HEAT FROM THE SUN.

HOW LITTLE OF IT WE GET IS ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

carcely One Sunbeam In Two Thousand Millions Alights Upon This Earth-A Pen Picture of the Actual Condition of the Fiery Orb.

The sun is for the most part simply wasting his heat-flinging away the golden rays that are the life of the world with a recklessness beside which all human waste is mere parsimony. It is almost beyond belief. Scarcely one sunbeam in 2,000,000,000 alights upon the earth, and allowing for the Whole solar system not more than one

Sir Robert Ball's comment on this waste of the sun's heat is: Suppose a man with an income of \$1,000,000 a year. He spends for useful purposes 1 cent and throws the rest away. His wastefulness is no greater than that which this old prodigal the sun has

practiced for untold ages.

The untold amount of heat which thus leaks away through the cracks in the sky cannot be expressed by figures. It is only by considering what it might do that we can get any conception of it. This is probably the most striking illustration, and is given by an eminent

Suppose a solid shaft of ice two miles square to be extended like a bridge across the gulf which separates the earth from the sun. If a track were laid on its surface an express train running at full speed would require nore than 150 years to traverse it. Yet, if the whole heat of the sun were turned upon it for a single second it would be melted, and in a few seconds more all, even to the railroad iron, would

But what is the source of this hear that flows into space as the gulf stream pours into the Atlantic, warming the earth and other planets like little islands in its course? What keeps

If the sun were merely a white hot ball, gradually cooling, our grandchildren would indeed get a chill; or, rather, neither they nor we would ever have seen the sun. The final frost

Nor can the heat be maintained by fire, as we understand the word-such fire as warms and now and then cent. ed but a few thousand years; it would for one-tenth of a second.

A falling meteor gives out great heat, just as a bullet is heated when it strikes the target. Some have conjectured that a vast stream of these little 'Madam, may I kiss these beauti-hailstones raining upon the sun supplies /ful children?' inquired a candidate broken up and thrown against the sun, it would barely furnish heat for a single year. And no such weight could possibly approach the sun without our

really has its fires. With proper instruments we may see the red flames they yours, ma am?"

The lady blushed decity. "Of spouting from its.edge. sometimes to a height of 400,000 miles—higher than the moon floats above the earth. To treasures! From whom else, ma'am

To gain any idea of the almost inexhaustible reservoir from which the sun draws its heat we must first picture its actual condition. Matter there is in a state unlike anything ever seen upon earth. It is neither solid nor liquid nor in any familiar sense gaseous. The ing?" sun is a boiling, seething, flaming mixture of the gases or vapors of all the elements condensed by the tremendous squeeze of solar gravity until it is thicker than pitch, and so hot that its vaporized iron might be used for steam power if there were any boiler fit to hold it. It has no definite surface, but shades away from this incandescent paste, through leaping flames of blood red hydrogen to the faint streamers of the corona, as filmy as a comet's tail.

This writhing mass, heavier on the average than water and yet as unstable as air, does not even rotate like other orbs, but swirls around its axis. In the terrific tension of these gases

not cool, but slowly contract. It is ered 24 miles daily, and 12 miles quite possible that they even grow hot- daily for the remaining 12, totalling ter as they thus settle downward and compress themselves into a denser

A total shrinkage of 220 feet a year will account for the whole expenditure and so small a change in the size of the disk could not be detected until it had been watched for thousands of years. This will go on until the substance of the sun ceases to be essentially gaseous. Then will come the beginning of the end, for from that time forth the actual temperature of the sun will de-

This, however, will be in some far distant day, for careful scientists assure us that our race will enjoy undiminished sunshine for at least 5,000 years, and perhaps for twice 5,000. Then, while the sun slowly reddens and darkens, our earth will die. After that comes the night of ages .- Charles Kelsey Gaines in New York World.

To Catch Him. Fuddy-I want to get acquainted with Moskins, but I hardly know how to go about it, he's such a queer fish. Duddy-A queer fish, eh? Why don't you drop him a line?-Boston Transcript.

The Persians in 516 B. C. invented transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to preserve them from bad weather. This coating has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honey combed. | Europe.

ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE. easons for Believing It Will Seen Sup-

Considerable comment has been occasioned among officials of the State Department within the past few days over the fact that the new commertreaty between Mexico and China is written in English.

The use of the English language in

drawing up international agreements is something unprecedented.

French has had the distinction of being the diplomatic language, but the State Department officials now think that the drafting of the Mexican-Chinese treaty marks the beginning of the end of the general use of the French in this particular For the past 200 years in a large majority of negotiations looking majority in 100,000,000 ever hits anything, so far toward the formation of international agreements, the language of the French people has been widely used by diplomats in official correspond-ence and in the actual drawing of the treaty itself. This rule, while general, has not been universal, but the few exceptions have only gone to prove the rule. French has been the greae social language. Nearly all men of education have been taught it, and in the social intercourse of Europe it has been generally spoken. From the fact that the diplomats of

the world have been familiar with it, it has crept into diplomatic intercourse to the almost total exclusion of other languages. The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was written in French, as have also been the majority of international documents during the past two centuries. Within recent years a rule has been made in diplomacy by which a diplomatic representative in official correspondence may employ the language of his own country, or that of any other if he chooses. Notwithstand-

ing this rule the French as been re-

tained in perhaps a majority of in-The German Ambassador now uses German in his correspondence with the State Department, and England's representative the English. The Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Bel-In a large measure English planting the French both as a so-cial and commercial language. The statistics of the International Postal

have been burned to ashes long before intercourse. From the general progra-

century, be the diplomatic language. -- Washington Times.

inquired a candidate its fuel. But if the whole mass of the moon were put into a stone crusher. Midlands the other day who was on a tour round the constituency, as he leaned over the front gate. "Certainly, sir; there is no possible objection.'

rowledge.

Yet, in its own chosen way, the sun eally has its fires. With proper in-

some of them our world would be uo could they have inherited those limmore than a water drop falling from a pid eyes, those rosy checks, those ronnely fountain. and those musical voices?' The lady continued blushing. "By the way, ma'am," said he, "may I bother you to tell your estimable husband that Richard J. Spoute,

parliamentary candidate for this division, called upon him this even-'Excuse me, sir,' said the lady, "I have no husband."

"But these children, madamsurely are not a widow?' "I feared you were mistaken, sir, when you first came up. These are not my children. This is an orphan

Exit would-be M.P.-Tit Bits. Walked 232,872 Miles.

David Ramsay, a postman of the Kirriemuir Postoffice, Forfarshire, who is nearly 80 years of age, has resigned his position, owing to illhealth, after 37 years' service, and has been succeeded by his youngest daughter He was never absent from duty

is stored up the energy of the sun. As day through sickness or pleasure and regularly for 25 years he covered this accorded in gushes of heat they do what is believed to be the world's postman record of 232,872 miles. His walkings exceed nine times the globe's circumference, and are 6,000 miles short of a journey to the

Two Scottish M.P.'s attempted a few years ago to get Ramsay a small retiring allowance, but were only successful in obtaining from the lovernment a gratuity of a few

The rolls for sandwiches for outdoor lunch ins should be perfectly fresh, and should be rather small, with a tender, crisp crust. The round graham rolls are exceedingly nice for this purpose. Remove from the top of the roll a piece of the crust the size of a silver dollar, and with a blunt knife or spoon take out the centre. The space may be filled with any highly seasoned chopped meat, fish, lobster, crab, or even fruit, the lid replaced, and the sandwich served in a pretty basket. Tongue sandwiches may be made by ing it into thin slices. ongue is chopped it should be rub-

bed as described in the receipt for

chicken sandwiches, and highly sea-

soned -Indies' Home Journal.

THE BEDS FEAU.

A Brief History of Its Evolution in Great

The late Lawson Tait was a man of many parts, and if he could not wield the pen so skilfully as knife, at any rate as a writer he was by no means to be despised. Perhaps the last article contributed by him was on the "Hygiene of the Bedroom and Bedstead." It traces almost lovingly and in language picturesquely descriptive the evolu-tion of the bedroom and of that now necessary article of furniture in Great Britain, the bedstead itself. It tells us that in the days of the cave-dwellers, and through the various stages of savage and nomad life, the dwelling space was used for all nurposes in common and that it all purposes in common, and that it was not until the wandering hunter had, so to speak, settled down that he saw the advantage of setting aside a portion of his dwelling for sleeping purposes.

After a brief reference to the

times of the Briton in Britain, the story brings us to the Norman era in that country, and shows us that the Norman—albeit his castle might be grim and forbidding outwardly— yet had a very fair notion of what constitutes a comfortable bedroom and bedstead, as well as more than rudimentary ideas on effective hy-gicne. The walls of their castles were thick and solid, thus securing a fair uniformity of temperature, while the downfall of cold air was modified by the hangings of tapes-try. For their bedsteads there was no need of hangings. We are told that the Saxon farmer, on the contrary, had perforce to live under very different conditions. His houses were of wood and as he was no adept at carpentering the doors and windows were ill-fitting and draughts were in consequence the rule rather than the exception. Hence was evolved that abomination of abominations, the four-poster bed, or, as Lawson Tait preferred to put it, "A small apartment was constructed inside four-poster hung around with

the bedroom in the shape of a huge tains, into which a whole family must have crowded, possibly with Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Bergian, Turkish, Italian and Greek diplomatic representatives all employ the French, while those of China and Japan use English.

The large measure English is supwhen, as Tait satirically said, . the dawn of domestic sanitation as we know it occurred, and was not ful-Union gave the number of letters by appreciated till well on in the addressed in English from all parts of the world as being about 75 per A pathetic picture is drawn of the

A pathetic picture is drawn of the trials attending the unwary visitor fast becoming the social medium of and bugs were made the subject of chronic jokes in all humorous earth would hardly keep the sun going that it will, before a quarter of a goes on to tell that the first step in

the right direction was the intro-duction of metallic bedsteads, Tait related that he remembered very well the furor of indignation with which they were met- for not in annoys an Englishman so much any interference with his pers habits or belongings. It is related however, that finally all scruples were overcome, and that at las metal bedsteads have had their way Thus is traced in brief the evolution of the bedstead in Great Britain.

There are red Mormons, too. A recent letter to the Detroit Tribun from Pine Ridge, S.D., says:
Conquering Bear, the old Sioux
chief, who was killed while stepping from a car in Omaha the day, was buried here yesterday af-

The body of the famous Indian was laid to rest amid the wailings of six widows and 123 children and grandchildren, the most numerous lirect family of any known Indian. The whole tribe went to the agency cemetery where the chief was buried The squaws of the departed chie

appeared with their faces painted black. The mourning will continue for one week around the grave of Conquering Bear as a mark of great ness of the old Indian.

He was a brave under Old Roman Nose and participated in all the bat-tles with the Sioux in the last half

century. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in the agency. When killed the chief was in the employ of the exhibition at Omaha, and a check was sent here payable to his widow. Now the six repre sentatives of the family bearing chat

A cord of spruce wood, The Boston

title have laid claim to the check

through the agent.

Transcript estimates, is equal to 615 feet board measure, and this quantity of raw material will make half a ton of sulphite pulp. Newspaper stock is made up with 2 per cent, of sulphite pulp and 80 per cent. of ground wood pulp. The best known spruce land, virgin growth, possesses a stand of about 7,000 feet to the acre. Twenty-two acres of this best spruce land will therefore contain 154,000 feet of lumber. An average gang of loggers will cut this in about eight This entire quantity of wood turned in at any one of the large mills will be converted in a single day into about 250 tons of such pulp as goes to make up newspaper stock This pulp will make about an equal weight of paper, which will supply a single metropolitan newspaper just two days.

A wealthy engineer, who had built

a very fine place in the country. constructive projects, was visited there by an old friend. The visitor had so much difficulty in pushing open the front gate that he spoke about it. "You ought to see to the gate," said he. A man of your genius

should not have a gate that is so hard to open."
"You don't understand the reason," responded the engineer. "That gate communicates with the water tank Krupp, the gun-maker, has the largest income of any manufacturer to Europe.

on the roof, and every person who comes through it pumps up four gallons of water."

THE MOHAVE INDIANS

THEY ARE THE MOST SUPERSTITIOUS OF ALL OUR RED MEN.

After Death Their Spirits, They Say, Are Carried to Heaven In the Smoke From Their Burning Bodies-Those

J. K. Meekinson, formerly a government special agent, says that the Mohaves are the most superstitious tribe

"The Mohaves," said he, "believe in a god Mat-o-we-lia. He is the maker of all things. He has a son, whom they call Mas-zam-ho, who is king of the departed spirits. Mat-o-we-lia, they say, conducts the movements of the sun moon and stars. He sends the rain and the sunshine and decides whether the season shall bring feast or famine. He guards the hunting ground. Mas-zam-ho has full charge of affairs in heaven, or White Mountain, as they

"They believe that the spirit dead go up to White Mountain in smoke and that all the personal property destroyed in the flames with the deceased will go with him. There pots are constantly boiling, filled with the choicest their dead that Mas-zam-ho may be appeased, and the funeral pyre is made had been charged for the meal and imappeased, and the funeral pyre is made ready for the corpse as soon as life is extinct, in order that the spirit journey to White Mountain may be accelerated. "I witnessed about 12 months ago the

cremation of an influential subchief, whose death was deeply mourned. The funeral pyre was made near the temporary village, just off the reservation at Fort Mohave. Shortly after nightfall all the inhabitants of the village gathered about the pyre. The body, wrapped in a gorgeous Mohave blanket, with the fringes artistically worked in beads, was carried on the shoulders of four braves from the lodge to the plat-

form of inflammable firewood. "Following the pallbearers came the women and children and near relatives. The family group crouched near the pyre. The chief of the medicine thanks to Mat-o-we-lia for making the elements favorable to an easy passage and then a supplication to Mas-zam-ho to receive the spirit of the departed chieftain with due honors at White prise. Mountain.

"Then the dead body was placed on the pyre, the fire was lighted, the cracfire as warms and now and then consumes our houses. If it were a consumes our houses. If it were a consumes our houses. If it were a consumes our houses are in the Anglo-Saxon race is taking of the Anglo-Saxon race is taking the place of the French, and it is the place of the French, and it is in all bedsteads used by the public, the corpse, and the spirit was on its the corps are constant. way to its eternal home on White Mountain. Friends and relatives chantpallbearers cast upon the flames perexpectation of its going up in smoke New Orleans Times-Democrat. with him to White Mountain, thereby adding to his comfort.

"The mourners also contributed some of their choicest personal belongings, so that in his new and eternal home remembrances of their affection. To the women of the immediate family was granted the privilege of contributing portions of their hair to the flames.

After the incineration was complete "Your honor, this man is incompe After the incineration was complete Mohave etiquette forbade the friends and relatives to eat salt or wash themselves for four days.

"It is a belief firmly fixed in the Mohave mind that all Mohaves who die and are not cremated turn into owls. When an owl is heard hooting at night near their village, they think it is the spirit of some dead Mohave returned. If by chance an owl falls into their hands, the bird is properly cremated, in the belief that the wandering spirit of its Mohave occupant will thereby be quieted and thus enabled to approach Mas-zam-ho, confident that its petition to be allowed to enter the promised land and thereafter rest in peace among the other good Indians of White

Mountain cannot be refused. "Until very recently the Mohaves held yearly a mourning festival. It was the annual burning of persona property in honor of the departed members of the tribe. At the hour deemed most propitious by the medicine men to both Mat-o-we-lia and to Mas-zam ho the Mohaves assembled in an open spot near their village, a high knoll usually being selected. The pyre had been prepared as though for the cremation of the dead. When the fire was hottest, each member of the tribe contributed to the flames some bit of personal property held in choice esteem.

"As the thick smoke floated skyward the mourning Indians were consoled for the loss of objects of personal adornment, apparel or of hunting implements by their firm belief that the curling smoke rings were wafted straight to Mas-zam-ho, king of the departed spirits, and that their loved ones on White Mountain were soon in possession of these proofs of their last-

ing love and remembrance. "Under the influence of their agents the Mohaves have abandoned the annual sacrifice to the dead, and, except at Needles, off the reservation, it is not now observed."-Washington Letter in New York Sun.

In the earlier ages dancing was ad-

vocated as a cure for sickness. Lycurgus brought back from India and Egypt to Lacedaemonia notions of medico-religious dances and enacted that the Spartan youth should be brought up gracefully and symmetrically. In Greece Socrates commended dancing with a view to educating the mind and body, for he looked on it as a health giving device.

Somebody remarks that they who sneer at golf know nothing about it. But it may also be said that many who know nothing about the game are most enthusiastic in its praise.-Boston Transcript.

DUSK ON THE WIDE, LOW PLAIN. Dusk on the wide, low plain,
And a glint in the foreground lying
Water fringed by a ring of tremulous whispering reeds, And over it circling bats

And the sound of the killdees' crying,

And around it the sigh of the wind in a network
of shivering weeds.

Dusk on the wide, low plain,
And a star in the distance peering
Over the serried peaks of shifting, vanishing blue,
And an oak tree black on the sand,
And a hare loping off through the clearing,
And, out where the tarweeds toss, the bleat of a

Dusk on the wide, low plain,
And a crane to the pools descending,
And soft where the mulleins wait, the flit of a
ground owl's wing,
And a hawk beating home to his perch
Where the clouds with the crests are blending,
And shades of the hastening night round the lessening foothills cling.

—William Higgs in Youth's Companion.

HE ATE ANOTHER DINNER. and Even at That He Didn't Get His

"Speaking of the man who 'wants to get even' reminds me," said the room clerk, "of something that happened last season when I was working in Chicago. A man from South Bend, Ind., put up at the hotel on the American plan one day and took dinner outside with a friend. When he came to mediately raised Cain. The clerk tried to explain that the American plan was based entirely upon time, and if he chose to eat elsewhere it was his own lookout, but the man from South Bend couldn't get it through his head. He paid the bill under protest and inquir-

"'Yes, sir,' said the clerk, 'it lasts till 9 p. m.' "'Then, by jings!' he exclaimed, 'I'll just go up and tackle it! I've eaten one dinner already, but you bet I'm going to get my money's worth out of this old house if I bust!"

ed whether dinner was still on.

"He rushed into the dining room grabbed a bill of fare and ordered everything he could think of, his sole idea being to get even for that charge. It was a sumptuous repast, and what men offered first words of praise and he couldn't eat he messed up so it would be of no use to anybody else. When he finally got through, the waiter handed him a check for \$4.10.
"'What's that for?' he asked in sur-

> "'Your dinner, sir,' said the waiter. "But I've already paid for it in my bill,' he protested. 'I'm staying here on

other dining room,' said the waite 'This is the European plan cafe.' Mountain. Friends and relative maned i "The man from South Bend pulled songs of lamentation and mounted bill in silence and walked out. When the pent up the body. At short intervals the four he reached the sidewalk, his pent up emotion exploded, and he said things sonal property of the deceased in the that shocked even the cab drivers."-

> An Allen From Arkansas. "When I was on the bench," relates

Judge J. J. Du Bose, "we were once making up a special jury for a murder the absent one might have about him | trial. The lawyers were examining the venire, and I wasn't paying much attention to what was going on till one of the lawyers attracted my attention

tent for jury service. He's a foreign-

"I looked at the man under examina tion and didn't think he looked like a foreigner. He looked, anyway, like he was acclimated. So I asked him: "'Have you ever been naturalized?

"'No, sir,' he answered. "'And you say you're a foreigner and not naturalized? What country are you a native of?

" 'Arkansas." "Well, everybody in the courtroom laughed. I told the man he could go. He wasn't much of a foreigner, but too much to sit on a jury in my court." -Memphis Scimitar.

"Most people seem to think," says a maker of furniture, "that secret draw ers and hidden receptacles in furniture only exist in novels and plays, but this is by no means so. I very frequently take orders for such items, and I em ploy a clever woman designer, who shows positive genius in planning places of concealment, which no amount of tapping or measuring could reveal. In most cases, even were the hollow receptacle discovered, the woodwork around would have to be cut away, so complex are the fastenings Most of the orders come from womenand rich people, of course-and I have no doubt that a desire to hide articles from too curious servants dictates the orders.'

A Grave Request. A solicitor in a Georgia court is responsible for the following: He overheard a conversation be tween his cook and a nurse, who were discussing a recent funeral of a mem ber of their race, at which there had

been a great profusion of flowers. The nurse said: "When I die, don't plant no flowers on my grave, but plant a good old wa termelon vine, and when it gets ripe you come dar, and don't you eat it

good old juice dribble down through

de ground."-Youth's Companion.

The waiter girl knew a thing or two about table etiquette, so she sniffed scornfully as she said. "It's not ou custom to serve a knife with pie." "No?" remarked the patron in su prise. "Then bring me an ax."-Philadelphia Record.

A bride must feel rather cheap when a relative gives her away.-Chicago News.

The British empire embraces 2,000

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, so called, corner of Prince William street and Princess street in the City of St John in the City and C unty of St John in the Province of New Branswick on Saturday, the ninth day of December next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine in a certain cause therein pending wherein William E. Earle is 'taintiff, and Leonard G. Holder, J. Frederick La stom and charles J. Coster are defendants with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or any or either of them in son to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the seventh cay of March in the year of our Lord one thou and eight hundred and ninety-dwe, and made between one live M. Simonds of the first part and one Gertrude Ann Simonds of the said defendant, consert G. Holder, of the third part and in and to the said Indenture of lease and in the plaintiff's bill of complaint and in the said decretal orders as "All that certain lot, plees and parcel of land situate lying and being in the City of "aint John and bounded and described as follows, that is to say beginning on the western side of the street known as the cong wharf at a saidcertain lot, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the City of "aint John and bounded and described as follows, that is to say beginning on the western side of the street known as the long wharf at a distance of (lill) feel measured along the side line of the said kne of the said street from the southern line of Main street and going i hence southwardly along the said line of the Long wharf two-hundred and forty, seven (247) feet more or less to the bounds of the pr perry belonging to the Honorable William Pugaley and others thence westwardly at right anglesone hundred feet (100) feet thence southwardly along the western line of Long wharf slip two hundred and fifty (250) feet more or less to the northeast corner of land conveyed from the Honorable Obarles Simonds to John Simonas by indenture bearing jate the following the western line of Long wharf slip two hundred and fifty (250) feet more or less to the northeast corner of land conveyed from the Honorable Obarles Simonds to John Simonas by indenture bearing jate the following of Saint John the year of our Lordon one thousand sight hundred and fifty eight and duly registered in Book "M" number 4" page "194" of records in and for the City and County of Saint John there westwardly along the line of said lards twenty (20) feet hence northwardly along the western line of he property of the said trene Maud Bimends four hundred and seventy-sight (4'3) feet more or less to the place of beginning together with the right of way over and the use of the Silp situate on the south of the lot hereinvefore described, together with the buildings, erections and improvements thereon standing and being and the privileges and approvements thereon and improvements thereon standing and being and the privileges and approvements thereon standing and being and the privileges and approvements there of the silp situate on the south of the said defendants or any or either of them in, to or upon the same and every part thereof.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referes in Equity in and for the
City and County of Saint John.

BUSTIN & PORTER,
Plaintiff's Folicitor, St. John, N. B.

GEO. W. GEROW. Auctioneer.

The atoys sale is hereby postroued until SATURLAY, the Sixth day of Jacuary, A. D. 1800 at the hour of Twelve of clock unen, at, Chabb's Corner, so-called, corner Frince Wil-Nam street an: Princess street in the city of Saint John, in the city and county of Saint Da'e' the 9th day of December A D. 1849.

Refe e. in I quity in and for the city and BUSTIN & POR ER, Palatin's coliciors GEORGE W. GEROW. Auctioneer.



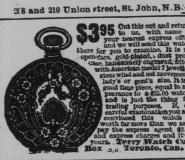
F A most successful remedy has been foundar for sexual weekness such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissious, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cores any care of the dimensity, never falls to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know a out it. He will therefore a nd the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M. D., 175# Hull Fldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free re-cipts as reported in this paper. It is a genero a offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

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Full form opens Wednesday, Oct. 4. For circulars address SAMUEL C. BENNETT, Dean.