





NEW BRUNSWICK WRITERS.

Contributions to Published Literature, by People of This Province.

In Poetry, Fiction, History, Travel, etc. - Books Concerning New Brunswick and Published in New Brunswick.

ADDENDA.

Andrews, Rev. Samuel, M. A. Mr. Andrews' Farewell Discourse. A discourse on St. Mark xvi. 15-16, by Sam. Andrews, A. M., late missionary at Wallingford, of the venerable society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts and missionary at St. Andrews (New Brunswick) New Haven, Daniel Bowen, 1787, pp. 33.

The Necessity, the Certainty, and the Sufficiency of Revealed Religion proved in Two Sermons, delivered by the author in his congregation at St. Andrews, June 7, 1801, Rev. Samuel Andrews, A. M., rector. St. John, New Brunswick, printed by John Ryan, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at his office, No. 53 Prince William Street, MDCCCL, pp. 17.

Archer, Andrew. A book of poems published in St. John.

Atkinson, Rev. Christopher. The Emigrant's Guide to New Brunswick. Berwick upon Tweed, 1842, pp. 124, 8vo.

Bates, Walter. A Serious Conference by Letters on the Subject of Religious Worship and of the Church of God after the Order of Melchisedec. St. John, Wm. Durant, 1826, pp. 80. [Inscribed to Sir Howard Douglas].

Brown, Thomas S., died in Montreal, Dec., 1838.

Strong Drink; what it is, and what it does. Montreal, W. Drysdale & Co., 1884, pp. 70.

Carman, Bliss. Songs from Vagabondia. Boston, Copeland & Day, 1894. [A collection of poems prepared in collaboration with Richard Hovey.]

Chalmers, Robert, F. G. S. A., of the Canadian Geological Survey. Mr. Chalmers is a native of the Miramichi and has published considerable concerning the geology of New Brunswick.

Glacial Phenomena of the Baie des Chaleurs Region. Canadian Naturalist, Montreal, 1881.

Surface Geology of the Baie des Chaleurs Region. Ibid, 1882.

Report on Surface Geology of Western New Brunswick. Report of Progress, Geol. Survey of Canada, 1882-83-84.

Preliminary Report on the Surface Geology of New Brunswick. Annual Report, Geol. Survey of Canada, Vol. I, 1885.

Report on the Surface Geology of Northern New Brunswick and South-eastern Quebec. Ibid, Vol. II, 1886. [With two maps].

Report on the Surface Geology of North-eastern New Brunswick. Annual Report of Geol. Survey of Canada, Vol. III, 1887-88. [With two maps].

Glaciation of Eastern Canada. Canadian Record of Science, April, 1889.

Glaciation of Eastern Canada. Geological Magazine, London, Eng., May, 1889.

Report on the Surface Geology of Southern New Brunswick. Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, Vol. IV, 1889-90. [With three maps].

Height of the Bay of Fundy Coast in the Glacial Period relative to sea level as evidenced by marine shells in the boulder-clay at St. John, N. B. Bulletin, Geological Society of America, Vol. IV, 1892.

Cheney, Mrs. Harriet V. The Child of the Tide. Boston, 1874, 8vo., pp. 212. [A story about Carleton people, the scene laid on the St. John].

Davenport, Rev. John M., M. A. Christians Sealed by God for Sacrifice. A sermon preached at the anniversary service of the Diocesan Church Society in Fredericton Cathedral on Thursday, July 14th, 1889. St. John, Geo. A. Knodell, 1889.

DeSoyres, Rev. John, M. A. The Influence of the French Revolution upon English Thought. University Prize Essay. Cambridge, 1871.

Foster, Hon. George Enlas, B. A., D. C. L., minister of finance of the Dominion of Canada was born in Carleton county, N. B., on Sept. 3rd, 1847, of loyalist descent. He studied at the University of New Brunswick, graduating from there in 1868. Through his course he displayed high attainments and captured several honors.

He taught school for three years at Grand Falls, Fredericton Junction and Fredericton, and in 1871 was appointed professor of classics and history in his Alma Mater. He retained this position until 1879 with a break of two years when he was studying at Edinburgh and Heidelberg

He had identified himself with the temperance movement while still young and he now devoted himself for a time entirely to that agitation. He engaged in an extensive lecturing tour throughout the United States and Canada. He also wrote a great deal on the subject and edited temperance journals. He was honored with some of the highest positions in the gift of the several temperance bodies.

He next entered politics and in 1882 was chosen to represent Kings county in the federal parliament. In December, 1885, he was appointed to the Privy Council and was invested with the portfolio of marine and fisheries from which he succeeded to the ministership of finance.

The Canadian Temperance Manual and Prohibition Handbook. By Hon. George E. Foster. Toronto, Hunter Rose & Co., 1881, paper, pp. 108.

Numerous pamphlets on temperance subjects, 1880-1884.

Political speeches, budget and otherwise, 1882-1894.

Ganong, Prof. W. F. A Contribution to the Morphology and Biology of the Cactus. Munich, 1894. [Inaugural dissertation on receiving the degree of doctor from the philosophical faculty of the University of Munich. Written in German.]

Gesner, Abraham. First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports on the Geology of New Brunswick. St. John, Henry Chubb, 1839-1843.

Gray, Rev. Andrew, D. D., (degree conferred by St. Stephen's college, Avondale, N. Y., 1894).

The Church of England and Henry VIII. Boston, 1894, pp. 48.

Gyles, John. An edition of his narrative was published in Cincinnati in 1869.

Hopper, Rev. J. E. Baptist Church Manual. St. John, "Progress" office, 1894.

Lathern, Rev. John. Inspiration of the Bible. 1881, pp. 52.

Maillard, Abbe Anthony S.

An account of the Customs and Manners of the Micmacs and Maricheets Savage Nations. London, 1758.

Moore, D. R., M. D.

Currents and Counter Currents in Canadian Politics; or a brief enquiry into certain factors which today dominate political life in Canada. Fredericton, "Gleaner" office, 1893, pp. 21.

Theal, Geo. M.

Genealogical registers of old Cape Colony families. Cape Town, 1894. [In three large volumes.]

Webster, John Clarence, B. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. E., now on the teaching staff of the University of Edinburgh.

Ectopic Pregnancy. Edinburgh and London, 1894. [With 15 figures and 22 plates, the latter exhibiting 65 figures from original drawings by the author.]

SUPPLEMENT.

Alger, Abby Langdon. A Collection of Words and Phrases taken from the Passamaquoddy Tongue. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XXII, 1886, pp. 15.

Allan, James McGregor, was a brother of Peter John Allan, of whose book of poems mention has been made. He went from Fredericton to England where he contributed to current literature in the lighter forms of writing. He got out some books, humorous and descriptive, dealing with Canadian life.

Armstrong, Samuel, of Queens county, N. B.

A System of Shorthand. St. John, McKillop & Johnston, 1876.

Bailey, Joseph, B. A., formerly of Fredericton, but now practicing law in Boston, Mass.

The St. John River in Maine, Quebec and New Brunswick. Cambridge, Riverside Press, 1894, cloth, pp. 178.

Barratt, J.

The Indian of New England and the North Eastern Provinces. Middleton, Conn., 1861, 800, pp. 24. [Vocabularies and Remarks on the Passamaquoddy and Micmacs.]

Beavan, Mrs. F. Sketches and Tales Illustrative of Life in the Backwoods of New Brunswick. London, 1845, 8vo., pp. 142.

Bent, Capt. Geo., Royal Engineers.

Report of the General Principles to be Adopted for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. John, from the Grand Falls to Fredericton, by Capt. Bent, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Grant, Civil Engineer. Fredericton, J. Simpson, Queen's Printer, 1850, pp. 27.

Bere, Rev. C. S., M. A.

The Edification of the Congregation the Object of Choral Associations. A sermon preached by the Rev. C. S. Bere, M. A., rector of Uplona, Trenton, Fredericton, H. A. Cropley, 1869.

Burpee, Hon. Isaac, represented St. John in the federal government.

Paper read before St. John Chamber of Commerce about 1864 advocating the proposed European and North American Railway. Pamph.

The Tariff and other Issues of the Day. Speech of the Hon. Isaac Burpee, minister of customs, as delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, Wednesday evening, July 31, 1878, pp. 52.

Brecken, Rev. Ralph, D. D., a Methodist clergyman of the New Brunswick conference. Christian Manliness. An address delivered before the New Brunswick University Y. M. C. A., on March 18th, 1894, pp. 8.

Bunting, William Franklin, a native of St. John, is of loyalist descent and is a son of Rev. Joshua Bunting. He has been identified with many public and social movements in St. John from his earliest manhood. For nearly fifty years he has been an employee in the civic service in his native place, as clerk in the office of the collector of taxes, clerk in the assessors' office, and for the last twelve years chairman of the board of assessors.

He has contributed to the press of St. John and to periodicals in the United States quite extensively on historical matters, municipal taxation and hunting and angling. Some of his main contributions to the St. John press were—"The History of the Saint John Fire Department, Globe, December, 1890; Incidents in the Early History of Saint John, a series of fourteen letters in the Sun, Feb.-May, 1888; Municipal Taxation, eight letters in the Globe, April, 1894.

History of Free Masonry in New Brunswick from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. St. John, J. & A. McMillan, 1895, royal 8vo., cloth, pp. 450.

Carleton, John L., of the law firm of Carleton & Ferguson, of St. John, has written several plays one of which was published.

More Sinned Against Than Sinning. Drama in prologue and three acts. DeWitt Pub. Co., N. Y., 1882?

Carr, Rev. J. Frederick, M. A., rector of Kingsclear, editor of the "Lennoxville Magazine," 1870, and the "Students' Monthly."

Joseph: a sermon addressed to the young. Fredericton, H. A. Cropley, 1877.

Chipman, Hon. Ward, sr., was one of the leading public men of the province during the first forty years of its history. From 1785 to 1809 he was recorder of this city and surveyor-general of the province. In the latter year he was appointed to the Supreme Court and sat on the bench until his death in 1824 in his 70th year. He also received several appointments under the British government. He was their agent before the commission to determine the St. Croix of the Treaty of 1783, filling this position from 1796 to 1798.

He was a most successful lawyer and in 1800 he was engaged in a case in the Supreme Court in which the legality of slavery was tested. He was counsel for the slave and made a lengthy address in his behalf. The bench divided and no judgment was entered. The master took back his slave but after that slave property depreciated. Mr. Chipman also had correspondence with Chief Justice Blowers of Nova Scotia on the subject of slavery. The compilation given herewith gives the former's opinion among the others and the pamphlet is one of the most valuable ever published in the province and is extremely rare.

Opinions of Several Learned Gentlemen of the Law on the Subject of Negro Slavery in the Province of Nova Scotia (and incidentally in that of New Brunswick), 1802. [In the introduction the compiler of the "Opinions" says: "The question whether any such thing as 'Negro Slavery' can legally exist in this province has long occupied the attention both of the learned and unlearned among us"—"the dispute becomes a matter in which every member of the community is either nearly or remotely interested, for although every man in this province is not possessed of this species of property, yet every man may be possessed of it. Nothing therefore can be of more essential utility to the public than to have this question put so fast asleep that it may never awake again!"]

Church, Benjamin. History of King Philip's War, etc. Boston, 2nd ed., 1716. [Contains accounts of Church's expeditions to Acadia.]

Colter, Mrs. J. J., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., a native of St. Martins, St. John county, N. B., is a writer of Sunday school books for American publishing houses.

Robbie Meredith. Boston, D. Lothrop & Co., 1876.

One Quiet Life. Boston, D. Lothrop & Co., 1876.

Madeline Selwyn's Work. Boston, Bradley & Woodruff, 1889.

Mildred Ken's Hero. Boston, Bradley & Woodruff, 1890.

A Gentle Benefactress. Boston, D. Lothrop & Co., 1892.

The Master of Deplawn. Philadelphia, Amer. Bapt., Pub. Soc., 1894.

Daniel, Rev. —, pastor of Zion church, St. John, from 1868 to 1869 and 1861 to 1865.

Encyclopedia of Methodism. New York.

Diereville, M.

Relation du Voyage du Port Royal de

L'Acadie. Amsterdam, 1710. [References to New Brunswick].

Doda, Rev. J. B., of Maine.

Building Sermon; preached at dedication of Univer salist church at Mill own, N. B., Sept. 28, 1811.

Dowling, Rev. Theodore Edward, one time rector of Douglas, York county, N. B. Dies Parvis. Fredericton, H. A. Cropley, 1867, paper, pp. 44.

Edwards, Rev. Wm. M., Baptist clergyman, of Bloomfield, Northumberland Co., N. B., died July 9, 1890.

Pamphlet on Medical Treatment.

Ewing, Juliana Horatia, a celebrated English writer of children's books. She accompanied her husband, Major Alex. Ewing, of the 22nd regiment, to Fredericton, N. B., and resided here two years. Her residence amid these surroundings had some determining effect upon her writings. Her husband was considerable of a musician and composed the popular melody of "Jerusalem the Golden."

The Brownies and Other Tales. London, Bell & Sons. [Includes among other two stories written in Fredericton—An Idyl of the Wood (first appearing in Aunt Judy's Magazine, Sep. 1867), and Three Christmas Trees (first appearing in the same magazine Dec., 1867) describing the experiences of her voyage to New Brunswick and of her new home].

Mrs. Overthrew's Remembrances. London, Bell & Sons. [Includes in its list two stories written in New Brunswick—Reka Dow (first appearing in Aunt Judy's magazine, 1868) and Kerguelen's Land (in the same magazine, Oct., 1868). Reka Dow was the name she gave her residence on the river front in Fredericton].

[Juliana Horatia Ewing and her books. By Horatia K. F. Gatty. London, S. P. C. K., 1885. (The biographer is a brother of the authoress. There are sixteen illustrations by J. H. Ewing, including three or four of Fredericton scenes).]

Farmer, Richard, of St. John. A Collection of Hymns compiled or written by himself and published in St. John.

Fraser, Hon. John J., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

Report upon Charges relating to the Bathurst Schools and other Schools in Gloucester county. By the Hon. John J. Fraser, Judge of the Supreme Court, Special Commissioner under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick. Printed for the legislature, 1894.

Gunn, Rev. Archibald.

Sixty-second Anniversary of Greenock Church, St. Andrews, N. B. A sermon preached August 1st, 1886, by the pastor, Rev. Archibald Gunn, Halifax, N. S., Printing Co., 1886, pp. 15.

Harrison, Charles James. Tracadie and other Writings. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1894, cloth, pp. 120.

Hatheway, Thomas, of this province. A humorous pamphlet entitled "The Adventures of a Flea," published many years ago.

Head, Sir Edmund Walker, D. C. L., K. C. B., F. R. S., Lt. Gov. of New Brunswick, 1847-1864.

Handbook of History of German, Dutch, Spanish and French Schools of Painting. London, 1848.

Shall and Will. London, 1856; 2nd ed., 1868.

Story of Viga Glum. Translated from Icelandic. 1866.

Ballads and Poems. 1868.

Hughes, Rev. John H., of Carleton.

Exegesis of John III, 5. Boston.

Jarvis, Mrs. Herbert, nee Miss Emilne Knapp, of Dorchester, N. B.

Book of Poems. St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

Jordan, Anna M., of St. John.

St. John: Past and Future. St. John, 1884.

LeClerc, Christian.

Novelle Relation de la Gaspesie. Paris, 1691. [Has much on the Miramichi Indians, etc.]

Little, Rev. Henry W., rector of Sussex, Kings county, was born in England in 1848 and ordained a priest of the Church of England in 1875. In 1889 he received the grant of the Royal Literary Society of England for contributions to historical and standard literature. In 1884 he was elected a life member of the Manchester Geographical Society.

Madagascar: Its History and People. London, Blackwoods.

What Shall I Say. (Sermon sketches). London, Skeffington.

Henry M. Stanley. His Life and Discoveries. London, Chapman & Hall.

Emin Pasha. London, Viter & Co.

Russia. London, Swan Sonnenschein.

Arrows for the King's Archers. New York, Whitaker.

Notes on the Epistles for the Sundays of the Christian Year. Montreal, Church Guardian.

A Companion to the Table of the Lord. London, Simpkin & Marshall.

How to Save Egypt. London, Kingdon & Co.

Mauritius and the East African Coast, Col. Temp. Congress. London, 1888.

Any one noticing any omissions in these lists of New Brunswick books would confer a favor by forwarding information of such to W. G. McFARLANE.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A. H. DeMill's Paper on Martello Tower—Presentation of Valuable Manuscripts.

The New Brunswick Historical Society paper for Jan. 29th was read by A. H. DeMill, in which was given the history, and rected the purposes of the Martello Tower in Carleton. Mr. DeMill made a strong plea for the preservation of such historical relics as this tower, and the ruins at Annapolis, Fort Cumberland, and Louisburg. The meeting was well attended and an interesting discussion followed. The Martello Tower is a new member.

My society has received a contribution from H. F. Perley. It is the manuscript of the lectures delivered by his father, late Moses Perley, in the Mechanics' Institute, more than half a century ago. The papers were handed in last night by Mr. McCordock, with the following correspondence:

St. John, N. B., Jan. 29th, 1895. To the New Brunswick Historical Society: Mr. President and Gentlemen—On the 22nd Nov., 1882, our society planted in the old burial ground a number of trees (oaks from the original Perley willows placed at Annapolis, Fort Cumberland, and Louisburg. The meeting was well attended and an interesting discussion followed. The Martello Tower is a new member.

In the course of correspondence with Mr. Perley the early history and events in connection with the early settlement of New Brunswick was touched on and one of the printed papers of the society was sent him by the undersigned, in return he forwarded the enclosed letter and his father's lectures on "The Early History of New Brunswick," which he had written in 1840 or '41, with the request that on his behalf the writer present them to the Historical Society, which he now has much pleasure in doing, with the request that they be placed in the vault of the society for safe keeping, as they contain many facts and suggestions interesting and valuable to historians.

I am very sincerely yours, W. J. MCCORDOCK.

147 McLaren St. Ottawa, Dec. 18th, 1894. My Dear McCordock—With this I send you, reprinted, my father's lectures on "The Early History of New Brunswick" delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, N. B., in 1840 or 1841; and I send them with the request that you will on my behalf present them to the "Historical Society."

I am aware that viewed in the light of our present knowledge, and after the lapse of half a century—that much, very much, has been added to our stock of the early history of our province—my father's statement of history must appear to us both ancient and crude, but his information was the best he could obtain in 1840.

I notice that my father places La Tour fort, with all the stirring events connected therewith, at the Jemseg, and that he does not make mention of a fort in the harbor of St. John, which he will probably never be known, for he has long since passed away, and all the information—papers, books and plans—which he had amassed were burnt in 1877, but I fancy he had a good reason for stating what he did.

Yours faithfully, HENRY F. PERLEY.

W. J. McCordock, 188 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

A resolution, proposed by W. P. Dole, was adopted, expressing the gratitude of the society, and ordering the papers be well bound and stored in the vaults for safe keeping.

COLCHESTER IN BEHRING SEA.

(Truro Daily News.) In a few days one of the finest schooners in the province, now owned in Colchester, will set sail for the rich seal fisheries in distant Behring sea.

Capt. G. N. Fulton, on Onslow has purchased the handsome clipper schooner Carrie C. W., 92 tons burden, built six years ago at Mahone Bay, Lunenburg, and has fitted her out in first class style for seal fishing in Behring sea. The Carrie C. W. is a handsome schooner, hardwood throughout, copper fastened, beautifully finished, and is from the shipyard of one of the best builders in that county of extra fine specimens of marine architecture. The schooner has been fitted out and disbursed by Black Bros., Halifax, at whose wharf she is now lying, and whence she will sail in a few days for her long voyage of 14,000 miles around "the Horn" to Victoria, B. C.

The owner, Capt. G. N. Fulton, one of our most successful master mariners and ship owners, will be in command, and his mate will be his son, J. E. Fulton. Mrs. J. E. Fulton also accompanies her husband. The run to Victoria will probably take five months, and the Carrie C. W. should arrive there in June. After getting a clearance from this port, Capt. Fulton sails north until he gets his crew of some 30 Indian spearmen—the seals now must all be taken by harpoons—and then he sails some 800 or 1,000 miles for the fishing grounds, where he hopes to arrive by the first of August.

The News wishes this genial captain and his crew and the Carrie C. W. a safe arrival in our great seaport in the Occident, and it must be a proud thing for him to realize that when he sails one half the distance around the globe he will still land on British soil, and in his own native Canada, too.

COLORADO'S WOMAN SOLONS.

The tenth general assembly of Colorado is gnashing its teeth and tearing its hair in distraction. The cause of this parliamentary behavior is the fact that the English language has no pronouns of the common gender and that the tenth general assembly of Colorado has three women among its representatives. Every sentence abounds with "until the ears and brains of the representatives are weary."

The three women who are members of the Colorado legislature are Mrs. Carrie Holly, Mrs. Francis Klock and Mrs. Clara Creasman. They are said to be a credit to their sex in the way they accept their unique situation. They took the oath of office with dignity, and with far more ease than some of the youthful masculine legislators. They were not overcome when their brethren, in a spirit of jealousy, appointed them a committee to report on the new speaker to the chair. They are self-possessed and very watchful. They sit quietly behind their big desks from the time the speaker's gavel calls them to order until it is time to go home. They are quiet enough to suit the most fastidious clamor for peace, but what they will be after they get out the style of doing business no one will venture to guess. All men are taking to leave well enough alone and take their chances on the future.

D. ATHERTON,

Trainer and Driver, writes:—

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St. MARTINS, N. B. J. W. MANCHESTER & Co.:

Sirs—Please send me by express with bill, one-half dozen

Marsellaie Poultry

It is a splendid thing for the increased pro- duction of eggs being very

good. R. MCD. MURRAY.

DIED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Word has been received at Upper Maugeville that Ward, second son of the late John S. Brown of that place, writes a correspondent, died suddenly at Mudgee, New South Wales, some time in October 1892. The deceased was engaged in mining, and his death was occasioned by a fall. He and his brother John left Maugeville Aug. 3rd, 1882, when he was 26 years of age. They sailed from St. John in the brig Australia direct for Australia and were six months making the trip. Dr. Beryman and his brother, with several other persons, went from St. John and vicinity at the same time. A number of the party afterwards returned. Two brothers, Charles and Hamford, and one sister, with the brother who went with him, survive the deceased, who were unmarried.

TRURO BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Truro board of trade was held on the 25th inst., when the following officers were elected: C. E. Bentley, president; E. E. McNutt, 1st vice president; W. E. Blight, 2nd vice president; members of the executive committee: R. T. Craig, T. G. McMullen, T. E. Bigelow, R. J. Turner, D. J. Thomas, P. McE. Archibald, W. Craig, G. Walker Smith, S. M. Bentley, F. McClure.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior remedies in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or imitate \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sized particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and in Fredericton by Hall, Main Street, St. N. B., drugists. Orders by mail promptly filled. 1177

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Trainer and Driver,
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tion Powders and Lin-
nt.

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W. MANCHESTER & Co.
Sirs—Please send me by
with bill, one-half dozen
Marsellaise Poultry
It is a splendid thing
lity, the increased pro-
of eggs being very
ed.

R. MCD. MURRAY.

ED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

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gerville that Ward, second son of
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gence, New South Wales, some
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engaged in mining, and his death
occasionally by a fall. He and his
her John left Maugerville Aug.
1882, when he was 26 years of
age. They sailed from St. John in
brig Australia direct for Aus-
tralia and were six months making
trip. Dr. Berryman and his
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aig, T. G. McMullen, I. E. Bigelow,
J. Turner, D. J. Thomas, P. McG.
chibald, W. Craig, G. Walker
ith, S. M. Bentley, F. McClure.

ook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old
physician. Successfully used
monthly by thousands of
adies. Is the only perfectly
safe and reliable medicine dis-
covered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who
sell inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for
Cotton Root Compound, take no sub-
stitutes, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter
if we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full-sized
bottles in plain wrapper, to ladies only, 2
amps. Address The Cook Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

old in St. John by Parker Bros., Market
Street, G. W. Walker, Union Hall, Main
Street, N. E., druggists. Orders by mail promp-
tly filled. 117

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EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.,
MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims
against the estate of the Late Samuel
White, late of White's Cove, Queens
county, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same, duly attested, within
three months from this date, and all
persons indebted to his estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment
of the undersigned.
Dated at White's Cove, Queens Co.,
his 22nd of December, 1894.

CHARLES W. WHITE,
LAUCHLIN F. PARRIS,
Executors.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically
and truly prepared. Remedies used for years in
British and other countries for over thirty years by the
people who are entire success. Every single Specific
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They cure without dragging, purging or reducing
the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign
Remedies of the World.
1-Brevers, Congestion, Inflammation, Rheu-
matism, Stomach, Headache, Vertigo, 25
2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, 25
3-Neuritis, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness, 25
4-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, 25
5-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, 25
6-Neuralgia, Toothache, Zoster, 25
7-Headache, Rheumatic Pains, 25
8-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, 25
9-Suppressed or Painful Periods, 25
10-Whitlow, Toxopneumonia, 25
11-Drops, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, 25
12-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, 25
13-Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, 25
14-Sore Throat, Quinsy, Ulcerated Throat, 25
15-Cataract, Indurated, Cold in the Head, 25
16-Whooping Cough, 25
17-Rapid Discharge, 25
18-Urinary Debility, 1.00
19-Urinary Weakness, 25
20-Hemorrhoids, 25
HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL,
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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Humphreys, 104 Nassau St., New York.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Nationalization of Railways and Telegraphs.

S. D. Scott's Paper Read in Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Evening.

Facts of National Experience Set Forth for Consideration-An Interesting Debate.

R. B. Emmerson presided over the meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall last night, when S. D. Scott read the fourth paper in the Current Topics series. The subject was the Nationalization of Railways and Telegraphs. After some preliminary observations on individualism and state socialism, Mr. Scott observed that the man who would establish what the exact functions of the state were, would turn a great body of clever philosophers out of a job. At present he saw no sign of such a glut in the labor market. No country had adopted a general scheme of division of labor into individual functions, and in their various processes of development by experiment no two countries agreed. It was the same with cities. St. John controlled its water service, but some other towns did not. Few towns in Canada controlled gas supply and the street railways. But in some of the best governed British cities all these were managed by the municipality with complete success. Coming closer to the subject, Great Britain the telegraph is national and the railway private. In France, Germany and other European countries, as in most of the British colonies, the telegraph is in the hands of the state, to which it naturally belongs. In Germany nearly all the railways belong to the state or empire. Even the elevated street railway of Berlin belongs to Prussia. Three-fourths of the Austria-Hungarian, Belgian and Danish systems are national. Roumania has state railways. Half the railways of Norway and Sweden belong to the nation. Russia owns two-thirds of the lines within her borders, but the state does not operate all its owns. In India some lines are privately owned and some belong to the government. In that empire may be found lines owned by the state and operated by companies, lines owned by companies and operated by the state, lines owned and operated by companies, and lines owned and operated by the state. In Australasia the railways are public property. In general they are not operated as to pay the interest on their cost.

Coming to the arguments for public ownership of railways, Mr. Scott observed that the railway had come largely to take the place of the old main roads. In this country, for example, all the old post roads were practically covered by a railway service, and all the long distance traffic both in passenger travel and freight was carried on the rails. No one would have thought in old days of allowing private individuals to control the high roads, exacting such levies on travel and traffic as the nature of monopolies would enable them to exact. If the whole transportation has become, under present conditions, not only essential to human comfort but almost necessary to the existence of the people. Every man, even those on the farm, depends for subsistence on goods brought him by rail. Every producer depends upon the railway to take his produce to market. Under private ownership the man who lives, as most men do, in a locality only reached by one line of railway, is exposed to such charges as the railways think proper to make. The trunk lines are exposed to such sharp competition on the great arteries of traffic that in order to make both ends meet they must take high rates where they can get them. Government ownership of highways gives to each man the free use of a road. Government control of the posts enables the man in the backwoods to transport a letter for three cents though it may cost five dollars to do the work. The discrimination is in favor of the poor man and the poor district and not against it. Government ownership of railways should make the burdens more even. It ought to prevent the building of unnecessary roads and promote construction where no company would care to build. It should take away from railroading its speculative character. The best results of government management should be prudent and progressive as private management. This has been found a great difficulty. Railroading is not only a political business. It requires the exercise of common sense and the ability to lay down hard make combinations, and develop traffic, and who knows how to gather and keep about him a capable, loyal and well disciplined force. The lecturer thought that democratic countries were rather sensitive about paying such salaries as were obtained by the ablest railway men in open competition, comparing the allowances made on the intercolonial to leading officers with those said to be paid on certain duties from which, in the event of the nationalization of all roads, the management would be free. He is, under present conditions, a fighting man who keeps up a war, or at least an armed truce with other companies, with the price of this kind would not occur in a national system. Moreover, the management under a government would be freed from many of the financial problems which now confront him. He need not worry himself about the price of stocks and bonds. The credit of this company would be safe from attack. Money required for current needs would be available. Nevertheless, there would still be need of the highest executive

ability, and the state would, or should, be prepared to offer such rewards as are now obtained by railway men of the highest talents. Mr. Scott admitted that public opinion in Australia was not niggardly in railway salaries. Victoria pays its chief commissioner \$20,000 a year. Chief engineers and superintendents in some colonies get as high as \$10,000. On the whole, he thought that the difficulty about procuring the ablest men would be got over, especially in view of the permanence of the employment. A greater difficulty, but one which time and education might remove, was next taken up. If the owner of a railway were obliged to accept such terms as one customer after another chose to offer, it could not do business. But in government railway the customers are the owners. The successful government administration of railway required from the people a certain measure of public spirit, such as is willing to forego personal and sectional advantages for the general good, and temporary gain for the permanent benefit. There is also required a confidence in the integrity of the executive, and a strong administration that will not yield too much to popular clamor, local or personal influence. In government management the temptation is to sacrifice public welfare to political advantage. This does not necessarily imply corruption. There may be no corruption, but it is not a necessary consequence of public management. An irresponsible company is able to do things that a responsible government cannot well do. It is able to reduce its force of employees at will, and it is not working for all. This is an unpopular thing, and it is one of the features of responsible government that it must not do many unpopular things. If a corporation finds that the heads of its department are less efficient than others who may be got to fill their places, it makes the change without hesitation. A government cannot safely dismiss its officers without giving reasons, and it is not expected to dismiss them unless they have done some serious wrong. Now, it is perhaps not a serious wrong to be inferior in capacity to another man. The general manager of a successful company railway is a good deal of an autocrat. He may employ a clever subordinate under the heads of a score of common-place men. He may ask any official to resign when he has only vague reason to suspect of dishonesty. He may refuse to employ the friends of influential public men. All these things are hard for a government manager to do. If the government dismiss a man he can get his friends together and demand an enquiry into his case. If it reduces its staff its supporters are liable to lose their seats. Then with the inquisitorial powers of parliament, it is almost impossible for the government management to keep from rival systems and from customers the secrets of its business.

Mr. Scott quoted from the experience of Italy to show how public management failed under these trials. He also quoted from a speech of Dr. Weldon, M. P. for Aberdeen, in which he testified that the Australian railway management under direct government management the Australian railways became the prey of politics, with the result that the service was not the standard degraded, and the whole system discredited. The railways were taken from direct government control and given over to an independent commission, which was not responsible to the influence of the various political parties. Ten years of this management had proved completely successful. Mr. Scott thought that Australia's tale of woe was probably exaggerated, and said that the Canadian management of the railways gave such results. He had heard also that company railways and corporation banks were not wholly free from favoritism. He had heard that directors sometimes used their position to provide for incompetent relations, and had occasionally read of defaulting cashiers of private corporations.

After describing the experience of Germany, and especially of Prussia since Prince Bismarck introduced his state railway system, which was described as an unequalled success, Mr. Scott said that he did not propose to trouble the audience with an exposition of his own opinions. They could have them except as they were supported by facts, and he had preferred to give such facts of national experience as had come to his knowledge. He believed, however, that railway management should be a state affair, and that method could be worked under reasonably favorable conditions. Prince Edward Island was a type of locality where a monopoly could work the most harm and where government management would be the best chance. Competition with the United States would affect the problem in Canada generally. But the great obstacle to a national system in Canada was that 14,000 miles of private railway systems had all been originally established with a view of general benefit, avoiding duplicate lines, and keeping clear of competition, of service now performed by 15,000 miles of railway might be done by 10,000 miles, or at most by 12,000. Instead of having to support 73 different railway administrations, each with its set of officers and offices, its counting room staff and its separate rolling stock, we should have but one such superintendent as should be necessary. Instead of 73 companies working sometimes at cross purposes, sometimes in harmony with each other, but always independent and with special regard to particular interests, we should have the whole thing worked as one machine, each part helping and no part hindering. But the lecturer was not statesman enough to say how at the present time of railways, with their 270,000,000 of share and their preference capital, and their \$500,000,000 of bonded debt, can be acquired by the public. If we had been given the other way it would perhaps have been better, but as it was it did not seem possible to make the change.

Mr. Scott thought that the telegraph ought to be a part of the post office system. He did not see that so far as concerns large towns in this country there was much reason to con-

plain of the telegraph service, or of the charges. But either the telegraph or the long distance telephone ought to be small places, where they are now without it, and the profits made in large towns would be sufficient to carry the service to small places, and still pay interest on the cost.

The chairman, R. B. Emmerson, said he had listened with pleasure to the excellent paper read by Mr. Scott. It was now in order for the gentlemen present to discuss the important subject. The chairman called on J. D. Hazen, M. P., who said he did not come to speak, but to listen to Mr. Scott. He had been amply repaid for attending. He did not think it was a practical question from the standpoint of Canada for the reasons given by Mr. Scott. The matter ought to have been dealt with by the statesmen of thirty years ago. So much money had been invested in the railways that it was not easy to get rid of them. It was in the state now attempted to take over the railways, the demand that the railway people would make would be so great that it would be impossible to pay the interest on the bonds. The freight and passenger rates would be as high as on our I. C. R., despite the fact that they were controlled by the state. One objection to the government control of railways was that the general economy was a very popular thing to talk about, it was very unpopular to practice.

In answer to John E. Irvine, Mr. Scott said the Australian railways carried certain staple articles at about average rates in the British Isles. On other things of course the rate was high. Mr. Irvine thought it would be easier to place the telegraph under the control of the state than the railways. Great difficulties would be met with in thus dealing with the railways. A bad thing in the way of nationalization of the railways would be the contention that to the victor belonged the spoils. The general manager of a railway would feel uneasy as to their positions, and he would go in for putting these officials beyond the power of the government to remove from their positions. It should be as it was with the auditor general, that the officials could be removed by a two-thirds vote of parliament. While he did not see just how the state could acquire the railways of Canada, he thought it might be desirable to have it brought about. Mr. Scott said that the telegraph under the control of the state was more within the range of possibility. The railway indebtedness had assumed such proportions that it was beyond the range of possibility to be beyond the range of possibility to take over the telegraphs. T. S. Simms did not think it would be so hard to acquire the railways. He thought that the government could surely pay the interest on the purchase. It was claimed that one-third or one-fifth more mileage was operated than was necessary. If the government could pay the interest on the purchase, it would be a saving cost. The difficulties in the way of acquiring the railways were not insurmountable. In answer Mr. Scott said the railways of New South Wales, Victoria and New South Wales had absolute control of the railways. They were not responsible to any government. They not only had to do with the operation of the railways built, but they were responsible for the maintenance of the railways. Geo. J. Jenkins thought it would be in the best interests of the country to have the railways and telegraphs owned by the government. The government could get the best and most reliable results. The telegraph system of Great Britain and the railway system of Australia were the best in the world. Joshua Clawson saw difficulties in the way of the government acquiring the railways, but it was possible they could be got over. John D. Howe said the waterways of Canada were controlled by the state, and her canal system was far superior to that of the United States. The railways and telegraphs ought to be put under the control of the state, too. Mr. Williams, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., inquired as to the loss of the railways of the various countries.

Mr. Scott said it was less in Prussia than in the United States. This was due to the fact that the American railways were longer, and that that method could be worked under reasonably favorable conditions. Prince Edward Island was a type of locality where a monopoly could work the most harm and where government management would be the best chance. Competition with the United States would affect the problem in Canada generally. But the great obstacle to a national system in Canada was that 14,000 miles of private railway systems had all been originally established with a view of general benefit, avoiding duplicate lines, and keeping clear of competition, of service now performed by 15,000 miles of railway might be done by 10,000 miles, or at most by 12,000. Instead of having to support 73 different railway administrations, each with its set of officers and offices, its counting room staff and its separate rolling stock, we should have but one such superintendent as should be necessary. Instead of 73 companies working sometimes at cross purposes, sometimes in harmony with each other, but always independent and with special regard to particular interests, we should have the whole thing worked as one machine, each part helping and no part hindering. But the lecturer was not statesman enough to say how at the present time of railways, with their 270,000,000 of share and their preference capital, and their \$500,000,000 of bonded debt, can be acquired by the public. If we had been given the other way it would perhaps have been better, but as it was it did not seem possible to make the change.

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MANITOBA SCHOOLS ACT.

The Judgment of the Imperial Privy Council

Allowing the Appeal of the Roman Catholic Minority of the Province, Against the Provincial Legislation Claimed of-No Costs Allowed.

London, Jan. 23.—In the presence of Baron Watson, lord of appeal-in-ordinary, Lord Macnaghten, lord of appeal-in-ordinary, and Lord Shand, a member of the judicial committee of the privy council, the lord chancellor, Baron Herschell, today delivered judgment allowing appeal from the decision of the supreme court of Canada in the case of Brophy and others against the attorney general of Manitoba, rendered February 20th, 1894, and known as the "Manitoba school case." No costs were allowed.

Edward Blake, M. P., leader of the Canadian liberal party from 1880 to 1891, and formerly premier of Ontario, and Mr. Ewart, of the Canadian bar, were counsel for the appellants; Coates, Herd, and Adams, Q. C., and Mr. Brady appeared for the respondent. In their lordships' opinion it is the twenty-second section of the Manitoba act which has been construed in the present case, though it is of course legitimate to consider the terms of the earlier act and take advantage of any assistance they afford in the construction of the enactments with which they so closely correspond, and which have been substituted for them. Before entering into a critical examination of this important section of the Manitoba act, it will be convenient to state the circumstances under which the act was passed, and also its exact scope. It is the decision of this board, in the case of Barrett v. The City of Winnipeg, which seems to have given rise to some misapprehension. In 1887 the province of Manitoba, New Brunswick and New Brunswick took place. Among the obstacles which had to be overcome in order to bring about that union, none perhaps presented a greater difficulty than the differences of opinion which existed with regard to the question of education. It had been the subject of much controversy in Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper Canada a general system of undenominational education had been established, but with a provision for separate schools to supply the wants of the Catholic inhabitants of that province.

The second sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act extended all the powers, privileges and duties which were then by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of that province to the dissentient schools of the Protestants and Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec. There can be no doubt that the wishes of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec and Ontario with regard to education were shared by the members of the same communion in the territory which afterwards became the province of Manitoba. They regarded it as essential that the education of their children should be in accordance with the teaching of their church, and they considered that such an education could not be obtained in the public schools designed for all the members of the community alike, whatever their creed, and that it could only be secured in schools conducted under the influence and guidance of authorities of their church. At the time when the province of Manitoba became part of the dominion the Roman Catholic and Protestant populations in the province were about equal in number, and prior to that time there did not exist in the territory which now comprises any public system of education. The several religious denominations had established such schools as they thought fit and maintained them by funds contributed by members of their own faith. The terms upon which Manitoba was to become a province of the dominion were a matter of negotiation between the representatives of the inhabitants of Manitoba and the government of the United Kingdom. It is sufficient for the present to say that the system established was distinctly denominational. This system, with some modifications of the original scheme, bore fruit in later legislation and remained in force until it was put an end to by the acts which have given rise to the present controversy.

In Barrett's case the sole question raised was whether the Public School Act of 1890 prejudicially affected any right or privilege which Roman Catholics by the law or practice had in the province at the time of union. Their lordships arrived at the conclusion that this question must be answered in the negative. The only right or privilege which the Roman Catholics possessed, either by law or practice, was the privilege of establishing and maintaining for the use of the members of their own church such schools as they pleased. It appeared to their lordships that this right or privilege remained untouched. Therefore it could not be said to be affected by the legislation of 1890. It was also doubted whether the object of the first sub-section of section

twenty-two was to afford protection to denominational schools, or that it was proper to have regard to the intent of the legislature in construing the circumstances in interpreting the enactment. But the question which had to be determined was the true construction of the language used. It is true that the construction put by the majority in the first sub-section reduced within very narrow limits the protection afforded by that sub-section in respect to denominational schools. It may be that those who have been acting in behalf of the Roman Catholic community of Manitoba, and those who framed or assented to the wording of that enactment were under the impression that its scope was wider and that it offered protection greater than their lordships thought to be the case, but such considerations cannot properly affect the judgment of those who have to judicially interpret a statute. The question is not what may be supposed to have been intended, but what has been said. More complete effect might in some cases be given to the intention of a legislature if violence were done to the language in which the legislation has taken shape, but such a course would on the whole be quite as likely to defeat as to further the object which was in view. Whilst, however, it is necessary to resist any attempt to deviate from sound rules of the constitution in the hope of more completely satisfying the intention of the legislature, it is quite legitimate that more than one construction of a statute is possible to the extent that which will carry out what appears from the general scope of legislation and surrounding circumstances to have been its intention. Their lordships then proceeded to consider the terms of the second and third sub-sections of section twenty-two of the act of 1870, upon the construction of which the questions submitted chiefly depend. As the reasons given, their lordships conclude that the appeal of the respondent is in their opinion well founded, and that the main issue is not in any way concluded either by the decision in Barrett's case or any principles involved in that decision. The second and third sub-sections as contended by the respondent and affirmed by some judges of the supreme court were decidedly only to enforce the prohibition contained in the first sub-section. The arguments against this contention applied to their lordships to be conclusive. In the first place that sub-section needs no further provision to enforce it. It imposes a limitation on legislative powers conferred by the parliament of Canada, and its provisions are beyond the competency of a provincial legislature, and therefore null and void. The second sub-section ought not to be construed as giving to parties aggrieved an appeal to the governor general in council concurrently with the right to resort to the courts in case the provisions of the first sub-section are contravened. Unless no other construction of the sub-sections were reasonably possible, the nature of the remedy which the third sub-section provides for enforcing the decision of the governor general, strongly confirms this view that the remedy is either provincial law or a law passed by the parliament of Canada. What would be the utility of passing a law for the purpose of merely annulling an enactment which the ordinary tribunals would without legislation declare to be null, and which they would refuse to give effect, such legislation would indeed be futile. The first sub-section invalidates a law affecting prejudicially the right or privilege of any class of persons. The second sub-section gives an appeal only where the right or privilege affected is that of a Protestant or a Roman Catholic minority. Any class of the majority is clearly within the purview of the first sub-section, but it seems equally clear that no class of the Protestant or Catholic majority would have a locus standi to appeal under the second sub-section, because its rights and privileges had been affected. Moreover, it would be essential to show that a right of the privilege had been affected. Could this be said to be the case because a void law had been passed which purported to do something but which was wholly ineffectual to prohibit a particular enactment and render it ultra vires? This surely prevents its affecting any rights. In their lordships' opinion the second sub-section is a substantive enactment, and is not designed merely as a means of enforcing the provision which precedes it. The question then arises, does the sub-section extend to the rights and privileges acquired by the dissentient schools of the province, or whether it was one more or less advantageous to the province, or whether it was one more or less disadvantageous to the province, or whether it was one more or less disadvantageous to the province, or whether it was one more or less disadvantageous to the province.

WEDDING BELLS.

A quiet wedding took place at Hillside, January 23rd, when Mrs. Golding was married to Samuel Ritchie of Greenfield, Carleton Co. A number of the friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. Another wedding took place on the same day at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Wainwright. The Rev. Mr. Flewelling of Centreville performed the ceremony.

SCOT ACT TRIALS.

At Hampton on January 28th, before Justices Piers and McLaughlin, Alexander Jamieson, on information of Inspector Weyman, was found guilty of two first violations of the act, and fined \$50 and costs in each case, a total of about \$150. F. A. McCully and A. W. Baird appeared for Inspector Weyman and Fred W. Stockton for the defendant.

ed by legislation, whilst in Manitoba in 1870 no such system was in operation, and it could only come into existence by being thereafter established. The words which perform the right of appeal in the act creating the dominion would therefore have been quite inappropriate in the act whereby Manitoba became a province of the dominion. But the terms of the critical sub-section of that act are, as have been shown, quite general, and are not made subject to any consideration or limitation. It has been learned that the chief justice in the supreme court was much pressed by the consideration that there is an inherent right in the legislature to repeal its own legislative acts and every presumption must be made in favor of the constitutional right of a legislative body to repeal the laws which it has itself enacted.

Their lordships are unable to concur in the view there is any presumption which ought to influence the mind one way or the other. It must be remembered that the provincial legislature is in all respects supreme within the province. Its legislative power is strictly limited, and it can deal only with matters declared to be within its cognizance by the British North America act as varied by the Manitoba act. In all other cases the legislative authority rests with the Dominion parliament. In relation to the subject specified in section 92 of the British North America act as not falling within these set forth in section 91, the exclusive power of the provincial legislature may be said to be absolute, but this is not so as regards education, which is separately dealt with and has its own code both in the British North America act and in the Manitoba act. If, upon the natural construction of the language used, it should appear that an appeal was permitted under circumstances involving a fetter upon the power of the provincial legislature to repeal its own enactments, their lordships see no justification for a leaning against that construction, nor do they think it makes any difference whether the fetter is imposed by express words or by necessary implication.

Taking it, then, to be established that the second sub-section of section twenty-two of the Manitoba act extends to the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority acquired by legislation in the province after the union, the next question is that of the population. When the province became in proportion more largely Protestant it was found increasingly difficult, especially in the sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority had previously enjoyed been affected by legislation of 1890, their lordships are unable to see how this question can receive any but an affirmative answer. Contrast the position of the Roman Catholic minority in the province before these were passed into law with the position of the Roman Catholic minority in the province after the passage of the act of 1890. Before these were passed into law there existed denominational schools, of which the control and management were in the hands of the Roman Catholics, who could and did use to be used and determine the character of the religious teachings. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, and the money raised for these purposes by local assessment was so far as it fell upon Catholics applied towards the support of the schools. What is the position of the Roman Catholic minority under the acts of 1890? The schools of their own denomination, conducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the state, and they must depend entirely for their support upon contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which the state aid is granted to the schools are provided for by the statute fall alike upon Catholics and Protestants. While the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for school purposes, the proceeds of the assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of the Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were of a dissentive Protestant character. In view of this comparison it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority, in relation to education, which existed prior to 1890, have not been affected. Justice Taschereau says that the legislation of 1890 having been irrevocably held to be intra vires it cannot have illegally affected any rights or privileges of the Catholic minority. But the word "illegally" has no place in the sub-section in question and appeal is given if the rights are in fact affected. For the reasons which have been given, their lordships are of the opinion that the second sub-section of section twenty-two of the Manitoba act is the governing enactment and that the appeal to the governor general in council was admissible by virtue of that enactment on the ground set forth in the memorials and petitions inasmuch as the acts of 1890 affected the rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that sub-section. The further question is submitted as to whether the governor general in council has the power to make the declaration or remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions, or has he any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their lordships have decided that the governing enactment in council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to which it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this court to intimate the course to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the third sub-section of section twenty-two of the Manitoba act. It is certainly not essential that the status respect of the act of 1890 should be re-enacted or that the pre-

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LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 6, 1895.

(From Daily Sun of 5th ult.)

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Some days ago the report was published that the judgment of the privy council in the Manitoba school appeal would be in favor of the claim of the Roman Catholic minority.

The Toronto Globe thinks that it is not difficult for Mr. Laurier to show where the revenue is to be got after he has abolished the taxes he condemns.

The Spanish West India market for potatoes has proved very attractive to the Nova Scotia farmers during last season.

Two judges of the supreme court of Canada, Justices Fournier and King, dissented from the view of their colleagues.

Sr Charles Dille has been studying the English situation, and sums up the case in a sentence: "It is clear that although Lord Rosebery could win the Derby he cannot win elections."

We print today from Mr. Foster's speech at Galt, his discussion of the effect of the national policy on the trade of the country.

senting Canadian judges. Judge King admitted that it was not usual to take from legislatures the power to repeal their own laws...

What next? The judicial committee are careful not to say too much. They say that there is ground for an appeal and that an appeal lies.

We presume that the government is bound to accept the decision of the privy council that minority rights are affected, and that the executive has power to make some decision on the appeal for remedial legislation.

There the direct power of the government seems to end. All further responsibility rests with parliament. Parliament is free to act or not act.

It is not, and cannot be, provided that the government must introduce legislation as a ministerial measure. In view of the declaration of the Manitoba government that the province will not give way in the least in the matter, it is not easy to foresee the final result.

Congressman Dingley has introduced a measure authorizing the president to take measures for killing off the whole seal herd which frequents the Priviloff islands unless the Canadians shall adopt more stringent regulations than those prescribed by the Behring sea commission.

Their lordships decided further that the governor general in council had power to make declarations or remedial orders for the relief of the rights and the appeal was well founded. It was not for the privy council to intimate the course that may now be pursued, but their lordships declared that certainly if it was not essential that the statutes, repealed by the act of 1890, must be re-enacted.

The Toronto Globe thinks that it is not difficult for Mr. Laurier to show where the revenue is to be got after he has abolished the taxes he condemns.

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MANITOBA SCHOOLS ACT.

(Continued from page 3.)

These provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province.

Their lordships will humbly advise her majesty that the questions submitted should be answered by the manner indicated by the views which they have expressed.

THE STAR'S CABLE. London, Jan. 29.—The Star's cable says: The judicial committee of the privy council today allowed the appeal of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, in the case of Brophy v. the Attorney General of Manitoba.

The decision of the privy council in the Manitoba school question, when announced this morning, created the greatest interest among Canadians in London, who, knowing the importance of the case, were all eyes and ears for the result.

2. An appeal shall lie to the governor general in council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

Therefore, their lordships held that the Roman Catholics' appeal to the governor general in council was admissible by virtue of that enactment, inasmuch as the school acts of 1890, abolishing separate schools, affected the rights and the privileges of the Roman Catholic minority within the meaning of the section.

Their lordships decided further that the governor general in council had power to make declarations or remedial orders for the relief of the rights and the appeal was well founded. It was not for the privy council to intimate the course that may now be pursued, but their lordships declared that certainly if it was not essential that the statutes, repealed by the act of 1890, must be re-enacted.

The existing state of affairs in Canada at confederation in the matter of school laws and in the matter of the Manitoba school situation fully discussed. The historical records were unearthed and the case most exhaustively dealt with, after which the judgment above given was delivered.

Arrangements are being made to extend the usefulness of the meteorological service in the maritime provinces. In addition to the main bulletin, which is now posted in nearly every harbor on the coast, the honorable minister of marine and fisheries has decided to make St. John a central station for the maritime provinces.

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills. Small Sugar Coated.

THE APPEAL TO FACTS.

Canada Has Made Great Progress Since 1878.

Grit Statements Triumphantly Refuted by Hon. Mr. Foster.

The National Policy Has Not Been the Curse and Bane of the Country.

In his speech at the Galt, Ont., meeting on Monday night, Hon. Mr. Foster said: The national policy has been before us since 1878, and has been the history of the development of the business of this country from that period to the present time.

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a healthful and necessary food, and that it is being eaten more and more in Canada. As it becomes better and more uniform in quality and tone...

Under that treaty cheese and butter were free between the two countries. Until that period value was done in Canadian dairy produce. In 1893 that treaty went out of operation, but it was abrogated by the will of the United States.

The butter trade is not in a very promising condition owing to the absence of foreign demand. The Montreal Herald has found some traders who take quite a gloomy view.

I might give many more, but now let me lump all agricultural products, and point out that whereas in 1878 there were exported \$2,000,000, in 1893 we exported \$2,000,000, which was an increase of 62 per cent.

Do not quarrel with your home market. It is close at hand, and all around it is the most profitable market. The more people you have in Canada, the more industries you have, the better will be the farmers' market, and the greater the home demand for what he has to supply.

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ing the Mackenzie regime, 95 per cent. was not raw. It was sugar grown in the West Indies, carried to Great Britain, refined by British labor, and British capital, brought in British vessels to Canada, and sold to our people at the highest price.

Every process of changing it from the raw material to the finished article is done by Canadians. There are the differences between the two policies that present themselves to the country. Take the records, I will not bother you with reading them, of the imports of raw products compared with fifteen years ago, and you have the history and the story of a multitudinous employment of labor, of an activity amongst wage earners, of a distribution of money and comfort to many a home that you would not have under the old process when this wage went to a foreign country.

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PROV

Report of the

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A Large Attendance at the Ladies'

General News of

Sections of

Frederickton, J. quite a large attendance at the opening of the Supreme Court this morning.

The argument stood over till the second Friday of the month, owing to the illness of C. N. Skinner.

The matter of J. Roy Campbell trustees of J. & Co. for an order of mandamus to pay over money belonging to the said court claimed is still pending.

Ex parte John moved for rule nisi up a conviction against the Scotch ground taken by the applicant clerk had no information to Court consider.

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S. R. FOSTER & SON, Wire Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails, and Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS, 86 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED at Short Notice.

50 YEARS! For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and doing out, but during all this time...

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors. ST. JOHN ESTD 1867. Business and COLLEGE.

PORK! JUST RECEIVED: 100 Brs. P.E.I. Heavy Mess Pork, 200 Brs. Squire's Clear Pork, also 250 Brs. and Pails of Lard.

Scott's Emulsion. For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.



The Mackenzie regime, 95 per cent. not raw. It was the sugar grown in the West Indies, carried to Great Britain, refined by British labor, and then carried to the southern states...

PROVINCIAL.

Report of the Civic Government of Montoon.

A Large Attendance of Students at the Ladies' College, Sackville.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

Fredericton, Jan. 29.—There was quite a large attendance of lawyers at the opening of the term of the court...

It was held that the order in council of 1893, under which the conviction was made, was not authorized by the Fisheries act, and therefore the conviction must be set aside.

At last night's meeting of the city council John Edington, engineer for the Water company, was engaged to fill the same position under the city management of the works, and M. Lodge was appointed accountant.

The ice and wood industries are being pushed with great vigor, giving employment to all the available men and horses in this section.

EQUITY SALE. EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1884, in a cause therein pending, wherein James Stirling is plaintiff and James Stratton and Lucy Ann Stratton are Defendants, with the approval of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill of Complaint and in said Decree of Order as follows:—

Being all those two separate lots of land and premises, situate and being in Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, and described as follows:—namely, Beginning on the eastern side line of Garden Street, at a point where it intersects the northern side line of Coburg Street, thence running along the northern side line of Coburg Street in easterly direction one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the southern corner of Lot O, on the plan of subdivision of a portion of the estate of the late Honorable William Hazen, filed in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in the City and County of Saint John, thence north fifty-two feet, more or less, to the southern side line of the said Lot O, thence running easterly one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co.

OUTLOOK FOR BUTTER.

Butter trade is not in a very promising condition owing to the absence of foreign imports. The Montreal Herald has found that traders who take quite a gloomy view of the market, especially in regard to the demand for butter here.

R. FOSTER & SON,

Manufacturers of Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails, and Spikes, Tanks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc.

JOHN DYE WORKS,

86 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED at Short Notice.

E. BRACKET,

50 YEARS! For the last 50 years Cough Remedies have been coming in and doing out, but during all this time...

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors.

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and Grocers sell it.



There is no royal road to learning. Real skill in accounts can only be got by hard work.

PORK!

JUST RECEIVED: 50 Brls. P.E.I. Heavy Mess Pork, 50 Brls. Squire's Clear Pork, also 50 Brls and Pails of Lard.

F. HARRISON & CO.,

Smythe Street. Coughing. For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting.

Learn to Write.

An entirely new method of learning to write rapidly and legibly recently introduced. Superior results are guaranteed.

WANSY PILLS!

ALL GENUINE! For the cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, etc.

WESTMORLAND CO.

Moncton, Jan. 29.—Monctonians who sent horses to the Nova Scotia lumber woods this winter have had hard luck.

QUEEN'S CO.

Moncton, Jan. 29.—The reports of the civic government for the year 1894 have been printed in the usual book form, the whole comprising a volume of nearly 100 pages.

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assessment 1894, Assessment 1893, Police cost, etc.

PAYMENTS.

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LATE FATHER LEFEBVRE.

Immense Gathering at the Funeral at Memramcook.

Oration Delivered by Rev. P. Bellevue—Some of the Leading People Present.

Joseph's College, Jan. 31.—Never perhaps in the history of the province such a large assembly gathered on a sabbath day with sincere sorrow than that which gathered at the funeral of the late Father Lefebvre.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Wm. R. Harroun Filled at Springhill Mines.

Arrest of the Daughter of a Wealthy Liverpool Merchant.

AMHERST.

Amherst, Jan. 29.—Today is nominally a day for the civic election. Mayor Murray will serve another year, there being no opposition to his candidature.

On Sunday afternoon Frank McDonald underwent the surgical operation of having two pieces of amber abstracted from his jaw. While skating last winter he fell and the amber in a piece of a pipe he was smoking was forced into his jaw.

Geo. Horton of Macan, while loading hay on Saturday, fell from the load and broke his left arm.

Wm. Atkinson, an elderly man living here, today fell on the frozen sidewalk and was injured so severely that several stitches had to be put into the wound.

Amherst, Jan. 31.—The prevalence of scarlet fever in town has caused some uneasiness, and to prevent its spreading the town council have resolved that in every house in which a case of scarlet fever occurs the children and nurses in attendance are to remain on the premises until the physician in attendance reports to the mayor that the danger of contagion is over, under a penalty of \$5 for each offence.

Mrs. Boyd, wife of Rev. S. Boyd of Wallace, died on Monday and was buried today at Knox church, Wallace.

SPRINGHILL.

Springhill, Jan. 28.—The community has again been shocked and saddened by the death from accident in the pit of another colliery employe, named Wm. R. Harroun. The flags have been flying half-mast from the Oddfellows hall, the Orange hall and Pioneer lodge, as a mark of respect to the deceased. The funeral took place today and was conducted by the Oddfellows and attended by a large number of employes.

The All Saints Cottage Hospital corporation held their annual meeting last Thursday and appointed the following officers: Treasurer, Rev. W. Chas. Wilson; secretary, A. H. Alford; committee, Dr. A. B. Byers, Dr. W. Cove and R. B. Murray. The report showed that much of the work was gratuitously done. The committee's report states that the customary and expected prejudices against hospitals in new places has been experienced, but is being overcome by the good work which the institution is performing.

The town council report for the support of the poor has just been issued, and shows an expenditure of \$1,774.68 for the year. When in the past these jobs were done by the ladies hats, Dr. Smith—I don't either—Tammany Times.

THE ELBE DISASTER.

New York, Feb. 1.—Domingo Furber, who was reported lost on the Elbe, died on a British vessel. Counting the two pilots, who were among the twenty saved, the Elbe carried 354 persons, 234 were drowned.

UNITED STATES CROP SITUATION.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The prices current manifest the crop situation for the past week as follows: No significant changes have taken place in the general crop situation. There has been some in the west where moisture and reaction were anticipated. Wheat feeding is decreasing.

Java is the Malay word for "land of nutmegs."

the foremost flat car for the purpose of pulling out a pin from the coupling on the engine in order to connect it with the car. Godin lost his balance and fell in front of the locomotive, which passed over him, severing his head from his body.

Mrs. Daly, wife of Governor Daly, fell on the ice as she was entering Government house today and broke her right arm.

A. H. Coman, M. P. P. for Digby, has been appointed a member of the local government.

Hallifax, N. S., Jan. 31.—The local legislature was opened this afternoon by Governor Daly, with the speech usual military ceremonies. The speech contains little of interest. Among the measures promised are a bill for the amendment of the law respecting coroners, and a bill for the consolidation of several of the most important acts on the statute book.

F. A. Lawrence of Truro was elected speaker, the salary of which is \$1,000 per year, in addition to sessional indemnity.

The wife of Dr. Muir, mayor of Truro, died suddenly tonight of heart disease. She was preparing for a trip abroad for the benefit of her health.

Hallifax, Feb. 3.—When the steamer Mongolian arrived at her wharf today from Liverpool, John Brown, a graduate of Oxford and father of five children, sat at breakfast on board the steamer beside Miss Bentley, daughter of a wealthy merchant of England, who eloped with him. Brown was the tutor employed by Miss Bentley's father to educate her. Immediately after the steamer arrived Miss Bentley was arrested by Detective Power on authority of a cable from the Liverpool police requesting her detention. She was taken to the station and placed in the custody of the police matron, to appear before the stipendiary magistrate today.

The couple were booked for Vancouver, B. C. Brown takes Miss Bentley's detention by the police as a great hardship. He loudly avows his love for the young woman, expresses his determination to keep her, and has engaged a lawyer to attempt to secure her liberation. Miss Bentley is eighteen years old and good looking. Brown is twice as old.

MARINE MATTERS.

The reported arrival of the bark Moama at Philadelphia from Rosario on the 28th was erroneous.

Britt Arbutus has been chartered to load lumber at Yarmouth for Buenos Ayres; if Rosario \$2.

Norwegian bark Erminda has been fixed to load coal at Sydney for Quebec on opening of navigation next season.

Sch. Francaise now discharging a cargo of croqueted timber at St. Peter's wharf will proceed to North Sydney to load coal for St. John. The vessel will likely be towed by one of the North Sydney tugboats from Louisbourg to that port.

Sch. Higgins anchored at Chatham, Mass., on the 29th, with the loss of mainmast. She refused assistance.

Bark Lerika, Capt. Harlow, from Philadelphia for Blaine, while at anchor at La Rague wharf, Gloucester, broke amidst and sustained damage.

Sch. Maggie J. Chadwick, at New York from St. John, was cut with her bowsprit and damaged. The schooner commenced to leak badly and a wrecking crew had to be procured to take off her deck.

Capt. Thomas Haley, late of the schooner Maggie J. Chadwick, has purchased at New York the American bark Kathleen. Haley, brother of the captain, left last night to go mate of the Kathleen. She will load for Jamez, Hayti.

Mrs. Smith (who is reading a humorous paper)—I don't see any fun in these jokes about big bills for ladies hats. Dr. Smith—I don't either—Tammany Times.

"Spillat is an awful mean man." "What did he do?" "His wife's a political candidate and he got her to vote to her for a birthday present."—Chicago Record.

NOTICE.

Kings County Liberal-Conservative Convention.

The Honorable George E. Foster having intimated his intention of not being a candidate for the representation of Kings County in the next Dominion election, the Liberal Conservative party of Kings is hereby called to be held at the Court House in Moncton, Thursday, the fourteenth day of February next at eleven o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing a candidate for the office of member of the House of Commons.

All electors favorable to the Liberal Conservative party are invited to be present. Dated at Apohaqui, Kings Co., the 28th day of January, A. D. 1895.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the 1st October 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax. 7.00 Express for Halifax. 13.30 Express for Quebec and Montreal. 15.30 Express for Sussex. 16.40

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Sussex. 8.30 Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted). 10.30 Express from Moncton (daily). 10.30 Express from Halifax. 15.30 Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton. 18.30 Accommodation from Moncton. 21.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive and those between Halifax and Moncton and those between Moncton and Pictou are heated by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. FORTIN, General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept. 1894.

TRANSFERRED TO COURTS

The Scene of the Great Brooklyn Strike Taken From the Tracks.

Information Laid Against Leading Officials for Use of Mail Signs.

A Millionaire's Offer to the Strikers in Case They Succeed.

Brooklyn, Jan. 31.—The scene of the strike has now been transferred from the tracks to the courts. The chief interest today was at the Butler street police court, where President Norton and the superintendent of the Atlantic system were arraigned before Judge Fish, charged with violating the ten hour law. The case will be heard Saturday.

District Assembly No. 75 has begun proceedings to punish Norton and Quinn, charging them with improper use of mail signs on cars in violation of the federal statutes. United States Commissioner Morle this afternoon issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Norton. It was placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Bigler recently any reference to Mr. Norton before the United States court tomorrow morning.

On the part of the men interested in the statement tonight of Martin J. Connolly of the executive board of District Assembly No. 75, who will in the next few days Eugene V. Debs would be in Brooklyn. Mr. Connolly says that the three officers of the American Railway Union are already in the city and upon the arrival of Mr. Debs a conference will be held to determine whether a sympathetic strike shall be ordered on the railroads of the east.

Mr. Connolly says he has a communication from Tom Johnson, the Cleveland millionaire, saying that he will pay the men \$2 a day if awarded the charter for the Brooklyn lines.

Conductor E. C. Pickett, of the Flat-bush avenue line, who had his skull fractured in an assault a few days ago, is in a critical condition. Three men have been arrested for complicity in the assault.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The legal bombshells which Mirabeau L. Towns, as counsel for the strikers, has threatened to use against the United States courts regarding the use of United States mail signs by the Atlantic system railroad company on the cars which Leveyer has decided never carry the mails. Two motorists, Geo. W. Layton and James Dwyer, formerly in the employ of the Atlantic avenue line, presented affidavits this morning before United States District Attorney Bennett, charging the company with violating section 3,779 of the federal laws, which makes it a crime to print, print or in any manner place upon, or attach to, any vehicle in particular way stagecoach or other vehicle not actually used in carrying the mail, the words, "United States mail." United States District Attorney Bennett consulted with United States Commissioner Morle and they decided to entertain the complaints. The two motorists who make the affidavits are the same men who figured in the proceedings against President Norton this morning.

ON KEEPING ACCOUNTS. Uninitiated Are Given a Lesson in Keeping Track of Their Money.

The woman whose price is above rubles, who sits at her desk in New York World, is she who knows "where her money goes to." She keeps an account book.

Mr. Moneybags, who keeps account books. They have Russia letter volumes three inches by two and a half, gilt-edged, and bearing in gilt letters the words "Accounts." They usually receive these little gifts at Christmas, and for the last few years they make an intelligible jargon in them. But this is not the sort of book that a business woman or the thrifty housewife keeps.

The regulation account book makes no boast of beauty, says the New York World. It has stiff board covers, is about ten inches long by eight inches broad, and is provided with many pages. These pages are not only ruled across, but at each side they have two vertical lines ruled, making two one-inch squares at each edge of each page. These spaces dates and dollars and cents may be kept.

The left hand page is devoted to income and the right to expenditures. The date on which a sum of money reaches the person or source from which it is received and the amount are entered in a straight line on the left hand page. The date and other details of any expenditure, the thing for which the money has been expended, and the amount spent are entered on the right hand page. The income and the outgo are balanced. Once a week or once a month is a balance sheet.

Jan. 1895. Credit. Carried from page 1. \$4 37 12—O. Smith. 15 00 17—Mrs. O. Smith. 15 00 Total. \$74 37 Carry to page 5. 4 0 Debit. Carried from page 2. 17 50 13—Coal. 2 00 14—Car fare. 25 14—Lunch. 1 00 15—Halterdressing. 1 00 16—Flowers. 85 17—Singing lessons. 3 00 Total. \$30 27

Miss Smith will begin next week with a blank page for expenditures and side the representing her assets. As she gains more she will enter them down, and on the page opposite, her manner of disposing of her wealth. The account book will serve as a record, a reminder, and often as a warning. In fact it is as a warning that the account book is particularly valuable.

"Young Mrs. Sappy is said to be completely wrapped up in her husband," observed Squidgie. "Lives in a flat, eh?" replied McSwilligen.

She—Before we were married you said it was good to have a husband, and now you are so glad to gratify my every wish. He—My dear, I said your lightest wish; and I'll do it, too.—Vogue.

Stuffer—You know that girl who refused me? She has just insulted me by inviting me to dinner. Dashaway—What are you going to do? Stuffer—Swallow the insult.—New York Sun.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES!

RAW OIL, BOILED OIL, TURPENTINE, BROWN JAPAN, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, ORANGE SHELLAC, WHITE SHELLAC, BLACK JAPAN, LIGHT OIL FINISH, ELASTIC VARNISH, HARLAND'S VARNISHES, METHYLATED SPIRITS, BENZINE, GOLD SIZE, WALNUT OIL STAINS, OAK, CHERRY, MAHOAGANY, THORNE'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

THORNE'S FINEST CLRD PAINTS, THORNE'S FINEST PUTTY, THORNE'S READY MIXED PAINT, LONDON WHITING, BRANDAM'S WHITE LEAD, JAPANESE ENAMEL PAINTS, CARRIAGE GLOSS PAINTS, KIRBY'S COPPER PAINT, KIRBY'S SEAM PAINT, KIRBY'S MARINE BLACK, CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, BRANDAM'S ZINC WHITE, BRANDAM'S COLORED PAINTS, DRY WHITE LEAD, DRY RED LEAD, PATENT DRIERS, LITHARGE, PUMICE STONE, ALABASTINE, JELLSTONE.

KALSOMINE, GOLD LEAF, GOLD BRONZE, SILVER BRONZE, COPPER BRONZE, METALLIC ROOFING PAINT, DRY COLORS, J. W. MASURY & SONS PURE COLORS, ground in oil, J. W. MASURY & SONS SUPERFINE COACH COLORS, ground in Japan, BRUSHES, MIRRORS, SINGLE GLASS, PLATE, DOUBLE ENAMELLED GLASS, GROUND, COLORED.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

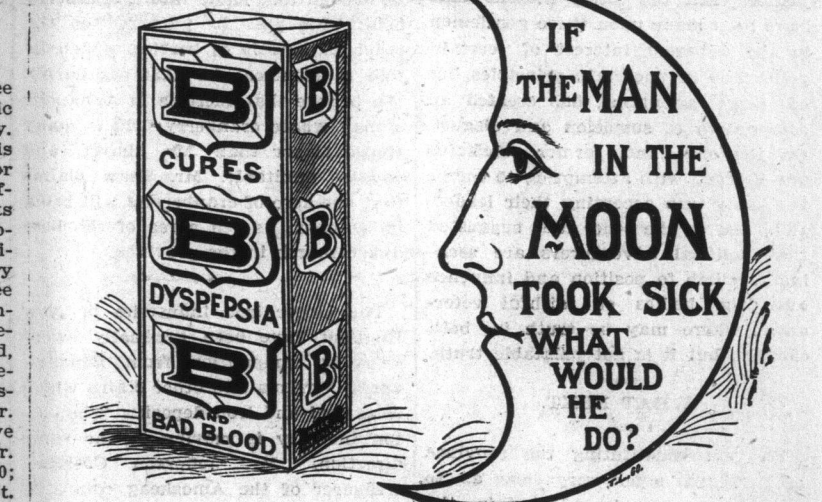
Contributed by Rev. J. de Soyes.

The visit of the Bishop of Mooseonee has stirred up interest in Domestic Missions in the most gratifying way. The simplicity and earnestness of his addresses, in which (as the Governor General remarks recently) any reference to his personal achievements or hardships was conspicuously absent, and the magnetism of his personality gained him friends in every quarter, whose interest in Mooseonee and his bishop will not fade. A member of St. John's Church, who desires his name not to be mentioned, has given \$100 towards the new Secession, rendered necessary by the disastrous ice avalanche of last year. The offertories already given have been very satisfactory to our visitor. Trinity, the Mother Church, gave \$30; the Sunday school children of St. Mary's (whom the bishop addressed on Sunday afternoon) \$7; St. John's Church, \$116.76, and a further collection of \$94 at the missionary meeting the following day, which included \$22 from the Sunday school. It is hoped that the bishop may pay a visit to St. Luke's next Monday, on his return from Fredericton, after which he goes eastward, holding meetings at Rothesay and Hampton, on his way to Prince Edward Island.

St. Luke's parish may be heartily congratulated upon the unanimous election of a rector, who is not only a minister of proved ability and experience, but one of the most distinguished and reputable in our diocese. It is understood that the choice of the congregation suffered only the difficulty of selection among several excellent candidates, of whom two others in particular were in every respect fitted to fill an important post, and for whom the future will no doubt adequately provide. The Rev. R. P. McKim comes to us from a parish which has for the past years ago in a state of division and debt, and which he leaves financially free and spiritually united. It is known to all that, in coming to the Maritime Provinces, no inducement offers itself to him other than a sense of call to a work which, if at first difficult, will reward his efforts in time most abundantly. We believe that it is acknowledged on all hands that St. Luke's parish and congregation when once the right man is on the spot, will stand second to none in the city in all the attributes which constitute real efficiency and spiritual strength.

After many trials now past, the prayers of the faithful are now answered. The hour is come, and we believe that God has sent them the man.

A book written by the Rev. Vernon Staley, entitled "The Catholic Religion," has been sent to us, with an intimation that it is being widely and diligently circulated in the province, and with an earnest request for some expression of opinion as to its merits. The volume is already being heard of in connection with the diocese of Quebec. The Bishop, who at first professed no desire to introduce new doctrines, but only to restore certain features supposed to belong to a "catholic" service, has now completely changed the book to be placed in the Diocesan Book Depository for sale, but afterwards withdrew it, it is understood, upon the earnest and very intelligible remonstrance of the cathedral chapter. The question remains whether the book merits notice and refutation. Readers of this column are well aware that we avoid all controversy which is not forced as an absolute self-defence against misrepresentation and falsehood. They will have understood that many erroneous statements put forth by members of an extreme party in our church are left without notice, owing to their own inherent weakness, and in reliance on the common sense of the reader or hearer. For instance, when some recent addresses on the English Reformation were promulgated, if advertised, the reports of which, if trustworthy, displayed ignorance of the most elementary facts of English history, no refutation was thought needful. It was assumed that while partisan hearers might enjoy a representation of history of this sort, congenial to their prejudices and mental calibre, any candid enquirer would first satisfy himself as to the qualifications of the self-appointed teacher, his academical and theological attainments, his previous literary and practical work, before surrendering his mind to assertions based apparently upon a study of elementary party manuals. When, a few years ago, Sadler's "Church Doctrine" was publicly recommended by the highest authority in the diocese, a refutation was clearly necessary, as the only possible alternative to acceptance. We may be permitted to entertain the belief, or at least the hope, that the authority in question no longer regards that volume as a theological guide, or that, like St. Augustine, he may one day publish "Retractions," much



IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO? JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

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RICHARD P. BOWEN, Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

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NELSON MORRIS' FLUID BEEF

LIEBIG'S FOR SALE BY JARDINE & CO'Y.

more valuable than his earlier professions of belief or recommendations to others.

At that time, we speak of the period before 1893, the Book Depository of the S. P. C. K. was the means of disseminating books of the character of Sadler's treatise, from which the theological bias, or the incompetence of the Committee (they may take choice of the alternatives), had the entire responsibility. Then came the first issue of the Evangelical Churchman, and now the shelves of the Book Depository are "swept and garnished," almost to an alarming degree. It appears, however, that a literary propaganda has been for some time in progress, a fact which perhaps explains the readiness of withdrawal in the shelves open to public inspection. A representative layman in this diocese, whose name figures prominently in the D. C. S. subscription lists, writes that he was eagerly advised by his Rector not to read the account of the Bvangelical Conference, and offered instead tracts with such titles as "Why does the Church pray for the dead?" It is in full consideration of the circumstances of those who live far remote from libraries, and whose clergymen (no doubt excellent hard-working pastors according to their lights) are victims themselves of defective education and unfortunate present influences, that we intend to review Sadler's treatise next week. We will endeavor to point out its value as "a manual of instruction for members of the Anglican Church," the claim put forth in its title-page. In the meantime those who are responsible for this generous distribution will have the opportunity of declaring frankly whether they are acting "permissively" or "positively" in their attitude to be enlightened.

All those who know Canon Mason appreciate his earnestness, eloquence, and self-sacrificing labors. But his last effort to rehabilitate the reputation of Archbishop Laud, though it may restore his popularity with those members of his party who were angry with him for his candor about the interpretation of "do this," will not modify a verdict which history has now pronounced, after gathering in all evidence, an maturely deciding thereupon. A museum of Laudian relics to be complete should have contained the pillow upon which stood Frynne, Bastwick, and Leighton, innocent men who suffered a cruel and ignominious penalty for their testimony to what so many of their countrymen held to be truth, the branding-iron which marked the father of Archbishop Leighton, and the knife which mutilated him. Records of the Star-chamber, if procurable, should not have been wanting, nor the evidence of that servility to the worst aspects of royal absolutism which (in its mildest forms) is called "Erastianism" by the modern admirers of Archbishop Laud, when that influence is turned against themselves. Those who desire to read the truth about the Archbishop can find it in the impartial pages of one who has lately declined one of the highest rewards that an English historian can gain through the Fellowship of History at Oxford. Dr. Gardiner is able to grasp, and faithfully to represent, the better sides of Laud's character, where they are to be found; his excellent work at the university, his tolerance towards men like Chillingworth, though that was in some part due to the desire of gaining the author of the "Religion of Protestants," the personal sincerity which appears in his diary, and his fidelity to his royal master. But he is equally able to understand and to depict a nature narrow and bitter in its relentless persecution of adversaries, the total misconception of the rights of the people and the necessities of the state, and above all the fatal character of that policy which resulted in sending the two advisers, Stratford and Laud, and finally their own master, to the scaffold. But for Laud's own tragic death, no character in English history would be more generally execrated by all who value civil and religious liberty. Taking him or "an in-a-bly" he is a personage in history best left to the mercies of the adage which enjoins good words concerning the dead, but for whose memory the eulogies of modern partisans are as dangerous as the effort at rehabilitation is futile.

FOR HEADACHE. Dose:—Put a few drops on a piece of bread and eat it. It is an excellent remedy for Headache and Dizziness.

MR. MATTHEW MARTIN, Doctor, Ont.



THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 6, 1895.

IN DISTRESS.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) The lively meeting at Berryman's hall last night is a foretaste of the struggle which awaits the opposition party in this constituency, when it goes about the selection of candidates. The general proposition of the young liberals is sound and logical. It is substantially the same as that which this journal put forward some weeks ago as a good working scheme for the liberal conservatives. The real dispute at yesterday's meeting was not over this matter of organization. Those present saw beyond the present theme to the ultimate object as the movement to set aside the party leaders and to bring forward new ones. One would suppose that the friends of Messrs. Weldon and Ellis might have been willing to trust a fully representative meeting of delegates from all the wards to do them justice. But the bitter attacks, that have been made upon these gentlemen in the apparent interest of certain politicians of uncertain principles, but of large ambitions, has created an atmosphere of suspicion and disgust. On the one hand, former chieftains are charged with attempting to coerce the party into accepting their leadership, and on the other it is suggested that political adventurers are seeking to climb to position and influence over the bodies of faithful veterans. There may be truth in both charges, but it is not palatable truth.

WHAT NEXT.

The act constituting the province of Manitoba is not very clear as to the procedure to be adopted in the present circumstances. The clause now brought into application provides that: "In case any such provincial law "as from time to time seems to the "governor general in council require "site for the due execution of the "provisions of this section (referring "to the section authorizing the ap- "peal is not made; or in case any deci- "sion of the governor general in coun- "cil or any appeal under this section "is not duly executed by the proper "provincial authority \* \* \* then the "parliament of Canada may make re- "medial laws." It would appear that the first duty of the government of Canada, after the text of the judgment has reached Ottawa will be to transmit to the government of Mani- toba, a copy of the decision, together with the statements of the petitioners. The government of Manitoba will then have before it the complaint of the Roman Catholic minority that their rights have been improperly taken away, and the judgment of the highest court in the land that the complaint is well founded. It is right to assume, in the absence of an official statement to the contrary, that the Manitoba ministry does not desire to be unjust, and it is perhaps not too much to assume that the judicial com- mittee has not misinterpreted the constitution of the province. The country has then the right to expect that a provincial law will be passed which the governor general in council will consider "requisite for the due execu- tion of the provisions of this section."

What the government of Canada may do in the event of the refusal of the Manitoba government to give a hearing to the prayer of the petitioners from that province, after it is clearly established that the petitioners have a right to ask for redress, is a question that need not be decided until it is reached. The other and more hasty course for the dominion government to pursue is to determine at once what measure of relief ought to be given to the complainants, and to forward to Manitoba a statement that in the opinion of the governor general in council it is requisite that this measure of relief be given to the minority. To reach such a decision it would be necessary for the dominion government to go over the whole ground of the educational policy of the province and to frame in a general way a new school law for Manitoba. This much is involved in the prayer of the petitioners who ask: "That it may be "declared \* \* \* that it seems re- "quisite that the provisions of the "statutes in force in the province of "Manitoba, prior to the passage of "the said act, should be re-enacted "in so far as at least as may be nec- "essary to secure the Roman Catholics "the rights to build, maintain, equip, "manage and conduct these schools "in the manner provided by the said "statutes, to secure to them their "proportionate share of any grant "made out of the public funds for the "purpose of education, and to relieve "such members of the Roman Ca- "tholic church as contribute to the "Roman Catholic schools from all "payment or contribution to the sup- "port of other schools."

It is made perfectly clear that relief can be obtained in no other and less arbitrary way. The first thing to be determined is what remedy will meet the case with the least possible friction. The provincial government must know a great deal more about this than the federal government: Mr. Greenway should have the first chance.

CRANBERRIES.

There seems to be no particular reason why the Cape Cod country should come as near as it does to the possession of a monopoly of the cranberry business. The land which produces cranberries is not good for much else, and we have in this province a considerable acreage of that sort of swamp. In Nova Scotia, which is also not free from swamp, more progress has been made in cranberry culture than in New Brunswick. Among successful farmers is Mr. Henry Shaw of Waterville, who told his experience the other day to the Fruit Growers' association. He had a bog on his farm. A quarter of an acre of this he cleared and made into a cranberry field. This year he gathered on the patch 27 barrels of berries, which he sold in Montreal for \$7.34 per barrel. We believe that there is in Annapolis a man whose cranberry field is many times larger than Mr. Shaw's and equally profitable. Mr. Shaw claims that one acre of cranberries will bring in as much as ten acres of the best dyked marsh in the province.

The larger iron industries of New England have been gradually swept away by competition from Pennsylvania, Virginia and other states which have coal and iron deposits. The cotton industry is moving in the same direction. Mr. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer of the Amoskeag company, says that the increase of the cotton business in the south is marked. He gives as reasons that labor is cheaper in the south, while coal is only half the price and the raw material is nearer at hand. He dwells also upon the fact that there are as yet no labor troubles in the southern cotton industry.

Mr. Blair makes a remarkable explanation of the twelve months' disfranchisement of Carleton. He says that he could not bring on the election because Mr. Connell's resignation did not reach him until the session had commenced. This explanation would be more satisfactory had the public been kept in ignorance of Mr. Blair's letter to Mr. Connell begging him to withhold his resignation until the beginning of the session, because an election would be an awkward affair.

Sir William Whiteway and his comrades, Mr. Bond and Mr. Woods, are back at the head of affairs in Newfoundland. The majority in the legislature has voted them clear of their disqualification, but for the time being they have no seats in the house of assembly. The new ministry has a hard contract before it to restore confidence and re-establish the credit of the colony. But there is now a disposition to modify the fierceness of party conflict and give the ministry a chance.

The people of Dakota have escorted back to Canada a teacher from this country who had been engaged in take charge of one of their schools. This was foolish of them. The settlers in Dakota are crossing the line to Canada fast enough without assistance. In some other states they know enough to keep a good Canadian teacher when they can get him. There has been no disposition to send President Schurman of Cornell University, or President Patton of Princeton back to us.

The cause of the woman suffragists is vigorously sustained by Mr. James L. Hughes of Toronto in a pamphlet which he has received from the publisher, William Briggs, of that city. Mr. Hughes is the inspector of schools who discusses equal rights with so much vigor and earnestness. He doctrine of equal rights takes in women as well as Protestants.

The next house of commons of Canada will contain 213 members, or two less than the present house. Nova Scotia loses one member, New Brunswick two and Prince Edward Island one. Manitoba gains two. The city of Toronto gets an additional member, while one is lost in the Niagara peninsula. Montreal gains two. Certain small Quebec county constituencies are grouped together.

The Ottawa convention platform, to which the grit party point as their creed, contains a clause about the adjustment of representation. We shall see how the distinguished liberal at the head of affairs in this province interprets the doctrine.

The Elbe, which met her fate the other day, was a record breaker on the New York and Southampton route a few years ago.

BOSTON LETTER.

Uncle Sam Imitating Canada's Banking System.

New England Manufacturers to Supply the Brits with Boodle.

The Exodus of the Cotton Mills - Eddie Conolly in Demand - The Markets.

(Correspondence of the Sun.)

Boston, Feb. 2.—As a perplexing question the oft criticized tariff cannot "hold a candle" with the present mournful financial middle, which has been bothering national legislators for months, and which gives promise of causing many more weary days and sleepless nights for those in charge of affairs in Washington. Last week several millions of gold left the country and another large consignment is expected to leave the country by today's steamer. This is having the effect of reducing the treasury reserve to almost the lowest limit known and will render another bond issue inevitable within a few weeks. Mr. Cleveland, in his latest message, has pleaded the need of Wall street, and he has been obliged to do it at the cost of alienating the support and friendship of such men as Senator Vest and many other influential western men, who favor some form of legislation more favorable to the clamorous silverites. The financial middle in which the government has long been concerned, may have little interest to Canadians, but until the present difficulty is cleared away—and it will take some time—Americans do not hope for the prosperity that they enjoyed prior to the "crisis" of 1893. The financial difficulty means a limited business in every branch of trade, and it is not surprising, situated as the two countries are, if Uncle Sam's muddle over money matters does not have some effect, however slight, over the Canadian border. Many politicians who think they understand the perplexing question, after examining the financial and banking system of Canada, have concluded that the Canadian system is hard to be improved upon. It was not until the summer of 1894 that they were modeled after it. Even President Cleveland has recommended an issue of bank notes after the Canadian principle, but his plans regarding the disposal of the silver question fall far short of satisfying the country as a whole.

A number of wealthy Boston men are considering a deep laid scheme, whereby they can secure freer trade relations between Canada and New England. They are not particular about the rest of the country, so long as the Canadian border is free from lumber and send back in return manufactures, the product of the mills controlled by the large corporations of which they are directors, shareholders, and in some cases the leading officers. The prime movers in this undertaking are the Canadian Colderidge, Jr., one of the wealthiest men in Boston, and a shareholder and director of a dozen corporations, treasurer of the Old Colony Trust Co., and the Amoskeag mills of Manchester, N. H.; ex-Governor William B. Russell of Boston; John D. Lucius Tuttle, Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, Edincoff Peabody and Solomon Lincoln. These men, with the exception of Gov. Long, are democrats and have great influence with President Cleveland. An association will be formed and will consist of the Canadian Commercial Union association, as soon as the names of a few more business men as charter members are obtained. It is not intended to have Boston represented, but all the New England states, and a committee will be appointed to visit the leading representative business men of those states. As the general election occurs in Canada within several months it is not at all unlikely that a respectable fund will be raised to help those candidates for parliament who favor the freest trade relations between the two countries. And as the conservative party is recognized up this way as being opposed to the indiscriminate admission of American manufactures, it is a settled fact that it will be no disadvantage by any consignment of the "resources of civilization," that may chance to be forwarded to Canadian politicians by "sympathetic" New Englanders. A meeting of those interested in the closer trade relation movement will be held shortly, and will be an organization should be formed at this time is somewhat of a mystery, if not to say suspicious. One man who probably knows all about the movement is Henry M. Whitney, president of the Cape Breton syndicate, of whom the names of the above named gentlemen are shareholders.

The freer trade relation question has not as yet been taken up by the newspapers any more than it has been dealt with during past years, but a writer in a Boston paper yesterday, in asking a question, stated that "the liberals claim that if elected they will favor free trade with the states," and that "this was the bait they were dangling before the eyes of the Canadian voters." A supply of liberal literature should be sent up this way. If the correspondent erred the chances are that there are others who labor under similar delusions.

The exodus of New England cotton mills to the south is starting in real earnest. Arrangements are now being made to ship 200 carloads of machinery from Boston to the southern states within a few weeks. The state senate this week passed an order directing the mercantile committee to investigate the exodus and endeavor to ascertain its cause, whether legislation was driving the mills southward and how many incorporations intended moving. One effect of the exodus, if it assumes the proportions manufacturers say it will, will be to cause the removal of a large number of French Canadians employed in the Lowell, Nashua and other mills to Quebec and New Brunswick.

Eddie Conolly of St. John seems to have made a great and lasting impression on Boston sports when he held forth at the Suffolk club last Monday. "The cut of a greyhound" is how they



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WOMEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From Harper's Bazar. The education of children, with all that this involves, is surely the work of women. More and more the foundations of education the primary efforts in schools, are being undertaken by women as belonging to their interests. Not only those relating to their own children, but to others, especially those who are under public school drill. A true mother should be a citizen mother, interested in the city and country because children live and grow in them. She should know about the sanitary conditions because these affect the home; she should know about the streets as clean as the children walk and play in them; she should know about the health of the children because they come in touch with their interests. Above all else, the mother will care for the schools, how they are conducted, how built, how situated—not only the special school where her children go or have been, but in schools, in education. True motherhood is not selfish, but broad. The very word is the glory of womanhood, and many women are "mother" who have no other reason for being than that childhood means so much to them, and they are so impressed with its responsibility.

Freobel has taught anew what childhood, child nature, child study, represent. Schools have taken on a deeper significance, because the realization is becoming more and more vivid that what the schools are now, so will be the homes and nation of the future. Women's place as teachers in schools has never been disputed, and we see everywhere the school boards are being reorganized, and the largest percentage of the children are below ten years of age—the age that in homes both sons and daughters are left to the training care of the mothers. Why in the past has there been a question that women's influence and place should not be officially recognized in school systems? Why in this country are there so few women on school boards, either as trustees or commissioners? Why are there at the present time no women on the boards of New York and Brooklyn? Various answers could be given, but no one can now say that women should not be represented, when the above named boards oversee and control over 5,000 women teachers and 300,000 children. Women serve everywhere on the school boards of Great Britain, and there at least sit on the great school board of London. No one who has studied the grand work of the women in the western states, knowing such women as Mrs. Flower of Chicago, Miss Hallowell of Philadelphia, Miss Fingree of Boston, but would be proud that in every city at least six such women would care for the public school interests of the children.

THE SEAMAN'S MISSION.

A Review of the Past Year's Work—The Reports of the Officers.

The annual meeting of the Seaman's mission was held last evening. The treasurer's report, read by Miss D'Orsay, showed \$537.50 total receipts; \$628.12 total amount expended; \$72.15 amount due Feb. 1st. The report of the coffee room committee was read by E. S. Thompson. The coffee room was opened on the 24th November last. The receipts since that day were \$123.86. The disbursements for wages, etc., during the same period were \$122.15, leaving a balance of 17 cents. The report of the social committee was read by Mrs. A. McNichol. Entertainments had been held during the year. They were very well attended and were seemingly much appreciated by the seamen who attended. Rev. Dr. Bruce, Rev. J. de Snyres, Mayor Robertson and others had addressed the meetings of seamen held in the rooms. A very pleasant time was spent at Christmas, when 150 men were present with some useful tokens of good will. A Globe read the missionary report. Over 2,000 visits to vessels, 200 to sailors' boarding houses and 50 to the hospital have been made by the tract and visiting committee. The average daily attendance in the reading room has been over 60. The tables were supplied with games, wholesome literature, English and foreign Bibles, etc. Three hundred and forty-three gospel tracts have been held, distributed, or given. 677 Bibles, 100 rough edge pine or box boards, \$3.50 to \$11.50; extra claspboards, \$40 to 45. Hemlock and shingles—Hemlock boards, planed and butted, \$12; random, \$11.50; extra cedar shingles, \$3 to \$3.10; cleats, 2.50; second cleats, \$2; extra No 1's, \$1.75; No 1's, \$1.25.

P. E. ISLAND.

Tryon, Jan. 29.—A lecture was delivered last night in the public hall by Dr. Covey of Crapaud, the subject of which was How the Earth Was Made. Rev. Mr. Price Baptist minister presided. The lecture, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery, was replete with instruction. At the conclusion a pie social was held. The proceeds were for some needy ones in the neighborhood, and as there was a full hall no doubt a handsome sum was realized for a noble object. The air is full of rumors of a pleasant event soon to take place, in which beans and bellies are concerned.

Crapaud, Jan. 29.—Our village is quite excited over a recent contest in the skating rink, Charlottetown, in which Harry Moore of this place carried off first prize. Already a challenge has been issued and accepted for another trial of speed at the same place, so ere long another contest will be on hand. May our boy win is the desire.

Rev. G. W. Fisher, pastor of the Methodist church, is conducting special services here. They are largely attended and much good is being done. Mrs. Cameron, sen., is at the present time very ill.

A hockey match and potato race is announced for the skating rink, Victoria, for the near future. The winter here is simply perfect. Snow enough, and not too much, for all purposes.

Farmers are very busy hauling their wood, many of them hauling a distance of six miles.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, including text about its benefits for various ailments and contact information for L. S. Johnson & Co.

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Advertisement for CITY The Chief of Week in Together With from Corres Exch. Text includes information about newspaper subscriptions and local news.

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Advertisement for "77" FOR GRIP, describing its effectiveness for treating colds and influenza.

Advertisement for CATARRH medicine, including text about its use for various ailments and contact information for R. T. Haseltine.



VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

Weekly Sun takes pleasure in giving its readers that it has perusal of the cases with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions respecting diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and the treatment prescribed in these cases is it asked for through the columns of the Sun.

Enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

F. M.—I have a mare six years much troubled with looseness in bowels. It commenced about two weeks ago. I have tried everything I did think of without much effect. The trouble with your mare arises simply from a debilitated relaxed condition of the bowels, may be of a more serious nature arising from ulceration or some chronic disease of the bowels. In either case the treatment would largely be the same: Careful attention general health, nutritious, easily digested foods, a course of tonic medicine. Take of iron sulphate 4 oz., catechu, 1 oz., gentian, 5 oz.; mix give a desert spoonful twice a day in feed.

Your horse is affected, although in lesser degree, with the same ailment as that of J. F. M. in this issue. Treatment about the same, tonic medicine, plenty of easily digested good general care.

T. L.—Your inquiry as to Manchester's Tonic Powder is not suitable for this column. I must refer you to the advertisement in the Weekly Sun.

S.—Grey draught stallion, four years old, has enlargement of leg just above the hoof; he is lame. What shall I do, and what will cure it?

Y.—Your horse is lame from a bone. Have him fired, blistered and put in a box stall so as to give complete rest. If you cannot get competent man to fire him, you may try the effect of the blisters. Take of mercury bichloride 5 drams, hop's bard two ounces, and apply to ringbone, just what can nicely rub in. Twenty-four hours later sponge leg clean and apply plenty of fish oil. Repeat blister intervals of three weeks.

AMHERST.

Business Changes—Schools Closed on Account of Sear's Fever.

(Special to the Sun.) Amherst, Feb. 4.—Thompson & Morrison have been running a stove and hardware business, have dissolved, the stock goodwill of the business has been bought by A. L. Lundy, of Amherst. Mr. Lundy's bookkeeper for Knight & Black, and hardware dealers.

H. Foster has retired from the wooding factory of Strang, Foster & Mills, and is now running the business. The publishers of the county and minutes of Nova Scotia, is in town taking for a new and complete map of the county.

Inspector Craig told your correspondent that there were more schools closed than to the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria in Cumberland county. The school at Colchester has been closed for three years. In Amherst there has not been a case of scarlet fever. On Feb. 4, that of the six months old daughter of Mrs. Palmer, took place yesterday from scarlet fever.

I may tell you at once that I can get up with everything except anything back. "Oh, madam! sure it's just like me, and we shall get splendidly."—Le Fargis.

"77"

FOR GRIPPE. THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR GRIPPE. Twenty-seven is the only specific for grippe. Not until after the first epidemic did Dr. Humphreys offer his discovery to the public. He commenced the study of development of a true specific. One that all the so-called cures are old and cold remedies, blood purifiers, etc., clothed with new claims to meet the new disease; the panacea offered is a purgative, a trip to Florida; a cold drop to a Russian bath.

Dr. Humphreys' specific "77" is the only remedy prepared especially for Grippe and there was ample opportunity to study this disease. That his efforts are crowned with success the people can and do now testify.

Frederick Carr, Esq., Geologist, 105 East St., New York, formerly of Montana, writes: "The change from the high altitude of the Rocky Mountains made me an easy victim of Grippe. On Saturday, Jan. 12, I intense fever, bad cough, pains everywhere. 'Twas then I commenced taking '77' and the results have been extremely satisfactory, beneficial and wonderful. After ten days I felt great relief and the second bottle cured me."

B. Downey, 42 West 88th St., New York, writes: "I have taken '77' for Grippe and found most wonderful relief, and will send the good tidings far and wide. Your specifics have been my only physician for years."

Miss Hanover, 96 Ave. C, N. Y. City, writes: "I have found great relief in '77'." Mrs. W. H. Wilson, 1210 West Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky., writes: "I have been using '77' for our little boy, aged 4 years, and it always use it. It has a bad cold, and helps him very much."

A. S. Wells, Granby, Conn., writes: "Your '77' is helping me with great success." Howard A. Elliott and Seth Thomas, with anamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, writes: "We have both used your '77' for colds and grippe of the chest with great success." "77" cures Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains in the Head and Chest, Fever, Throat, General Prostration and other ailments. It will 'break up' an obstinate cold that hangs on.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

Bishop Kingdon confirmed 15 candidates in Trinity church, Andover, January 22nd. His lordship also confirmed eight at Undine.

There is hardly any snow at Yarmouth, in fact, a gentleman who came from there the other day says there is not enough for good sleighing.

It is stated that the extension of the Algonquin hotel at St. Andrews will cost in the vicinity of \$15,000. It is to be completed about the first of June next.

A prohibition convention will be held today at Florenceville, to select a candidate to represent the temperance party in Carleton county in the coming federal election.

At a recent meeting of the corporation of Trinity church, Sussex, it was decided to elect a rector on May 29th. A committee was appointed to arrange for a supply until that date.

Joseph Allison has bought the Gilbert Murdoch house at the corner of Princess and Carmarthen streets for \$4,000, and has presented it to the Centenary church for a parsonage.—Globe.

W. F. Wortman was at the Royal last week in the interests of the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway company of Alberta county. The mine has been examined and endorsed by leading experts.

Revising officer Coy held the last court for the electoral district of Sunbury and Queens at W. E. Bent's on Jan. 26th. Twenty names were added to the Municipal list and 492 names for the electoral district.

The deaths reported at the board of health office for the week ending Feb. 2nd were: Consumption, 3; old age, 1; pneumonia, 1; albumenuria, 1; heart disease, 1; blood poisoning, 1; chronic phthisis, 1; cancer of bowels, 1; total, 10.

W. Levi McDermid is preparing to build and equip a cheese and butter factory at Stanley, York Co., with a capacity for 500 to 1,000 cows. He proposes to have it ready to manufacture cheese on or before the 1st of June.

At Chubb's corner, Wednesday, W. A. Lockhart sold the Jessie Q. Belyea farm, containing 200 acres with buildings, etc., situated at Westfield. The sale took place to satisfy a mortgage claim of Joseph Finley, and F. Williams became the purchaser at \$710.

The will of the late William J. Clarke was probated Friday. The estate is valued at \$1,800 real and \$7,300 personal property. Four lots are bequeathed to Mrs. Mary Thomson, and the remainder of the property goes to the widow, Mary Ellen Clarke. These ladies are executrices. Geo. E. Fairweather, proctor.

By assignment dated the 23rd of January, Arthur W. Wiggin of Waterborough, Queens Co., trader, transferred his estate to Cyrus M. Wiggin of the same place, for the benefit of his creditors, without preference. The deed may be seen and executed at the office of Alex. W. Baird, solicitor, 42 Princess street, this city.

Geo. G. Scovil, M. P. F. for Kings, is engaged in lumbering quite extensively this winter. The greater part of his lumber is being hauled out near the Central railway, where it will be sawed and then shipped over the same route. Mr. Scovil has secured the contract for getting out 6,000 sleepers for the I. C. R. this winter.

At Chubb's corner on Saturday W. A. Lockhart sold the brick house on Orange street corner of York, to E. Prichard to Wm. J. Moran for \$3,200. Geo. W. Perry offered a freehold lot with building thereon, but withdrew the property at \$1,960. Two shares of Bank of New Brunswick stock sold for 254 and a \$500 city 6 per cent. bond, due 1915, sold for 125.7-8.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Luke's church was held January 29 for the purpose of electing a rector in the place of Rev. Mr. Sibbald, resigned. Applications were received from seven clergymen and four others were highly recommended. It was the unanimous vote of the meeting that a call be extended to Rev. R. P. McKim of Toronto Junction.

On Wednesday City Engineer Hurd Peters called on Mayor Robertson, after reading the report of the common council committee proceedings, and definitely notified him that he would not accept the post of assistant engineer under Mr. Murdoch should the council carry out the intention as expressed by resolution at the committee meeting on Tuesday night.

A Port Elgin correspondent writes that the recent liberal meeting there was something of a disappointment to people who drove ten to fifteen miles to hear distinguished speakers from St. John. John L. Carleton and other eloquent men were advertised to speak, but they failed to put in an appearance, and the meeting was rather dismal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislature make large demands on our space, correspondents are requested to condense their news letters to the smallest possible limit for the next four or five weeks.

A happy event took place at the residence of John M. Huggard of Norton, K. C., on Wednesday last, when his daughter, Bertha L., was married to Pennington Price of Springfield. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie Smith of St. John. The groom was supported by B. Akertley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Lond.

The following is taken from the Bookeller, published in New York: Phelps Brock will, after all, continue the new business on the Grand Trunk railway. In fact, they will operate the entire system. They intend to improve the system all they can and will make it first-class in every particular. They have the means and ability to do it.

Work is going on steadily at the Joggins mines. The output last Wednesday was six hundred and two tons, the largest on record. The average daily output is five hundred and fifty tons. There is very little ice in the bay and navigation is practically open yet. The Joggins management recently shipments by water this season much earlier than usual.

The result of the examinations for registration in the Pharmaceutical society were announced Thursday. Out of the seven candidates the preliminaries only two were successful. They are George P. Dunham and George A. Reicker, both of St. John. Out of the four in the finals three passed successfully, as follows: J. D. Henry of St. Stephen, C. Hickey of Newcastle, and Andrew Burns of St. John.

The will of the late Rev. Alfred H. Weeks was probated Thursday. Mr. Weeks was a retired Church of England clergyman, and died possessed of \$6,000 personal property. He left three-fifths of the sum to the incapacitated clergy fund of the Diocesan Church society, and the remaining two-fifths to King's college, Windsor, N. S. Geo. E. Fairweather and Geo. A. Schofield are the executors, and J. Roy Campbell the proctor.

Thomas A. Temple received a despatch Saturday morning from Halifax stating that Mrs. Herbert Temple, who it was announced, was seriously ill, died at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Temple was a sister of Mrs. Thomas A. Temple, and was well known in this city. She resided here previous to her marriage, about ten years ago. She leaves two small children. Mrs. Temple was a highly esteemed lady and her death was heard of with deep regret.

Last Sunday the Feast of St. Blaise was observed in St. Peter's, Holy Trinity and St. John the Baptist churches. At St. Peter's the blessing of the throats was given all day and most of the time four of the priestly fathers were required, so great was the crowd. It is estimated that in the vicinity of ten thousand people visited St. Peter's between early morning and late evening. The electric cars resorted a great harvest. Additional cars were run on a special timetable during the afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the St. John Agricultural society was held Thursday afternoon. President Golding occupied the chair and there was a large attendance of directors. It was decided to advertise the Marsh road grounds, late in value at \$1,800 real and \$7,300 personal property. Four lots are bequeathed to Mrs. Mary Thomson, and the remainder of the property goes to the widow, Mary Ellen Clarke. These ladies are executrices. Geo. E. Fairweather, proctor.

Restigouche is to have an experimental cheese and butter factory. It is stated that there will be no difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity of milk to keep a large factory in operation the year round. The northern counties have always been behind in the matter of dairying. They look little or no interest in this important branch of agriculture, depending almost exclusively on the lumbering interests. But through the efforts put forth by the agents of the government the farmers are being led to see their mistake, and a few years will no doubt see a great change in this part of the province.

According to the Stamp Collectors' fortnightly, at a recent auction sale held in London, the following prices were realized: Nova Scotia, one penny red brown, \$3 12s. 6d. for two. Nova Scotia, one shilling, violet, large margins on three sides, \$2 10s. New Brunswick, one shilling, violet, \$3 8s. Several six penny Canadian, from 1s. to 1s. 6d., according to state of preservation. One Mauritius stamp brought \$2. The above may be interesting to some of our local stamp collectors.

In Boston on the 1st inst. Miss Nellie B. McKean, daughter of Robert McKean of the Intercolonial railway, St. John, and F. C. Folkins, likewise a native of this city, were united in marriage by the Rev. C. L. Winslow, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The couple drove to 1320 Washington street, where they will make their future home. Hosts of St. John friends will wish the bride and groom a long and happy life.

Jesse T. Prescott, secretary of the committee, has issued the following: At a meeting of the executive committee of the Berwick Prohibition convention, it was resolved to issue a call to the convention to assemble at Hampton on Thursday, the 14th inst., at nine o'clock a. m., and that all the churches and temperance societies in the county be asked to appoint three delegates each to attend such convention. All who are in favor of prohibition will be welcomed.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The decision in the Manitoba school case was fully expected and therefore created no surprise. Everybody is asking what the outcome will be. During the argument in the case before the judicial committee many observations were made by the learned counsel. The stenographic report of the argument is now being printed in England and no satisfactory conclusion as to the effect of today's judgment in all its bearings can be reached until the committee's decision and the report of the argument has been received. A cordial to the opinion of the judges of the supreme court of Canada, which will be the power of the dominion parliament to re-enact the provisions of the Manitoba act relating to separate schools which were repealed by the Greenway act of 1880.

In such an event the later statute would be in force. There might be a struggle in the courts for the enforcement of the provisions of that act, and if the Manitoba government maintains its threatened stubborn opposition to legislation emanating from the federal parliament, the educational matters in Manitoba must follow. Another suggestion for the settlement of this question relates to the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the school lands to be made over which the federal parliament has undoubted control, that is to say by legislation it might be arranged that a fair proportion of these funds should be retained in aid of separate schools. It has been suggested that legislation might be enacted by the federal parliament exempting the Roman Catholics from the provisions of the Manitoba school act of 1880 and empowering them to create a separate school system with powers of assessment for that purpose.

Canada exported 23,711 tons of hay to Great Britain against 12,475 in 1893. Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The greatest sensation which Ottawa has had in many a long day happened late this afternoon. Tonight it is the one absorbing topic of conversation in all public resorts. Shortly after 5 o'clock the Dominion Police, who are in the dominion office stepped into the office of T. J. Watters, acting commissioner of customs, and addressed that gentleman on the charge of misappropriating the public moneys of the dominion of the customs. Major A. P. Sherwood, commissioner of dominion police, laid information before Police Magistrate Ogara upon which a warrant for the arrest of T. J. Watters was issued. He is charged the acting commissioner is charged with having stolen at various times since the month of January, 1894, sums of money amounting in all to \$543. The information also sets forth how the money was obtained and possession. For some years past it has been customary for the convenience of the Canadian travelling public and the Canadian railways which have terminals in the United States, to station Canadian customs officials at these points. This applies chiefly to places like Chicago, Duluth and Tacoma, and so far the arrangement has worked well. For instance, any person leaving Chicago for Canada, either at the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific station, in the latter case the Wabash terminus, go to a Canadian customs official there, have his baggage checked, and if he has nothing dutiable in the trunk it will be so marked and be sent across the boundary without the traveller being put to the inconvenience of getting up in the middle of the night to open his baggage and have it examined by a Canadian official at the frontier may examine it. In case dutiable goods are discovered in the trunk the package will be so marked and the duty collected on the goods. In the information the salaries of those officers are paid by the railroad companies, as they are stationed at these points at their request and for their convenience. The money, however, do not go directly to the company, but to the railroad companies, so far as the Chicago officers are concerned, remit the amounts direct to the department, and the department pays the officers by check. The negotiable checks from the department are received certain checks from the Wabash Railway company, being a refund of salary of one of the Canadian officers at Chicago, and that these amounts were returned by the officers to the receiver of the department, but were made use of for his own purposes. Naturally Watters was greatly astonished at the gravity of the situation. He lost no time in communicating with his lawyer, but it is not until a short time has elapsed that the prisoner was conducted to the office of the police magistrate and was bound over to appear at the police court tomorrow morning.

John Newran, a French Canadian, aged 60, dropped dead in the Roman Catholic cathedral this morning. The reported accident to Mrs. Foster is greatly exaggerated. Last week she tripped and fell coming out of the eastern door, but fully recovered her usual health within twenty-four hours. She laughed heartily tonight when told that St. John people had been informed of a second accident to herself. Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Mr. Smith, deputy minister of marine, who is still in England as the Canadian representative on the British departmental inquiry regarding the manning of ships, has been commissioned by the government to co-operate with the London Shipping exchange to wait upon the president of the board of trade regarding the new rules of the road at sea. Three years ago an international convention was held at Washington, at which all great powers were represented, when the rules of the road at sea were revised and some important changes agreed upon. Regulations based upon the Washington recommendations have been framed and were to come into effect in the spring of 1895. Several powers have acquiesced in these regulations, including Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Turkey, Peru, and other states, which have only

ABOUT BARGAINS!

The merchant who does nothing but sing the Praises of His Low Prices must be in pretty hard luck. But once in a while it happens that even in a house which has a large patronage something must go quickly—and a low price does the business. Several hundred pairs of trousers greatly reduced in price. How long will it take you to get here?

Mr. Hogg, of O'Connell's, appeared for the dominion, and Ferguson, C. C. for Mr. Watters. The case was set down for hearing on Feb. 7th, no evidence being taken. Mr. Watters gave the same ball as yesterday. Commissioner Sherwood, who has the information, says in the charge that he has just cause to suspect and believe that Thomas J. Watters did unlawfully take from her majesty the Queen, on the 1st of January, 1894, the sum of \$53, the property of her majesty the Queen, in right of her Dominion of Canada, and further sums, namely: On 28th Feb., 1894, the sum of \$38; 19th of March, \$84; 18th of April, \$92; 15th June, \$90; 6th August, \$100. Further, the said Thomas J. Watters is employed as acting commissioner of customs at Ottawa, and that in respect of the execution of the duties of his said office certain salaries and pay were payable to him by the said Thomas J. Watters by her majesty the Queen; that it was part of the duties of the said Thomas J. Watters, in the execution of his office, to account to her majesty the Queen for all moneys which came into his hands in connection with the business and administration of the department of customs of Canada at Ottawa; and the deponent says that the said Thomas J. Watters, while so occupying the said office of acting commissioner, did receive from the Wabash Railway company certain bank drafts for the several sums at the dates mentioned, and which drafts were the property of her majesty the Queen, and should have been accounted for to her majesty, but the said Thomas J. Watters, contrary to and in breach of the duties and trusts of his said office, and in fraud of her majesty the Queen, did convert the said moneys upon each of the said drafts and used each of the said drafts and moneys upon each of the said drafts for his own purposes, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

The above is sworn to before Mr. O'Connell, police magistrate, chief of agriculture, Professor McEachran, chief veterinary inspector, has published a neat little brochure for the guidance of farmers and others, giving directions for the tuberculin test. The revised voters' lists have been received here for Victoria, B. C., Carleton and Kings, N. B., and Kings, P. E. I.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Premier Bowell, Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Wallace will attend the opening of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative club in Toronto on Thursday. Hon. Mr. Bowell will during the day meet a delegation from the Canadian Copy-right association, which will urge a continuation of the firm stand by the government on the copyright question.

In order in council was passed placing coap grease on the free list, as on the old tariff.

THE RING. Return of Eddie Connelly. A Sun reporter had a talk with Connelly last Thursday. Connelly was out of the fight without a mark or a scratch of any kind, said Welch was a hard man to beat. He put up a good fight. Connelly was never in any danger of being defeated. He was a sure winner. Connelly said: The Suffolk club used me well. They treated me fairly and lived right up to their agreement with me. I will take a rest now for a while, but may in five or six months get on another go. I received an offer from the Cape Breton club to fight Frank Erne of Buffalo, who is matched to box Jerry Marshall six rounds at the Manhattan club. The date is the 26th. I declined to accept the offer. I have a better chance with the Suffolk club. There is more money for me to go there, and besides that I can train at home for a match to take place in Boston. There was a big crowd at Boston depot to see me off. All the old St. John sports were there.

The Suffolk club numbers among its membership a lot of old St. John men. The Atlantic Yacht club of Boston placed their house at Connelly's disposal, and he had full run of the club for training purposes. Connelly and his friends very much appreciate this courteous act. Boston, Jan. 31.—Much confusion has been caused in sporting circles by the erroneous report that the Boston board of aldermen has prohibited boxing exhibitions. The board has decided to issue no more licenses for public boxing exhibitions, but the private club exhibitions will be permitted as before.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE. Brooklyn, Feb. 4.—The Brooklyn board of aldermen at a meeting this afternoon adopted the resolution presented by the representatives of the striking motormen and conductors regarding the franchises and privileges granted to the Brooklyn trolley lines, which are covered with the present strike. The board voted for it against. The chairman voted in the negative. One of the aldermen who obtained upon application the undesignated solicitor at his office, 62 Princess street. CYRUS W. WIGGINS, ALBEX. W. BAIRD, Trustee, Solicitor.

Asla had its name from the Sanscrit word Ashas, signifying "hand of the dawn."

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Oak Hall, Cor. King & Germain Sts. SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

Advertisement for Pictorial Canada magazine. Includes a coupon for a bound volume and a form for name and address.

THE LITTLE BROWN CRICKET THAT LIVED IN THE WALL. Sarah M. Chaffield in February St. Nicholas. Rosa went to her grandma's last summer, in June, and she stayed until late in the fall; but the very best friend that she made while away. Was the cricket that lived in the wall. The little brown cricket that lived in the wall. As merry as merry could be. He danced all the day and he sang all the night. The gayest of good companions.

THE EGG TRADE. (Montreal Trade Bulletin.) A firmer feeling in eggs has set in, owing to the recent sharp advance in New York, where prices have advanced about 4c. to 5c. on the week, and if the cold and stormy weather continues still higher prices are looked for. The advance in the American market has already induced the shipment of about 700,000 from Montreal and district to New York, Boston and other points. Two Chicago buyers in Montreal enquiring for lined eggs. Shipments are also being made from Ontario to the American markets, which accounts for the small receipts in this city from the west. Although a good deal of old laid stock has been worked off recently, there is more offering. The old cold storages that have been taken out of refrigerators in Montreal and half rotten condition have brought all the way from 24c. to 44c. and 7c. per dozen; but a lot of 100 cases more of this stock was offered without getting a bid. Montreal lined eggs are quoted at 12c. to 14c., some holders refusing to sell large lots at the latter figure, expecting prices to go higher. There is still some western bulk being offered at 10c. to 12c., but some holders ask 14c.

FOR SALE. STEAMER ALYXONE FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, 10 tons net; 15 gross tonnage. For particulars apply to George Smith, Eagle Foundry.

Do You Know Frederickton is the best place in New Brunswick to buy House Furnishings, and the variety, style, excellence of quality and low prices JAMES G. McNALLY is second to none. A shoe business man came one hundred miles, made his purchase, and said: "I had looked all around, but your styles are better and your prices much lower than any I have seen. I am well satisfied and glad I came." Mr. McNALLY has a large stock of Housekeeping. Write for prices.

JAMES G. McNALLY, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Advertisement for FERRY'S SEEDS. Includes a circular logo with the text "Known Everywhere. Sold Everywhere. Grown Everywhere. FERRY'S SEEDS." and a testimonial from Arthur W. Wiggins of Waterborough, Queens Co., dated 23rd January, 1895.

ASSIGNER'S NOTICE. Arthur W. Wiggins of Waterborough, Queens Co., did, by deed, 23rd January, 1895, convey to me all his estate and effects for the purpose of his creditors, and I have the same within my duty (without preference) to the creditors of the said Arthur W. Wiggins. The deed may be seen and all information obtained upon application to the undersigned solicitor at his office, 62 Princess street. CYRUS W. WIGGINS, ALBEX. W. BAIRD, Trustee, Solicitor.

WANTED—Man with wife to work a farm on the halves in Central Northon, Kings Co., owned by W. H. Fowler. Apply at farm, or address HAMPTON, N. B.







AFTER MANY YEARS.

ange Tale Told by a Well Known Minstrel.

ful Results of an Injury Received Years Ago—Was Treated in the Hospitals of Two Continents, but bounced Incurable—A Fellow Patient led Out the Road to Recovery.

om the Owen Sound Times.)

marvellous efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has again been demonstrated in this town. The Times led to the astonishing cure of Mr. Delrose, a well known citizen. This was followed by several others, the remarkable cure of Mrs. J. of Peel street, whose life had been despaired of by her family and friends. A day ago the Times reported that a young man was passing along Division street when it was noticed that a new shop had been opened up by Jack Cousby, a member of a family that had lived in Owen Sound for half a century. Knowing that Cousby had been seriously ailing he came from England a few days previous, and at that time had hopes of recovering his health, when man dropped in to have a talk before the conversation proceeded very far, it was evident that had been another miracle performed by the wonder-working Pink Pills.

let us start at the beginning of the "troubles" said Mr. Cousby, the Times man had expected me to be a "Twenty-one years" left school here and joined a "rel company. Since that time I had parts in many of the leading theatrical companies as comedian dancer. In the spring of 1887 I went I would try a summer. I went and took a position with Bingley's circus, then playing in Western States. One morning the rush to put up the big pole tent, I was riding the pole when the centre pole slipped and in falling struck me across the back. While I felt for a time I did not pay much attention to it. After working a week I felt a pain similar to that of a rheumatism. For a year I grew worse and finally was laid up. This was at Milwaukee. After time I went to St. Paul and went an electric treatment, and I was cured. I then took an engagement with Lew Johnston's Minstrel and went as far west as Seattle. Three years ago I made an engagement with Bowes and Farquhar to go on a tour through Europe. A great American Minstrel, travelling from New York I suffered pains between the shoulders, but very little attention to it at the time when I reached Glasgow I scarcely able to walk. I remained in condition until we reached Chester, where I obtained relief from a doctor's prescription. Two years the only relief I had was while at Birmingham I was taken bad and gradually got worse all over. An engagement was offered as stage manager for Onley's Minstrel and I went out with them, in three months time I was so bad that I had to quit all that time consulting a physician who had recommended as a specialist, but not any relief. Hydropathic and other similar treatments resorted to without avail. Finally I was no help for it and I went to Manchester, and on Dec. 12th, 1893, into the Royal Hospital, where physicians who diagnosed my case pronounced it transverse myelitis, or spine disease. After being in hospital for five months I grew better, until my legs became paralyzed from the hips down. Dr. Newhouse surgeon, showed me attention and became quite friendly and sympathetic. Finally I would be an invalid all my life, a change I was sent to Barnes Hospital, Cheside, having to be carried from the hospital to my carriage and then on to the train. A week the most I could do was to cure effected on himself by the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being roughly discouraged, I asked for discharge, and I was sent back to Chester, where I began taking the pills, consisting of getting me I recovered the use of my legs, I concluded to start for Canada to join my friends here. I continued the pills, consisting of getting me I have taken no other medicine since I began the use of the Pink Pills, and I have no doubt as to what I am able to take up the trade of writing, at which I have been for some months. When I remember that the doctors told me I would be helpless all my life, I cannot help but feel that my cure was a miracle. Mr. Cousby told of the wonderful cure, his good-natured countenance shone with gratitude. He is so known here as a straightforward, plain citizen that "The Times" do not say anything in his behalf. A plain unvarnished statement would be a fact with everyone who knew him.

these pills are a positive cure for troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medical Company, Brockville, Ont., or Excelsior, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions which which the public is cautioned.

IN ANOTHER LIGHT.

Highup (weekly)—Woman's work is done. Wayup (weekly)—Too true. A man get rich and retire to a quiet life, and must be making and receiving to the day of his death.—New York City.

prepare for spring by using Burdock Blood Purifier to cleanse the system and drive out all the impurities. This tonic purifying blood makes B. B. B. the greatest remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and blood.

Mr. Bacon—When is the cook to be married? Mrs. Bacon—Oh, she's not to be married. She's broken her engagement. "What, broken that too?" Cook's Statesman.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co's. Review of the Condition of Business for the Week.

The Prospect of a New Loan Makes Things Look Better.

Bradstreet's on the State of Affairs in Various Canadian Centres.

New York, Feb. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co's review of trade will say tomorrow: Things look better near the close of this week, because it is believed that a new loan will be negotiated. There was need for relief, since January closed with the heaviest export of gold ever made in any month, and the heaviest withdrawals of gold from the treasury, \$48,468,108, the hope of a new loan being the one thing which has lifted prices during the past few days. January leaves behind it the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known; for cotton, iron and its products, wool and silver, the lowest average ever known, and for wheat a range above the minimum, but yet declining rapidly toward that point.

Industrial operations have not materially diminished, though it has been disappointing month, because the general revival expected has not come. Speculation has not favored producers. Wheat is half a cent lower, but western receipts were only 1,226,012 bushels, against 1,679,217 last year, and with exports larger than last year, might have helped prices had not the visible stocks been so large. Corn is two cents lower, with receipts about half and exports not one-eighth of last year's.

Cotton declined a sixteenth, and is close to the lowest point ever touched, with an average of only 5.70-1.2 cents for January, against 5.74 in December and 8.07 in January of last year. The movement continues large and the maximum crop estimates are encouraged, but there is not a little hope that decrease of acreage this year by concerted action may help the planters.

Neither here nor abroad does the manufacturing promise nearly the maximum output of commodities. Silver has been weak, and for the month has made slightly the lowest average ever known, the output in 1894 being reckoned by Wells, Fargo & Co. at \$28,721,014, or 45,583,911 ounces. The decrease was 12 per cent, while the increase in gold was 35 percent.

Iron and steel look less encouraging in the east, and the demand is disappointing, although prices are not weakening. Shipments of boots and shoes for the month from Boston have been 238,644 cases against 304,137 two years ago, but the situation is still discouraging, as orders received at advanced prices are so scanty that many shoes are expected to about down soon. Foot goods which have not been advanced in price orders are moderate and will occupy the works some weeks, but are yet smaller than usual.

The textile manufacturers cannot score an improvement for the week, for though print cloths have advanced a shade the demand for other cotton goods is only moderate and prices run unusually irregular. Wool has continued with even more declarations of belief by domestic manufacturers that they can sustain themselves in medium grades and in worsteds, but in the finer grades much hesitation appears and in the lower grades the extremely low prices made by foreign dealers seem to threaten the manufacturers. Wool is so low that large sales for possible future use continue, and the total for three chief markets for four weeks has been 23,157,065 pounds against 25,570,170 two years ago.

The fillures for the past week were 354 in the United States, against 370 last year, and 64 in Canada against 53 last year.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: In the province of Ontario snow blockades have checked trade and at Toronto collections are slow, but prices are firm. Advice from New Brunswick are that the outlook is favorable for the lumber industry and collections satisfactory, although the demand for goods for export is smaller than expected.

Montreal reports a fair demand for groceries, dry goods and hardware and from the United Kingdom for Manitoba flour, although offers do not meet prices asked.

There are 36 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 33 last week, 44 in the week a year ago and 64 in the week two years ago.

The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$18,013,000 last week, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the preceding week, but an increase of 1 per cent compared with the week a year ago.

THE U. S. FINANCES.

Cleveland's Message Praised—A Serious State of Affairs.

London, Feb. 1.—The Statist will say tomorrow: "President Cleveland's message appears to be wise and statesmanlike. As the law stands, it is quite clear that a large sum could not be borrowed in Europe, as there is doubt respecting the president's ability to contract to pay gold. This would be fatal to any projected loan. Money can always be had at a price; but the government of the United States cannot act as if it were bankrupt. Its credit would stand as high as that of any other country in the world if Congress would only do its duty. If the present Congress does not act, it is greatly feared that it will be too late to apply to the new Congress, as before it can be called together, a crisis would probably have occurred. It is questionable whether under the existing conditions the president can ever borrow at home. The banks, in order to avert a panic, may furnish him with gold;

A HORRIBLE STORY.

The Armenian Atrocities Investigated by the Associated Press.

Shocking Stories of Cruelties Inflicted on Men, Women and Children.

An Appeal to the Christian People of England and America.

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London, Feb. 3.—A letter has been received here from the special correspondent of the Associated Press, who was sent to Armenia from London to investigate the reported Armenian atrocities, and who is at present in Armenia. For reasons which will be readily understood, the name of this correspondent is withheld, but he is a newspaper man, well known in America, and he was instructed to make an impartial investigation of the stories told of the Turkish cruelty to the Armenians. He has just reached here, after having been posted by a trusted messenger at Tiflis, Russia. It contains the first authentic news received from Armenia and says: "Whatever secrets may lie under the snow on the Armenian mountains, it seems beyond dispute, from what I have heard from many lips, that the stories of ferocious butchery and red horror in the Sassoun villages, have at least a reasonable foundation of truth, and that any change, authorized by further investigation, will deal more with numbers than with the degree of horror."

But from what the correspondent of the Associated Press says in a later part of his letter, there are two sides to the Armenian story, as he remarks: "But no matter what light we throw upon the spasmodic wickedness of the Turk or upon the ingenious and crafty conspiracy of his accomplices, it is quite likely that the assertion is true."

For instance, it is reported that as a means of inciting the Turks to commit a whole hole nation, there are two sides to the Armenian story, as he remarks: "But no matter what light we throw upon the spasmodic wickedness of the Turk or upon the ingenious and crafty conspiracy of his accomplices, it is quite likely that the assertion is true."

Alonzo Cameron's house is badly injured and a great deal of his furniture was lost. Mr. Cameron had \$600 on his property in the Western but nothing on his furniture. Fred Cameron also lived in this house and lost a part of his furniture worth \$400. Fred Cameron had in the barn five tons of hay, 600 bags of charcoal, a sleigh, sled, express wagon, eleven, four sets of harness and 100 bushels of oats and 1,600 lbs. of feed. These were all destroyed. Mr. Cameron saved his two horses. He had \$550 insurance on the contents of the barn.

The Bond house barn was destroyed, along with D.H. Spragg's three horses, a wagon, a carriage and a lot of harness. Mr. Spragg's house on Adelaide street was on fire at 3 o'clock, but it did not look as if it would be burned down. Mr. Spragg's lives up stairs and Edward Lawrence on the ground floor. None of Mr. Lawrence's family were at home. It could not be ascertained whether he had any insurance. Mr. Spragg told a Sun reporter that his house was insured, but that his loss would be heavy if his furniture was removed.

Emanuel Conner's house, in the rear of Mr. Spragg's, was considerably damaged at 3 o'clock, and his barn was destroyed, or a big portion of it. Alfred Kinney lived in Conner's house, and lost his furniture. Mr. Conner had \$400 on his house, \$150 on his furniture and \$200 on his barn and a like sum on its contents.

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CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without hesitating. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

men, their bondage to Turkey was ended. It should be borne in mind in connection with this view of the situation that the missionaries of Armenia do not try to make religious converts. They make no effort to change the Turk's religion. They merely educate the Armenians. They would educate the Turks as well, but the governor of Turkey will not permit it. The missionaries are doing a grand work in the interest of civilization and humanity, and for the Turk to say that they are directly or indirectly inviting the Armenians to revolution, is quite as ridiculous as the port's assertion that the outrages in the Sassoun villages were committed by the villagers themselves before taking to brigandage.

TRADE WITH CAPE COLONY.

Prime Minister Rhodes and the Late Sir John Thompson had Discussed the Question.

London, Feb. 3.—The Times in an article this morning dealing with the visit to England of the Right Honorable Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony and chairman of the British South Africa company, and Dr. Jameson, administrator of the same company, says that within a few days of their arrival Mr. Rhodes signed an agreement with the imperial government extending Dr. Jameson's powers as administrator across the Zambesi river to the south end of Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. Rhodes, the Times adds, did not obtain the full acceptance of his proposal to link this vast province commercially with Great Britain by the insertion of a clause forbidding the imposition of protective customs duties on British goods, which he desired to incorporate in its constitution, but he has done much, privately and publicly, to make the public comprehend his aims. On the day before the death of Sir John Thompson, Mr. Rhodes was introduced to the Canadian prime minister and conversed with him on the results of the Ottawa conference. Mr. Rhodes suggested every then and there the draft of a treaty, by the terms of which Canada and Cape Colony would grant each other privileges of free trade in certain commodities.

BOUND UP TOGETHER.

In some way, too mysterious for us to understand, the mind is bound up with the body; woven into it, so to speak, like the picture into a piece of tapestry. And the picture into a piece of tapestry. And the picture into a piece of tapestry. And the picture into a piece of tapestry.

What will the practical Christianity of England and America do about it? Will it help the Armenian revolutionary party to form an independent state in order that the innocent women and children may be protected against outrage and death? Will it give Armenia to Christian Russia, where already many thousands of Armenians are living in peace and prosperity? Will it drag the Turk from power and divide up his empire among the nations of Europe? What ever practical Christian movement do, it will not do it as a result of the Turkish commission of inquiry.

As the situation now stands one is forced to believe that both Turk and Armenian are in the wrong. So far as the Turk declares, he is trying to suppress the Armenian movement, but he is unquestionably in the right. There is no doubt about that. There is a revolutionary movement in Armenia, and the Turk will be firming indeed if he succeeds in suppressing it.

The method of some of the leaders of this movement are no less shocking than the barbarities of the Turks in suppressing it, so that if we condemn the Turk for his ferocity in the Sassoun villages, we must not forget that he is already half mad with fear of an Armenian uprising and the probable dismemberment of the empire. No one can blame the Turk for trying to suppress revolutionary movements or for taking prompt measures to maintain the integrity of his empire; yet what must be said of him when he orders the destruction of two dozen villages upon the mere rumor that an uprising was in progress.

We have only to seek the counterpart of its cruelty among some of the leaders of the Armenian revolutionary movement. It is a fact that certain of these Armenian conspirators arranged to murder the Rev. Edward Riggs, and two other Armenian missionaries in Marsovan, and fasten the blame upon the Turk in order that the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish government, thereby making possible Armenian independence.

One will search a long time in the pages of history for a more diabolical plot than that. Moreover, the missionaries would have been murdered had not an Armenian friend warned them. Dr. Riggs has unsolicited given his life to the education of Armenia in the missionary schools and has done more than any Armenian ever tried to do toward making Armenians worthy of autonomous government, yet the revolutionary conspirators apparently gave that little thought. In his hatred of Christianity and his rage at revolutionary conspiracies, the Turk believes and would like to prove that the Armenian missionaries are responsible for the revolutionary movement. As a matter of fact, the Turk is much nearer right than he has any idea of. The missionaries are making the mistake of believing that they are responsible for the revolutionary feelings. It is the story of Bulgaria over again. The missionaries taught the Bulgarians to be men, and when the Bulgarians knew themselves to be

men, their bondage to Turkey was ended. It should be borne in mind in connection with this view of the situation that the missionaries of Armenia do not try to make religious converts. They make no effort to change the Turk's religion. They merely educate the Armenians. They would educate the Turks as well, but the governor of Turkey will not permit it. The missionaries are doing a grand work in the interest of civilization and humanity, and for the Turk to say that they are directly or indirectly inviting the Armenians to revolution, is quite as ridiculous as the port's assertion that the outrages in the Sassoun villages were committed by the villagers themselves before taking to brigandage.

THE HORSE MARKET. Montreal, Jan 30—Since the beginning of the year a better feeling has prevailed in the horse market than for some time past. At the Montreal horse exchange at Point St. Charles a fair business has been transacted during the past few days, and sales of thirty heads are reported at prices ranging from \$60 to \$130 each. Two car loads are now on the road from western Ontario, which will be sold at the above stable. The following shipments of horses were made from here to the United States during the present month: Jan. 25, 20 horses, valued at \$1,500; Jan. 28, 20 horses, valued at \$1,500; Jan. 29, 10 horses, valued at \$1,000; Jan. 30, 10 horses, valued at \$1,000; Jan. 31, 20 horses, valued at \$1,500; Jan. 25, 1 horse, valued at \$70.

THE TURF. E. L. Jewett has purchased from John McCoy the fast Harry Wilkes mare with her Mr. Jewett can make them all hustle. Fanny Lambert has become the property of John McCoy.

THE WRACK OF THE ELBE. Softly, swiftly, onward gliding, Throbbing like a thing of life, Moves the Elbe, a stately steamer, Cutting billows like a knife. All is harmony aboard her. Not a thought of danger here. Passengers are wrapped in slumber—Slumber undisturbed by care. Hark! the ringing of a gong. Heavy footsteps overhead: Crash! the trimmings of arouse Every passenger from his bed. Cries of agony from women. Inky darkness all around. Then the rust of cold sea water—Heard above all other sounds: For, alas! the awful warning: "Come! the life line lives to save. And upon that cold, cold morning Hundreds found their watery grave. Scarce three minutes time had passed. When the vessel, sore and strained, Reared her stately bow toward Heaven, Paused, and sunk to her last rest. Heaven comfort the bereaved ones In this hour of untold grief. Till with time's soothing influence They will gain deserved relief. —R. D. Heppenstall.



