

The Results of Prof. C. S. Plumb's Study

der have been con-ducted in a careful manner by Prof. C. S. Plumb, direc-tor of the Indiana are published in bulletin 62. It ap-pears that the fore udder yields about

Fig. 1. Typical Jersey last, but the Udder. hind udder shows more milk when more milk when milked first than last. It is evident, also, that the hind udder, as a general thing, produces considerably more milk than the fore udder. This suggests that more attention should be given in breeding milch cows to get cows with property formed udders. The fore part is usually the one that is inferior in conformation. Thirteen cows with poor fore udders gave only half a smuch milk from that part of the bag as from the hind part. On the other hand, where the fore udder has a good development, it will give almost as much milk as the rear part of the udder. It is apparently demonstrated that the greater the development of the fore udder, the more perfect will the entire organ be and the targer the relative amount of milk it will yield.



Fig. 2. Well-developed front. Fig. 3. Ud der of daughter of cow in Fig. 2. Fig. 4. Well-balanced pendant udder. Fig. 5. Poor front. Fig. 6. Funnel-shaped, inferior form.

mammary gland. While the constitutional vigor and digestive capacity
should always receive first consideration, the breeder of dairy cattle cannot
afford to breed inferior udders, any
more than can a breeder of trotters
afford to breed slow-gaited animals
for a fast track. A cow with a finely
developed mammary gland is likely to
transmit it to her offspring, if she is
properly mated. For instance, the
cow whose bag is illustrated in Fis2, is closely resembled by her daughter's, shown in Fig. 3, both in physical conformation and i their udders.

Muir, in Farmer's Advocate. ter's, shown in Fig. 3, both in physical conformation and i their udders. Some other styles of udders are also illustrate dfrom the original photos taken for Prof. Plumb's bulletin. Heavy ilkers have a tendency to produce pendant udders (Fig. 4), especially after several calves—a characteristic of the Holstein-Frieslan.—American Agriculturist.

WINTER BUTTER MAKING.

Factors in the Production of Milk For

In the production of milk for winter butter making, the utmost care is required on the part of the dairyman in providing himself with a first-class herd of cows, in supplying them with the cheapest and most economical food for the production of milk, and in giving them the proper care and treatment. He must also give attention to the care of the milk, so that it will reach the creamery in the best possible condition.

To secure a good herd of cows, the dairyman must use his good judgment in selecting and breeding. The most important point in selecting is the intelligent use of scales and Babcock tester. Every dairyman should frequently weigh and test the milk of every cow in the herd. If you have not a tester, take a bottle or pint gem jar for each cow, and immediately after milking stir well, then put about two ounces in the jar; repeat for at least four milkings. Take the samples to your butter maker and he will gladly test them for you. From my own experience in managing one of the best factories in the Dominion, I can strongly recommend this plan to both patron and maker. The patron is enabled to weed out unprofitable cows and the maker is rewarded by getting more and better milk from the good ones. After carefully testing and selecting the best cows in the herd, by breeding them to a sire of some dairy breed of good individuality and raising the calves, a first-class herd will soon be the result.

For winter milk the best time to have the cows come in is Ootober or November.

For the economical production of milk during the winter season it is necessary that the cows be provided with warm comfortable stables, and

scribe for THIS WEIGHT SUN

for his labor by the increased thriftiness of the cows, resulting in a saving of feed and a larger supply of milk.
Those who have stables so arranged
that they cannot keep the cows as
dry and clean as they should be could
help matters very much by clipping
the hips with a horse clipper, which
will prevent the fifth from sticking in
the hair and accumulating.

will prevent the filth from sticking in the hair and accumulating.

All live dairymen, especially those interested in produing milk during the winter season, regard the silo as almost a necessity; in fact, it is as John Gould has said: "When it comes to milk production, we have not found any plant that compares with the corn, either as a green food, dry fodder if made presentable, or as silage; the latter being now the dairyman's sheet anchor in winter dairying." I can add that from my four years' experience managing a winter creamery, the patrons that were provided with ensilage and fed from forty to fifty pounds per day, six to eight pounds of meal and a feed of clover hay have been better pleased with winter dairying, as their cows gave more milk at less cost than on any other feed. This is fully borne out by the fact that four years ago we had two silos, this winter we will have thirty-five or ferty and the milk has always been four years ago we had two sloe, this winter we will have thirty-five or forty, and the milk has always been of uniformly fine quality. As there are still a large number not provided with ensilage, cut fodder corn and mangels is the next best thing. Turnips should never be fed if we are to have a good reputation, for our winter

have a good reputation for our winter butter.

I might mention a fact that came under my notice this fall at the Harrietsville, Ont., factory. A number of the patrons started feeding turnips. The milk was put into a vat and made sapartely, and a dividend struck according to the output. It took 12.70 pounds milk to make a pound of cheese from it, while the other milk supplied to the factory only took 11.07 pounds ilk to a pound of cheese. They soon got tired of being separated from the other patrons, and discontinued feeding turnips and started feeding corn. In every case there was an increase in their milk, showing clearly that it would have been more profitable to in their milk, showing clearly that it would have been more profitable to have fed corn, and the corm would not have effected flavor so that the cheese had to be sold for 1 cent per pound less. Now, this applies with a great deal more force in winter butter making, as we could not even get within a cent a pound for putter with a turnip flavor that we could for fine flavored butter.

All dairymen should unite in doing everything possible to secure the best reputation for our winter butter, and absolutely discontinue feeding turnips to milch cows.

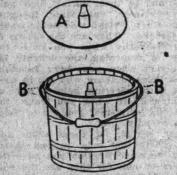
to milch cows.

To those who have not an abundant supply of some succulent food, I would recommend them to try giving their cows all the skim milk they will would recommend them to try giving their cows all the skim milk they will drink while it is warm and sweet, as a number of our patrons have done so with good results. Do not forget to always keep a supply of salt in every cow's manger, so that she can help herself, and, if possible, have an abundant supply of pure water before them in the stable at all times.

As everything connected with milk should be scrupulously clean, have the stables cleaned just before milking, milk with dry hands, strain the milk through a double piece of clean cloth, thoroughly aerate, not in the stable, but where the air is pure, by putting intough an erator or by dropning and pouring, and do not forget that it is important to aerate the milk even in some place where the air is pure and the temperature will not fall low enough to freeze it, and stir at intervals to prevent the cream from rising, so that the maker will be able

Home-Made One That Should Come Into General Use.

It is claimed that young calves when fed on skim milk in the usual way, from a bucket or a trough, gulp it down too rapidly for best results. A cheap and handy device is made by using a piece of light wood board, out round, so as to fit loosely inside of a common pail. Insert in the center of this float a spile (A) of size and shape of the cow's teat. Cover this spile (or teat) with some suitable material—a piece of old gum boot top will answer. This may be tacked securely to the float. The hole in the spile should be small; so that the flow of milk through it when in use shall of milk through it when in use shall correspond with the natural flow from the cow's udder. As the milk in the pail is used, the float follows downward, enabling the calf to get all the



A CALF FREDER. from throwing the float out of the pail two cleats are tacked on inside of same, at B.B. These cleats are so arranged that the float may be readily removed by the operator.—G. W. Waters, in Ohio Farmer.

Words of Farm Wisdom.

Mistakes on the farm may be attributed to carelessness, shiftlessness, want of system, working without method or calculation, keeping no account of business matters or transactions, doing business on the credit plan, want of proper care of farm machinery or the domestic animals and not doing the right thing at the proper time, are prime factors of ill-success on the farm. Lack of observation or attention to little details follows in the wake of haste. To illustrate: A bolt tightened or put in place, a rail or bar laid up, a door or gate closed properly may save endless thouble or perhaps the life of some animal. Good intentions will not atone for lack of system. Systematic habits once formed become the rule of action and make it easier to do the right thing at the right time.—Farm and Home.

Sheep Points

Our sheep are taught two signals—
the ordinary calling and by whistling. I learned when a boy to whistle on my
fingers so the sheep could hear me a
great distance. It is very convenient.

There is a systematic way for showing the fleece on a sheep's back. Just
take the points of the fingers and open
the fleece, but do not press down on
the wood; leave it straight from the tip
end to the skin, otherwise it does not
show to advantage. This handling is
practised much when we raise sheep
for sale and is important.—Ohio Farmex.

R. B. Smith's Opening Speech

He Contends that Maggie Dutcher's Evidence Should Not be Believed.

Mary Ann Powell Says She Lied to Detective Ring-Bruce McDougall on the Stand.

Dorchester, Jan. 19.-The Sullivan trial was resumed this morning at ten o'clock. The first witness called was Jeremiah Gorman, bartender at the Queen hotel, Moncton. He deposed that he was at the Queen hotel on the evening of Sept. 10 from 8 o'clock till midnight, when the bar closed. He did not recollect the prisoner being there that night nor of having changed any money for him. He might have been there and he might have changed the money, but he did not think he would have forgotten the cir-The deposition made at the examin-

ation by Andrew Melanson, who can-not be found, was admitted by consent. This man was one of those who was at O. S. Leger's barroom with Sullivan on the morning of Sept. 10th. The deposition sets forth the same evidence as that given by the others, who were at Leger's with Sullivan. Katrina Crosdale, sworn: I reside in Moncton; I am a nurse. I was with my sister at the almshouse and assisted in nursing Maggie Dutcher. I was only in attendance part of the time. During the time I was there no one was allowed to speak to her of the fire. Her brother William was at the almshouse part of the time, but was not allowed to talk about the fire to Maggie. She was conscious part of the time. As far as I know Maggie never knew her mother was dead or

Sullivan arrested. Jas. L. Frost, sworn: I reside Maine at a place called Cooper, 23 miles from Calais and four miles from Alexander. On my way to Calais on Sept. 19th, while passing the house of a Mr. Gillespie I was hailed and introduced to the prisoner as Frank Mc-Donald. Prisoner asked me to call at Calais P. O. and ask for a letter for Frank McDonald. While in Calais I was called on by Marshals McClure and Miller and induced to return to Gillespie's, where I called the prisoner to the door and he was arrested. He made some resistance. Witness produced an order given him by the prisoner on the Calais P. M. for letter. The order is signed Frank Mc-Donald. I am informed that the prisoner went by his proper name while he was in Alexander and also

that he arrived at Alexander on Sept. 15th. The final witness for the crown, Miss Helen Croasdale, gave testimony practically the same as her sisters. Mr. Smith, for the defence, thought

Dr. McCulty should be called by the crown, as his name was connected with the indictment. His honor, thought it not compulsory. It was could be brought forward at any time and examined by the defence.

R. Barry Smith, on opening the case for the defence this afternoon, said that so far only the crown's case against the prisoner had been presented, and that not one word in his favor had been said. It would be his duty to outline briefly the defence he would present. He criticized the crown's case adversely, because it did not now present the sworn evidence which was presented before the coroner's jury. He cited Mrs. McCann's evidence from St. John, stating that John Sullivan was identified by Mrs. McCann as the man who came into their place and had a meal, producing a large roll of bills. Derby swore the prisoner was not the man, and Joan swore it was. Had he known that Mrs. McCann was not going to give testimony he would not have required to subpoena so many witnesses. This phase of the case had been abandoned, because Frost swore here today that Sullivan was at Alex-andria, in Maine, on Tuesday, while Mrs. McCann swears he was at her place the day after. There was no evidence bearing against the prisoner of a convincing character.

The crown has not contented itself with circumstantial evidence, but has supported it by direct testimony. Every barrister knew that circumsta tial testimony was better than direct testimony in cases of this character. The circumstantial testimony in this trial was not of a character sufficient to warrant the jury giving a verdict against his client. He defied the jury most respectfully to believe the state ments of Maggie Dutcher. In the his tory of murder you never heard of a crime of this character being commit-ted as stated by Maggie Dutcher. At the close of the case he would give the jury abundant and convincing reasons

why they could not believe Maggie Dutcher's testimony.

The jury would not, he said, surely sacrifice the life of a human being without most convincing testimony. There was arrayed agains the pris-oner all the influence of authority and the wealth of the government. It is because of that the prisoner will not be able to answer as completely as he desires the charge against him. I can show you, centinued Mr. Smith, that John Sullivan went on Thursday morning to Calhun's Mills, and that he met his father. He undertook, at his father's request, to go to the old place and get a barrel of stuff and send it by train to their place in Moncton; that he went on to Memramcook and went into Sherry's and bought a lunch and then went to Doherty's and got a drink of liquor. He then went got a drink of liquor. He then went to Calhoun's Mills and thence back to Memramcook, and then took the train to Moncton. I am going to prove to you, despite John Coffey's statement, that he punched John Sullivan's ticket for him on the train; that he arrived in Moncton about two o'clock that night, and that he then went on a boose being under the influence of booze, being under the influence of liquor I will show you that he went down the wharf by Leger's, and that he was seen going to the wharf by Colburne, as already sworn. I will also show you that he came from the

SULLIVAN'S DEFENCE whart and went up street and met live in Moncton; I remember the night of Sept. 10th; I went for a bottle of has not the best of repute, was a liquor that night; it was after 11 p. crown witness at Moncton. I will show you that McDougall and the I will prisoner went to the Hotel American, and that Mr. Casson refused to give McDougall any liquor, telling him that he had enough. I will show you that the prisoner then gave Bruce a drink out of a bottle which he had. I will prove by the father and mother that John Sullivan came home about two o'clock on the night when this tragedy was committed at Meadow Brook; prisoners' mother said "Is that you Daniel?" speaking as she thought to her son the brakeman; the prisoner replied "It is John." She then told him where he could get something to eat in the pantry he got something to eat and then went out again. I will be able to show you that Sullivan went to Mrs. Thaddy Porrell's and gave her a note with the day and date

written thereon and signed by him. Mr. Smith then proceeded to trace Sullivan's movements after he went into O. S. Leger's saloon, very much along the line already shown by the crown, admitting its correctness in the main but he claimed it was absurd that if Sullivan had stolen four or five hundred dollars he would be strapped so soon. He would show, he said, that Mrs. Sullivan feared the Greens, and for this reason the prisoner left Moncton, going as far as Sussex Saturday night and proceeding to St. John Sunday morning. He

would show that Ardira Howell's statement about meeting the prisoner in Moncton Friday night was untrue, and would show there was something between the Howell and Sullivan families which would open their eyes. He would show that part of the statement by the Warren brothers of St. John was untrue, and that Sullivan went to

Calais on Monday.

Mr. Smith explained Sullivan's going under the name of Frank McDonald at Milltown by saying he had written to a sister and gave a fictitious name to avoid being known, as he might be called as a crown witness, and referred to the means taken to secure his arrest in Calais as an advantage. He had also just learned that on September 11th two tramps were in Shediac spending money freely and at Humphrey's mills the next day raising cain among the Indians, and the defence was now enquiring in that direction In conclusion he asked for a patient hearing of the evidence at the hands of the jury.

The first witness called for the defence was Damien Lorette, who testified that the prisoner was at the old was undergoing repairs, was securely ocked at night.

Mrs. Daniel Sullivan, mother of the prisoner, was the next witness. She said that on the Friday morning of heard some person come into the house. She thought it was her son Dan, who was out on the train, and said: "Is that you Dannie?" A voice replied: "No, it is John." She told him where to get something to eat and where to dence. She had thought the Greens rial had slept with Jane Green at

prisoner came to his place on Tuesday, September 15th. The witness first saw not have to run away from the Dut- of the fire; it was her night out. scrape, and did not know of any proceedings for perjury on that account.

The prisoner did not have to leave Calais some years ago for shooting at Miss Cameron. The facts were that thought he was going to die.

Miss Cameron. The facts were that thought he was going to die. thought he was going to die.

Mary Ann Porrell, wife of Thaddy Porrell, had known the prisoner since childhood. On Thursday night, September 10, the prisoner called at her this is what. was an investigation and this is what.

Theophitus Gillespie of Alexander, Maine, testified that the prisoner was introduced to him as John Sullivan, of the court this morning the counsel for the defence asked his honor if the crown would pay the costs of getting witnesses for the defence. He said the solicitor general had only consent the prisoner's father, also gave eviting the course of the court this morning the counsel when she got the note and the one dollar. Think the child came from the United States. Daniel Sullivan, senior, the prisoner's father, also gave evit crown would pay the costs of getting witnesses for the defence. He said the solicitor general had only consented that the crown would pay certain witnesses and that his client was with-out funds. His honor asked that a list of all the witnesses be submitted to the court, and he would advise as to the merits of each individually. He said he could not advise payment to the prisoner's own relatives, who had been present through the whole trial in their own interests. His honor was anxious that the prisoner should have every opportunity to establish his innocence, and while he wanted to pro-tect the ratepayers, the court would not stand on the expenditure of a few dollars. He did not wish to establish this as a precedent.

The prisoner's mother was recalled and deposed: I know Ardena Howell well. She had no good feeling for cur family. The Howell family and ours were constantly in trouble, quarrel-

Jas. Lyons, sworn: I belong to Alexander, Me. I remember Sept. 15th last. I had been to Calais with hay. I gave the prisoner a ride about four miles that day. He told me his name was Sullivan and that he was going to his uncles in Cooper. I don't rewore a cap. I know it was Sept. 15th because I referred to the hay weigher's bill to make sure. He had also seen prisoner on Sept. 19th at Perkins' cider mill. James McGary, aged 16, sworn: I'

m.; I went down to the wharf track; there I met a man and woman; there were two others on the wharf; the man and woman were near me; the man asked me if Thibaudeau was open when I came by; the man was the prisoner; I saw prisoner at Donnelly's next day.

Cross-examined: I have no business; I work at odd jobs; I was in jail about a year ago; I was in the Moneton lockup twice; I told Bruce McDougall what I knew; also R. Barry Smith. Mr. Smith told me he would want my testimony: I never told anybody I could get \$20 for giving evidence; I got nothing, only my fare; I stop at Donnelly's a good deal: I don't know that it is a brothel; when I told my mother what I knew she said I better not talk about it and I only spoke to Mr. Smith, my mother and ames McCue about it.

To his honor-Mrs. Donnelly's is the place where Policeman Steadman was killed. The house has been moved across the street since then. I am positive the man at the wharf was the prisoner.

Anna Sullivan, sworn: I am a daughter of John Sullivan, senior. We live in Cooper, Maine, I was home when the prisoner came to our place about 6.30 p. m. Sept. 15th last. I was told he was my cousin from New Brunswick. He was introduced to our friends as Mr. Sullivan. He never went by the name of McDonald. He was with us off and on till Saturday. He was not in hiding. I knew nothing of the Dutcher matter till after his arrest. Lucy Sullivan, sworn: I live in

Moncton. I am the prisoner's sister. I was living at Mr. Watson's on Thursday, Sept. 10th. In the evening about 8 o'clock Ardena Howell and I met John on the street. We stopped and spoke a moment. We went to the post office. John did not accompany us. I have not given evidence before. I next saw Ardena Howell at my mother's on Friday night after the fire had occurred. My father and mother and Mrs. Sorrell were also there. Ardena Howell spoke then of our meeting John the night before. I saw Mr. Smith, counsel for the deence, at father's on a Sunday afterwards. Father pointed to Ardens Howell and myself and said: "These are the girls who saw John on the evening of September 10th." Mr. Smith questioned Ardena Howell. I do not remember the conversation between them.

On cross-examination witness said: Sullivan place at Calhoun's on Thurs- I am positive about our meeting John day before the fire. He gave him a on Thursday night. Ardena Howell drink and going away he bade him and I were friendly. Father and the good-bye; also that the house, which Howells were not. Ardena Howell hit my little sister over the eve with a stick and hurt her badly and father did not forgive her.

This afternoon William Pepper night watchman at Humphrey's mill, the Dutcher fire about 2 o'clock she heard some person come into the house. morning of the Dutcher fire he saw three tramps lying on the grass, and heard they jumped on an accommodation going to Dorchester.

Bruce McDougall testified that he was out all night on September 10th, setting over a spree: was walking

sleep. He said he would not go to bed and went out. She next saw him in the afternoon. She had been out at a Royal hotel; afterwards went out and neighbor's and heard of the fire. Com- on the street; near the railway crossthe morning. She advised John to go if he had been drinking, and said a away, but did not remember that she bracer would do him good. They deared he would be called to give evidence. She had thought the Greens declined to give them any, saying witwere not to be trusted, but since the ness had enough. Sullivan went back Dorchester and had gone with her to coming out pulled out a bottle which had to see the prisoner.

John Sullivan, senior, cooper, of gave him a drink. Sullivan then left. Maine, uncle of the prisoner, said the About a fortnight after the fire Lucy him Wednesday, 16th; he tame alone would pay her expenses to Dorohester, and was introduced to a number of and said she would prove that John people as John Sullivan. Witness did Sullivan was in Moncton on the night thers on account of evidence in a girl To solicitor general-Witness said he

which a person was burned to death and that he had come to the States to avoid being called as a witness. and that he had come to the States to avoid being called as a witness. The witness swere that the reputation of Detective Ring about this case, as she did not stand high and he did Frost did not stand high and he did Ring had acted improperly towards enough to trust him with his letters.

Dorchester, Jan. 20.—At the opening of the court this morning the counsel There was about five dollars due her

wived by Heat.

H. J. Day, proprietor of the Hagerstown, Ind., Exponent, is a practical farmer, as well as a successful newspaper man. Upon visiting his farm one cold morning he found some young lambs frozen stiff. He gave orders to have the pasture searched. As a result twelve fine lambs were soon collected in a heap in the barnyard. The little animals were perfectly rigid, with tails and legs as stiff as pokers. Not the alightest sign of life was perceptible.

Mr. Day carried one of the lambs into the house and laid it on the floor before the fire. Returning to the room in an hour he was astonished to find the lamb running about. He quickly brought the remaining eleven into the house and very soon there were twelve healthy lambs skipping about, calling loudly for nourishment. This is a perfectly true relation of fact, and farmers may be reminded by it that lambs apparently frozen to death are not always dead.

(Washington Star.)
"I remember the Christmas I spent in the trencres," said the old party.
"Ah! in front of Petersburg during the war?"
"Petersburg! War! Nonsense! Right in front of my own house, when the ice froze the water pipes, and I had to mend the leak myself.

CASTORIA.



A KING OF HOAK BUILDERS.

Chester A. Hull was a product of the wilds of New York. One day a friend of his came to the little newspaper office where Hull was the presiding genius and offered to advertise for sale two or three acres of land near the town of Cardiff. The mail that day had brought a letter from Hull's brother Joe., who resided in Chicago. The brother's letter said that in his wanderings about town he had found an excellent stone man in the back shed of an ambitious sculptor. The figure had been hewn out of a solid rock, the sculptor having followed as nearly as he could the picture of a man in a school physiology. The stone man and the acres produced in the mind of Chester an idea. He could sell his friend's land, make some money for himself, and create a furore in newspaper circles, if his idea could be properly managed. The man with the land was agreeable, and after much trouble, expense and caution the stone man was hauled from Chicago to Cardiff, and at the solemn hour of midnight the stone man was buried on the land that was for sale. Shortly thereafter the man who owned the land turned up the Cardiff giant while plowing. The land and the giant were promptly sold at a good figure and Hull was left in the lurch, of course. The giant was carted about over the country and exhibited, and it had a hard time for even a stone man. Once it was attached for the bills of the showman and lay several years, cold and lonesome, in a freight house at Cheyenne, Wyo., where I have often seen it. Eventually it was taken on the road again, and finally reduced to common, every day lime, by the destruction of a rail-road station in Misouri, which was burned while the poor old giant was staying there one night.

Hull's next performance was the introduction of a plan for making whiskey from duction of a plan for making whiskey from

road station in Misouri, which was burned while the poor old glant was staying there one night.

Hull's next performance was the introduction of a plan for making whiskey from Canada thisties, a weed that is dryer than a toper in jail. One man, who possessed more money than brains, attempted to carry out the scheme, and the ruins of a big distillery within a stone's throw of the gates of Montreal stand as a monument to that fellow's folly. Then came the most terrific balloon voyage ever performed by mortal man. Millions of people will remember the alleged ascension of Professor King and a reporter from St. Louis, during which a wind storm drove the balloon across the lakes into Canada. There was a vivid description of the appalling scenes among the lightning laden clouds; of hie descent upon Lake Michigan, where the black waves, foam crested and remorseless, leapt up to destroy the adventurers, and how the balloonists cut loose the basket and clung for life to the upper hoops at the neck of the air ship, which travelled at the rate of at least a hundred miles an hour. There was also a description of the fearful privations and hardships that were encountered by the voyagers while wandering for weeks through primeval forests. Of course, no such balloon voyage ever occurred, except in the fertile brain of Hull.

While correspondent for a New York newspaper during the fenian "invasion" of

in the fertile brain of Hull.

While correspondent for a New York newspaper during the fenian "invasion" of Canada, Hull's despatches and letters gave that journal a wide circulation in the fenian ranks. At the front he quickly discovered that the "invasion" was largely a humbug, but he nevertheless set the country on fire with details of battles never fought, except on paper: Contributions to the fenian fund flowed in freely, and men rushed to Canada anxious to share in some of the glory. Perhaps to these men, brought on by Hull's pen, may be attributed any little successes achieved by the invaders. During the war of the rebellion Hull was at the front as a correspondent of a New York paper. With several other correspondents of

Around form, went to selecy in Sich Royal hote; afterwards went out and on the street; near the railway crops in seme a man who said he was Ding in seme a man who said he was Ding in seme a man who said he was Ding in the had been druking, and said a bracer would do itsu good. They went to the American. The propriets declined to give them any, earling witness had enough. Sullivan went back into the hotel, and some time after coming out pulled out a bottle which he said contained good bitters, and gave him a drink. Sullivan then ice, witness knew Lucy Howell by sight. Whoses knew Lucy Howell by sight. About a fortiging after the fire Lucy accosted him and asked him who said sold the seme account. The propriets of the fire it was her night out.

To sollcitor general—Witness said he thought it strange that a girl he did not know should accost him in this way. He had been on a big time previous to the Dutcher fire. On Thursday of the fire it was her night out.

To sollcitor general—Witness said he thought it strange that a girl he did not know should accost him in the way. He had been on a big time previous to the Dutcher fire. On Thursday of the fire, had known the putsoner should be seen that the same time and flought he was going to die.

Mary Ann Forrell, wire of Thaddy Porrell, had known the putsoner should be seen the proper that the same time and flought he was going to die.

Mary Ann Forrell, wire of Thaddy Porrell, had known the putsoner should be seen that the same time a count for the putsoner should be seen that the same time a count should be seen the putsoner should be seen the seen the seen the seen the seen that the same time and the seen the

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Almost a Fatality But for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Strange Story of a Northwest Lady.

Northwest Lady.

A death to be dreaded is that from suffocation, and yet this is one of the usual phases of heart disease. Mrs. J. L. Hillier of Whitewood, N. W. T., came as near this dangerous point as need be. She says: "I was very much afflicted with heart failure, in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried all the doctors in this section of the country, but they failed to give me relief. A local druggist recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I tried it, and with the result that I immediately secured ease that I did not know before, and after further taking doses of the medicine the trouble altogether left me. It is not too much to say that it saved my life."

MUNICIPAL

St. Martins to Liquor License

Proposition to Elect Term of Two

Registry Office Salary penditure Cause Som The Business

The regular quarterl council of the municip and county of St. Je the court house on Warden Daniel was there were present: McMulkin, McArthur, son. Stackhouse, Mc Purdy, Millidge, War of the city; Couns. F Donough of St. Marti erwood and Evans Couns. McLeod, Lee Simonds, and Coun

L. A. Currey, Q. of the secretary, Geo. is absent from the c ill health. The minutes of t

having been confirme committees were call The committee on counts recommended the following amoun to be made out of th except as otherwise The sheriff, for use of County treasurer, car County secretary, making lists, 1897, for shericlerk and assisting

(These amounts to revisors' fees fund.)
Dr. D. E. Berryman, seven inquests and I Nov. 9, 1896 to Jan. Robert hand impra-Barry incial Lunatic incial Lunatic of pauper

Provincial Lunatic Asy ance of pauper luna ters, to 31st Dec. 1! G. S. Fisher & Co., repa Alex. Nell, painting is fences. Bowman & Lelacheur, The bils of O. H. Treeze, and G. & E. red to the building certification. The b Millan for registry ordered to stand ov the county secretar cision re mode of overdrawn acc mended that an e \$1.200 per year be

The committee ed that the petit es due by him up Balcom's vacation off. The petition Bostwick, praying their assessment. ferred to the cou ish of St. Martins of assessors.

The committee the secretary be r tenders for count; each tender be acc tified cheque for as security for th of the contract, a and chairman of finance and accor tary, be a comm tenders and acc may deem prope The report was section and adop The sections W payment of Gibb

those for the rep

voked considerab

the members co buildings commit led together to ters. A satisfact given and the sec The section de account of the al ers and their u oughly thrashed Coun. Christie drawn account Brunswick was \$6,000. Then the \$7,000 or \$8,000. eration of the mittee decided that an extra

which increased year be levied off. If the coun could be issued but he disappro on the property required for ge a good move. Warden Danie instance the co

ranted in make expenditure. It borers were in Simeon Jones to engage the otherwise woul Coun. Fown

creasing the ta: Coun. Lee fe to take was to Coun. Christ of the section, onded the mot Coun. Fowne that debentur amount of the olution lacked McAnthur seco ed that he wo Coun. Christi expense the m

to in issuing