#### OF WILLIAM BOYD

Island, Johnston, Queens lingering illness, which ha stian faith unto the end, d, aged 75 years, leaving J., and three daughters, N. Fowler of Canaan Merritt C. Elgee of Cum-, and Mrs. Thos. W. Bar-Point, to mourn their sad ept Mrs. Barton were at He was one of the oldest the Methodist church in ity, and a staunch con-The large concourse that remains to their last restved the esteem in which

### TION BY A SPARROW.

evue Scientific.)

pin, in an essay on bird a very remarkable in-sparrow imitating the of a grasshopper. One ys, a cage containing a hung side by side with hich were grasshoppers. appeared to pay no atneighbors, but the folhen he was hung again society he attempted the chant. And during the fe, long after the grassdead, he continued to be mbining the notes of the hose of other birds.

R IDEA OF IT.

said young, Mrs. Torkins,

many things for the table. aces seems such a cheap way re.—Washington Star.

CELLANEOUS

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ATED LONDON NEWS, of 26, 1895, says :

ted which single medicine i to take abroad with me, as ost generally useful, to the all others, I should say I never travel without if, applicability to the relief of of simple ailments forms its store "

# THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. James Hannay has made a use ful contribution to the history of Canada and of the continent in his acco of the events of this unnecessary and fruitless war. The work before us, which is a well printed volume of 400 pages, from the press of John A. does not profess to be more Bowes. than a history of the defence Canada during the two years that the war continued. The author describes briefly the naval operation on the Atlantic, and more in detail the operations which included the capture of Washington and the battle of New Orleans. But these incidents are not a part of the main story. Nor does Mr. Hannay deal at any length with diplomatic or political incidents, matters of organization, or the condition and feeling of the country. These are only discussed incidentally, or so far as may be necessary to serve the Modern United States commande main purpose, which is to describe the have acquired the reticence that the military operations on the Canadian British army cultivates. To such men

the absurd and grandiloquent pro-clamations of General Hull and the frontier. This is not to say that the book is other commanders must be amusing as well as annoying reading. General Hull's proclamation is a familiar docu-ment, but Mr. Hannay deals particua mere chronicle. On the contrary, it abounds in comment and criticism Dr. Hannay expresses his opinions larly with the clause which said "no freely, and sometimes in language white man found fighting by the which seems more suited to a journal side of an Indian will be taken prisor pamphlet of the time than to a book "oner-instant destruction will be his "lot," It is pointed out that the Indians had been peaceful resiwritten a long time after the events which it describes. But while it can dents of Canada, posse hardly be said that Mr. Hannay sets lands which they had a perfect right to defend, and it is related that the first forth his opinion with cold impartialperson killed on the Canadian side was an Indian, who was shot from ity, it appears that he is careful as to his facts, and his attention to detail, especially in determining the strength Captain McCullough. This was the of the forces and the losses suffered first person scaled in the war, and a white man performed the act of mutilation. Mr. Hannay afterwards shows that Indians fought with both in each engagement, is altogether creditable. It is well known that the war of 1812 armies, and tells with strong emphasis

was declared by the United States, and that the ostensible ground was the enforcement of the right of search. in strips and used for razor strops by In his first sentence, Mr. Hannay says Kentucky officers. It is said that that the war was undertaken for the Henry Clay used one. It may be men-United States history know that the struggle between opposing parties in ada West than is generally thought. that country had much to do with the declaration of war. French influence was strong in the councils of the domi-they were the larger part of the col-onial army. They seem to have been good soldiers and excellent scouts. nant party, and France was at war with Britain. The federalist leaders were not more friendly to France than to England, and they resisted the war agitation with so much effect that the bill declaring war was carried by a majority of only thirty votes in the stances. house and only six votes in the senate. Hostilities were begun at Washington man, and no act unworthy of a sol-dier is attributed to him. The wors with a light heart. The secretary of with a light heart. The secretary of war said: "We can take the Canadas "without soldiers; we have only to "send officers into the provinces, and "the people, disaffected towards their "own government, will rally round "our standard." Henry Clay spoke "our standard." Henry Clay spoke the British cause was lost by the failure of the Indians to remain with the ailies.

United States had Canada completely at her command. The war party was strongest in the north and west. The New England governors refused to call out men, and the New Jersey legisla-ture condemned the war. ments, the British inferiority in num-bers at almost every point is remark-Great Britain could spare few troops able. The whole force which Brock Great Britain could spare few troops able. The whole force which Brock from her continental wars, and the burden of the defence of British Am-paign is placed at 1,350. To this force erica fell largely upon the people of General Hull's command, numbering erica tell targely upon the people of these colonies. The two provinces of 'Canada had then a population of less than 400,000, of whom 300,000 were of French origin. In the present prov-ince of Ontario there were only 80,000 inhabitants, and these, with a small force of regulars numbering less than 1,500, had in the first season to meet two armies of invasion entering the two armies of invasion entering the Queenstown the disparity was not province at different points. The so great, as Rennsselaer's New population of the United States was York militia declined to cross the then eight millions, with an establish-

Their courage is attested by the num-bers of the slain, and except on one oc-

casion they appeared to have paid due

egard to the usages of warfare. It is

Tecumseh appears to have

useless to try to defend or explain

been a chivalrous, as well as a brave

ent of 36,000 regulars and 50,000 volenemy crossed to the number of 1,500, and that the British were less than 2,000, of whom half were militia. The Canadian militia showed in this battle, unteens, to which the add 100,000 militia. It is not the purpose of this notice It is not the purpose of this notice to refer to the military operations so concisely described by Mr. Hannay. The invasion began before the declar-ation of war, and the first army, under General Hull, had been driven out of Canada and surrendered to a relatively small force at Detroit, on the day set amont for mover for the Canadian militia showed in this battle, as they did in many others, that they were equal to the regulars. For the third invasion of Canada under Gen-eral Smyth 4,500 men were mustered at the Niagara frontier, while, accord-ing to Mr. Hannay, the available op-position did not exceed 1,000. In the engagements which followed not nears-ly all the men on either side were engaged at once, but the final result the day set apart for prayer for the success of the United States. Speaking of this event, Mr. Hannay says: ing of this event, Mr. Hannay says: On that day all good citizens of the Uni-ted States' were expected to approach the while presence of the Almighty Ruler of the he would strengthen their armies to enable the would strengthen their armies to enable the would strengthen their armies to enable the to invade and slay the peaceful people of Canada; that he would graciously assist them to invade and slay the peaceful people of Canada; that he would graciously assist them to desolate Canadian homes, to make when withered them by word or deed, if the Almighty had not been merciful as where withered them by word or deed, if the Almighty had not been merciful as where withered the lips of these who uttered them, but before they was made they were stand, was a prisoner on the sell of Can-al. engaged at once, but the final result

was the return of the invaders to their own side. Here also the Canadian militia bore the brunt of the fighting, one company losing about two-thirds of its men. Another invasion of the first year, attempted below lakes, was equally unsuccessful. Late in the same year a fifth invasion was attempted at Detroit, where Hull had failed. It terminated in defeat, followed by the surrender of the invading army. The courage and devotion of the

adian militia is in sharp contrast to the spirit of the militia from New fork, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kenicky. It is not to be supposed that here was so much differe material as would appear from the event. The fact that most of the ince in the vaders had no sympathy with the purpose of the war must be taken into account, and on the other side it must be remembered that the Canadians were fighting for their homes, and many of them for the flag for which they had once already given up all their possessions. When ordered to advance, the New York militia raised constitutional questions, discuss politics, and went forward, returned sing homes and home, or remained where they were, as they pleased. They were led in some of the more important campaign by civilian office holders, who knew nothing of the art of war. Mr. Hannay's reflections on the conduct of the New York militia are amply supported by quotations from American histor-ians, and the author is equally free in his reflections on some Canadians in authority, especially on the gover-nor-general, Sir George Provost, to the story of the desecration of the body of an Indian then thought to be whom he traces most of the reverse Tecumseh, whose skin was taken off of the British, especially the naval victories of Commodore Perry. There is no doubt that Perry had a superio orce, but it is not so well known that this disadvantage might have been avoided had Provost used the at his disposal. In the beginning the British fleet had the command of the lake, and their control could easily been maintained, but while on have United States' side, large additions were nade to the fleet, Provost neither did anything himself nor allowed his officers to do anything to strengthen the British squadron. It is also related that the hospitality of the British Captain Barcley to a lady resulted in the of one fight on the lakes. But Dl that is a story which the reader may liscover for himself.

It is due to the French-Canadians to iention the battle of Chateauguay, won, as Mr. Hannay says, by 380 Canadians, most of them French, against ten their number of American regu-At Ohrystler farm, where the times their nu battle was much more stubborn, both English and French-Canadians were engaged, and their losses were much neavier than at Chateauguay. That was the closing fight of Wilkinson's invasion of Lower Canada, with a force which Mr. Hannay places at 14,000, in-tended to sweep the British from the

The campaigns about the Niagara he contended for in the lafe election province BROTHER ALLAIN. Reverend Joseph Allain, known in the religious world as Brother Presi-dius, who died May 18th at St. Paul, dius, who died May 18th at St. Paul, 6th, to learn of the death of Pearl, befrontier in 1813 were the most destruc-tive of the war. The enemy had been able to capture the capital of Upper Canada, but not to hold it, and before leaving the promise the contended for the fact. Minnesota, was born 53 years ago at Neguac, Northumberland, where other members of the family still live. At the age of 21 he was attracted to the life of a religious, and left home to join the congregation of Brothers of the Christian Doctrine. He entered as a novice in Montreal in 1968, and in 1870 took the vows of the britherhood. He was a teacher in this city from 1870 to 1876, when he was sent to open the college at Chatham, of which he was superior for two years. Called to St. Catherines, Ont., to establish a college he remained in charge of that school ten years. Then a larger field was opened up for him. He was sent to carried the outwork of the enemy's leaving the country they burned the position. The citadel remains. When town of Newark. In the course of the we conservatives, with the assistance operations there were many advances and retreats, the British at one time of those who, regardless of party, are fighting for pure elections, have car-ried the citadel, the victory will have taking possession of Buffalo. The been won. In the meantime shall we change leaders? "Shall we swap horses while we are crossing the stream?". British force was strengthened by regulars from England and by the 104th from New Brunswick. The battle of Chippewa was a repulse for the Brit-ish, about the only considerable one The promise of pure elections is as sweet as the smell of apple blossoms; but the farmer breathes the incense experienced in Canada during the whole war. The British loss in that of his apple blossoms with a keener delight because of the promised fruit-age. So, also, we take a keener delight action was 515, or nearly one-third of the force engaged. The militia suf-fered as heavily as the regulars. Mr. Hannay claims that the enemy's force in the promise of pure elections in York because of the expected result, opened up for him. He was sent to Ireland as master of novices at the was greatly superior to the British, but does not dispute the bravery of the invaders in this action. It may York because of the expected result, namely, taking the representation of the county from a clique who have invariably used the franchise of the people for their own personal advant-age and giving it to a gentleman who leave county and principle fort Novitiate in Castletown. For twelve years he remained in this importan charge, when his health failed and h be said that New York Indians fought with the United States troops in this charge, when his health failed and he was sent to America in the hope that he would be restored by the climate of his native land. Last winter he spent in Glencoe, Missouri, hoping to come to Canada this spring. But at St. Paul the doctors pronounced his disease in-curable. He had not strength to un-dergo a necessary operation. This account is furnished by a correspond-ent to the Moniteur Acadien. action, using the tomahawk and scalping knife freely. Lundy's Lane was a soldiers' battle. places country and principle first, party second, and self last in the scale of political advancement. In conclusion, I may say that I am not one of Dr. McLeod's friends in the sense in which the Clearer Mr. Hannay says that the Americans brought 4,600 men into the field, and the British only 3,000. The British loss the doctors pronounced his disease in-curable. He had not strength to un-dergo a necessary operation. This account is furnished by a correspond-ent to the Moniteur Acadien.
Moter is furnished by a correspond-ent to the Moniteur Acadien.
Moter Consumption.
Mr. J. J. Dodds, of Pleasant Ave., Deer Park, Ont., writes: "I have suf-fered in my head and throat and all over my body since last summer from a very heavy cold, which I could not set rid of. I have tried several of what are considered good remedies, but none seemed to be of any avail. I began to think that my cold was de-veloping into consumption, as very many have to my knowledge. I am thankful now to say that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has worked a complete cure, as I am nov-entirely free from the cold."
Tow ne-Henpeck tells me that his yets mad. Browne-Why doesn't he keep his hair cut short? Towne-asked him thać, and he says his wife won't let him.-Philadelphia Press.
She-How old is the baby now? He Keep-How old is the baby now? He sense in which the Gleaner uses that phrase. I claim to be a consistent conservative, one in full sympathy with the efforts Dr. Weldon has been was 878, and Mr. Hannay reaches the conclusion that the loss on the other side was 1.047, though their official re-turn makes it \$54. There was no lack of courage on both sides, and the Canada militia made as good a record as the reculum making during many years in the di-rection of political purity, and with the efforts of Dr. McLeod in the same as the regulars. The war resulted in nothing. When direction. I am also in full accord with the sentiment expressed by H. A. Powell at the Brunswick House eace was made the matter which was supposed to be the cause of hostilities was not mentioned. The frontier was banquet, namely: The ultimate and continued success of the conservative not changed. But the lesson of the war is useful to Canada. It went to show that a small body of devoted and brave men may defend this counparty is to be secured only through the medium of honest politics and pure lections try against a greatly superior force of CONSERVATIVE. invaders. There is no reason to speak lightly of the people of the United Fredericton, N. B., June 17th, 1901. States as fighting men. They come of fighting stock, and in defence of their country could stand against any Children Cry for CASTORIA. armies that the world can raise. Canadians could meet such a foe and take care of their own country ninety years ago, they have no reason to sup-pose that they would fail to do so if at-tacked from any quarter in the future. THE LOSS OF THE ARTISAN. Apnouncement was made the other people of British America not deteriorated since 1814. ing is more unlikely than a war day of the loss of the St. John bark The Artisan, Capt. Purdy, at. Cape Paterson, while on her way from Manila to Newcastle, N. S. W. Wm. Thomson She-How old is the baby now? He -Fourieen months. "Have you pick-ed out a profession for him yet?" "Oh. en the United States and Grea Britain. These two nations never better friends than now. wer & Co., the managing owners of the yes; we're going to make a doctor of him." "A doctor! Why a doctor?" "Why, he always seems pleased wher he sees any one slick out his tongue." vessel, received a letter yesterday from Capt. Purdy, dated Melbourne. In it he states that the voyage was next invasion of Canada, may com from another quarter. But whereve it comes from Canadians will meet i a fine one till the vessel entered Bass Straits, the route he had always taken. as they met the invasion of 1812. hen a terrible gale sprang up, and Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine, The Grant English Remedy. Bold and recommended by all drugsists in Canada. Only reli-able medicine discovered. Size packages guarantees to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness. all effects of abuse BIG PRICE FOR TIMBER BERTHS the vessel was driven on the lee shore. the vessel was driven on the rec short. All the sails were blown away and she was driven on the rocks like a cork at Cape Paterson, Victorian coast, 40 miles to the eastward of Melbourne. There was a sale of ten timber berths rivers at auction at Fredericton yes-rivers at auction at Fredericton yes-terday, and this time the government reaped a harvest. There was keen competition, and the receipts totalled nearly \$13,000. James Robinson, M. P., soft, and instead of doing that it in-creased in violence. The vessel ran ashore on April 23rd. The hull and materials have since been sold for druggists in edition discovered. Siz able medicine discovered. Siz forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of To-bacco, Optim or Stimulants Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, siz, \$5. One will please, prime of price, one package \$1, siz, \$5. One will please. Paraphilets free to any address.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

The Correspondents-Write on one side on the paper only. Send your name, not neces-marily for publication, with your communi-cations. The Sun fees not undertake to re-turn rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly codisigned to the maste basket.] To the Editor of the Daily Sun :

Sir-The Daily Gleaner in its issues of the 11th and 15th instant, dealing with the political situation in York endeavors to administer a cold douche to Dr. McLeod and his friends. I ture to suggest more apparent need

of treatment of that sort nearer home. Dr. McLeod was the unanimous shoice of the conservative party at the nominating convention held by m previous to the last general elections. The conservatives accepted Dr. McLeod on his terms, with his own conditions attached to his candi-dature; namely, that the election should be legally conducted on the part of the conservatives and protest-ed in case of illegal acts on the part of the conservatives

of his opponents. Upon the admission of corrupt prac Upon the admission of corrupt prac-tices on the part of the liberals, the late election was declared void. A void election is no election. As there has been no election since the nomin-ation of Dr. McLeod, it would seem as if he were still the nominee of the conservative party and entitled to their support. Dr. McLeod was accepted as their

candidate by the conservatives be-cause they believed his high moral standing in the constituency and his ranking of principle above party would enable him to secure a larger vote than could be secured on mere party grounds. The Gleaner, as the leading organ of the conservative party in York, approved of these things and rendered valuable assistance in the election. After the con-test, Dr. McLeod fulfilled his preelection pledges by protesting the re-turn of Mr. Gibson on grounds since admitted in court by the latter's counsel as sufficient to void the election. Other protests were other constituencies, and the leaders of both parties in the province ar-ranged a compromise under which all petitions in the province should be entered dropped. Dr. McLeod refused to bound by the action of the conserv-ative party leaders, because he could anye party leaders, because he could not acquiesce therewith without falsi-fying the pledges he had made to the people during the contest. The doctor in this action simply vindicated the belief under which he was nominated, ramely, that he was a man of his word and held principle above party The Gleaner disapproves as strong of the doctor's post-election acts as approved warmly of his pre-election pledges; evidently concluding that principle is a good election method, but a stumbling block to post-election nise. The difference of opinion in this regard between Dr. McLeo

ion in this regard between Dr. McLeod and the Gleaner seems to have arisen because the latter considers principle a good election method, the former a fact admitting of no compromise. The Gleaner has in another instance con-founded an accomplished fact with something less and which may or not lead to the accomp ment of the fact. With apparent good faith M says that in securing the promise of leading men of both parties to hence-forth run elections in York on a legal



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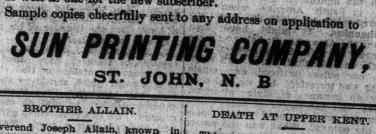
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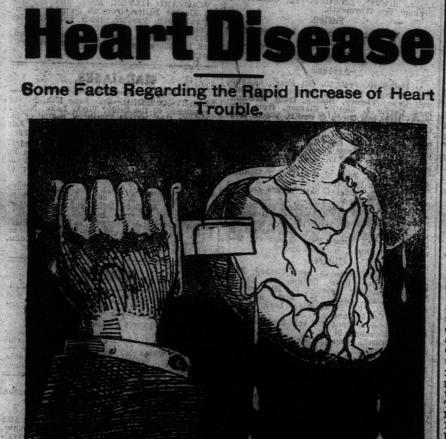
ill be received up to for the purchase of a two runs of stones and ine, also 90 acres of tuate in the Parish di County, N. B., belong I. Watson estate.

ES TIBBITS, Sheriff, Assignee, May 1st, 1901,



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ig and while this ertainty increasing and while this urgely due to the excitement and American business life, it is more result of weak stomache, of poor

estion. eal organid disease is incurable; but not case in a hundred of heart trouble is or-

The close relation between heart trouble is or-graic. The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric. In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and termentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Foor digestion also poisons the blood, mak

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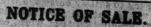
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To James Miller of Newcastle, in the County of Queens and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, the Heirs, Executors and Ad-ministrators of George F. Baird, late of the City of Saint John, in said Province, de-ceased, and all others whom it may concern :--

"hundred acres more or less, and is situ-"ated in the Parish of Canning, in Queens "deta divide the parish of Canning, in Queens and improvements thereon. The said let of land having been conveyed by Oharles Miller and wife to George F. Baird by deed dated the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1884. Dated this twentieth day of April, A. D. 1901.

SARAH MILLER Assignee of Mortga

HAZEN & RAYMOND, Solicitors for Sarah Miller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Co-partnership heretofore exist-ing between Erb & Sharp, Commission Mer-chants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November Ist last. The business will be continued by Geo. N. Brb, at the old stand, Stall A. City Market, where he will be pleased to receive consign-ments of Country Produce to sell, and guar-nates to make prompt returns at the best possible prices.

GEO. N. ERB, Stall A, City Market