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The Pope's Encyclical Read in Cathedral at Quebec

Manitoba School Law Inflicted as Injury on Children of Catholic Church.

The Laurier-Greenway Settlement of the Question Condemned by the Pope.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 9.-The Pope's encyclical on the school question was not read in public here today, though it was promulgated in the cathedral at Quebec. The following is an authentic translation, and is official:

To our Venerable Brothers, the Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries of the Dominion of Canada, having peace and communication with the Apostolic See, Leo XIII.:

Venerable Brothers, health and apos tolic benediction-In addressing you, as we most willingly and lovingly do, there naturally occurs to our mind the continual interchange of proofs of mutual kindliness and good offices that has ever existed between the apostolic see and the people of Canada, the charity of the Roman Catholic church, watched by your very cradle, and she has never ceased since she has received you into her maternal bosom to hold you in a close embrace and bestow benefits on you with a prodigal hand. If that man of immortal memory, Francis de Laval Montmorency, first bishop of Quebec, was able to happily accomplish for the public good such deeds of renown as your forefathers witnessed, it was because he was supported by the authority and favor of the Roman pontiffs; nor was it from any other source that the works of succeeding bishops, men of great merit, had their origin and drew their guar-

In the same way, to go back to earlier days, it was through the inspiration and initiative of the apostolic see that the generous hands of missionaries undertook the journey to your country, together with the light of the gospel a higher culture and the first ple of Canada, although of recent origin, on an equal footing of culture and glory with the most polished nations of the world.

It is most pleasing to recall these beloved facts, all the more so because we can still contemplate their abun-dant fruits. Assured by the greatest of these is that amongst the Catholic people there is an ardent love and zeal for our holy religion, for that religion which your ancestors, coming, providentially, first and chiefly from France, then from Ireland, and afterwards from elsewhere, faithfully prac-ticed and transmitted as an invaluable deposit to their children.

But if the children have faithfully

preserved this precious importance it is easy for us to understand how much of praise is due to your vigil-ance and your zeal. Venerable brothers, how much also is due to the zeal of your dergy, all of you have labored with unanimity and assiduity for the preservation and advancement of the Catholic faith, and we must pay this homage to the truth, without meeting with the disfavor or opposition from the laws of the British empire. Thus it was that when moved by the consideration of your common merits we raisel, a few years ago, the arch-bishop of Quebec to the cardinalate dignity we had in view not only to recognize his personal merits, but also to repay a tribute of homage to the piety of all your Catholic people. As regards the education of youth, upon which rest the best hopes of religious and civil society, the apostolic see has never ceased in conjunction with you and your predecessors to occupy it-Hence were founded in great numbers in your country institutions destined for the moral and scientific instruction of youth, institutions which are so flourishing under the church. Amongst these the university of Quebec, adorned with all the titles and enjoying all the rights which apostolic authority is accustomed to confer, occupies a place of honor and sufficiently proves that the holy see has no greater preoccupation nor desire that the formation of youthful citizens, listinguished by ntellectual culture and commendable by reason of their vintue.

Therefore it was with extreme so licitude, as you can readily under-stand, that we turned our mind to the unhappy events which in these later years have marked the history of Catholic education in Manitoba. It is our wish and this wish is and our duty for us to strive to obtain and effectually obtain by all the means and all the efforts in our power, that no hurt shall come to reading among many thousands of souls whose salvarion has been specially committed to us, especially in the country which owes to the church its initiation in Christian doctrine and the first rudiments of civilization, and since many expected that we should make a pronouncement on the question, and ask-ed that we should trace a line of con-duct and a way to be followed, we did not wish to decide anything on this subject before our apostolic delegate had been on the spot, charged to proceed to a serious examination of the situation and to give an account to us

of the state of affairs. He has faith- Catholics and the education of their fully and diligently fulfilled the com-mand which we had given him.

The question agitated is one of great and exceptional importance. speak of the decision taken seven years ago by the parliament of Mani-toba on the subject of education. The act of confederation had secured to unchangeable and sacred principles of Catholic children the right of educa-Cathoric cumulations in keeping with their conscientious convictions. parliament of Manitoba abolished this

right by contrary law. By this latter law an injury was inchildren to seek the benefits of education in schools in which the Catholic ciples repudiated. If the church has anywhere permitted it it was only with the great reluctance and in selfprecautions, which, however, have too often been found unequal to parrying the danger, in like manner one must at all cost avoid the most pernicious of those schools wherein every form of belief is indifferently admitted and placed on an equal footing as if in what regards God and divine things it was of no importance whether one believed rightly or wrongly, whether one followed truth or falsehood.

You well know, venerable brothers, that all schools of this kind have been condemned by the church, because there can be nothing pernicious or more fitted to injure the integrity of faith, and to turn away the tender

minds of youth from the truth. There is another point on which even those who differ from us in all else will agree with us, namely, that it is not by means of a purely scientific instruction, nor by vague and superficial notions of virtue, that Catholic children will leave school. Such their country desires and expects. They must be more deeply and full instructed in their religion if they are to become good Christians, honest and upright citizens. The formation of their character must be the result of principles which, deeply engraved on their onsciences, will impose themselves on their lives as the natural consequences of their faith and religion. Without religion there is no moral education worthy of the name, none truly efficacious, seeing that the nature and morals, and at the same time to leave provided that no one shall be permitted them deprived of religion, is as sense- to teach who is not amply endowed less as to invite to virtue after having with all the necessary qualities, nat-overthrown its very foundation. ural and acquired, for it is only right For the Catholic there is but one

moral or religion he cannot accept or recognize anything which it not drawn teachings. Justice and reason demand then that our children have in their chools not only scientific instruction, but also moral teachings in harmony, as we have already said, with the pringerms of civilization. It was the germs rendered fruitful by their devoted labors that have placed the peo-Hence the nec Catholic teachers, reading books and text-books approved of by the bishops, and liberty to organize the schools, that the teaching therein shall be in full accord with Catholic faith as well as with all the duties that flow therefrom. For the rest, to decide in what nstitutions their children shall be instructed, who shall be the teachers of morality, is a right inherent to parental authority. When then, Catholics demand, and it is their duty to demand and to strive to obtain, that the teaching of the masters shall be in con-formity with the religion of their children, they are only making use of their rights, and there can be nothing more unjust than to force on them the al-ternative of allowing their children to grow up in ignorance or to expose them to manifest danger in what concerns the supreme interests of their soul. It is not right to call in doubt or to abandon in any way their principles of judging and acting, which are founded on truth and justice, and which are the safeguards both of public and pri-

> Wherefore, thus when the new law in Manitoba struck a blow at Catholic education, it was your duty, venerable brothers, to freely protest against the injury and disaster inflicted, and the way in which you all fulfilled that duty is a proof of your common yigilance, and of a spirit truly worthy of bishops; and although each one of you will find on this point a sufficient approbation in the testimony of his own conscience, learn, nevertheless, that you have also our concurrence and our approbation, for the

vate interests.

things which you sought and still seek to protect and defend are most sacred. The difficulties created by the law of which we speak by their very nature showed that an allenation was to be scught for in a unlited effort. For so worthy was the Catholic cause that all good and upright citizens, without distinction of party, should have banded themselves together in close union to uphold it. Unfortunately for the success of this cause the contrary took place. What is more deplorable still is that Catholic Canadians themselves failed to unite as they should in defending those interests, which are of such importance to all, the importance and gravity of which should have stilled the voice of party politics, which are of much less

We are not unaware that something has been done to amend that law. The men who are at the head of the federal government and of the province of Manitoba have already taken certain measures with a view to decreasing the difficulties of which the Catholics of Manitoba complain, and against which they rightly continue to protest. We have no reason to doubt that these measures were taken from love of justice and from a laudable motive. We cannot, however, dissimulate the truth; the law which they have to repair the injury is de-fective, unsuitable, insufficient. The Oatholics ask, and no one can deny that they justly ask, for much more. Moreover, in the remedial measures that have been proposed there is this defect, that in changes of local circumstances they may easily become valueless. In a word, the rights of palpitation of the heart, etc.

provided for in Manitoba. Everything in this question demands, and is conformable to justice, that they should be thoroughly provided for, that is, by placing in security and surrounling with due safeguards the

This should be the aim, this the end The to be zeulously and prudently sought for. Nothing can be more injurious to the attainment of this end than discord. Unity of spirit and harmony flicted, for it was not lawful for our of action are most necessary. Nevertheless, since as frequently happens in things of this nature, there is not religion is ignored or actively combat- one fixed and determined, but various ted; in schools where its doctrine is ways of arriving at the end which is despised and its fundamental prin-proposel, and which should be obtained. It follows that there may be various opinions equally good and advantageous. Wherefore let each and defense, and after having taken many all be mindful of the rules of moderation, gentleness and mutual charity; let no one fail in the respect that is due to another, but let all resolve in

fraternal unanimity, and not without your advice, to do that which the cir-

cumstances require and which ap-

pears bast to be done.

which we have snoken above.

As regards especially the Catholics of Manitoba, we have every confidence that with God's help they will succeed in obtaining full satisfaction This hope is founded, in the first place, in the righteousness of their cause, next in the sense of justice and pru-dence of the men at the head of the government, and finally in the goodwill of all upright men in Canada. the meantime, until they are able to obtain their full rights, let them not

refuse partial satisfaction. If, therefore, anything is granted by law, or custom, or the good-will of men, which will render the evil more tolerable and the danger more remote, it is expedient and useful to make use of China and Germany. The correspondsuch concessions, and to derive therefrom as much benefit and advantage as possible. Where, however, no remedy can be found for this evil, we must exhort and beseech that it be provided against by the liberality and munificence of their contributions, for no one can do anything more salutary for himself, or more conducive to the prosperity of his country, than to contribute, according to his means, to the maintenance of these schools. There is another point which appeals force of all duties are derived chifley to your common solicitude, namely from these special duties which bind that by your authority and with the man to God, who commands, who for-bids and who has appended a salva-tional institutions, an accurate and tion to good or evil. Wherefore, to suitable curriculum of studies be eshope to have combined with good tablished, and that it be especially

that Catholic schools should be able true religion, the Catholic religion; to compete in learning, culture and hence in all that concerns doctrine or scholarship with the best in the country. As concerns intellectual culture and the progress of civilization, one from the very sources of Catholic can only recognize as praiseworthy and ed in mere monetary terms." teachings. Justice and reason demand noble the desire of the provinces of The editorial proceeds to s Canada to develop public instruction,

> more, in order that it may daily become higher and more perfect.
>
> Now there is no kind of knowledge, are writers on the daily press can do much towards explaining and defend-ing what we have already said. Let them, therefore, be mindful of their duty. Let them sacredly and courageously uphold what is true, what is right, what is useful to the Christian religion and the state; let them do it however in a decorpus manner. Let them avoid personalities; let them never overstep the bounds of moderation; let them respect and religious-ly take heed to the authority of the pishops and all legitimate authority The greater the difficulties of the time and the more imminent the danger of dissention the more studiously should they endeavor to promote unity of thought and action, without which there is little or no hope that that which we all desire will be obtained. As a pledge of heavenly gifts and a testimony of our fraternal good will, receive the apostolic benediction which we lovingly impact in the Lord to you, venerable brothers, and to

and to raise its standard more and

your clergy and people. Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, on the 8th of December, 1897, in the twentieth year of our pontificate.

AFTER FORTY-EIGHT YEARS

Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Distinguished Presbyterian, Decides to Make Room for a Younger Man.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-Rev. Dr. John Hall announced to his congregation this morning his resignation as paston of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, Many of his old parishioners heard it with deep emotion, and when the services were concluded not a few members of this church congregation members of this church congregation forgot the restraints of formality and clustered around their pastor of three decades. In his letter of resignation Dr. Hall says: "Having served the church for forty-eight years, and as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church for thirty years, after prayerful and long consideration I have decided to resign this pastorate, so as to allow the bremmen of the session to choose a successor of requisite

Dr. Hall then read a communication Dr. Hall then read a communication from the brethren of the session stating that a meeting would be held at the church on January 18th, to take action upon the request of the pastor for a dissolution of the official relation between the Fifth Avenue President

He-What beuntiful long eyelashes that girl has? She—Yes, and she can make those eyelashes snap, too.—Boston Courier.

A CODE OF SIGNALS.

Nature has a code of signals-a listless step and tired, weary feeling are in the code. They show that the system is run down and dragged out. Nature's medicine for this is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills—they benefit the entire system, brace the nerves,

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

Great Britain Will Lend China Sixteen Million Pounds.

Japanese Warships at the Disposal of Sir Alexander Buller-China Rejects a Russian Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Standard ays it is now rumored Great Britain will lend China £16,000,000 direct, instead of guaranteeing a private loam. BERLIN, Jan. 7.-It is semi-officially xchanged that Prince Henry's squadron will still be necessary at Kiao Chau, as the Germans may have to reckon for some time to come with possible outbursts of Chinese fan-

It is also asserted that the cession Chima for the murler of the German misionaries.

LONDON, Jan. 8-A special despatch from Shanghai says that a Japanese fleet of three battleships, ten first class cruisers and numerous small vessels has received orders practically placing it at the disposal of Sir Alexander Buller, commander in chilef on the China station, this step being taken in case Russia persits in ignoring the joint interests of England and Japan.

The Berlin correspondent of the the peculiar form of the lease of Kiao Chou was the outcome of prolonged negotiations between Germany and Russia, ending in an agreement, and the mediation of Russia between ent says: "This happy conclusion of the German foreign mintister's negotiations is the cause of universal sattis-

PEKIN, Tam. 7.-China has rejected the proposals for a Russian guaran-teed loan. Klao Chau has been leased to Germany for fifty years only, although Germany had demanded a ninety rear term. Today the Chinese minister and the members of the philosophy of life that is going to Tsung-Li-Yamen paid a New Year's work. All the rest is nothing but Tsung-Li-Yamen palid a New Year's

visit to the foreign legations.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The cabinet will meet today, presumably to decide about the Chinese loan. The Standard, in an important editorial, apparently inspired, says: "For the present it must suffice to say that China has made earnest overtures for Great Britain's good offices and that Lord Salisbury is giving the closest attention to the matter in its practical aspects. The probabilities point to a settlement, which, without involving undue risk to the British exchequer, will secure for England advantage the value of which cannot be apprais-

The editorial proceeds to state that the loan will be partly devoted to paying the Japanese indemnity and "will thus make the emperor of China again master in his own house, while enabling the Mikado so to increase his than to have a heart for the troubles army and fleet as to render Japanese of others and a hand at their service C. H. Dimosk, 7 vessels, 2,473 tons, 4,345 a power which the strongest western when they need it. Take a case like tons rock plaster, 40 bbs. potatoes, 1 te cannot afford to affront"

The editorial declares: "It is the common policy of England and Japan to bring the commercial development of China into harmony with its territorial integrity; and in pursuance of this policy, the cordial co-operation of the United States may be presumed." With reference to difficulties in the way of a British guarantee loan, the editorial says: "Happily there is no absolute dearth of expedients."

ROUTES TO KLONDYKE.

Colonel Domville Relates His Experiences in the North.

And Gives His Opinion of the Routes-His Party Will Go In by the Yukon.

(Vancouver World, Dec. 30.)

The stories told and the opinions vouchsafed by people who have been north and perhaps more by those who have not been to the present civilized outskirts of the Yukon gold regions, regarding the prospects of success in reaching the gold fields, differ very widely. Among those who have been to Skiagway recently and who is in a position to speak authoritatively of the conditions of things in the north is Lieut. Col. Jas. Domytille, M. P., of Rothesay, N. B. He made his investgiations at great personal inconvenience with a view of obtaining all possible information prior to going in with the expedition, which he will lead, in the spring. Col. Domville came over from Victoria this morning, having visited Seattle and other Sound cities since returning from his trip. Besides visiting Skag way and the intermediate points along the coast—Wrangel and Juneau—he went up the passes, and he chiefly spoke when in conversation with a World representative this morting. We are now making preparations for an expedition next year, said he, "and will start as soon as the is practicable. It is not practicable now. I have made investigations and I consider that the White Pass, from Skagway, is the only spring route to go in by. When I was at Skagway there were 3,000 people in that town, and all were housed and I would not be at all surprised to see 20,000 there

Col. Domville further said that if he was a young man he would go to Skagway right away and go into the provisioning business. There was sure, he said, to be a demand there in the spring for provisions. People leaving the south would have to buy various packages there to supplement, their outfits. Through the winter people would gradually work their way out to Lake Bennett and by spring their outfits would be considerably lightened, so that it would be necessary to return to Skagway—there was nowhere else—and replenish them.

"Now, then," he continued, "before spring there will be many houses built and people will be encamping all along the trail to Lake Bennett. There will

be with those who came late a great army of people. They talk about going down on the ice, but that is impracticable. They will have to wait until the river opens in May. The lumber around the lake is being used up fast and I think it impossible that ail these people will get through. I am convinced that there are only two good routes by which to enter the mining regions. The one is to attack the White Pass and get in to Lake Bennett in time to go down the river in the spring, and the other is by the mouth of the Yukon. To attempt the Dalton trail now is worse than folly. I will give you an instance: The big Pierre-Humboldt expedition, that left here in November, is now encamped in the Dalton trail, 20 miles from Pyramild harbor, and they will never get through this winter. It is folly to attempt the Dalton trail now and later it will be impossible on account of

the snow. It is only a late summer trail. Col. Domville was asked whether the Moncton of Kiao Chau does not affect the Stickine was as good as the other monetary compensation due from routes mentioned. "The river will not open until the 20th of May," he said, and vessels drawing only 26 inches can run there in summer. I will tell you that unless the greatest caution is exercised many people will lose their money and never get in at all, Look at the police who have found is in possible to get in their stores. As way of the Yukon with a party.

A BIT OF A SAVAGE.

"Oh, do let things alone! What Daily News says he understands that good is it your worrying about them? All you can do to prevent or to cure the evils of this world won't amount to a row of pins. And what's the use of making yourself miserable over the misery of other people? Matters always were as they are now, and ever shall be, world without end, as far as you can tell. If people will dig holes and then tumble into them, why, let them stay there till they learn how to climb out. Folk will fall ill and they will die; and why fret over it? You have your own burden to carry and nobody offers to help you; don't bother your head about the burdens of others. That I take it is the only

> shilly-shally sentiment." The man who talked this way to me the other night is a familiar acquaintance He is not half a bad fellow, but he has an idea that he knows the world and has seen through the humbug of it. He says that in ninetynine cases out of a hundred it is a shere waste of nerve substance to invest any feeling in what happens to your neighbors. Pick 'em up if they are right in your road, he says, but don't sliobber over them. He often calls me a fool for being too sympathetic. Yet this very man, when a halby, was found abandoned on a doorstep; and but for the kind-hearted stranger who took him in possibly we should never have had the benefit of his phillosophy. Funny, isn't it?

Yes, and sad, too.

Tell me, then, what there is better when they need it. Take a case size the following, for example? To be sure it is common place enough, but what of that? Every pain has a million like it, every white-faced sufferer lying helpless on a bed is but one of a countless multitude of such, and the language of pain is always the simplest words that can issue from drawnand parched lips.

"For many years—even as a girl"says this woman, "I have been suffering from weakness, feeling languid and tired, never knowing what it was to feel properly well. After meals I had great pain at the chest and around the slides. I had always a gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach, which notthing relieved. I was constantly spitting up a clear, sour fluid. I was in such agony that I grouned with the pain, and was a milsery to myself and those around me. I was almost too

weak to get about, and my life was a turden to me.
"In this weak and exhaused state I kept on year after year, sometimes feeling a little better, and then bad as ever. I took different kinds of medicines, but none helped me. In July, 1894, a book was left at the house, and I read of a case like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup.

this statement as you like, and refer

with great benefit. You can publish this statement as you like, and refer anyone to me. (Sizned), (Mrs.) M. J. Phillby, 33 Lilley Road, Castelnou, Barnes, Lon lon, July 17th, 1897."

In order to be short, Mrs. Philipty tells her story in as few words as ahe could. She merely touches on the main points and leaves the rest to our imagination. If she had remembered and set down all or even a good part of, the painful and melancholy incidents in her life time of suffering, what a tale it must have been! Her disease was a prevailing one among women — chronic dyspepsia — coming women her in chilidhood, and growing worse as the weary years dragged by, No doubt she received plenty of pity, as such a case must needs excite it. But of all the mass of drugs she took type helped her, because none (up to 1976).

To Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 580 tons, 12,630,614

M. Mackay, 7 vessels, 11,403 tons 12,530,614

feet deals, etc.; value, 32,956.

M. Mockand Son, 1 vessels, 739 tons, 744-515 feet deals, etc.; value, 323,661.

M. Wood and Son, 1 vessel, 739 tons, 744-515 feet deals, etc.; value, 32,956.

M. Wood and Son, 1 vessels, 123 tons, 250 tons, 25,684 for feet deals, etc.; value, 32,956.

M. Wood and Son, 1 vessels, 1240 tons, 25,681 feet deals, etc.; value, 32,956.

M. Wood and Son, 1 vessels, 1240 tons, 25,951.

Total to Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 6,800 tons, 12,630,614

feet deals, etc.; value, 32,956.

M. Wood and Son, 1 vessels, 1250 tons, 726 tons, 726 tons, 726 tons, 726 tons, 729 tons, 72 tons, 726 tons, 720,000.

Total to Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 134 tons, 520,014

Total to Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 1240 tons, 3200,372 feet deals, etc.; value, 32,956.

M. Wood and Son, 1 vessels, 134 tons, 252,952

Total to Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 124 tons, 520,001

Total to Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 124 tons, 520,001

Total to Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 124 tons, 520,001

Total to Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 124 tons, 520,001

Total to Gr But of all the mass of drugs she took none helped her, because none (up to the time she used Mother Seigel's Syrup) was adapted to her comphaint. That cured her, for the reason that the woman who discovered and preparel it sympathised with her sex and employed this medicine in their be-half long before it was made known to the world at large. And I prefer her precepts and example to the phillosophy of my acquaintance—who is virtually a savage any now.

It is a good thing, therefore, to take note of the illnesses of our neighbors, and let them know where a remedy is

to be found.

Even So-"I fear." said the manager as the living skeleton sat on him and intermittently hammered him—"I fear that my our osity has got the best of me."—Indianapolis Journal.

MONCTON AND OUTPORTS.

Details of the Trade as Furnished by Collector Binney for Last Year.

Report on Scott Act Cases as Presented to the Westmerland County Council.

MONCTON, Jan. 9.-Collector Binney and assistants have furnished the Sun's correspondent with the details of the trade of Moncton and outports for 1897. The total customs collections were \$55,670.20, as compared with \$126,-432.53, the falling off being due to the fact that no sugar duties were collected last year. The exports were as

Shediac Hillsboro Hopewell Cape

Total value The exports of 1896 were of the value of \$594,815. The increase is principally in the lumber exports of Hillsboro, Hopewell Cape and Alma. There was a large falling off in the shipments from Moncton, which consisted chiefly of railway ties and tambark for United States ports. The details of the exports from Moncton and outports will be found below:

To the United States—Sumner Co., 3 vessels, 466 tons, 1,200 M laths, 9,900 rallway ties; value, 22,781.

To Barbados—Sumner Co., 1 vessel, 5,983 burh potatoes; value, \$2,536.

Total value, \$5,317.

Outport of Shediac.

To Great Britain—J. L. Black, 11 vessels, 5,336 tons, 5,058,800 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, 5.33 tons, 5,658,800 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$43,227.

Geo. McKean, 7 vessels, 3,812 tons, 3,744,533 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$32,338.

W. M. Mackay, 6 vessels, 3,253 tons, 3,004,-921 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$22,125.

Davison and Co., 3 vessels, 1,200 tons, 1,192,312 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$9,939.

J. Smith, 2 vessels, 1,174 tons, 1,084,987 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$3,449.

P. G. Mahoney, 1 vessel 497 tons, 456,341 sup feet deals, etc.; value, \$3,072.

M. Wood and Sons, 1 vessel, 438 tons; value, \$4,011.

Total to Great Britain—31 vessels, 15,711 trrs, 14,984,65 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$128,171.

To St. Pierre, Miquelon—Jerome L. Leger, 1 vessel, 67 tons, 65,284 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$450.

1 vessel, 67 tons, 65,284 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$450.

To United States—Loggie and Co., 11,067 lbs. salmon; value, \$365. value, shippers, 279,584 lbs. smeits; value, \$3,087; 164 cans lobsters; value, \$1,083; 3,018 bushels potatoes; value, \$1,105; household effects; value, \$261; sundries, \$139.

Total value to United States, \$11,550. Grand total value, \$140,171.

Outport of Hillsboro.

To Great Britain—Malcolm Mackay, 4 vessels, 2,461 tons, 2,813,220 sup. reet deals, etc.; value, \$24,832.

John L. Peck, 3 vessels, 1,497 tons, 1,668,-764 feet deals, etc.; value, \$12,000.

J. Nelson Smith, 3 vessels, 1,599 tons, 1,-851,186 feet deals, etc.; value, \$12,871.

Geo. McKean, 1 vessels, 1,455 tons, 1,334,298 feet deals; value, \$12,000.

Total to Great Britain—11 vessels, 6,952 tons, 7,667,468 feet deals, etc.; value, \$63,703.

To United States—Albert Manufacturing Co. 112 vessels, 36,164 tons, 18,716 tons rock plaster, 21,851 bbls, and 2,747 tons cafeiene plaster, 13 bbls, potatoes; value, \$76,598.

C. H. Dimook, 7 vessels, 2,473 tons, 4,345 tons rock plaster, 46 bbls. potatoes, 1 Outport of Hillsboro. Watson H. Steeves, 2 vessels, 214 tons, 205 cords firewood; value, \$350.

A. Balser, 1 vessel, 115 tons, 115 cords fire wood; value, \$230.

G. E. Wood, 1 vessel, 99 tons, 150,000 sup. feet boards; value, \$1,050.

Total to United States—128 vessels, 39,574 tons, 53,651 tons rock plaster, 21,551 bbls. and 2,747 tons calcined plaster, 25,250 sup. feet boards, 1,100 M. taths, 320 cords fire wood, 198 cords tan bark, 53 bbls. potaboes, 1 bbl. manganese, 10 lbs. maple sugar: value; 36,729.

Giggad total value for outport of Hillsboro, \$150,425.

Outport of Hopewell Cape.

To Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 3 vessels, 5,520 tons, 6,644,984 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$62,000.

J. Nelsom Smith, 3 vessels, 4,426 tons, 5,-195,961 sup. feet deals, etc.; 97,443 sup. feet boards: value, \$39,070.

M. Mackay, 1 vessel, 1,762 tons, 1,671,648 sup. feet deals, etc.; value, \$15,694.

Total to Great Britain—7 vessels, 11,818 tons, 13,512,593 feet deals, etc., 97,443 feet boards; value, \$116,764.

To United States—G.W.Lynds, 4 vessels, 496 tons, 910 tons rock plaster, 6 tons hay; value, \$370. Outport of Hopewell Cape. \$970.

Total value of exports from outport of Hopewell Cape, \$117,734.

Outport of Alma. is been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup.

I got a bottle of this medicine, and after taking it began to improve. I could enjoy my food and it caused me mo pain, and I felt better than I had done for many years.

"I continued with it, and got stronger and stronger. I have since kept well, taking an occasional dose of the medicine when nealed. My husband who suffered from liver complaint, has also taken Mother Seigel's Syrup with great benefit. You can publish this statement as you like, and refer anyone to me (Simed) (Mrs.) M. I see the statement as you like, and refer anyone to me (Simed) (Mrs.) M. I see the statement as you like, and refer anyone to me (Simed) (Mrs.) M. I see the statement as you like, and refer anyone to me (Simed) (Mrs.) M. I see the statement as you like, and refer anyone to me (Simed) (Mrs.) M. I see the see that the

The report on Scott act business in Westmorland county outside the city of Moncton, submitted to the county council last week, is disappointing from a financial standpoint. amounting to \$1,900 were imposed, but of these only \$950 were collected, making, with \$200 derived from old fines, total receipts of \$1,150. The cost of administering the act exceeded the receipts by \$541.37, which wiped out the balance of \$196.25 to the credit of the act at the end of 1896, and left a deficit of \$345.10 at the end of 1897. Of the fines collected last year \$450 was collected in Shediac, \$250 in Sackville, \$150 in Botsford and \$100 in Dorches-