SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The Home Department of St. David's church held its anniversary on Thursday evening last, in the form of an "at home." Encouraging reports of the work were given. A programme of music, etc., followed by refreshments, was enjoyed by those present.

The City S. S. Association held lits quarterly meeting in the Main street Baptlist church on Thursday evening. The evening was devoted to primary work, and Mrs. T. S. Simms read the following paper:

ADVANCED PRIMARY WORK. The importance of the primary department of our S. S. is becoming more and more apparent. During the last few years much attention has been given by our Provincial S. S. Association to normal work and the Home Department throughout our province, but last summer Miss C. S. Lucas was sent into the field in the interest of primary work and the forming of primary unions. As a result of her visit to St. John in the autumn a primary union was formed, which has been doing effective work ever since, and has been a means of strength to all who have availed themselves of its saxions. I would invite every primary worker in the city and all interested in primary work to come to the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. building on Friday afternoons, from 4.30 to 5.30. and identify themselves with the

Now, a few words as to the work in the primary departments of our various schools. We know that every kind of work requires organization. First in importance then is the classification. To lay down a set rule for this would not be practicable. Superintendents vary in ability, class rooms are of various sizes and locations, exercises differ in each separate school. and the children are not of uniform age and ability. Primary superintendents have this difficult question to solve: "Shall I teach my scholars as one class, or shall I arrange them in smalli classes, with a teacher for reaich ?"

There are advantages and difficulties in both plans. The one-class plan can be pursued in large or in small sch The sub-divided is most successful in classes of larger size. I might just say here that the primary superintendent (Miss Emma Colwell) of the school to which I belong has within tible last six weeks sub-divided her class, and although she could explain plan to you much better than I can, I can testify as a mother of two of her scholars, to the great benefit received by those children from the new arrangement

In this department there are three grades, A, B, C, with five classes, two of boys, two of girls, and one both boys and girls. There are four assistanits and one secretary.

However, a plan that suits a school in one place might be a failure in another, when carried on by a different person, and so each superintendent must be fully persuaded as to which mian she is best fitted for by mental capacity; she must consider the time at her command to carry on the work; which will be best suited to the children; and last, but not least, the weight in the decision.

So much for the classification, Nov let me say a word about the class pro-"Pansy" once asked in a conference: "What is the first thing you do in your class room?" A teacher at once replied: "I always do the thing which I planned to do the day before in view of the lesson which I am to teach." How many do this?

I will state a few reasons why there should be a programme or a definite order of exercises previously, as given by Israel P. Black, arranged: 1, that there may be system and order in everything we do in God's house: 2, that we may be able to accom more, and do it better, in a given time; 3, that not a moment of valuable time may be wasted by teachers or scholars: 4, that there may be variety which is so helpful to the little child: 5, that better order and discipline may be secured; 6, that the work may be easier for the superintendent. These reasons do not require any comment; they speak for themselves.

How can a good programme be prepared? It is better for superintendents to prepare their own. The bes programme for you is the one you make for your own class. It should be varied from time to time; anything stereotyped becomes monotioncus to teacher and scholar. A little boy was drawling at home

"We can tell why the bell Sweetly, sweetly rings today."

His aunt protested against his way of singing it. "Well, aunty, we sing It every single Sunday of our lives and I just hate it with all my might but some days I can't help singing it over, I am so full of it." The teacher of this boy needed to introduce more variety.

Never change the programme of the day because visitors happen to be present. Do not ask visitors to adoustom when theachers knew no better. Never take the time from the regular programme for Xmas, children's day, anniversary or entertain ments. Work all this in as part of the regular programme, and afterward select the pieces the children are the most familiar with

Time should never be taken during the exercises to collect the pennies Let that be done at the beginning of the session. Let the child, as soon as he enters the room, go to a table on which are placed the roll-book and the collection-box. The secretary marks the attendance, and the child at the same time deposits his money

Mr. Black says in preparing his programme he seeks to have it so full of interest that the children will be too much occupied to think of getting

A very useful part of the order of exercises, but one that is much abused, is singing. Some teachers say, "When everything else fails we cam True, but is this the real object of singing? Is so high and beautiful a gift from God to be perverted from its sacred use just to fill in time or to entertain visitors?

Praivers that will remain in a child's

mind for years, and perchance lead the rhythm of song. Many a home has been brought to Jesus through the sweet song of childhood. How very important it is that we should teach only such hymns as are truly spirit-

Mr. Black says, "I never intend to teach a song just because the music is so pretty. I select a song primarily cause it teaches one or more spiritual truths. If I want to bring to the children the great Truth of the Trinity, how can I do it better than to teach the Creed song, I believe in God the Father, etc.," in Songs for Little Folks. How can I better impress upon their hearts the work of the Holy Spirit than to teach the sweet song, Soft and Low, in Little Pilgrim Songs? If I want to teach the love of Jesus and his willingness to receive them, how quickly they will learn in that sweetest of songs, Room in Thine Arms, Dear Jesus, in silvery echoes? If I wish to teach them to trust in God, the snow-bird song commencing, What Will You Do, in "infant song," will impress it very

simply and forcibly on their minds. Before closing my paper, and I am afraid it is already too long, I would to speak of assistants. Whether class is taught as a unit or subded, the superintendent cannot do all the work; it is absolutely necessary to have helpers who will be regular and punctual in attendance Those who come or stay away when they feel like it are of little use; in fact, they are a hindrance. A helpful assistant will:

(1) Be present when the doors are

2. Be in her seat when the children are ready to recite their lessons. Preserve order in the room be

fore the session begins. 4. Sing and recite with the children (example is very strong on these 5. Visit during the week the new,

slick and absent scholars. Bring the attention of the superintendent to any interesting incidents connected with the child's home life. 7. Be impressed with the importamoe of the work and realize that she has great responsibilities placed upon

8. Be steady to fill the superintendent's place when it is temporarily

Young ladies make excellent helpers, especially if they are brought up in this department. Children take to them more freely than to older peo-ple. They are more easily instructed in the manner of work and accept suggestions more readily than older peo-

The sixth annual conference of the International Sunday School Field Workers' Association will open at Plainfield, N. J., today, closing on the 20th. Our field secretary, Rev. A. Lu-cas, is present and will address the conference on The Spiritual Side of Convention Work

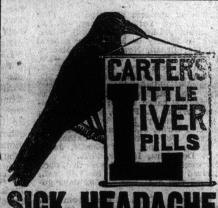
WELL KNOWN IN ST. JOHN.

A' Clinton, Mass., paper of Monday last says: The funeral of John Tierney, overseer of the galvanizin partment of the Clinton Wire Cloth size of the room must have great Co.'s works, who died at his house, 125 Clarke street, on Friday, took place at St. John's church, Sunday after-Good at 2 o'clock, and the immense edifice was fitted with a large concourse of friends.

The services were in charge of divi-sion 8, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which Mr. Tierney was an esteemrd member. The floral tributes included a wreath of roses and ivy eaves from the Clinton Wire Cloth Co., with the inscription "In memory of one who was ever faithful;" a pillow from M. T. Dwyer; a "Gates Ajar" piece with "Overseer" from the employes of the galvanizing department: a wreath of white cornetion from Henry K. Swinscoe and Josiah

Stickney, and other tributes. Rev. R. J. Patterson conducted the services, and at the conclusion the remains were escorted to the lot in the ew cemetery in South Lancaster by 235 members of division 8. The pall bearers were P. A. Cannon, Joseph E. Harrity, Wm. G. McGlinchy, John J. Chobons, Stephen O'Malley and James

The deceased leaves a widow and five children; he died of valvular heart lisease. Two brothers, Thomas of this town, and William of St. John, N. B., and three sisters, Miss Bridge Tierney of this town and Mrs John McCarthy and Mrs. Thomas Mansfield of Boston, survive.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsi ledigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfeet remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness. Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE SAGAMORE

Expresses His Views on the Subject of Tin Soldiers.

Why the Tory Party in Canada is in a Depressed State.

It Has Been Outclassed and Can Only Stand By and Weep.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "I perceive that some journalists who have left the tory party for a consideration, and also for its great and lasting advantage, are of opinion that the old party is in a very bad way."

"That's way they earn their money from their new boss," said the saga-more. "Did you think they'd talk any other way?' "Oh no," said the reporter, "cer-

tainly not. I remember hearing of a good for nothing who once saved his neck by running away from a battle When he got away a safe distance he felt himself all over to be sure that he had not been winged, and then gave utterance to this philosophical observation: "Thank Heaven! The country's safe.' Then he hastened to attach himself to the commissariat department of the other army, which happened to win the victory.' The Millicete lovingly caressed the

edge of his scalping knife, and remarked that he would like to be on the trail of that kind of a soldier. "That being so," said the reporter. and as your methods of warfare are a little out of date and might get you into trouble, I would advise you for the present to stay away from St. John, Fredericton and Chatham, For

there are trails thereabouts." The sagamore promised to be very circumspect. Still the thought his wigwam pole would look better if a few locks of hair were playing in the breeze, and if a nice fresh trail obtruded itself on his vision he could Tiot answer for the consequences.

"Of course," said the reporter, "the tory party is in rather a bad way. You see, it had a record for extravaganice and corruption that was a source of pride. There never was anything like it in the world. Any good grit will tell you that. Well, when you have an unequalled record and glory in it, you are happy. Of course that was the case with the tories. Any good grit will tell you so. But here have the grits gone in and in a couple of years put the tory record so far in the shade that you couldn't find it with a search light. Any good grit will tell you that, too. He daren't demy it. So you see the poor torties are out-classed. They didn't know the first rudiments of extravagance and corruption. They were mere tyros. They stumbled and blundered allong in the most inexcusable fash. ion, when compared with the scientafic methods of plunder developed by the grits. Of course they feel badly. Of course they are in a bad way. Why

shouldn't they weep?"

Mr. Paul wiped away a tear. aid the Micmacs were great rascalls, and he had often declared they were the worst on earth. But that was prior to 1896

"The grits," said the reporter, "were going to reduce the deht." "They made it bigger." said Mr.

"They said the tories spent too much money," said the reporter. "They spent heap more," said Mr

"They said they wanted purity in politics," said the reporter. "Look at Quebec," said Mr. Paul. Look any place." "What promises that they

nade have they kept?" asked the re-"You tell me," said Mr. Paul, "then I'll tell you " "I can't," said the reporter.

"I can't," said Mr. Paul. "I think they're a dot of political cumbugs," said the reporter. "If you don't know it," said Mr. Paul, "you been havin' big sleep. "How long will it last?" asked the

"Till the people gits good chance to take scalps," said Mr. Paul. "People had good lesson. They ain't fools."

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Annual Meeting of Shareholders—Sat

disflaction Expressed.

That the shareholders of the Bank of New Brumswick are well satisfied with the way the bank's affairs are administered is apparent by the fact that less than ten attended the annua neeting on 17th inst., and adopted the report with thanks to the directors

As already stated, the net profits of the year amounted to \$93,947.11. Senator Lewin was called to the chair on motion of G. Sidney Smith, and A. W. Leavitt was requested to

act as secretary. R. B. Emerson moved, seconded by G. Sidney Smith, that the statemen of the bank's affairs be received and stered on the minutes, and that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered the directors and manager for the very satisfactory manner in which the business of the bank had been conducted during the year. Mr. Emerson said it was very gratifying indeed to the shareholders to find that such a good business had been done, and he declared the directors were en-titled to the heartiest thanks of those

The motion was carried unantinously.

G. A. Schoffeld, the manager, being called on, said there were two points in the report on which he might make a few remarks. With regard to the deposits not bearing interest, which were \$46,000 more than at the same period in the previous year, Mr. Schofield expressed satisfaction. There was not equal satisfaction regarding the deposits bearing interest, because while the bank paid three per cent. interest, some of the money on deposit in New York and London paid only two per cent. The report showed that there was a decrease in the

amount of the interest-bearing de-posits, but as a matter of fact special deposits in 1897 averaged more than in 1896. The apparent decreas was due to the withdrawal of corporation money which was on deposit only a short time. In reference to the profits Mr. Schofield pointed out that the increase of \$10,000 over the previous year was not really legitimate profits on the year's business. The bank had sold in September, when prices were good, a large amount of securities, which realized a profit of about \$10,000, so that, strictly speaking, the increase noted was not on the business of the year. Mr. Schofield made the gratifying announcement that the bad debts in the last six months amounted to only \$30. As to the future he could say nothing. He could not assume the role of prophet.

a war which would change the whole complexion of affairs. On motilion of A. W. Adams the shareholders proceeded to elect directors, Messrs. Smith and Leavitt acting as scrutineers. The old board was rected, viz.: Hon. J. D. Lewin, W. W. Turnbull, Simeon Jones, Charles F. Woodman, James Manchester, Robert Thomson

No man can tell what may happen in

business, for any day there may be

At a subsequent meeting of the dictors Hon. Mr. Lewin was re-elected president and W. W. Turnbull vicepresident.

THE TRAMP'S GOOD NAP.

In these articles I have spoken often about the importance of rest, of sleep, of doing what you can to provide for a full in the rattling, banging battle of Myling. I know we cannot all of us go off on a holiday whenever we would like, but what is to prevent us getting a good sleep once every twenty-four hours? To this end it is not needful to have a fine house or even any house

One niight last winter-and it was colld and frosty-I chanced to see a man asleep in a hallway of an apartment building. He was sheltered on two sides of him and that seemed ample. He was not drunk, but breath. ing as regularly and gently as one should when endoying heaven's best gifft. His face was contented and serene, and he had forgotten "the curse of the wandering foot." He had been wanted out of sight and sound of his omelliness and poverty.

A little laten I net the servant of one of the richest and foremost men of our town on his way to rouse the night clerk of the chemist's shop to get some bromide for his sleepless and tormented master.

So it goes; the point for us to remember being that it is not our worldly circumstances but our personal condition that cheats us out of our share of God's bendson of quiet and repose. Better be a tramp asleep than a king calling for a narcotic.

In lying awake most of the night, hearing the clock chop up the time into small pieces in doing this, I say, Mrs. Richard Brooke was scarcely acting in harmony with her own wishes. Far otherwise, as a matter of 'act. The trouble of the day was continued into the night in her case. There was it off or having a good riddance of it merely because the sun was gone down and the lamps lighted. And it daited back, too.

"In April, 1894," she tells us in her after my confinement I was not able to get up my strength. My appetite was poor and fittiul, and after eating I suffered great pain at the chest. I also came to be much swollen

around the body. "And as my complaint increased upon me I got to be dreadfully nervous. You will understand this better when I say that so common an occurrence as anybody knocking at the door would startle me. I had but litthe sleep alt nlight, and finally grew so weak that I could scarcely get about. "In this llow and feeble state I continued for fully a year, during which

time I spent pounds in doctoring, but got no better for it all. "At about this time it was that relaid the a book what Mother Seigel's Syrup had done for people afflicted as was; and I bought a bottle from Mr. Prudence, the grocer, etc., Aber-

ford. "After taking this medicine a short time I began to improve. I could eat ettter, and the food I took gave me no pain or distress. As you may suppose, this good effect induced me to continue the use of it, and I gradually recovered my healith and strength. Since then by taking an occasiona lose I keep in good health. For the sake of the benefit the knowledge of my cure may be to others, you are at liberty to publish this statement and refer any inquirers to me. (Signed), Mrs.) Richard Brooke, Aberford, near eeds, March 19th, 1897."

This woman rests and sleeps now without a break from bedtime till morning. Not because her bed is softer than it was, not because a wealthy relative has left her a fortune, but because Mother Seigel's Syup delivered her from her maladyindigestion, or dyspepsia—that vile destroyer of strength and comfort, that ugly slaughterer of sleep.

I hope plenty of other pained and leepless men and women may see little story and learn this valuable lesson. No matter what your allment seems to be, or how much it bothers the medical men, try Mother Seigel's Syrup for it. For—I give you my word—out of a dozen diseases, ten are dyspepsia with a different suit of

TOO MUCH LUMBER.

On Dec. 1st there were at Liverpool, Birkerhead, Garston, etc., 20,953 stadnards of N.
B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals, compared with 10,124, or less than half as much
a year before. Regarding this the Timber
Trades Journal says: "Though the stock
of spruce deals is double that of last year,
we are not left without further additions, as
the Ecaver bout, now discharging from St.
John, N. B., is landing a quantity of these
scods. It seems incomprehensible how shippers can thus proceed to fill the market
week by week with goods of which we have
an over-supply already."

Only in comparatively recent years has the tomato been recognized as an acceptable article of food. At the beginning of the century tomatoes were supposed to be poisonous, and were grown in gardens as curiosities, and called "love apples." SOLDIER'S LEDGE.

The Tragic Event Which Gave to This Rocky Spot Its Name.

A Bit of History that Relates to the Loyalists and De Lancey's Brigade.

(For the Sun.) An interesting little work was published in London in 1818 by Anthony Lockwood, who was appointed surveyor general of New Brunswick the Lext year, copies of which are now scarce. It is entitled "A brief description of Nova Scotia, with plates of the principal harbors, including a

particular account of the Island of Grand Manan." In describing the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, Mr. Lockwood says: "Seal Island lies W. by N., twenty-one miles from Cape Sable, and is in length two miles north and south. The southern portion is part covered with scrubby trees, elevated thirty feet above the sea. This being the elbow of the Bay of Fundy, presents an excellent position for a light-rouse. The American fishermen resort to the island for wood and water; the former they obtain in abundance from the frequent wrecks, the latter is supplied from a large pond in the centre. Five low, ragged islands, between four and five miles northeast from the Seal, are frequently called the North Seals, though known to the fishermen as Mud Islands. On one of these islands some thousands of pettrels, or Mother Cary's Chickens, annually hatch their young. They burrow underground digonally three or four feet deep, and sit on one egg; flitting about the surface in astonishing numbers, searching for food. Many naturalists have attributed to this little winged mariner the property of breeding its young on the veter, by delivering its egg and diving to catch it under the wing, whence the young are said to come." It was on the Mud Islands of which

Mr. Lockwood speaks above that the crew and passengers of the Gerona ook refuge after the loss of the steamer. Near these islands are heavy and dangerous "over falls," which break in an alarming manner. Mr. Lockwood states that the British war sloop Examiner in a calm drifted into these over-falls, and as a consequence she lost her bowsprit and nearly

Just to the northwest of the outermost Mud Island lies "Soldier's Ledge, which is bare at half tide. The tragic event which gave to this rocky ledge its name is thus referred to in Murdoch's history of Nova Scotia: "Many vessels left New York in September 1783, in which about 8,000 Loyalist refugees embarked. The ship Martha had on board a corps of the Maryland Loyalists and a detachment of the 2nd battalion of De Lancey's brigade. There were 174 persons on board. The vessel was wrecked on a ledge of rocks between Cape Sable and the Tuskets. Of those on board 99 perished and 75 were saved by fishing boats and carwere to become settlers." Sabine, de scribing the same incident in his American Loyalists, says: "Of about 170 men, women and children, 65 were saved. Lieut. Henley, Lieut. Sterling and Doctor Stafford (of the Maryland Loyalists) got upon a piece of the wreck and floated at sea two days and two nights, nearly to the walst in water, during which time Sterling perished. On the third day the survivors drifted to an island, where they remained seven days, poorly clad and without food or fire. The sixty-two others who escaped were taken from rafts by four fishing vessels, which belonged to Massachusetts, and landed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia."

The command of the officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the Loyalist regiments who came to St. John in the autumn of the year 1783 was entrusted by Sir Guy Carleton, commander in chief at New York, to Lieut, Col. Richard Hewlett of De Lancey's brigade. This officer wrote to Sir Guy Carleton on the 29th September: "The troops under my command arrived at the river St. John the 27th inst., except the ship Martha, with the Maryland Loyalists and part of the 2nd Battalion, De Lancey's, and the ship Esther, with part of the New Jersey Volunteers, of which ships no certain accounts have been received since their sailing." On the 13th Oct. Lt. Col. Hewlett again wrote Sir Guy: "Since my last letter on the 29th September the ship Esther has arrived The Martha transport, with the Maryland Loyalists and a detachment of the 2nd Battalion, De Lancey's, having been wrecked on a ledge of rocks off the Seal Islands."

On their arrival in New Brunswick the survivors of the Maryland Loyalists were assigned lands opposite Fred-ericton, at the mouth of the Nashwaak and up the valley of that river. Most of the officers and men of De Lancey's second battalion settled in Queens and Sumbury county, including Lieut. Col. Hewlett and his sons, Lieut. Gabriel DeVeber, jr., Capt. Gerhardus Clowes, Capt. Elijah Miles, Capt. Ichabod Smith, Lieut. Zachariah Brown and others. Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow, who commanded the battallion, also settled in New Brunswick. He was the first mayor of St. John, and upon the retirement of Governor Thos. Carleton to England, became the administrator of the government of the province, a position he continued to hold up to his decease in the year 1808.

CONSUMPTION CURED

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practica having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stump, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Worn-out billiard balls are usually rut up into dice.

DEFIED THE BLIZZARD. Poet Joaquin Miller Reached Dawson Minus an Ear and Two Toes.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11.-Yesterday's arrivals bring word of the nar-row escape from death by freezing of Joaquin Miller. He now lies in a precarious condition at Dawson. Miller, who has passed his three score years, had heard of the dangers attendant on the trip from Circle City to Dawson, but persisted in attempting it. The miners tried to dissuade him from entering upon the terrible trip at his age, but he would not be

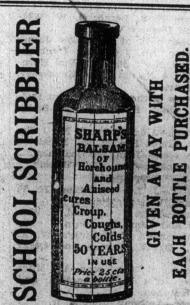
held back. His duty called him to Dawson, he said, and accompanied by Harold Canovan of Ottawa he started ontt. En route a blizzard was encountered which sent the younger man and Miller's old companion back to the starting point, eight miles away, although they knew that shelter awaited them a mile and a half further on. The old man pressed on and made the cabin

in question, although with great suffering. From this point to Dawson the intrepid poet was accompanied by a man known as "Montana," in whose company he again bade defiance to the blizzard, with the air at 58 degrees below zero, and ultimately reached Dawson and the home of Capt. Hansen, where he is now a

In the trip, however, one of his ears had frozen off, two of his toes were lost, and other serious injuries have been sustained as a result of intense cold. Miller will not again brave the 'Frost King," and will therefore remain in Dawson until summer opens the river road. He has done quite enough to prove his mettle

The Most Prominent are Fashionable. Dyspersia or indigestion has become fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at verious times experienced the miserable feeling canced by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and arguish of mind endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La Londe, of 236 Pine Ave., Montreal, says: "When I ever run across chronic cases of dyspepsia always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and my patients generally have quick relief.

Vegetarians claim that hair grows less luxuriantly on the heads of meateaters.



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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say OHLORODYNE I never travel without R, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple aliments forms the best recommendation."

Br. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION. - Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known rem for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOBA, etc. ears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor-

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MARUFACTURER J.TDAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

PILES R. M. READ, (M. D., Harvard, 1878.)

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of P. M. (Sundays and Hotidays

CHAPTER XV As Smith talked was startled to see he had never noted

that the cat never

mistress only as

their hands. It pu

cushion, but unshe

side and snugg

rough touch, even So the years of ter a semblance of love tude for a softly eyes of Aimee grevilittle hand fell into he told of his we erect as he told her and she whispered: "Napoleon, my am the heir of suc describe. I, too, h the long halls echo army of srvants. the pictures of the long—the Beauha blood of Brinvillier But I have been name," and she ar floor with rapid str "All that love can buy, shall be c can buy, shall be Aimee, I worship Smith in a constr spoke a pained loo and he put his ha groaned with angu Aimee stopped in looked at him in a "It is my old "When I am exci and I forget mysel Strangely she ga thought of the fier love in the old abbe a knock came to th to his feet, Smith of and tried to imprilips. She pushe thoughtfully walke came into the root see you instantly a "I will go with hero, as he donned on his sword. At unwonted Orderlies coming mounted men wa mounted men wa Trochu himself wa down and transmi "Leave us alone the General, and in

was cleared of all who stood with his "How is your General kindly. "Healing rapidly few hours?" the our hero. "Had you ever, army, to send out forlorn hope?" ask "I think I know said Smith.

"To-morrow morr rendered," said the "You do not mea "I wish I might my friend. T is determined, be done. A dive to conceal our distr for the last scene drift in upon our in disarray. A nat spect of its conque of defeat. We mu the flag of truce assist in maintai to sacrifice good n Dare I say to mairender? No. I te France will hono ames of your cor send you out to I give you orders the German lines and then fight un falls. I kiss you comrade, and if w may we meet in I Smith made no order from the went out. The brigade to

the deadly order

mained loval to a of Paris. It was had among its offi deeds at Magne Many of the men and had the swin fifteen or twenty gives. They had of their lives unde tent. Their rack had been the mai chu in his terribl Every piece clang piece as they ord they swung them was as if a long cales to the sun the commanding he gave him the change color or wheeled the column and said in a ring "My men, we On us rests the she droops in dea will come back, b many lives as pos We shall take th If we can spike We shall lie they turn guns o back. For this, many. All who ha in Paris step two

> the few married Then the line were tightened, as hammers of their trembled, but ma axiom of war, who fights;" retreat. They were now picket line of Ge and were some their pits. Ger

About a score "Right face—fo

dered up, but the was only an adve ports of galloping behind them; no care for the wo death, and not the resistless tid German line bro works. Drums right and left, their clanger, an had expected—ti them from the fo