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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 5, 1901.

ANOTHER GREAT CENTURY.

While we shall all keep on saying that the past century was the greatest of all, we need not suppose that this is the first time that the claim was made. We have before us the Annual Register for 1890, issued at the beginning of 1891. This publication, which preserved for many years the elevated style of the one-time editor, Edmund Burke, gives the usual account of the history of Europe for the previous year, closing with a review of the century.

The editor passes lightly over the controversy which was then raging between those who wanted to begin the century in 1800 and those who stood up for 1801. In the preface the readers of the Register were congratulated that an era of peace had come. "We are all hallelujahs," said the editor, "we hope, and doubt not, for many years, to be called from the miseries and horrors of war, to progressive improvement in all the arts of peace." It is hardly necessary to remark that this bright hope was blasted. The year of the prediction of an era of peace was the year of the battles of Copenhagen, and Aboukir, of a French invasion of the Peninsula, and certain important operations of Nelson on the coast of France. The Register of 1801 explained that "from the Molucca Islands to the North Sea and the Atlantic there was no country on the coast that was not a scene of either military preparation, or action, or political negotiation."

The able and philosophical writer of the review of the eighteenth century summed up in words of which the language used by the writers of today is an echo: "On a general recollection or review of the state of society or human nature in the eighteenth century, the ideas that recur the oftener and remain uppermost on the mind are the three following: the intercourse of men more extensive than at any former period with which we are acquainted; and the discoveries of philosophy were applied more than they ever had been to practical purposes."

In support of the first claim it is pointed out that intercourse among men is personal by travel, and mental by letters. It is shown that the art of navigation has made great progress. "A voyage to India was not thought a greater matter, at the end of the eighteenth century, than one across the Atlantic ocean at the end of the seventeenth century."

Going more into detail it was claimed that "in the last century the average period of a voyage to and from the East Indies, even on this side of the Ganges, was three years, at present it is no more than eighteen months. Voyages have frequently been made from Bombay to Fort-mouth in three months and a fortnight."

Mental intercourse, the reviewer says, was greatly facilitated by the establishment of posts and packets, and we must now add telegraphs. "There was no preceding period when so great a portion of the human race conversed with one another verbally or mentally with so much facility as in the years 1799 and 1800." It should perhaps be explained that the telegraph mentioned was probably not the electric telegraph but a method of transmitting signals. Electric telegraphing was, however, a subject of experiment in the eighteenth century.

Writing in an age given to speculative philosophy and academic discussion of social and political questions the reviewer pays his tributes to the intellectual progress of the century. Reviewing that branch of investigation which it classifies as "mind exercised on matter" the Annual Register mentions the wonderful improvements in optical glasses, discoveries of the nature of gases, of the relations of electricity and magnetism, and the use of the steam engine. It tells how "looms wrought without hands, and other mechanical inventions performed the labor of hundreds of thousands and even millions of men." Mention is made of labor saving agricultural machinery and of inventions relating to cooking and other branches of domestic science.

In the domain of political science,

this English writer says that "North America has been emancipated," that the ancient order in France has passed away, that military science had been revolutionized, and the foundations of authority in religion had been shaken. The trustful reviewer did not believe that the foundations would fall. It is pleasant to find that the annals of a century ago was as well satisfied with his time as we are with ours.

THE WAR SITUATION.

It is probable that the London Mail correspondent has made an over-estimate in stating that the Boer forces invading Cape Colony number five thousand. But there is no doubt that if the force is not driven off or kept away from the Dutch districts it will soon number much more than that. Yesterday's despatches showed that a number of Boers had been serving with De Wet under compulsion, and this statement is confirmed by a proclamation recently discovered, wherein Botha informed the Boer farmers that if they did not do their share of the fighting they would be treated with great severity. Those who held back have been so treated, and Mr. Chamberlain was probably right when he expressed the opinion that more Boer houses had been burned by the Boers than by the English. Persuasion, threats and natural inclination draw the Cape Colony Boers to the standard of the invaders. It thus becomes necessary to garrison every district in which the population is mainly Dutch.

For the rest Lord Kitchener will no doubt proceed as rapidly as possible in organizing bodies of mounted men capable of moving as De Wet moves and fighting as he fights. To hunt down these commandoes, who fight on their own ground, and who have no responsibility for holding positions or preserving order, a vastly superior force will be required. Experience so far has shown that the regular British cavalry is not equal to colonial mounted infantry, for the purpose in hand. General Hutton seems to have said that the colonial mounted men are better fitted for service with British regulars than alone. This may be true, but it is equally true that British regulars are much safer with colonial contingents. There were no surprises in the long march of the column which had its scouting done by the Strathbouns. No considerable number of Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, or South African mounted men have been waylaid or surprised, as was suggested by any strategists. They seem to have kept their eyes open, and to have got into no position where they could not fight their way out.

The problem which the British have now before them in Africa is much the same as that which confronts the United States in the Philippines, and which met Spain in Cuba. Spain was not able to deal with it, but there is no question as to the result in the Transvaal and the Philippines. The British authorities evidently made a mistake in sending any troops home who could properly be retained. The departure of the soldiers encouraged the Boers, who have been told not to believe that the soldiers would not stay, and could not be spared longer. It will now be necessary to make the strongest kind of demonstration to show to the Boers in the Transvaal and the Free State, and more particularly to those in Cape Colony, that Britain has not yet put forth half the power she has available.

For the moral effect upon the Cape Colony Dutch, on the pro-Boer European, and on the pro-Boer Afrikaner, the moral effect upon the Boers in larger forces of men than they have yet made. Canada cannot begin, because New Zealand is already ahead of her, but she need not be the least. It may be that the troops will not be needed, and that the offer will not be accepted, but whether accepted or not, it would agree a good military and imperial purpose. There are ten thousand young men in Canada ready to go to Africa within a week if they are needed.

THE FASCINATING CIPHER.

Ignatius Donnelly must have had some elements of genius about him, for he made a great many people believe that Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare. The idea had been promulgated by the Minnesota politician to make it popular. This he did by working out the Bacon cipher.

According to his theory Bacon desired to conceal and also to disclose his authorship, and while he allowed Shakespeare to claim the authorship he distributed words and phrases through the text in such a manner that they could be separated by some mathematical formula and made to confess Bacon as the writer of the work. Mr. Donnelly had such success in establishing this doctrine that in a later work he elicited from the Shakespeare plays many interesting statements relating to the life of Bacon and his contemporaries. The Donnelly books had a great run, and were probably made as many converts as the "identifications" by which the Scriptures were made to show that the British people were the lost ten tribes. If any one would take the time he could apply Donnelly's method to prove that any given person wrote any given work, as that Aristophanes wrote the "Song of Solomon," or Mark Twain is the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," or that the Declaration of Independence has the same author as Tristram Shandy. The cipher method could easily show that Mr. Tarte wrote "Never Too Late to Mend," that Paul Kruger is the author of Tribby, and that the last papa encyclical is from the pen of St. Mayor Sears.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Donnelly could invent and apply the cipher. The wonder is that any one would be persuaded to attribute Othello or King Lear or Macbeth to the author of the Advancement of Learning. Most of the converts may not be hampered by such acquaintance with the plays, or by acquaintance with Bacon's theories. But that any one who has even a dim appreciation of the intellect which produced the plays should suppose that the author would mix up the Donnelly cypher with his dramas is one of the wonders of the century. It is gone. Yet the disciples included certain men of reputed scholarship. These might have read Hawthorne's rather melancholy account of the English lady who lost her mind over her struggle with the Baconian origin of Shakespeare's plays. This poor girl, who belonged to a generation before Donnelly, did not degrade her theory with a cypher, and so no one gave heed to her.

Of course the fascinating Shakespeare cypher would not remain in vogue in Minnesota. A Michigan physician has published some volumes which have also been taken seriously. He is more mechanical in his method than Donnelly, and more sweeping in his conclusions. Dr. Owen's theory is presented in Bacon's words and lines returned according to a law "so mechanical that a machine could be made to decipher it. So he had all the works that Bacon wrote printed on slips corresponding with the early editions of the works. These were passed over a graduated cylinder, which marked the concealed phrases and made out the cipher story. It is thus found that Bacon not only wrote Shakespeare, but Spencer's Queen, Pelet's works, and other pieces, all of Beaumont and Fletcher, all of Ben Jonson, and of Green, and Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. This appears to be quite a contract for Lord Bacon, in addition to the volumes which he acknowledged, and the amount of official and professional business which he had on hand. What made his life more strenuous was the labor involved in building up all these treatises, poems and plays around a cipher which itself, according to Donnelly, could be deciphered by a machine. Dr. Owen, contained an account of the character of Queen Elizabeth, a history of the Spanish Armada, and a vast number of important discourses, as, for instance, the sermon of Queen Elizabeth at the marriage of Leicester, and that Bacon himself was her son by that marriage. This is all ridiculous enough, but it is a pathetic fact that the Owen story has had a run something like that of the Donnelly books.

There is something alluring about a cypher theory. A distinguished Canadian scientific scholar and teacher took occasion some years ago, to expose the alleged unsoundness of the Halifax cipher as presented to the Canadian commission in 1876. He contended that the Canadian statistics of fishery production were all cooked for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the United States, and worked out a theory to show that the statistics were arbitrary and fictitious, and were built up on a cypher plan. He produced astonishing results by combinations of these figures, such as adding the digits of two sets and by showing that the two sets have no connection with each other. Having proved in this way that the statements were manufactured by an ingenious plan, the critic carried his enquiry into the result in the blue ink of the statistics. He discovered to his record of the affairs of the country, but like the international statement, merely arbitrary series of irrelevant numbers. He concluded, and published a pamphlet to show to the public upon the affairs of the country, and that this fictitious system had begun with the attempt to deceive the people of the United States. This was a mathematical application of the Donnelly cipher. It was a really plausible equally ingenious and equally illogical.

IN SERIOUS MOOD.

St. John was not particularly hilarious about the dawning of the new century. Its rejoicing was seemingly serious, as would be expected of a city of thoughtful and responsible people entering upon a new era. Within the walls of nearly a score of churches, which solemnly might be expected to be held, probably half the adult population of this city welcomed the new year and the new century. The surroundings and the services were calculated to turn the mind to serious contemplation of the duties men are facing the new century with the purpose of acting a worthy part in it.

It will be found today that the new century offers about the same opportunities and allurements as the old one. All centuries are worked out one day at once, and, for most people, amid surroundings that do not appear to be inspiring. The great movements and achievements of the past, and many of which were not recognized in their own day. Achievements of a life are much the same. The spectacular element plays little part with the ordinary career. The heroic life does not know the times of its heroism, and the one which has missed its opportunity has no other ways known the day of its visitation. So a period of individual retrospect and forecast may serve a good purpose.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL STRIKE.

The strike of the Nova Scotia coal miners comes at an inopportune time for the public, but that makes the time all the more opportune for the men. A great many people will have an interest in bringing the strike to a close as soon as possible. The steam and coal supply is very short, and if production is stopped in the latter and sent out eastern Canada must close, and thousands will be thrown out of employment. Soft coal is largely used for fuel, and the high price has kept many from laying in a supply. The chief suffering is the northern provinces, and the poorer people. The mine owners will perhaps not lose anything. Pennsylvania mine owners made millions, and are still getting rich out of the strike among the hard coal miners. The price was at once advanced, and will maintain an advance above the increased cost of production.

TRUOE OF THE BEAR.

The lonely attitude of Russia in the recent negotiations with China is now explained. Russia objected to the extreme demands of the other powers and stood out for better conditions to China. Despatches received late last night show that Russia is now claiming for herself a protectorate military and civil over the northern provinces. Russia's proposals include the same occupation and control that the Czar has in Turkestan or Bokhara, or in India. It is said that this sudden demand surprised the British, and that not a word was said by the British.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

A sharp controversy is going on in Nova Scotia over the question of Sunday trains of the Intercolonial. It is interesting to notice that the Halifax Chronicle, which under the editorial control of Deacon McConnell made a campaign against the proposed railway, has now moved to the other side. The Chronicle defends the railway department by arguing that the Christian Sabbath has no authority in Scripture, and depends on the Roman Catholic church councils. The controversy over Sunday trains is much milder in this province. It has not been discovered here that Mr. Blair runs his trains regularly on Sundays on any other day.

THE SAME SPIRIT.

At the beginning of last century St. John was still a city of axles. The loyal founders of the town were yet the largest element of the population. In the seventeen years of life on this coast they could not have forgotten the home they left behind, though they did not regret it. Many things have happened since then, and other elements have mingled with the loyalists to make up the population of modern St. John. But the spirit of the founders belongs to the city. The stranger who comes here does not share it. He remains an alien. He is an outsider. His influence is not felt. He does not "belong."

OFFER ANOTHER CONTINGENT.

The government of Canada should without further delay offer to raise, equip and forward a strong contingent of mounted men for service in South Africa. This is called for on several grounds. The British Empire should in this trying moment understand that Canadian error has not abated. When the Canadian troops left Africa they thought that the war was practically over. There was no intention of withdrawing them, nor did they propose to return in the middle of the war. If the home government, and to the Empire, that Canada does not wash her hands of this war now that it has taken on a more serious phase.

The action is required for its effect on the Dutch of Cape Colony and the Boer invaders. They must not be allowed to suppose that Britain, which had the colonial troops much in evidence a few months ago, is now obliged to fight it out alone. It must be made clear to every Afrikaner Dominion has no sympathy with their demands and their action. The Boer belief that the colonies are tired of this campaign must receive prompt and emphatic contradiction. A mere public announcement of an offer of a large Canadian force would be worth several regiments in its effect on the people whose rising is imminent. The foe whom Britain is now facing is every day and will know in a few hours that action has been taken in Canada.

Britain can fight this war without the colonies. She can fight with the help of Australia and New Zealand without Canada. But she will fight with greater ease and confidence with the continued practical assurance of Canadian aid wherever it shall be required. Whether the Canadian troops shall be required to perform the duties of the war office, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener. The duty of the Canadian government is to offer them. If they are not accepted, the offer will have a military and political value, they are accepted, the young men of Canada will do the part.

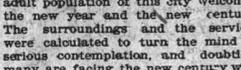
A century ago St. John was the only incorporated city in British America.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

(CATARRH OF THE LIVER)

PERMANENTLY CURED BY

DR. SPROULE.



Have you ever thought that your chronic constipation caused all your other wretched feelings? Perhaps your hands and feet are cold. Or you feel dull and heavy during the day. You can hardly keep awake after a hearty meal. Your skin is either a muddy yellow, or covered with unsightly pimples. Perhaps you feel blue, without anxiety, and generally miserable; or your food doesn't taste good. Yet, perhaps, you feel somewhat hungry, at other times no appetite at all. This is because the waste matter, which should be promptly thrown out, is kept in it. Chronic constipation is particularly bad at this time of year. The body should now be getting rid of the accumulated poisons and refuse of the year. If it does not succeed it uses a low state of health all winter. It cannot succeed unless the bowels are open and regular.

Chronic constipation comes from a liver which is diseased, and so cannot produce the necessary bile. The bile is Nature's "Purgative." Artificials can never cure. The more you use them the more you have to take. They usually do much harm. Notice how they make you feel. You can't keep on draining your system like that without suffering for it. To help Nature you must use Dr. Sproule's.

The only way to cure Chronic Constipation permanently is to cure the Liver in America. The most common liver trouble is Catarrh. Dr. Sproule was the first to discover this.

Address DR. SPROULE, B. A. English Specialist in Catarrh and Nervous Diseases (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

SMALLPOX.

Its Re-appearance in Westmorland, Northumberland and Gloucester.

R. L. Maltby, Chairman of the Newcastle Board of Health, Denies Their is Smallpox in Newcastle and Derby.

(Editorial, Chairman, Advance.)

Westmorland, Northumberland and Gloucester are again visited by smallpox. There were cases of the disease in these counties a year ago, when it was so prevalent in the latter and also in Westmorland, and the present outbreak is, therefore, supposed, in some quarters, to be related or traceable to the former one. This, however, is an error, as last winter and spring's epidemic was entirely stamped out through the well directed efforts of the provincial government and boards of health.

The disease seems to have been brought first to Gloucester county some three months ago by a former resident returning home from Wisconsin. She stopped with friends a few miles from Bathurst, after being sometime in Gloucester she became ill, and Dr. Meahan of Bathurst was called to see her. He is well acquainted with the disease, and he soon discovered that she, as well as one of her children, had the smallpox. Being a member of the board of health, he made an investigation to ascertain who the person who had been exposed to infection by visiting the house where the woman was, and as a result he placed a considerable number of the houses in the vicinity under quarantine. One person who had visited the house, where she lived, was a woman and child—a girl from Pokeshaw, and who had returned home—was not mentioned to Dr. Meahan, and she spread the disease in that locality before he had an opportunity to take steps to prevent it. As soon as he learned the facts he communicated with the provincial secretary, who personally went to Bathurst and engaged Dr. Meahan to devote his undivided attention to the eradication of the infection. Dr. Lumsden of Campbellton, who is a specialist in smallpox, was engaged to co-operate with Dr. Meahan. All this was done some two months ago, and the work in Gloucester is so successful that the dread disease will, no doubt, soon be eradicated there.

The girl who went to Pokeshaw carried the infection with her, and amongst others to whom she communicated it was a Mrs. Mahoney of Port Elgin, Westmorland county, who is a specialist in smallpox, and was engaged to co-operate with Dr. Meahan. All this was done some two months ago, and the work in Gloucester is so successful that the dread disease will, no doubt, soon be eradicated there.

When the smallpox came to Westmorland it was not at first detected because it was of a mild form and was mistaken for chicken-pox. When its presence was discovered the reports concerning it were greatly exaggerated because the real chicken-pox abounds in some parishes and was mistaken for the smallpox. The fact now seems to be that there may have been half a dozen cases of smallpox and scores of cases of chicken-pox. The last mistake is less dangerous, but the first, for it is better to quarantine the chicken-pox than to turn loose even a mild type of smallpox. But both errors are inconvenient.

The government of China, if it may be called a government, has agreed to the terms dictated by the powers. There was nothing else for the government of China to do. The great strength of China is its inertia, and the powers have a contract before them in causing China to perform the duties of a civilized nation. It will be noted that China's diplomacy cheerfully undertakes the duties imposed upon that country. The objections raised are to the pressure of the powers to perform the duties of a civilized nation, and not to the Chinese activity, and she knows that they will be carried out.

The Queen herself her New Year honors on her fighting-people, and on others connected with the war. But these are the minor decorations. The great ones must wait until the war is over.

Advertisement for Chronic Constipation (Catarrh of the Liver) cured by Dr. Sproule. Includes an illustration of a human torso showing internal organs.

As a result he has cured where all others had failed. Under his treatment the liver is thoroughly cleaned, and the bile is thoroughly purified, and the "blues" depart, the eyes brighten, the complexion grows clear and healthy, the cure is quick and painless BUT IT IS PERMANENT.

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CITY NEWS

Recent Events Around St. John.

Together With Count From Correspondence Exchanges.

When ordering the ad WEEKLY SUN to be of the NAME of the P.O. which the paper is to go that of the office to which sent.

Remember! The NAME must be sent in ensure prompt compliance request.

THE SUN PRINTING weekly 8,500 of WEEKLY SUN, challenge of all papers published Maritime Provinces. please make a note of.

Bentley's Liniment is cures pain. Small size 10c.

Wanted—A case of Bentley's Liniment will relieve. All dealers 25c.

The collections of Moncton during the past week was the best on record.

Kumfort Headache made to cure headache or so many people would Four in a packet 10c does the work.

The annual meeting of the Dairyman's Association of Brunswick will be held on Wednesday, Thursday the 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Within a radius of Gays River, Halifax Mills are in full operation into on the 1st inst. of workers in the forest unusually large.

Eight deaths were week. The causes were the heart, bronchitis pneumonia, consumption, valvular disease of the and natural causes.

The Coldbrook rolls rebuilt, but it will be ready for operation the company's H. Thorne & Co., have iron on hand in the mill.

Pen Parker, the skater, has issued a Duffey, the maritime skate a one-mile race on the 1st inst. be made from opposite sink.

Says the Worcester Mrs. Eugene C. Belk ant street, who has demand for correspond to the conclusion to awaits those who business of raising the table.

Rev. J. de Soyres' lecture was corresponded Stevens, who died of Ladysmith, will be Tuesday evening at 8 house. After the lecture will take place, when will sing Schaurman and other songs.

The remains of 183 native of Charlotte Brunswick, were Monday for the purpose of intended to ship Messrs. Center and the remains for that afternoon would take in New Westminster ceased has a number cover World, Dec. 2.

The British student department of the University held their first at the Ritten house, Thursday, Dec. 13, attended by about 400, representing Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, W. P. Br of St. John, president class, was chairman programme with a to There were also present of Fredericton.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN

Having a Few Little Difficulties Over Her Approaching Wedding—Marriage Approved.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A special despatch from Berlin reports that Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose marriage to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands is to be celebrated on Feb. 7th, has left The Hague, indisposed at the time of the parliamentary discussion of the projected marriage. Queen Wilhelmina has contrived to get up as much as she could, but she has experienced in England in 1840. She wished Duke Henry to be created Prince Consort and have precedence over her mother, but she was over-ruled on both points. On the other hand her solicitude for her future husband's pecuniary comfort has by no means been equal to her solicitude for his dignity. She has given up her proposition to settle a large sum on him out of her private fortune, and now proposes that parliament settle £100,000 a year on him, payable if he survives her majesty. While the latter is alive, Duke Henry will get nothing according to this plan, but he will have a strong feeling in Holland that no allowance for the Duke should be asked from the country, considering the presence of a number of the disposal of Queen Wilhelmina. Duke Henry's private fortune is inadequate for his position as Prince Consort. He will practically be dependent on his spouse.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 2.—The evidence taking in the equity case of the rector, church warden and vestry of Mauveville v. Burgoyne and Kitchener, was concluded this morning. All the evidence was offered on behalf of the defendants. The plaintiff's counsel, F. St. J. Ellis, announced that he had not witnesses to call. Judge Barker at once dismissed the jury, stating that there was then no question of fact to be established, and only questions of law. The counsel addressed his honor this afternoon, and his honor gave decision in favor of the defendant.

WEDDING BELLS.

J. J. Wallis, foreman of the Yarmouth Times, was married at Salsbury, Jan. 2nd; to Harriette L., third daughter of the late Wm. McNaughton. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence, by Rev. C. H. Manston, the presence of a number of guests. The bride was dressed in white crepe de chene trimmed with satin. Mr. Wallis and bride were in Moncton yesterday and proceeded to Springhill. They will visit various points in Nova Scotia before going to their home in Yarmouth.

WINTER

We can su wonderfully Low

Ladies' Und " Und " Jaded Frie Comfortable All Wool 81 Shaker Fl Gray Wool Flannellette

GI Underwear " Top Shirts, Heavy Pant Jumpers, Overalls.

SHARP &