lobes.

for the Estab-

Square. St. John, N. B

DHN

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Every Wednes-

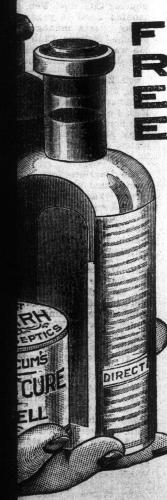
at Ottawa and Freder embly.

almost every town, village P. E. I. and Nova Scotia m Boston, Mass. Thus the Maritime Provinces. year, but SEVENTY-COMPANY, ST. JOHN EEKLY SUN to any ad e months, together with a lors, of FIELD MAR-BULLER, GENERAL T.-GENERAL BADENwar in South Africa. offer ever made by any

AMILY NEWSPAPER. sends SEVENTY-FIVE and the name of a new will get a picture for him-

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OMPANY,



sitive Cure for all Troubles, also

EMEDIES

ent for the weak, and those s, coughs, sore throat, onary troubles, or inflamwrite to obtain it.

M, the specialist in pulmonary ly can be condensed into his hese four remedies will be of fully explained in the treatise one, or any two, or three, th against disease in what

papers will please send for samples to intage of this splendid free offer THE FAITHFUL CITY.

Month after month of fighting—till Hope in the dust lay low, Inside Famine and Fever—outside the surgin silent anguish rocking their little

Men with their set white faces dropping beside the guns:

Home after home in ruins, in the wake of
the shattering ball,
Sickness that held the strongest in the deadliest grip of all—
Waiting with dogged patience the succor that
seemed to lag,
And still o'er the Faithful City floated the
British Flag!

Month after month of watching, till the bravest heart grew cold.

As the chance of help grew fainter, and the sullen foe more bold;
One and another missing from the daily sharing of bread,
And the roll of the Living short'ned by the length'ning roll of the dead;
Wrapped in an isolation that was harder by for to bear

far to bear

Than the roar of ceaseless cannon, or the reek of the sickly air.

Desperate and yet undaunted—as the six months' siegs went by.

Echoing their colonel's message: "Hungry—cheerful—dry"!

cheerful—dry :

Lonely? Never less lonely; oh Garrison staunch and true,
There is not a heart in England that has not watched with you!

Eager, restless, impatient, as the weeks and months went past.

We look'd for the conquering column that brought you relief at last.

Till that night when we stood together waiting with straining breath

For the hurrying, fateful tidings, which seemed to us life or death;

And the long suspense was over, and we lifted wet eyes to see

And the long suspense was over, and we lifted wet eyes to see High o'er the Loyal City the Banner of Vic-

Oh faithful and loyal city—when the tale of the war is done, And wheat waves white in the furrows where bloodstain'd fields were won, When Peace with her healing fingers has bound up the wounds of strife, And, cleansed by fire, the Nations shall rise into purer life—
We shall tell our sons your story—how facing a hostile world.
Starving, fighting and dying, you kept your Flag unfurled.
And the length and breadth of England to-

Flag unfurled.

And the length and breadth of England today with thanksgiving ring
In praise to the Lord of Battles for the
Herces of Mafeking!

Christian Bunks -Christian Burke.

******* TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

[Trust the people—the wise and the ignor-ant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate

PROGRESS. Growth of Our Cause-Interesting Statements from the Old Land.

The Very Rev. Dean Farrar is the writer of an interesting article in the Homiletic Review for February, in which is contained much information relating to the remarkable progress of temperance sentiment in Great Britain in recent years. Among the most striking paragraphs in this interesting article are the following:

Progress in the Army.

Another decided sign of progress may be observed in all ranks of the army. In olden days a drunken officer was very far from being a rare phenomenon; now it is almost unknown: An aged and distinguished general, who has won the Victoria Cross, told me that, when as a youth he joined his regiment, it was quite an ordinary thing for every officer to have his soldier-servant in attendance to conduct him home after dinner, since he was too often unable to walk without assistance! In those days the hero of the entertainment was the "three bottle," and even the four or five bottle man, who would sit in his chair when the rest of the company had col-lapsed under the table. Now such a scene would be regarded as an infamy, and we may positively affirm that it never occurs. Three incidents in our wars, in the earlier part of this cen tury, will illustrate how fatally drunkess was the besetting vice of our soldiers, and how seriously it has often imperilled the destinies of our

The Burmese War,

on one occasion, the enemy made a surprise assault on the British camp. It was a moment of immense peril, for, as everything seemed to be quiet, multitudes of the soldiers were drunk. Sir Henry Havelock, however, then a religious man. He used to gather his soldiers together in a Bible class-a thing in these days almost unheard of. A despairing message about the expected attack, and the state in which most of the soldiers were, was brought to the general in command. His reply "Send to Havelock; his men are never drunk, and he is always ready. And Havelock's sober soldiers repelled the assault, and saved the army from defeat and the nation from a catastrophe. Again.

In the Indian Mutiny,

the drunkenness of the soldiers on one occasion seriously imperilled our empire in India. They had fought and marched splendidly under Havelock. They had taken Delhi. The enemy had abandoned the city. But, alas! whether designedly or otherwise, they had left all the drink in the city when they retired with all their other possessions. The soldiers fell into the deadly trap laid for them that night; broadly speaking, the great mass of the men of our army were hopelessly drunk. Havelock was in an agony of mind. He felt that if the enemy, who had left the drink, had renewed the attack when intoxication had incapacitated our soldiers, the English army might have been hopelessly massacred. Fortunately the Sepoys were ignorant of the state of things. Next morning, by orders of the general, every cask of liquor in the city was staved, and the ruinous poison deluged the gutters.

In the Crimean War. Again, we read in Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War," that, when our soldiers first landed, nothing could exceed their kindness and good "What," he asks, was the reason?" The answer is, that there was "no drink, and therefore no crime." The drink came with next batch of transports, and the whole condition of the army was instantly changed for the worse. They forfeited no small measure of the golden opinions which they had won.

Amongst the Generals. It is a sign of real advance in the

temperance cause that now there is not a regiment which does not number total abstainers among its men; that many of our leading generals—the Duke of Wellington, Sir C. Napier, Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Roberts and many others-have strongly urged upon soldiers the imstinence; and that, at this moment, there are said to be nearly 20,000 total abstainers in our Indian army. It is another favorable sign that our brilliant campaign in the Soudan war was fought by soldiers who were carefully guarded from access to drink; and it may fairly be called a campaign won by the temperate and

Progress Amongst Sailors. Again, our sailors were once notorious for drunkenness. Now there are abstainers on board every ship in the line and on every merchant vessel Grog is no longer indiscriminately served out, and—thanks to good workers like Miss Agnes Weston and her friends of the Seamen's Mission—

the abstinent.

sailors' homes are provided not only in England, but at many foreign parts, which save thousands of sailors from disgrace, ruin, and premature death. "A remarkable illustration of the value of total abstinence and purity is given by the India war correspondent of the London Daily News. The Scots

Fusiliers had been most anxious that,

in the event of war, they should be selected for active service. They knew that if they kept their numbers up to war footing their time must come. So the men bound themselves to one another not to go near the bazaar, that quarter of a cantonment whence all poison comes. This meant that they could get nothing to drink except from the canteen, but it meant lessening the roll of sick by fifty per cent., and consequently raising their chance of see-ing service when the time came for one of the regiments of the main column to be relieved; and then the general would send the strongest in num-bers to take its place. So it was that the Scots Fusiliers got their reward and were ordered to the front, where they did yeoman service. splendid comment this furnishes upor St. Paul's words: "Every man who striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain an corruptible crown but we an in-

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson VIII. - March 3

GOLDEN TEXT. The Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners .- Matt. 26: 45.

THE SECTION includes the story of the betrayal and

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. We study the first of that series of rapidly enacted events which culminated in Calvary.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.-About midnight of April 6, or

Place.-The garden of Gethsemane at the foot of the western slope of the Mount of Olives, whence Christ was taken to the palace of the high priest in

JESUS BETRAYED .- John 18: 1-14. Print verses 1-11.

1. When Jesus had spoken these words, He went forth with His disciples over the brook (a) Cedron, where was a garden, into which He entered, (b) and His disciples.
2. (c) And Judas also, which betray-

ed Him. knew the place: for Jesus (d) ofttimes resorted thither with His dis-3. Judas then, having received (e)

band of (f) men, and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and 4. Jesus therefore, knowing all (g)

things that (h) should come upon Him, went forth, and (i) said unto them, Whom seek ye? They answered Him, Jesus of Naz-Jesus saith unto them, I am

He. And Judas also, which betrayed Him, (j) stood with them. 6. (k) As soon then as he had said

unto them, I am He, they went backward and fell to the ground. 7. (1) Then asked He them again, Whom seek ye? And they said, Jesus of Nazareth.

8. Jesus answered, I (m) have told you that I am he: if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way: 9. That the (n) saying might be ful-filled, which He spake, Of (o) them which thou gavest me have I lost

10. (p) Then Simon Peter (q) having sword drew it, and (r) smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. (s) The servant's name

was Malchus.
11. (t) Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up (u) thy sword into the sheath; thecup which (v) my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 1. (a) Kidron. (b) Insert Him-

Ver. 2. (c) Now. (d) Oft-times. Ver. 3. (e) The. (f) Soldiers. Ver. 4. (g) Insert the. (h) Were coming. (i) Saith.

Ver. 5. (j) Was standing. Ver. 6. (k) When therefore He said. Ver. 7. (1) Again therefore He ask-

Ver. 8. (m) Omit have. Ver. 9. (n) Word. (o) Those whom thou hast given me I lost not one. Ver. 10. (p) Omit then. (q) Insert therefore. (r) Struck. (s) Insert now. Ver. 11. (t) Jesus therefore said. (u) The. (v) The.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Circumstances.-After Jesus' prayer, they sang a hymn, thus closing their

long and blessed meeting, and went out into the streets of Jerusalem, toward the Mount of Olives.

1. Brood Cedron-Or Kidron, a ra-

vine, a brook in the rainy season, that ran between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. A garden—Gethsemane, on the lower slope of the Mount of Olives. Here Jesus uttered His agonizing prayer three times, from 12 to 1 o'clock

3. A band of-Roman soldiers from the tower of Antonia. Officers-Temple police, Levites, appointed by the Sanhedrim as officers of justice. The chief priests and Pharisees. Especially active as the enemies of Jesus Weapons-The staves mentioned were clubs or sticks carried by the lower classes, who, when excited, would use them as readily and as effectively as the traditional Irishman handles his shillalah. About one o'clock.

4. Jesus . . . knowing-He went will. ingly, conscious of all that was before Him. Here is probably where Judas gave his kiss of betrayal, "What did Judas gain? Thirty pieces of silver. Nothing else but shame and remorse and awful anguish, and the suicide' rope, and six feet of earth in the potter's field. That was what he gained by being successful,-\$18.60, and eternal infamy, and everlasting shame and contempt." "Even in this world the gains of sin are very small; even in great; but in the next world there is no gain left for the sinner."

6. They went backward, and fell to the ground—The reasons for this dis-play of power may have been: (1) It took place that He might show that He surrendered Himself to death willing-ly. Not only was it impossible to take His life from Him, but even to seize His person, till He willed that men might do so. (2) It took place also that He might send His disciples away in safety. (3) It would show His disciples His power, and awaken courage and faith in them. 9. The saying—Spoken in John 17:

12. This was one fulfilment. 10. Peter . . . smote . . . cut off his right ear—Peter was rash in his bravery. This act was likely to cause the disciples to be arrested as rebels, and to make Jesus himself seem a rebel against Rome, and His kingdom a temporal kingdom. Jesus destroyed the evil effects by healing Malchus.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. For written and oral answers. Learn by heart vs. 8-11; John 17; 12. Subject: The Betrayer and the Be-

trayal. Introductory.—What great victory had Jesus gained? In what place? How many disciples were with Him?

Where was the other one? I. The Betrayer (vs. 1, 2).—What can you tell about the character of Judas? (See John 6: 70; 12: 5, 6; 13: 2; Matt. 26: 15, 23; 27: 3-5; Acts 1: 8.) II. Jesus Betrayed by Judas (vs. 2-9).-How did Judas know where to find Jesus? Why did Judas betray Jesus? At what hour of the night? Who accompanied him? Describe the

IH. Peter's Rash Courage and Its Results (vs. 10, 11; Matt. 26: 51-56).— How did Peter show his courage? What evil might have resulted? How did Jesus remedy it?

IV. Jesus in the Hands of His Enemies (vs. 12, 13).—What was done to Jesus? What became of Peter and the disciples? Write some practical les-

THE PRIVATE FORTUNE

Exceed Three Million Dollars.

(Cable to N. Y. Herald.) LONDON, Feb. 20 .- Since the death of the Queen speculation has been busy guessing at the amount of the private furtune Her Majesty left. The fact that the royal will is not to go through the ordinary channel for probate has given rise to many absurd statements as to the fabulous amounts bequeathed to royal relatives. It has even been stated that the reason for concealment was the fear that the disclosure of such enormous savings would prejudice the civil list for the future.

I can now state on absolutely reliable authority that the gross amount of Her Majesty's private fortune, including investments in real estate, cash in bank and personal property outside of what rightfully belonged to the crown, will not exceed £600,000 (\$3,000,000). The bulk of this consists of city property in which Her Majesty had quietly invested. The remainder stands in the shape of the cash balance on her personal account in

Coutts' bank. In her investments in freehold property the Queen usually acted on the advice of Viscount Cross, with whose ability as a man of affairs she first became acquainted when as plain Mr. Cross he was a member of Disraeli's cabinet. The Queen's interest in her personal business was anything but perfunctory. The character of the property in which her advisers suggested investment, its condition, occupancy and prospective value were all searchingly discussed before she would give her sanction for amount to be withdrawn from her private banking account. . On the other hand, she was most careful to insist that the revenues so derived should be kept apart from the privy

purse or other semi-state funds.

Her private banking account with Coutts' Bank stood in the name of her personal treasurer, Sir Fleetwood Edwards. At regular intervals there was a rigid inspection of her bank book, with the checks drawn. It was by no means an uncommon occurrence for particular items to be questioned where the reason for the draft did not appear on the surface or had escaped the Queen's memory. In this, as in everything else, the late Queen was a thorough business woman.

Most of the small checks remitted by her treasurer to private individuals (and these were in great number during the war) were drawn from this account. Besides these, the number of calls on the private generosity of the Queen was very considerable. Of the details as to the disposition of Her Majesty's private fortune, my informant declined to speak. The total amount is so much less than had been generally supposed that he considered that the natural desire for privacy in such a matter ought to be

respected.
"This much, however, I can say," he

added, in conclusion, "the amounts of Her Majesty's private benefactions of which the public knew nothing would aggregate much larger than the amount she leaves as her private for-

RARE WINTER BIRDS

That Are Now Being Seen in the State of Maine.

(Bangor News.)

One of the laws of Nature seems to be that every winter after a great apple harvest shall be cold with plenty of snow. Last summer and autumn all the orchards were laden with fruit. Now we have more snow than we know how to use. As for cold weather, we will let the thermometer records speak for themselves. It takes very frigid temperature to bring the rare Arctic birds down as far south as Maine. They are here now and have been abroad in the air for nearly two weeks. Of course most of them are snow buntings, of which the name is legion. Mixed in with them are an occasional flock of rare and beautiful pine grosbeaks, birds which are nearly as large as robins and so tame that one can almost pick them up in his hands. The buntings feed on the seeds of dead weeds, which have been covered by the deep snow, so that the hungry visitors have been finding no little trouble to get enough to eat. They come up to barn yards, where the cattle are feeding on hay that has been thrown, and peck cautiously at the dead grasses for stray seeds. They also invade the poultry houses and help the family hen in making away with her hot morning mash. Owing to the apples that remain ungathered on the trees the grosbeaks fare better than their seed-eating congeners. Many hundred bushels of small fruit-especially crab apples—were not worth gathering last fall, and have frozen and hung to the limbs until the past week, when the pine grosbeaks came along and toook advantage of the situation. Those who ride through the country now and pass large orchards by the wayside will notice that the surface of the snow-banks are dark with fragments of the frozen fruit, the "chonkings" that have been caught by boys who are ambitious to secure rare pets. The grosbeaks take their captivity in good part, and are easily tamed, when they may be taught many tricks, but they are great gluttons, eating more than is good for them, and growing so fat as to become unwieldy. As soon as warm weather arrive they will fall siek from much gorging, and (Bangor News.)

cold weather of 1874-5 not one survived the first summer.

That, rare and wise-looking bird, the snowy owl, one of the largest birds that is seen in Maine, has come down to see us this month, though they are not at all common A few hen coops have been robbed by a mysterious caller, who comes at night and goes away before dawn. If the meal is not completed at one sitting, the bird will be sure to return the next night, when it may be caught in a steel trap, provided it is a large one with good strong jaws and powerful springs. Now is the time for taxidermists and other collectors of rare specimens to lay in a supply of snowy owls, because the birds may not visit Maine again for several years.

For the first time in a dozen years our

the birds may not visit Maine again for several years.

For the first time in a dozen years our cld friend the chickadee is not abroad in the fields and orchards this winter. If one wants to find them he must go to the woods, where they are making merry and keeping warm among the evergreens until the snow is gone. To one who lives far out in the country beyond the range of the English sparrows, the chickadee is about the only bird that comes to the doorstep in the winter. Consequently those who have learned to like the birds and to look for them, miss the cheerful call of a little winter resident that is loved by everybody.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

To Date the War Has Cost Over Eighty Million Pounds.

eft by Queen Victoria Will Not Weekly Issue of Bonds From One Million to One Million and a Quarter Pounds—In the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the house of commons today, Lord Cranborne, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, assured Willam Redmond that the Emperor of Germany had not offered to arbitrate the question of terminating the war in South Africa. Replying to a question on the cost of the war, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, said that thus far £81,500,000 of bonds had been issued, and the weekly issue was from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

The questions today were of little general interest, but Mr. Brodrick, secretary of war, replying to Mr. Mansfield (liberal), took occasion to offer an explanation regarding the retirement of Maj. Gen. Colville, for which he (Mr. Brodrick) had been so much criticized. Gen. Colville was never tried, and though his case was considered on his return to England and he was allowed to resume his command at broatter, he was not exonerated from blat.

Subsequently Command at Jivallar, he was not exonerated from blat.

Subsequently Command at Jivallar, he was not exonerated from blat.

Subsequently Command at Jivallar, he was not exonerated from blat.

Subsequently Command at Jivallar, he was not exonerated from blat.

After consultation with Lord Roberts, who advised that Gen. Colville should not be allowed to retain his command at Gibrallar, Mr. Brodrick ordered action in accordance with this advice.

Mr. Brodrick added that he understood the matter would be brought to the attention of the house later; therefore he would defer a fuller statement.

Replying to Mr. Redmond (nationalist), Mr.

fuller statement.
Replying to Mr. Redmond (nationalist), Mr.
Brodrick admitted Lord Roberts had previously commended Gen. Colville, but subsequent events necessitated his removal from

viously commended Gen. Colville, but subsequent events necessitated his removal from the army.

Replying to Mr. Dillon (Irish nationalist), Mr. Brodrick said he had received a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner confirming the ill treatment of natives by the Boers at Calvinia. Sir Alfred Milner said he had absolutely no doubt but that the Boers murdered the man named Essu, and that he was flogged and afterwards shot.

Mr. Brodrick imparted the information that the Boers in the field had recently been estimated at from nineteen to twenty thousand. In January there were sixteen thousand Boer prisoners, and this number had since increased.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Salisbury, in the house of lords today, referring to the anti-Catholic declarations contained in the oath which King Edward took at the opening of parliament, said that though he deplored the larguage in which the declaration was couched, it must be remembered that the enactment represented the passions and feelings of the period when it was adopted. The passions of parliament now were not so strong, but there were undoubtedly parts of the country where the controversies which the declaration represented still flourished, and where the emotions which it produced had not died out. If legisletion was undertaken, it ought to be started in the house of commons, and he was not certain but strong feelings might be aroused there.

The report that a large paper and pulp mill was to be built at Vanceboro this spring has been contradicted. It seems that the pulp trust has gobbled up the only available site to prevent outsiders going into the pulp busines

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ernamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, nedging, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under Government certificate for cleanliness and freeness from disease, for

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We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS

and good pay, weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

The man that wants to get game should buy

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time farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news. It has

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

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SHERIFF'S SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET—New two story house, ever acre of land, pleasantly situated in Andover, N. B. Near to bridge. City water in the house and good cellar. Suitable for summer residence or for summer boarders. For particulars apply to MRS. E. HUTCHINSON, Andover, N. B. in the Province of New Brunswick, all Fitzgerald in and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises nate in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said city by the number 35 (three hundred and fifty-three), the said lot fronting on King street, formerly Great George street, in Prince Ward, forty feet, and extending back, preserving the same width, the distance of one hundred feet. Also all the western molety, or one-half part, of the McGuire farm, so called, fronting on the southern shore of Lake Latimer at and near the water works dam, the said molety being bounded on the east by a dividing line run through the centre of said farm, and bearing south twenty-three degrees thirty minutes east by the magnet of 1887, bounded on the west by the western line of the said McGuire farm, bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Latimer aforesaid, and the dam and its appurtenances belonging to the City of Saint John, and bounded on the south by the bank or shore of Mispec River, the said land hereby conveyed having a width of three chains and fity-one links, measured along the Public Road, passing through the same known as the Lower Loch Lomona Road, and containing an area of fity-five acres, more or less, subject to right held by City of Saint John by virtue of a Deed from Owen McGuire to the St. John Water Company, duly recorded in Book S. No. 3, page 107, in and for the City and County of Saint John, bearing date August the fifteenth, 1851.

The same having been levied on and seized

1851.

The same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Frank E. Leonard and Charles W. Leonard against the said John B. Fitzgerald.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this 23th day of December, A. D. 1900.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE.

Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. 1446

COCOA

COMFORTING GRATEFUL Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 14 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Lto., Homosepathic Chemists, London, England. ists, London, England

BREAKFAST SUPPER COCOA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Co-partnership heretofore exist-ing between Erb & Sharp, Commission Mer-chants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 1st last.

The business will be continued by Geo. N. Erb, at the old stand, Stall A, City Market, where he will be pleased to receive consignwhere he will be pleased to receive consign mems of Country Produce to sell, and guar antees to make prompt returns at the bes

Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, has sold little Fish Island, Chester, N. S., which she purchased last sumresident of Washington.