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#### TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WCMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER-ANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

[Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate LY WILL of

AUTUMN VESPERS All gray and quiet ends the heavy day, In listless languor hangs the smoky air; Through leafless branches gleams a sullen glare Flung from the lowering sun—a parting

Worn by the hours of hurry and delay, My weary, aching heart to Thee, and pray. Lord, show me strength for my infirmity; In midst of change, let me the changeles

know,
That toward the infinite my soul may grow,
And here, in time, hold fast eternity.
Open my eyes the invisible to see—
By faith to look beyond the false and low,
Letting Thy clear light on my darkness glow, Illume my soul with Thy divinity.

-N. Y. Observer.

ALCOHOL VERSUS FOOD.

As Professor Atwater's polemics on the old alcohol-a-food dogma have been addressed to the laity, who are not generally in a position to detect the fallacies of which his arguments are constructed, it becomes the plain duties of the members of the medical profession to expose these fallacies in the public press in order that the people may know the truth. The American people never make mistakes when they know the whole truth, says Winfield S. Hall, M. D., in Union Signal,

The Truth About Alcohol. 1.-A certain quantity will produce certain effect at first, but it requires more and more to produce the same effect when the drug is used habitual-

2.-When used habitually it is likely to induce an uncontrollable desire for more in ever increasing amounts. 3.-After its habitual use a sudder total abstinence is likely to cause a serious derangement of the central nervous system.

4.-Alcohol is oxidized rapidly in the 5.—Alcohol, not being useful, is not

stored in the body. 6.-Alcohol is a product of decomposition of food in the presence of a scar

city of oxygea. 7.-Alcohol is an excretion and, in common with all excretions, is poisonous. It may be beneficial to certain phases of the disease, but it is never beneficial to the healthy body. 8.—All medical men advise healthy persons to avoid alcohol altogether.

10.-The young, developing individual is always advised to abstain from alcohol. (See Atwater's Chicago ad-

9.-All connoisseurs advise people to

11.-The use of alcohol, in common with narcotics in general, is followed by a reaction. 12.-The use of alcohol is followed by a decrease in the activity of the muscle cells and the brain cells.

The Truth About Food. 1.-A certain quantity will produce a

certain effect at first, and the same quantity will always produce the same effect in the healthy body. 2.-The habitual use of food neve

induces an uncontrollable desire for i in ever increasing amounts. 3.-After its habitual use a sudden total abstinence never causes any derangement of the central nervous sys

4.-All foods are exidized slowly in the body. 5.-All foods, being useful, are stored

in the body. 6.-All foods are products of constructive activity of protoplasm in the presence of abundant oxygen. 7.-All foods are formed by nature

for nourishment and are by nature wholesome and always beneficial to the healthy body, though they may injure the body in certain phases of disease. 8.—Ne medical men advise health; persons to avoid food.

9.—People are universally advised to take food into the empty stomach. 10.-The young, developing individual is always advised to partake bountifully of food.

11.-The use of foods is followed by no reaction. 12.—The use of food is followed by an increase in the activity of the

muscle and brain cells.

LIQUOR CREATES LITTLE LABOR. According to the United States census report, the breweries of Rochester have \$6,455,000 capital invested; they ray \$381,000 in wages, and employ 434 hands. The men's clothing industry, with \$300,000 less capital, pays \$1,561,-000 in wages, and employs 3.132 hands. The boot and shoe industry, with \$3,281,000 invested-about one-half the amount invested in breweries-pays

\$2,031,000 in wages, and employs 4,868 hands. Dollars Invested, ployed, Paid.
Breweries. . . . \$6,455,000 434 \$ 381,000
Clothing. . . . . 6,150,000 4,132 1,561,000
Boots and shoes. 3,281,000 4,868 2,031,000

One-half the 'nvestment in the shoe industry, employing eleven times asmany hands, and paying five times as much wages as the beer industry, or the same capital that employs 434 men in the breweries of Rochester would employ 9,736 hands if it were invested in making boots and shoes.

THE DRINK CURSE.

Drink is the curse of the country; it ruins the fortunes, it injures the health, it destroys the lives of one in 20 of its population, and anything that can be done to diminish this terrible sacrifice of human life and human happiness is worthy of all the attention and study we can give it. If we are silent the very stones will cry out. If I could destroy tomorrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England, what changes we should see! We should see our gaols and workhouses empty, and we should see more lives saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war.-Joseph Chamberlain.

CANON FARRAR'S REASONS. Some of his reasons for becoming a total abstainer, are stated thus by

Canon Farrar: About ten years ago or more I first

was easily convinced that the use of alcohol was not a necessity, and a great deal turns upon that. I saw, for instance, that whole nations not only lived without it, but had flourished without it. I believe that the human race had existed and flourished a con-siderable time before it was discovered. I saw the remarkable fact that there was some twenty thousand pris-oners in England, and that though many of them had made themselves mere furnels for drink; though they had been accustomed to drink from their childhood; though most of them had been brought to prison, either directly or indirectly, through drink, yet the very day that they entered the gates of a prison, all drink was entirely taken from them, and yet there was not a single instance on record in which any of them had suffered in equence. On the contrary, men

came a total abstainer, because I

who have entered prisons sickly and blighted have been made compulsorily

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

(A call for the observance of the Sunday, November 25th, 1900.) All Sunday school superintendents and teachers, all W. C. T. U. workers in the Sunday school, all friends of temperance teaching in the Sunday school, are hereby urged to make the observance of the World's Sunday School Temperance Sunday a notable

This appointment is made by the international Sunday school convention, through the international lesson committe, who have named as a lesson to be taught on that day, "Sober Liv-

ing." Titus 2,1-15. The drink-curse is world-wide, and young people in particular must be taught that it is a crime against the nation, and a sin against God. It is fitting therefore that the subject be presented from both national and personal points of view.

MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS. Superintendent Sunday School Department, World's W. C. T. U.

MRS. JEANNETTE C. BULLOCK, Superintendent Sunday School Department New Brunswick W. C. T. U.

#### SEVEN DAYS OVERDUL

avoid taking alcohol into the empty Furness Line Steamer Daltonhall Arrives at Sydney Short of Coal-

> Experienced Head Winds and Rough Weath er During the Entire Trip-Escaped Without Damage.

SYDNEY, Nov. 25 .- The Furness line steamer Daltonhall, Capt. Heeley, arrived at the International pier Saturday short of coal and seven days overdue from London to Halifax. The progress of the steamer across the Atlantic was impeded by rough weather and head winds, which the ship experienced from the time she left until she arrived on this side. The ship was light and this made head winds more effective. Two or three times the winds appeared to shift and promise better weather only to return to the old quarters and blow still harder. Large quantities of coal were consumed without the steamer making much headway. Last Tuesday the steamer was off Cape Race, but on account of the weather, Captain Heeley thought it prudent not to approach near enough to be signalled. By this time the coal supply was becoming quite low and the captain decided to change the course and head for Sydney. Low Point light was made on Friday night, but owing to the heavy gale that was blowing, Capt. Heeley decided to lay off until next day, when a pilot was signalled for and the steamer plied in in his charge. It was sometime before she could be brought into the harbor, owing to the high wind that was blowing. The engines were kept going in order to prevent the steamer from dragging her anchors. The Daltonhall has quite a cargo of explosives for the Halifax garrison. This would prevent her bunkering at the pier, but Captain Heeley agreed to an indemnity in case of accident, and the steamer was allowed to coal. It was at first thought this would have to be done in the stream. She will complete bunkering tomorrow afternoon, when she will at once clear for Halifax. The steamer had a hard time of it, but she withstood heavy cross-seas and raging storms without damage of any kind. Fred Sherrard of St. John was passenger by the Daltonhall.

'Miss Kendrick is taking the first cours in the Female College of Journalism. It will last three months." "What is the subject for the first few months?" "Learning to sbarpen a lead pencil."—Pearson's Weekly.



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CHICAGO-IL

#### A BIT OF HISTORY.

How the Yankees Thrashed the French Troops.

Sharidan's Little Battalion the Way to Take a French Fort.

(Chicago Times.)

Whenever the Americans and the French are mixed up together in any part of a civil function, such as the opening of a world's fair building in Paris or in Chicago, is is always in order for the presiding dignitaries to known, but, in the language of science, sober by act of parliament, and after mention the traditional friendship of he is a "true fossil," and is probably a few months, left prison hale and La Belle France for Uncle Sam. Then strong and hearty; and women who the minds of all the hearers revert to had been put into prison perfectly Lafayeete. Rochambeau, De Grasse horrible and hideous in their loath- and the others, and everybody feels meness and degradation, after a good. There probably is not a Frenchshort period of deprivation from the man living, and precious few Amerisource of their ruin, left prison with cans, too, for that matter, who has the the bloom of health and almost of faintest idea that the hand of the one nation was ever raised against that of the other, excepting at sea during the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the navies of the two countries made things exceedingly lively for each other down the West Indies way. There is a story, however, which veterans of two United States regiments tell occasionally which goes to show that on one occasion at least the Yankees and the French faced each other in a land battle. It was not until some time after the affair took place that the veterans told it. They waited until time's "effacing finger had a chance to remove all possibility of the French taking advantage in the way of damage claims, of the knowledge which would then come to them for the first time.

Just before the French troops retired from Mexico in 1866, following closely upon Seward's famous communication beginning, "We view with regret," Gen. Phil Sheridan, as everybody knows, was sent with an army corps of veterans fresh from the victories attending the sweep through the Shenandoah and the subsequent campaigning up to the gate of Richmond. Two regiments of Little Phil's command were isolated from the rest of the outfit and were stationed on the frontier just across the river from a place where a contingent of Maximilian's troops held a fort. Some of Juarez's republican soldiers started up across country to take this fortification, which was among the last to held out. The republican troops went into camp about two miles away from the fortification, which was nothing more than those of the ordinary "thrownup" defense. The Americans from their side of the river, by the aid of their glasses, saw the approach of Juarez's soldiers, and it goes without saving that subsequent proceedings

interested them intensely. The Mexican troops were dressed in white uniforms, and the day after their arrival the Americans saw them leave their camp, pass up under the cover of the river bank and a bit of timber and then emerge into the open not more than 300 yards from the fortification behind which the Frenchmen were grimly watching the approach. Suddenly the republican line broke into a charge and headed straight for the redoubt. The Frenchmen opened a galling fire and the white line wavered, broke and fled faster by several yards to the second than it had ad-

vanced. Every morning regularly for a week the Yankee soldiers to the north of the river saw the Mexicans come out, form, charge, break and fly. The whole Yankee camp took a lively interest in these proceedings until they became monotonous, when only a handful of the northern troopers would turn out to look at the regular after reveille

attack. One night the American regimental adjutant visited all the officers of the command. Then there were talks with the first sergeants, and after that the privates got an inkling that something was up. Later in the night a visitor to the camp of the Americans if he were a close observer would have noticed that about one-third of the men were missing. In the morning the two-thirds that were left-every member of the outfit save the guard-lined the north bank of the Rio Grande and stood watching Maximilian's redoubt. Pretty soon from a point far down to the left the republican troops with their white uniforms emerged. There appeared to be only about half as many of them as usual. They marched to a point no more than 200 yards away from the fort, and seemed to pay-less attention than usual to the shots that went through their ranks. They reached the place where it was their custom to form for a charge, and then, changing from column into line, they swept for the redoubt like a storm. They reached the foot of the parapet, passed up and over and into it like unleashed war dogs. There were shouts, shots and yells, and then in a moment the flag of republican Mexico had replaced that of the Emperor

It was then that a curious thing occurred. Another regiment of republican troops emerged from the tents where the camp had been pitched ten days before and marched up and into the redoubt. They had no sooner entered than the white-coated detachment which had captured the place

moved out. A queer sight presented itself. The soldiers who in one swift, undaunted charge had taken the redoubt, passed down the river and out of sight into a clump of trees. There, stranger sight than all, they threw off the white cloth suits of republican Mexico and donned the army blue of Uncle Sam. In a few minutes they were in some flat-bottomed commissary barges and were on their way across the river. A contingent of Phil Sheridan's men of but little more than a battalion in size, had shown a regiment of Mexicans how to take a French fort.

EDWARD B CLARK.

SACO, Me., Nov. 23.—Peter Lake, an Iro-quois Indian, about 65 years old, dropped dead while eating his dinner at the National hotel this afternoon. The cause of the death was apoplexy. He lived at Sault St. Louis, near Montreal.

### A FOSSIL MAN. An Almost Perfect Specimen Found

(Boston Herald.)

Out of the west come an overland train; out of the train came a man; into a dray and over the bridge to South Boston, into a high brick building, up a freight elevator to the third floor, on a hand truck to a corner under a skylight the passenger made his way. Here, surrounded by heaps of old iron, scrap brass and a potpourri of odds and ends of copper, lead and zinc, the stranger has been holding a reception for the last 24 hours to such as cared to view his person. He is six feet tall, weighs 450 pound

and his age is estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000. His "right name" is unworth his weight in gold. The fossil was dug up some weeks ago on a mining claim near Reno, Nev. George D. Burton, the stock car

inventor, discovered it, and promptly bought it from the original resurrectors. It has been shipped here with a view to its ultimate resting place in some museum. Meanwhile, any one interested in fossils, ethnology, archaeology, geology or any of the kin-dred "ologies" is invited to call at the establicument of Samuel Butter & Co. No. 48 West Second street, South Boston, view the curio, and, if able, tell the story of his life.

It is a remarkable specimen. The preservation of every part is flawless It is the form of a well built, athletic man, some thirty-five or forty years of age, apparently, at the time of death. Experts say that it is probably not the body of an Indian, as the features and the feet are not those of the American red man. It resembles more the remains of a white man, but whether he antedated the Indian or not can hardly be determined without an examination of the strata in which the body was found. A Herald representative viewed "the

man of stone" yesterday, and then hurried out to Cambridge, where he found Professor Gordon, of the Peabody Museum, ready to listen to the story of the curio and to accompany the newspaper man for an examination of the fossil. Professor Gordon has recently returned from Honduras, where for the last nine months he has been making ethnological and archaeological investigations. His opinion as an expert is reliable.

"No, it's not a fake," said the professor, in reply to a question. "It is easily demonstrable that it is a true fossil. Furthermore, it's the only fossi of its kind ever found. The thing reminds me more than anything else of the casts which they are getting out of Pompeil. This specimen is similar to those from the buried city. The only difference is that the moulds of the bodies formed by the hardened lava in Pompeii are being filled by plaster of paris to make the casts. while here nature performed the whole

"It is impossible to tell offhand what is the age of this fossil. That could only be learned by a careful study of the strata from which it was dug. If the strata have lain as they do now for hundreds of years—and this is quite probable—the fossil is very, very old. In this case this specimen might have great value in determining the predecessors of the Indian on this continent."

The professor paused to examine one of the feet, both of which were broken off just above the ankle when the body

was being exhumed. "Now, you see," he continued, "you can scarcely distinguish the location of the bones of the leg. This would indicate that complete decomposition had taken place before peterescence was accomplished. This fact seems to prove that it was a long process, and to argue for the extreme age of the fossil. However, as I said, nothing absolute can be determined until a careful study of the surrounding strata

has been made." Professor Gordon would not hazard a guess on the age of the thing, but admitted that it might be a thousand years old, and possibly much more. He declared that it was not the body of an Indian, but resembled more that of a white man. The features he pronounced well formed and regular, with a high brow, indicating good intellect. He seemed inclined to the opinion that the feet were those of a man who had worn shoes, or at least sandals or moccasins of some sort.

"The Nevada State Journal," the local paper at Reno, gives this explanation of the formation of the fossil, which is practically the correct one: "The stone man was found in Spring Gulch, about three miles north of Reno, in a two foot seam of clay, with gravel above and below 't. The body was found on the outer curve of the grich, opposite where an ancient stream had cut to bedrock. It is undoubtedly the fossil of a man drowned in an old lake. The body became imbedded in the mud at the bottom which hardened as the water receded and left an exact impression of the body, which later decomposed and vanished in gases. Subsequently this clay mould was filled with the depositions of a stream which later flower over the plane."

The body was petrified while lyine in a restful pose, the left side upper-mest. The right hand rests easily just over the heart, while the left lies on the left thigh. The face is turned so that the head would be supported by the base of the skull.

Some day a museum may claim the man of stone, and he will be brushed up and given a bath and sent on a wagon with easy springs to where he may "star" forever and a day in a big glass case. But just now he is hobnobbing with junk barrels, laid out in a box o thick planking, much like a coffin, half buried in straw and with the powdery dust of Nevada in his sightless eyes, a terror to small children, a curio to the laity, and a personage much sought after by men of science.

Professor (lecturing)—Oxygen, gentlemen, is essential to all animal existence; there could be no life without it. Strange to say, it was not discovered until a century ago, when—Student—What did they do before it was discovered, professor?

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locating in the town will insure sleady employment at desirable wages to able bodied men. For plans and particulars apply to SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY - Shawinigan Falls, Que.



OLD FRENCH RELICS.

(Truro, N. S., News.) Chas. Sutherland has at his residence,

Chas. Sutherland has at his residence, 'Masstown, a very interesting relic of the 'long ago' that he prizes very highly. Nearly one hundred years ago, in June, 1803, his grandfather, Hugh Taylor, plowed up on his farm at Sackville, N. B., an old French mortar and pestle, such as druggists use as the distinguishing sign of their business, that has been preserved carefully ever since. Mr. Taylor gave it to his daughter Hanmr. Taylor gave it to his daughter Han-nah, who, with her husband, John Suther-land, lived for many years at Westchester, Cimberland. Some five years ago Mrs. Suth-erlend, her husband having died, moved to Masstown, where she now has a home with her son Charles, who married Miss Light-

body (one of the fair daughters of the Upper Londonderry district), and who has large farming interests in his now adopted county. Mr. Sutherland greatly prizes these French relics, that are made of metal, and are in good condition.

This household has an eye to the anti-quated, being also possessed of a peculiar solid silver spoon four hundred years old. But the latest precious arrival in the Sutherland home is a touncing boy. He arrived on the 12th inst., the first specimen there of the "genus homo" in five years. This, too, is greatly prized, and all these curiosities will be freely shown to the visitor who may call to see the good folk of the Sutherland household.

READ THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.