 16.—Le Liberte today commenting on President McKinley's tariff policy, says: "The European governments ought not to hest tate. They must anticipate these bad intentions by reprisals. The United States has greater ne Europe than Europe has for the Unit-ed States, for the latter produces no article which is not obtainable else-A crisis of over-p uld be fatal to the United States where the springs of credit are al-ready stretched to the utmost, and where everything is at fictitious and inflated values. In a few days the whole structure would collapse."



justice, \$1,498.12; agriculture \$881.92; education, \$400; diamond drill \$250.63; on account of state funeral \$2,576.36; checks by education depart-ment, \$4,714.84). Adding all those amounts together we have the large sum of \$260,626.51 disposed of up to the 4th of February, and to be de-ducted from the estimated revenue for 1897, leaving a balance to meet all the remaining transactions for the whole year of \$458,129.31.

namely, \$79,380.98. From this

last item I deduct \$6,500 paid for re-

demption of debentures, because it has been provided for by the issue of

bonds, and is not chargeable to re-venue account, and I have \$72,880.98

chargeable to ordinary current re-venue account. In addition to that

Now it will be observed that I have not included a single dollar for ex-traordinary expenditure, that is for traordinary expenditure, that is for anything under the permanent bridge act. I have not spoken of any amounts due by the government and still unpaid, nor any amounts paid since the 4th of February. I have taken these figures from the auditor general's renort and from the auditor géneral's report, and from the returns brought down and now on the table of the house, and I challenge success-ful contradiction to any statement I have made. In order to arrive at what certainly must be met by the government, it is fair to presume that they intend to pay for the different services the amounts they have esti-mated. In some cases they may come a little under it—in others they will be sure to exceed it, but taking it altogether it is fair to presume, as I eneral's report, and from the returns be sure to exceed it, but taking it altogether it is fair to presume, as I have given them credit for the full amount of estimated revenue, that they will pay under the different heads the amcunts they have esti-mated that they will be called upon to pay during the year. Well, I have gone over these returns carefully. I have put down on the one hand the have put down on the one hand the amount of estimated expenditure for the year, leaving out entirely any ex-penditure for public works. On the other hand I have put down the pay-ments made from the first of Novem-ber, 1896, to the fourth of February, 1897, not including public works. I have deducted those amounts from the estimates. I show what is the balance to be paid on account of the the estimates. I show what is the balance to be paid on account of the estimates for the year, and I say that if the government pay these estimates, as they must do, they have not a single dollar left for public works of any kind—not only that, but they are thousands of dollars behind. Mr. Black then, gave a detailed statement of total expenditures to be made during the year 1897, as estim-ated by the government, of payments made during the year 1857, as estim-ated by the government, of payments made up to February 4th, and of balance to be paid on those estimates during the year, excluding from the calculation entirely the expenditure upon public works, such balances being made up as follows'

Bal. of est'mts to be pd dg yr not including public works. \$ 13,062 51 inistration of justice Agriculture Auditor general Boys' Industrial Home eaf and Dumb Instit 20.417

ts' act N. G. Hist Public her

Her to Health.

(From the Moncton Transcript.) One of the happiest couples in Notre Dame, N. B., is Mr. Will Colborne and his wife. For the cause of so much happiness they are indebted in a great sure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by which Mrs. Colborne was quickly and permanently cured of a most stub-born malady. This is how Mrs. Col-borne tells the story of her illness and cure : "When I was three years old I had an attack of inflammation of the lungs from which for a long time I did not wholy recover. I was ever after a weak and delicate child, very languid and the least exertion fatigued me. I was extremely nervous, my appetite was never good, and my nights fre-quently sleepless. Growing up I felt my affliction less severe, and as time went on I married. Shortly after my went on I married. Shortly after my mariage all my eld symptoms came back in an aggravated form. I could eat nothing and could not sleep at all. My blood became thin and weak, and I felt dull and spiritless. I had no am-bition, and the thought of moving about was distasted to me. I was mer tariff. It will be remembered that late last summer there was a dis-agreement, and a short era of rate cutting followed. This year it is be-lieved this will be avoided. The Plant line, it is announced, will run a tri-weekly service to and from Halifar, a weekly service to Hawkesbury and Charlottetown and several extine trins bion, and the inought of inought of the like about was distastedul to me. I was so easily fatigued that the exertion of walking up stairs almost overcame me, and I suffered from an almost constant billious headache. My husband be-came alarmed at my condition and called in a doctor, though nothing beneficial resulted. I continued to grow worse, and acting on the earnest counsel of friends my fusband pro-cured six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them accord-ing to directions. Almost immediate-ly I felt a change, my appetite became keen and I ate my food with a relish. I began to sleep well and the color came back to my face, I became strong and ambitious and could do my usuaf housework. All the tired feeling dis-apeared so that I felt like a new pera weekly service to Hawkesbury and Charlottetown, and several extra trips in midsummer. The big steamer Grand Duchess, now in the south, will probably be put on the Halifax route. The International company will keep its service fully up to the standard, and will give New Brunswick a good service. The company expects to carry more tourists than ever before. The Mutual Investment Co., a local concern, will run an excursion to Newfoundland July 20. Issac Wilbur of Compton, R. L,

5,000 fowls. Star Pointer, the famous pacing apeared so that I felt like a new per stallion, which was cold last week to James Murphy of Chicago for \$16,000, is in this city this mouth. son. I have not since felt the least symptoms of my former trouble, not have I any fears that I shall. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a great blessing to mankind, and I strongly re-commend them to all. They are the greatest medicine in the world." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic medicine. Br. their was the block

medicine. By their use the blood renewed, and the nerves made stro and vigorous, and in this way dises is driven from the system. As a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed. If feeling languid or "out of sorts" a box or two will restore you to vigorous activity. Ask for Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People and

liams' Pink Pilis for Pale People and tage nothing else. Prominent Winnipey mining opera-tors and financial men give interviews to city papers, condemning in strong terms the blanketing of the mining districts by the Ontario government. They contend the system will be disastrous to development and is a great injustice to Canadian prospectors, who, unaided, have brought to notice and proven the richness of the min-ing districts.

What is said to be the largest gran-ite block ever transported by railroad is now on its way from the quartles in Barrie, Vt., to New Orleans. It is to be part of a monument to be erect-ed in the Metairies cometery. The stone is 14x14 by 3 feet, and weighs 80.000 nounds 4,980 00 125 00 125 00 1,697 75 5,800 00 20.000 pounds

inces will hold a meeting soon and make an attempt to agree upon a sum-ner tariff. It will be remembered

Isaac Wilbur of Compton, R. I., has the largest poultry farm in the world. He sells about 140,000 dozens

of eggs each year, and has nearly

known Westmorland county man. The vessel, which was floated yesterday, is now at New London, Conn., and will proceed on her voyage. Portland is doing a big ocean freight business. The Numidian, which sailed Wednesday, took away 3,645 barrels of Canadian apples and an immense amount of other Canadian freight. Among the Canadian produce shipped from Portland were the following: For Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN A great emigration movement of Russian Hebrews from Vistula pro-vinces to Africa is taking place at the present moment. The movement has reached such proportions in several districts of these provinces that the Hebrew male population is greatly diminished, and business in the shops Averpool, 7,295 bushels rye, value 2,918; 9,769 bushels oats, value \$3,322; 5,562 bushels peas, value \$15,400; 3,353 mags flour, value \$9,400; 2,479 bags oatis principally carried on by wome value \$9,916; 1,441 bags meal, value \$9,916; 1,441 bags oats, value \$1,614. For Avonmouth dock, 51,199 bushels barley, '\$30,719; 9,469 bushels oats, \$3,788; 500 bags buck-wheat, \$750; 215 sacks oatmeal, \$600. The transportation companies doing business between this city and the pro-DEPOT CLOTHING STORE NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

Hiven

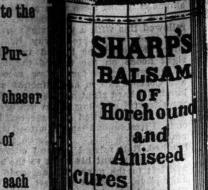
Pur-



2 Collars, Detached. PRICES, 65 AND 75 CENTS.

W. J. YOUNGCLAUS.





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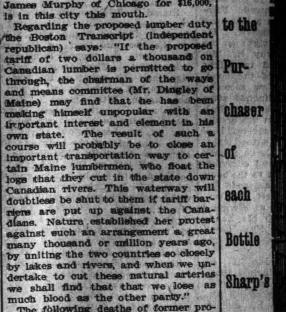
50 YEARS

IN USE

Price 25 cts a bourte.

20-30-205

Colds



we shall and that that we tose as much blood as the other party." The following deaths of former pro-vincialists are reported this week: At Dorchester, Gordon Wheaton, 33 years, formerly of St. John; at Charlestown, Bal Mary J. Murphy, 27 years, formerly of St. John; John McNally, aged 22, for-merly of St. John; at East Boston, Sarah M. Gurney, 19 year old daughter of Thomas Gurney of West Coolhead