pany.

these

the

ared

send

mmittee presentho were elected of-President Chas Gesner A. Tay-Manaton; addiexecutive. Alex. M. Lawson. called to the platw remarks on the vork which called offering was taken nt was decided as ext meeting in the uary, and at a late by the pastor of

ADIAN COWS.

lers who first came atives of Brittany nce. The first cat-\$20 or thereahouts. loubt, from these importations of nentioning are reof the province Between 1776 and of English cattle, ad Shorthorn, were ovince, but they ealthy Englishmen eal and Quebec, to be found. They r with the French orer region and along the Laurenparts of the St. rth and south, as ss their hardy litrger breeds, fear n, that they could feed to keep the , to say nothing seven months of y have been kept years, and in-anresorted to to fix characteristics they have much e Brittany cattle noted that the e Jersey, Gurnany cattle are all m the same or ny is usually alstock, the diff lified by climate, dividual characbred from until 500 pound Kerry as large as the qualities claimadians are harqualities and they are small, uire large amthey are some-

ENSATION to the Globe of Thursday last ppegan came to ame night with ork at Grand wife accompan-She was to re-Henry Dugas' bridge, and in to go by train isit her father. irs. Duguay rebut during the the house un the house. Her her disappear de in all dir r whereabouts uguay is about

the color prin-

or black, with

ack and around

n with black

yellow.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

(Continued from Page Three.)

considered what would be the result of an arrangement made upon anything like those terms. No doubt, give the Boers their absolute independence, and in that case you might have an end to the present war; but what would remain? What do you think would happen then with regard to the loyalists-your fellow subjects-at the Cape and in Natal (hear, hear), the refugees from the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, whom you would basely desert? I heard in the house of commons, in the mouths of many eloquent members of the opposition, bitter complaints and great sympathy expressed in the sufferings of the Boers, which I believe in every case have been the inevitable hardships of a war which they commenced; but I have never heard one word from that quarter of sympathy with the men of your blood and race who have held true to the flag through all these trials. Dou you suppose that they have not suffered by the war? Rich men have become poor, poor men have sunk to greater than those of the Boers (hear, hear), and they are undeserved (loud cheers.) They have given from a small population 30,000 men to serve in the lurch, and for the sake of a shameful peace. We are to leave them to the tender mercies of their enemies. This you would do by making peace on the terms of the Boers. But that is not even all. You have other colonies. Do you want to alienate the feeling and the sympathy which have been so splendidly shown by the selfgoverning colonies of the Empire? Do cessful expeditions, and employed you want to teach them who have al- several generals who did not win viclowed to you the primacy in the great tories before he discovered General work of its defence and maintenancedo you want to teach them that we are unequal to the task, and unworthy of their confidence? Do you want to make them ashamed of the splendid, although we remember with pride the co-operation more valuable to us in the future, in all its potential consethan an alliance with the of continental nations? greatest (Cheers.) I will waste no more time (go on) in considering such a proposi-(Laughter.) I am confident what your decision will be.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. I go on to-a complaint which perhaps is more serious, a complaint that we, the government, have not pressed forward this war with sufficient vigor. I do not think I have ever been afraid of admitting an error that has been committed. But before I can deal with this charge, let me know against whom it is directed. Is it directed against the government, the civilian administration, or is it directed against our military advisers? If it is directed against the government in its civilian capacity, then all I can say is that I hope no government will ever be found in this country that will ever take the details of military operations out of the hands of the military authorities. (Cheers.) We are responadvice, that we had failed to give them assistance and the confidence which they desired. I should say it was a serious charge. (Hear, hear. But it a charge which could not be truly made. You have heard very many speakers before me, and it is the fact that we have given everything that has been asked for in the way of troops, of supplies, of reinforce But there is another charge which does undoubtedly affect the government-it is that we have been too lenient towards our opponents. (Hear, hear.) It is that we have not dealt with the rebels or with the guerilla bands with sufficient severity. That is our responsibility; that is the policy of the government which is duestioned. There is no question which has given us greater anxiety, more serious consideration. I think that the time has come -is coming-when measures of greater severity may be necessary (hear, hear, ers), and if that time con

we can find precedents for anything that we may do in the action of these nations who now criticize our barity" and "cruelty," but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in esumed his seat.) Almeria, in Tonquin, in Russia, in the Franco-German war we have never even approached. (Applause.) But it 'anyone else in the company, seems to me that the governing conmeasures, whatever they may be, will really conduce to quicken the progress of the war. Otherwise, I do not suppose that even the most extreme man

would suggest that we should take them, and, for myself, and, I believe,

for the government, I am justified in

saying that we would rather be blamed

being too slow than for being too fast. (Hear, hear.) And when I read to turn bony joints into flesh again; some of the demands which are made upon us for wholesale confiscation, for wholesale execution, I confess I have that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and fornot, up to the present time, been able to convince myself that those mea-sures would conduce either to a speedy on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, factory peace at the end of it. All I for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim can say is that what we find to be necessary in what we believe to be the pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it claims of the higher humanity, everything that could reasonably be expect-ed to induce those who are now in arms against us to lay down these

THE WAR OFFICE.

doesn't I will pay him myself.
I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the arms will be put in force by the governverge of danger. I use no such drugs. ment so long as they have your con-It is folly to take them. You must fidence and support. (Hear, hear.) But if the charge is not against as if the charge of "not prosecuting the war with sufficient vigor" is directed not to our policy but to the military adtion, then I say it is unjust cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 and it is not proved. (Cheers.) Of course, mistakes have been made. We out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, have been the first to admit those misand pay gladly. I have learned that takes, and to endeavor to remedy people in general are honest with a

I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny But under what circumstances have they been made? Every man's hand Simply write me a postal card or letat the present moment seems to be ter. Let me send you an order for the against the war office. Is it not right ine. Take it for a month, for it recollect that the war office, in won't harm you anyway. If it cures, spite of all its defects, with the rust of pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. fifty years of peace upon it, has, nev- I will m ertheless, been able to put into the I do it. field a force three or four times as simply state. I will mail you a book that tells how

large as the force for which it was organized and designed. (Cheers.) Not we alone, but a long succession of Racine, Wis.

physician who cures them. That is all

I Will Cure You of

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments, I have

earned how to cure Rheumatism. Not

I ask for no money. Simply write me

a postal and I will send you an order

utmost force which the war office should be prepared to furnish for for have sent five Army Corps to South As Viewed by the Leading News- their British sympathizers. Africa (cheers), and at the present moment we have 200,000 men at least paper of Naial. in the country. I ask any man of business among you, to any one who Meeting the Charge of Inhumanity

knows what a great business is, if suddenly that business were called upon for a job three or four times as on the Part of the British - It is large as that for which the works were designed, would you be surprised if Prompted by Foreign was some little confusion, Jealousy. there were some mistakes. Under these circumstances, while I am glad that criticism should freely be directed abainst us, against our administration, because that criticism helps us to find out where we are in the

governments, have decided that the

eign war was two Army Corps.

nition, (Applause.)

GUERILLA WARFARE.

(Durban, Natal, Mercury, Oct. 4.) In a few days it will be two years since the war commenced, and alwrong, and to correct it, I think it is though everyone is more or less buoyed unfair and ungenerous not to remem- with the feeling that the end must ber that the war office, under Lord come soon, we believe there are fewer Lansdowne and under Mr. Brodrick, men today who would venture on (loud cheers), both of whom have naming the date of the war's concludone splendid service to their country sion than could have been found two (cheers), has carried out a task no years ago. The opinions of the most other nation in the would would have experienced, and the calculations of been capable of carrying out (cheers), the ablest among us, have all proved and has transported, equipped and pro- at fault, and the war still drags its starvation. Their sufferings have been vided with food and arms and cloth- weary way along from month to ing, this magnificent force of a quarmonth without giving any appreciable ter of a million men, six thousand sign that the end will soon arrive. miles from these shores, and fitteen Each week sees the Boer forces rehundred from your principal base of duced by two or three hundred men, their Queen in arms, and these are the supplies. I say again, mistakes have sometimes more, either killed, wound-men whom once more we are to leave been made. No one is more conscious ed, or captured, but the style of warof that than the government, but look fare pursued by the Boers is such back to the most glorious chapter of that hostilities can still be kept up your history, and you will find that with but a few men in the field. Sur-even then men were fallible (laught- prise is often expressed that with so many troops in the country the Boer er.) The greatest war minister this country ever had was Mr. Pitt, aftercommandoes cannot all be run to wards Lord Chatham, and yet at the earth, but the task is a far more diffibeginning of the Seven Years' War cult one than is commonly supposed. If General Botha and his subordinate Lord Chatham planned several unsucofficers would stand and fight, the end would very soon come, but they go on the principle that "those who fight and run away will live to fight another Wolfe. (Cheers.) Since the time of Marlborough, our greatest general was day." The enormous area of the the Duke of Wellington, who began his career in India with a reverse, and them to move about with comparative freedom. They can concentrate for an Battle of Waterloo (cheers), we conattack on some small outpost or some isolated camp, such as the forts reveniently forget the defeat at Radajos and the very doubtful victory of cently attacked in Zululand, and when the attack has been delivered they Talavera. Let us be, I do not say opdisperse, and when reinforcements get timistic, but fair to those who are ento the scene of action the enemy is notrusted with the executive work in where to be seen, and when next heard this time of tremendous stress. Let us not blame them. Blame us for any of in force is in a totally different part the country. It is like a game of faults you may discover, but rememblind man's buff reversed, with a conber also that after all, we have done tinent as the playground. The British troops are all blindfolded, and they omething which is worthy of recogare trying to catch the Boer, who has both his eyes wide open. To the Boer the game is an exceedingly interesting one. He gets the maximum amount of excitement with a minimum of excitement with a minimum of danger. He has no concern about his when General Halleck wrote the family, if he has one, as at least up to the 15th of last month all the Boer women and children were provided for by the British government. The cost the Boers know little even yet, will of maintaining the wives and families of these men still on commando is now to be debited to them, but the

The war has now entered upon a new stage. It has entered upon that guerilla stage which all experiencethe experience of all nations-shows to be tedious and costly. I do not think that there is any case-I do not remember any case-in which a guerilla war was ultimately successful, in which the guerillas ultimately obtained the victory; but it has always been a long business, and we have got to majority of these who are still fightlook the facts in the face. It is a test ing are unmarried men, or have no to which the nation is being submitted. (Hear, hear.) It is a great thing property that can be seized to liqui- term. date any claiam the British governfor any nation to be capable of showthorities. (Cheers.) We are responsible for their selection. We are responsible so long as we continue to sponsible so long as we continue to employ them, and if it were charged against us that we had ignored their and nobler national characteristic to banishment from South Africa. In and nobler national characteristic to addition to not surrendering them-selves, they will do their utmost to persevere to the end in face of all difculties and unforeseen obstacles, and keep their men with them, but the to carry out the object with which you proclamation on the 15th ult. although bave commenced the struggle. (Hear. hear.) On the part of the government its effect may be to keep those still in the field from surrendering, will have ise this, that we shall do all that a good effect in the end, as it will rid is in our power. We shall not be afraid to call upon you for fresh sacthe country of irreconcilables, who after peace was established even rifices if these be needed. The signs would almost certainly have done their of the times are not unfavorable. Day best to cause mischief. by day the forces of the enemy are be Among the pro-Boers at home and ing diminished. Day by day, and this, abroad, there has been a great outcry perhaps, is equally or more important, as to the inhumanity of the war on the side of the British. Among forthe resumption of industry goes on. (Hear hear.) In our enlarged 'areas,

eigners the outcry is simply prompted in protected districts, from a military the jealous antipathy of Great point of view, there is absolutely no cause for anxiety, although every Britain and everything British that we have been accustomed to for so long. day's delay does undoubtedly prolong and it can be put down at its true the agony to the country, and renders value. British pro-Boers, if they had their deserts, would probably soon the return to prosperity more distant, and adds to the charges upon the peochange their tune, and it is a pity ple at home. When I think of the sacthat something cannot be done with rifices that your ancestors made in them, as not only have they in no order to gain this Empire, I will never believe that you, their heirs, will small degree contributed to the protracted nature of the war, but they shrink from any effort that may be have calumniated brave men without necessary to maintain it. (Loud cheers, during which the right hon. gentleman a vestige of proof. They have held their own countrymen up to the gaze of the world as inhuman brutes, and have attempted to justify their un-patriotic conduct by a canting appeal The ballet girl cannot be charged with affectation; she puts on less than

to the cause of humanity. All war is inhuman, and when a war is in progress the only object connected with inhumanity is to end it as soon as possible, and the quickest way to end war and to prevent its recurrence is to make it as severely felt as the laws of war will allow. If the Franco-German war had been conducted by the Germans as the early stages of this war were conducted by the British generals, France and Germany might still have been fighting. Bismarck had no sentimentality on the subject, and the few pro-Frenchmen there were in Germany during the war were promptly dealt with. Dr. Jacoby, a Prussian member of parliament, who protested against the German methods of warfare, was promptly arrested, and Bismarck justified his action on

following grounds: "We are now carrying on a war for the purpose of enforcing conditions which will hinder the enemy from attacking us in the future. Our opponents resist these conditions, and will be greatly encouraged and strengthened in their resist-ance by a declaration on the part of Germans that these conditions are inget the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have pression which these demonstrations produced in Germany was probably little; but the point is what effect did they have in Paris? The effect there is such that similar demonstrations must be rendered impossible in future, and their instigator must accordingly be put out of harm's way." In the ame way, it has not been the effect the speeches and workings of the pro Boers have had throughout the Brit-

ish Empire that must be regarded but the effect they have had on the Boers and on the Dutch in the Cape Colony. We have had a rebel in open ourt declaring that he was prompted to betray his allegiance and become a rebel by reading the speeches and writings of Dr. Te Water and Olive

CONDUCT OF THE WAR, been similarly influenced, while the Boers have been greatly encouraged to prolong their resistance by the noral support they have had from

cannot possibly be sincere, as not a single European country that has ever been engaged in a war has conducted t on such lenient methods as have characterized the war in this country. To quote Bismarck again: 'The more Frenchmen suffered from the war," he said, "the greater would be the num-ber of those suing for peace, whatever our conditions might be. \* \* \* And their treacherous franctireurs, who now stand in blouses, with their hands in their pockets, and in the next moment, when our soldiers have passed by, take their rifles out of the ditch and fire at them. It will come to this: that we will shoot down every male inhabitant. \* \* \* But there are people who want, above all else, to be extolled for their humane feelings, and they will spoil everything, altogether forgetting the fact that we must think of our own soldiers, and take care that they shall not suffer want, and be shot down to no purpose." A study of the methods employed by the Germans in conducting the war with France in 1870 only leads to a feeling of surprise that leniency should have been carried to such an extent, with such precedents as those of 1870 and of the American civil war to go by, as clearly necessary to a speedy and successful result. It is still more surprising that the Germans should be our most severe critics, when the most severe measures employed by our generals even today are mild in comparison with those made use of by the Germans in 1870. It was, perhaps, right in a sense to pursue a policy of leniency in the first instance, but there can be no mistake that the kindness was cruelty, not only to the Boers, but to our own soldiers, and to the country open to the Boers enables Cape Dutch, who got to think lightly of rebellion by the trivial punishment imposed on so many of their number before the second invasion of the Colony. General Halleck, who was at the head of the American army during the civil war, in writing to General Sherman, approving the harsh measures the latter employed, said: "We have tried three years of conciliation and kindness without any reciprocation; on the contrary, those thus treated have acted as spies and guerillas in our rear, and within our lines. The safety of our armies, and a proper regard for the lives of our soldiers, require that we apply to our inexorable

> \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE I

foes the severe rules of war."

position in South Africa at the present

time is very similar to what it was

above to General Sherman. Concilia-

tion and kindness have utterly failed

and the severe rules of war, of which

have to be applied to end the war, and

any steps that will end the war will

be really humane, as, so long as a

state of war exists, the word humane

is a useless, and even a dangerous

The

[To Correspondents-Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily for publication, with your communication. The Sun does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

POLITICIANS AND THE PULPIT. To the Editor of the Sun :-

Sir-The following extract from the Lon don Weekly Times, may perhaps interes some of your readers as throwing light upon is carried on. As I am already in your debt

is carried on. As I am already in your debt for much space kindly afforded me at various times, I shorten the quotation by omitting some superfluities.

"Presbyter' sends on to us the following which he has received, printed on the back of a post card:
"Morning Leader Office, London E. C.—"Little Children ... under our care in the refuse camps ... since the lst of June, 5,209 children have died. The death in September was 432—that is, nearly half have died. The camps are thus getting worse instead of better. Meantime, they are getting larger and more over-crowded. Is it not the duty of the churches to intervene to save the remaining children from extermination and our nation from the reproach of posterity? Will you not speak to your people?" THE EDITOR. The concentration camp "atrocity" humbug has been exploded long ago by the press at great length and with wearisome detail. The radical editor of the Leader has generally very little to say to the clergy or for them except in so far as he can make use of them for his political ends. But, when occasion serves, he scatters his political trade-circulars broadcast among them, hoping that through ignorance, credulity, or sentimental feelings they may be induced to beat the pulpit drum ecclesiastic for the encouragement of the King's enemies and the prolongation of the hopeless and miserable guerilla war now going on in South Africa. No doubt these circulars find their way into the camps and commandoes there and produce at least some of the effects aimed at by their worthy authors. The Gladstonian policy of "magnamity" towards the enemy has been thrown into the South African furnace and their comes out this tuberculous calf!

TYRTAEUS. sight has failed him, made the anher strength wonderfully well, con-firmed Mr. Stoltz's statement.

Nov. 9th, 1901. THE SMALLPOX CASE AT SPRINGFIELD. To the Editor of the Sun:-

Sir-When an epidemic like smallpox is reported people through undue excitement are apt often times to be very unjust, and, I fear that result has been reached in the consideration of the smallpox case at Spring

when the late Mr. Spragg died the newspapers were immediately told that the local physicians had diagnosed his case as typhoid fever and it was only when Dr. Bishop of Norton was called in that it was decided to be smallpox. This may be partly true, but in one particular is entirely false and misleading. The local physician nearest Mr. Spragg's residence, Dr. Somerville of Hatfield's Point, was not called in to the case at all, and never saw it. In fair play, therefore, to our local doctor, I am writing this, so that he may be cleared of any blame which may attach to those in charge for the spread of the disease, whatever it may be.

for the spread of the disease, whatever it may be.

Dr. Somerville is too well and too favorably known to need eulogy at my hands, because in the number of years he has practised at Hatfield's Point he has been eminently successful in some of the worst cases. In diphtheria, especially, his treatment has groved successful.

By giving publication to the above you will confer a favor upon me and also assist in rendering justice to one who has been unfairly censured.

Yours truly, Nov. 9th, 1901. HATFIELD'S POINT.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on Johnny, wants to be a barber? Schreiner, and there can be no doubt at all that hundreds of others have joints limber and muscles in trim.

BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their the Barber (regretfully)—Yes; but he has an impediment in his speech.

The continental critics of the conduct of the war on the British side

Take Another Nap.

In the severe winter mornings when the house gets cold, if you have a reliable heater like the

## Sunshine Furnace

on the drafts, and feel satisfied that the coal has not been burnt out uring the night.

The drafts on the SUNSHINE regulate the fire so perfectly, that after coaling up

Has self-acting gas damper. Easy to manage. Durable. Large feed-doors, 12 x 15 inches. Clean to work with.

Has large ash pan. Made in three sizes. · Burns coal, coke or wood. Sold at a moderate price.

WANTED

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

McClary Manufacturing Co LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

(Bangor News) There can be no doubt that the opthermore, Gen. Miles points out that

there was but one case of drunkenr

STOPS THE COUGH

AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

WILL WED WHEN HE IS 100

YEARS OLD.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

BULLER AND WASHINGTON.

(Montreal Gazette.)

General Buller says the National

Review version of the telegram he

ent to General White is not correct

That will settle the National Review.

nas made dares not call him a liar.

CASTORIA

NOT EVEN AN OX-TRAIN.

People along the I. C. R. are almo

sorry now that they said anything about the ox-train. They would gar-

land and festoon that conveyance and

them. For now, if they want to go out

from St. John there is no train from

7.36 a. m. till 5.06 p. m., except the

P. R., which is sometimes quite late and which only stops at a few of the

principal stations. It is a great inco

venience not to have a train leavi

about noon every day. The local requirements at this end of the line ar

not considered at all. No sooner

the people get a remedy for one griev-ance than Mr. Blair's managers break

out in a new place and another agita-tion has to be set afoot. The people do

not ask for individual palace cars, but

would like to have any old thing on

BARRED.

The Baldheaded Man-So your

St. John at a fixed hour son

rejoice greatly if it were restored

Children Cry for

The meanest enemy General

ourney.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says: the sobriety of a body of troops depends largely upon the ability and efan example, he refers to the magni-

CHLORODYNE floent record made by Gen. Daggett's old regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry, under its lieutenant colonel, William Quinton, during a period of forty days, when it was en route from Manila to

> DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at is. 152d., 2s. 3d.

33 Great Russell St., London, W. U.

## AND OTHERS.

St. John, N. B.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Co-partnership heretoforing beteen Erb & Sharp, Commissic chants, was dissolved by mutual con November 1st, last.

The business will be continued by Erb, at the old stand, Stall A, City where he will be pleased to receive of ments of Country Produce to sell, an antees to make prompt returns at the possible prices.



REMEDY FOR TREEGULARITIES

Then take another nap while the house is heating. you know to within half an hour how long it will burn.

Pamphlets and Estimates Free from our local agent or nearest house.

THE U. S. ARMY CANTEEN.

WANTED—At once a few young men and ladies to take a course in Telegraphy and secure good positions. For terms, particulars, etc., appply to L. VOGEL, Teacher, No. 115 Queen street, City. ponents of the sale of beer in the army canteen are gaining ground rapidly. The arguments of Gen. Daggett against the system, which was abolished last spring, were quoted all over the United States after their reproduction in the newspapers, and they have never been effectively answered. Now it is Gen. Miles who has joined the ranks of those who have been sneered at as "impractical visionaries and temperance cranks," and his conversion is all the more notable because he has frequently pleaded for the sale of beer at earlier stages of his long military career. He is now able to point to some striking facts in favor of the existing law. He declares that since the abolition of the sale of alcoholic drinks desertions have decreas-ed, and that there has been no falling

off in recruiting. This knocks out at one blow two of the arguments of the opposition which have carried great weight with sincere men who had the interests of the army at heart. Furthermore, Gen. Miles points out that

pends largely upon the ability and efficiency of the commanding officer. As DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, exposed to all sorts of temptations,

among the 800 men of this veteran re-CAUTION.—Genuine Chiorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRUNCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor giment during the long and trying

J.T. DAVENPORT

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.-If Charles Stoltz, 92 years of age, lives to reach TO LUMBERMEN his hundredth birthday he is to be married to a woman who will then be about 90 years old. Her name is Elizabeth Prosser. Today Mr. Stoltz, who retains his health, although his

nouncement of his approaching nup-tials and declared that he will live to be joined to Mrs. Prosser in mar-The Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co. Ltd., of St. John, N. B. are open to contract with Lum-"O, I am not so old," he said. "Ninety-two years has passed and I bermen and others for a supply feel like a boy. You wouldn't believe of Spruce Pulp Wood for delivery next Spring, in large or it, but I am engaged. If I reach the 100 mark I am to marry Mrs. Elizasmall quantities. Apply to beth Prosser, who will then be about Mrs. Prosser, who herself has kept Mr. JAMES BEVERIDGE

Or to the Company at Fairville, N. B. Oct. 30, 1901,