and will be due our this morning

n. 9.-Murder will ondent has at last alls of the famous etter, the text of be delayed. of the executive of

been for months Mr. Tarte to first the Quebec legislan form a coalition, ad Ottawa, does not doubt. the 17th of Novem-

h A. Chapleau, lieuof the province of rly a conservative before midnight at penned an extraepistle to the arch

arked "private and it was not addressd person stngular, l'instead of "Thee" generally the case ds write and speak this reason the leted a political docu-

s by declaring that an apology for not ier to the minister's is honor comes dimd states that Mr. nservative element in constant conflict

Ontario and the nditti," adds Sir serve nothing else, et of leave. If they hat I have had no my castor-blues. vernor then pro-

Mr. Tarte very tenat St. Scholastique cry would now b This sentence will en it is presumed Tarte were workresult of the comons, and his honor s at hand at queput our projects d referring to the cident his honor permitted to say dent," Then with political organizaliberal and tory ie Chapleau exot of them in the "The parties are where the voting do not belong to

tells Mr. Tarte et in order to fix newspaper press

nor again writes: by the tone of La fors our plans. disposed, and he look after that. tain articles, hows difficult to confonde, Mantel is not your enemy. etor not the edit know our plans, atch dog and deastle with despers it is attacked." apleau likewise et Laurier and estion, but as yet reply, and again, rgotten the role ambitious Nova the country with rty years ago and

erwood asks the works to excuse st midnight.

arrived about midwith a cargo of Starr.

ST. JOHN WREKIN SUN.

VOL. 21.-NO. 3.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

FIRST PART

You Can Say It All In One Breath.

The finest flavor and aroma, greatest strength and best value are to be found only in the famous

UNION BLEND TEA.

IN LEAD PACKETS.

Geo. S. DeForest & Sons.

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PORT WINE.

sat country a	it shipes a	Per Gal.	Per Doz
Tarragena. a Tawny	Wine	\$2.50	
Good Port, good, fu	l, ?rich,	3.00	
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Old Port, fine, medi	gm,	4.50	10.50
Old Tawny Port, ve	y rich,	5.50	13,50
Fine Old Tawny Por	a very fine T	awny. 6.50	16.00
Old Reserve White	ort. very fine v	rintage,	84, 157
matured in	wood,	7.50	19.00
Extra Fine Old, extr	dry, medium	olor, . 6,50	16.00

Goods shipped dimmediately on reexpress order, or enclose money in

M. A. FINN, 112 Prince Wm. Street., St. John, N. B.

A BOSTON MURDER.

It Was All on Account of a Dollar and a Half Rent Bill.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.-Driven to des-

peration over a trivial debt of \$1.50 for rent, Joseph W. Towle, 53 years old, of 600 Harrison avenue, tonight as-saulted a friend who had promised to aid him, and was shot and instantly killed, John E. Gordon, 54, living at 904 Harrison avenue, did the shooting, by his own confession, and is locked up on the charge of murder. Towle and his wife have for several weeks been sharing the flat of James E. Gale, who is 70 years old, at 600 Harrison avenue, and, according to the story told by Gordon, Towle was threatened with ejection unless he paid at once the \$1.50 that he owed for rent. Gordon is employed as engineer in a wood working establishment on Wareham street, and Towle assisted him in caring for the fire and removing ashes. Gordon says Towle told him this afterto supper about 5 o'clock, taking his that many men.

revolver with him, intending to feave t at home, but forgot to do so. After eating supper, Gordon went out to the store of his grocer and there borrowed \$1.50, which he intended to give Towle. This he took to Towle's lodgings, and finding Mrs. Towle in another apartment, gave her the money. Then Gordon says he went into the tene-ment occupied jointly by the Towles and Gale, where he found Gale and Towle engaged in a serious quarrel. He interfered to separate them, where Towle turned upon him. "Towle was a much larger and heavier man than I," said Gordon, "and was very angry. Seeing what I took to be a knife n his hand, and fearing for my life, I drew my revolver quickly and fired

> cers were quickly despatched to the Harrison avenue house, where Towle was found dead on the kitchen floor. and Mrs. Towle was still in the flat across the hall. She had evidently been drinking, it is said, and did not seem to know much about the affair. Gale and Mrs. Towle were both taken A post mortem showed that only one shot had taken effect, that one pass ing through the nostril and penetral ing the brain. The body was removed after to the morgue, and an autopsy will be held tomorrow.

DURRANT CREMATED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 13.—The body of murderer Durrant was cremated at the crematory of Reynolds at Altadena today. At 2 o'clock the ashes were removed from the furnace and delivered to the parents. No one saw the inside of the crematory except the employes and the Durrants

FOR THE KLONDYKE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 13.—The stcamer City of Seattle left here tonoon of his financial difficulties, and day for Alaskan ports, having on that he would be put out unless he board over six hundred passengers. could raise the money. Gordon told The rush to the Klondyke has fairly Towle he would see what he could do begun, and in a few weeks a steamer for him later in the evening. He went will be leaving here every day with

KARAKKARKKAKK

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE

.....FROM.....

200% to 400% More than without it.

With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of

Eggs will More than Pay for one of

MANN'S CREEN BONE CUTTERS

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.

MARKET SQUARE . . . ST. JOHN.

... WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM

TEM PERANCE COLUMN.

Bythe Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

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

Will the societies of the maritime provinces kindly send news of the W. C. T. Unions. Reports of annual meetings, letters from county presidents and from superintendents will be most acceptable.

We have this week a letter from our honorary president, from whom we all delight to hear, and some account of the doings of our world's president and Mrs. Barney, whom so many of our readers personally know.

GROWING OLD.

"My days pass pleasantly away,
My nights are blessed with peaceful sleep;
I feel no symptoms of decay.
I have no cause to mourn nor weep;
My foes are very few and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet, of late, I often sigh.

These words of Saxe Holmes will awaken a kindred feeling in the minds of many at this season. Few ther are who do not pause for retrosp another year. With youth it may not be so, for then the pulses are bounding with health, the heart its aglow with bright anticipation, hope is buoyant, ambition strong, and the tints of early dawn are so brilliant that it is hard to look on the shady side of life and see dark billows neath the crestal days are to be shady side of life. ed waves or grey clouds overhe We who are nearer the foothills would ures of hope, they will need them for ascent. Let them enjoy all the ple the hills more steep, the way more rough than in former years, may aid the tender youthful feet by pointing out the pitifalls, the many stumbling blocks for the unwary. This is one of the many responsibilities of those old." It need not be a painful truth to face if life's opportunities have been improved and all life's duties faithfully performed. Some ways of usefulness widen as the years in crease and the "days of youth are far behind." Age has lits recompense and sometimes its rewards unknown to youth. The honored father and faithful mother find truer, deeper joy in the life of their children as the two shots, and he fell."

Gordon went to the police station before the police were aware that a unfrequently rich reward towards murder had been committed, told his life's close. This fact was plainted in story and surrendered himself. tion of white ribbon women in Toronto. There was at no time more enthusiasm in that audience of 5,000 than when the honorary president of the dominion W. C. T. U., Mrs. Middieton, with sparkling eye and elastic step, came upon the platform and in full clear tones spoke words of wisdom and counsel while presenting the prize banner to the New Brunswick W. C. T. U., and when it was announced that she was now in her 86th year cheer after cheer greeted this veteran worker in the white ribbon army. It was an honor for the

> the new. We pause to wonder and to ask what will be the record of the next. Will 1898 be a year of better service? A greater ingathering of sheaves for the Master? It may be so if every woman who wears the white ribbon will do her part and will help to "Ring in the love of truth and right

Thus may all look forward to a very

J. C. T.

Ring in the love of others good."

Ashville, December 31st. 1897.

appy new year.

New Brunswick women to secure the

prize banner, an honor to receive it

from Mrs. Middleton, whose long re-

cord of faithful service should be an

encouragement and Inspiration to all

in the ranks. "There's a new face at

the door" tonight. "Tis said parting

with an old friend to make place for

Miss Willard will remain a few weeks longer in and about Chicago, attending to accumulated business and spending the holidays with her relatives of a younger generation. She will go first in the new year to Janesville, Wis.—the nearest town to Forest Home, where her girlhood was spent—to speak for the local union, after which she and Anna Gordon will go to New York city. Miss Willard as spoken several times in Willard Hall, once to the young people of Chicago, at Evanston on a Sabbath, and to the students at the Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Upon several of these occasions she was at her very best, and her

She was tendered a reception by the Chicago Woman's Club, of which she has been a member almost from the beginning, and by Mrs. J. C. Shaffer of Evanston, whose husband is having her bust made by Lorado Taft, which he will present to the Northwestern University, of which Miss Willard is an alumna, at its next commer By joint invitation of President Har-per and Dean Talbot, of the women's department, and Prof. Martha Foote Crowe, a reception was also given her in Kelly Hall, where she spoke to the young men and wemen of the University of Chicago and received the

invited guests.
Miss Willard has already sent the voucher for her \$3,000 birthday fund to Miss Dow as a contribution to the \$300,000 she proposes to raise for the Temple. She wishes it distinctly unthat she is willing to work just as hard for either of the other affiliated interests, if the need should artse, and that she is just as much devoted to the interests of all as to

Miss Barney writes just before leaving Australia for home: "I have not time now for the Australasian letter

which you shall have later, but am writing to say that I sail from Albany, West Australia, December 11, by s. s. Austral, due at Colomoo the 23rd. I shall have two weeks in Ceylon, and have promise of opening for work there, so it will not be difficult to locate me in the glad Christmas days and opening of the new year. On January 6 I leave for Suez, due the 17th, and then on by rail to Cairo, where I hope to do a little mothering for our work and help in any way which may open; after which I go to Palestine, where friends have promised some assistance. What I may be able to do will determine the length of my stay. I am hoping to touch our work in Naples and Rome, perhaps also Paris, then a b rief look at friends in England, and home sometime in

"I will send some details of trip when

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Lord Charles Beresford Elected for York-The Plymouth Election.

LONDON, Jan. 12.- A parliamentary ly-election was held in Plymouth today to fill the vacancy caused by the death on Dec. 24th of Charles Harrison, the radical member. It resulted in the election of the conservative and Oberal-unionist candidate, the Hon. Iver Churchell Guest, who defeated the Mberal and radical camdidate, S. F. Mendle. The voting was as follows: Guest, unionist, 5,802; Mendle, liberal and radical, 3,966; unionist majority,

LONDON, Jan. 13.-A parliamentary election was held in York City today to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the liberal member, Sir Frank Lookwood, who had representof the liberal member, Sir ed the constituency since 1885. It resuited in the election of Lord Chas Beresford, the conservative and Ph-eral mionist candidate, by a majority of 11 votes over his liberal and radical rponent, Sir Christopher Furness, screeford received 5,659 votes and Furness 5.648. Lord Charles Beres ford's victory marks the first gain of seat by the government since the ust general election.

LONDON, Jan. 3.-In the parlia mentury election neld at Plymouth yesterday to fill a vecancy caused by the death of Chas. Harrison, liberal, S. F. Mendle, liberal and radical, polled 5,966 votes to 5.802 votes policid by the Hon, Ivor Churchill Guest, union-ist, a liberal majority of 164 votes.

A POINT DU CHENE MYSTERY.

The Soveral stems lately published relative to the death of the late Ower Hamill of Pt. du Chene, and the mysterious and suspicious, circumstances surrounding the finding of the body on Nov. 28th last, led your correspondent to make some enquiries of the facts, and the following information, gleaned from a reliable source, seems to warrant, if not demand, a thorough investigation:

On the evening of Nov. 27th last, deceased left one of the stores at the Point, presumably for home, taking with him several small parcels he had purchased. The following day (Sunday) a package of biscuif, answering the description of, and believed to be his, was found near a warehouse in the vicinity. About 6.30 o'clock that evening the dead body was discovered by an I. C. R. employe in an old box car, used as a coal shed. The day watchman had carried coal from this car about non, but saw nothing of the remains It to also elected to the

ing the dead body was discovered by an I. C. R. employe in an old box car, used as a ceal shed. The day watchman had carried coal from this car about noon, but saw nothing of the remains. It is also claimed by others who looked in the car that day, the door being open, that had the corpse been there they must have seen it. A coroner was summoned, who droye from here, and after viewing the remains, decided to remove them to the I. C. R. waiting room, and hold the inquest the following (Monday) morning, which he did. The M. D. swore he found a fracture on right temple, caused by contact with some blunt instrument, and that the injury was sufficient to cause death. The fileory was set up that deceased had fallen against a plece of brake-spindle, about two feet long, learing against a portion of the car, ch which the nose of deceased rested when found, and thus received the injury which caused his death (but as there was no surface wound over the fracture this theory is discredited.) The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." Monday p. m. blood was found in a passenger car, on seets and walls, which cannot be accounted for. Deceased was known to be in the habit of frequenting this car. On his remains were found a switch key, a car key and a small an ount of money. It is said the life of deceased had been frequently threatened. On more than one occasion he, fearing the threats, had applied for law. Though absent from his meals, no search or enquiry for deceased was made. He generally wore an overcoat. The body was without one when found. Sunday was a cold day. Why should deceased had been known to resort? Could a person fall against a slanting bar of fron and fracture his temple bone without cutting skin and flesh? Why should deceased abandon the heavy hose and rubbers he had been wearing and dor a pair of summer shoes? How could the day watchman pass in and out of car reveral times at noon without seeing the corpse and the night watchman see it to plainly at 6.30 p. m.? If deceased reached home with his par

AGAINST THE DENTIST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.-Miss Essie Abrams, an actress, today obtained a erdict for \$10,000 in an action brought by her against Clarence E. Hackett, a entist, for injuries to her jaw caused by his alleged unskilful extraction of tooth on July 21, 1894, which made necessary the removal of a part of her

A DIFFERENCE IN THE CANDLE POWER.

(San Francisco Argonaut.)
On the occasion when Mr. Gladstone was beginning to give up the lead in the house of commons to Sir William Harcourt it was roticed by the members that he left the Louse at dinner hour, and Sir William Harcourt led for the rest of the sitting. Mr. Darling, recently appointed justice, one evening crove Sir William to tury, on failing to elicit a definite answer to an inquiry, by casually observing in the course of his specch: "I have noticed that lately the party opposite, adopting an ancident precedent, have set up a greater light to rule the day and a lesser light to rule the night."

Rev. Mr. Barr-I am astonished to find that one at your time of life should be taking up with gambling, racing and-er-all that sort of thing.

Old Nuscoke-Huh! It's the first time in my life I could afford it.—Cinclulati Encuirer.

BRAVE RESCUE OF CHILDREN.

His House Destroyed by Fire-In Getting His Children from the Building He Was Terribly Burned.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 11 .- A spe-

dal to the Journal from Fort Kent says: The story of plucky John Michaud is the most heartrending ever known or told in this part of the country. He is in a critical condition in a John, and the second Allan kiner to neighbor's house, his own having been burned. His feet are frozen, and his hands, legs, arms and face are burned in a horrible manner. Four of his small children will live, but the year and a half old baby girl may doe, and built on the tandem principle, the wonder of the neighborhood is single cranks on the shafts. Ca

frozen to death.

One night last week, when the thermometer registered 28 degrees below zero, Mr. Michaud and his five small children were thrown into the cold, chilling atmosphere from a burning home, having no time even to get clothing. The story of their terrible experience has filled the hearts of the country people with horror. Mr. Miwo-room, story and a half house, not far from this village, the mother having died the latter pant of last winter. Since then the unfortunate man has provided as best he could for the little family, but in spite of all his efforts he was still moon and he clear. forts he was still poor, and by sick-ness and death was left with scanty neans. He lived about three miles from the railroad station at Clair, N.

In the centre of the floor of his living room was a large stove with a funnel running up through the ceiling and roof. The children slept up stairs, Mr. Michard slept down. The night of the fire it was so intensely cold that he stayed up quite late, keeping a hot fire. About 10 o'clock he retired, after filling the stove with wood. Some time leter he awake to find the room filled with flames and smoke, the ceiling being on file.

There were no steps, only a ladder, to climb up where the children lay sleeping. He ascended the ladder and found the chamber filled with smoke and the roof already burning and roaring like a furnace. He grabbed three of the children in his arms, and got them out into the cold air before they awoke. He left them and rushed back

By the time he got there the bed wright and Mr. Devlin, ex-M. P. of Ottawa was on fire, and the fire had reached the ladder, surrounding him. He was sure he could not get them both down through without exposing their bodies to the flames, so grabbing the older of the two he threw him out the win dow, taking the chances of dashing it to death rather than to let it roast alive. The oher, a little girl a year and a half old, he rolled in his shirt, and started for the ladder. He was descending through the flames when a burning board from the roof came in on him, burning his face, but he clung to his child and managed to get outside. His feet and legs were terribly burned.

He knew that a short time in this cold night would freeze the children, so he brought out two old horse blamkets. He then dug a hole in the snow with his arms, which were smarting from terrible burns. Laying the blanket down, he huddled the children together, threw the other blanket over them till nothing could be seen but a mound of snow. After telling them not to move till his return, he started at full speed for the next neighbor's

One may picture what that journey was like a man nearly destitute of clothing, with no shoes, no socks, his face, hands, arms and legs horribly burned, his feet frozen, running against the wind, with the thermometer 28 be-

When he got to the house he was exhausted, and fainted at the door from exposure. The family were so startled that it was some time before they could realize what had happened. Nurses were called and doctors sent for, but the man did not recover sufficiently to explain till morning and it was supposed that he was the only survivor of the family, that the others had perished in the flames. But the first words the father spoke were of his children. He was too weak to go to them, and when he had told the akful story a party of men hastened to the scene

To their surprise they found the children all alive, and all well, with the exception of the baby. It is feared that the child will die, as its face and body were burned in a horrible

The lad that was thrown from the window escaped injury. Steps have been taken to provide for the afflicted family. A subscription paper has been started, and one leading man at Fort Kent has headed it with \$100.

WINTER PORT ITEMS

(From Daily Sun, January 12.) The passengers on the Lake Win-nipeg, due at Halifax, are: Saloon, P. W. Calhoun, St. John; Sertg. Major Hemmann, Mrs. Memmann and Master Hemmann, Lieut. F. C. Fitzwilliams, Charles Cook, Sertg. Major T. F. Coz-ens, Gunner A. Dallimore, Mrs. Dalli-more, Halifax. Intermediate: A. S. Hurst, St. John; Sergt. J. Weston, Mrs. F. Bryan and two children, Rose Hanks, Halifax, and forty-two steerage passengers. She has a large cargo. The large four-masted Allan liner Livonian, which sailed from Liverpool on Christmas day, arrived at the Ison Christmas day, arrived at the Island at eight o'clock yesterday morning and shortly before eleven o'clock she proceeded to Sand Point in charge of Pilot Doyle. The Livenian is the through me!

Poetess—The poem I sent you, Mr. Editor, contains the deepest secrets of my soul. Editor—I know it, madam; and nobody shall ever find them out through me!



visit this port for many years. is 430 feet long, 47 feet beam and 29 single cranks on the shafts. Captain Whyte, the commander, has never visited St. John before. When the boat arrived at the slip her berth was occupied by the Aloides, which was taking rye. Only a short delay occurred however, and the steamer was docked with little difficulty. The voyage over Capt. Whyte said, was very rough. Strong southerly winds were constantly met, and as the cargo consisted of only five hundred tons of salt and one hundred and fifty tons of general goods, it was difficult to make headway. On one day only seventy knots were made. The Livonian is a fine freight carrier, and has great accom-modation for cattle. She will load for

(From Deally Sum, January 13.)
The Furness liner St. John City sailed useday evening for Halifax. She took on cord 50 barrels of pork here and will load.

(From Daily Jun, January 14.) The Allan-Transm steamer Livonian has received only a small lot of grain as yet. The cattle intended for hipment by her are held at Montreal till she is ready to take them on

beard The Donaldson steamer Keenun arrived at Chasgow on Wednesday. She landed her shipment of live stock, 301 cattle and 34 horses, in good condi-

on the voyage.
The Donaktison Mner Alcides will finish loading this afternoon. Her cargo will be made up of 80,000 bushels of oats, 8,000 of wheat, 24,000 of peas and 8,000 of rye, 500 tons of flour, 100 hay, 4 carloads of meats, 2 of butter 1 of lard, 120 standards of deals, 251 head of cattle and 21 horses. The live stock is already on board.

FARMERS' MEETING.

The Gathering at Buctouche Yesterday Attended by a Large Crowd.

BUCTOUCHE, N. B., Jan. 13.-The Farmers' Institute meeting here to-day was very largely attended, and clear and practical addresses given by sioner of agriculture and views of good roads, with an address from J. A. Armstrong, the views of beef and dairy cattle being explained by W. W. Hubbard. D. McCrae spoke upon cattle feeding and tuberculosis with much accentance.

work of the experimental farm.

James Barnes, M. P. P., said it seemed to him, now that we had to nd upon agriculture for the prosnot give that science too much exten-tion. He believed that these meetings were all powerful for good.

P. H. Legere, M. P. P., said he was glad to hear from the commissioner of

agriculture that French speaking men would be sent to address meetings in French districts, and warmly com-mended the new commissioner of ag-

dress, and Father Michaud in a hu-morous manner made the closing speech of the meeting.

Among those present were: Rev. F. X. Michaud, Dr. Landry, David Keswick, Dr. Bernard St. Paul, Edward Collett, Henry Murray, Peter King, Dennis Ryan, Henry Berthe, P. H. Legerc, M. P. P., Grandigue, Edward Boudreau, John Roy, John Grestan, John Killeen, Rev. Father LeBlanc, Rev. Father Robichaud, James, Kennedy, J. D. Irving, Cyrille B. Legere, Placide Landry, Fred Hebert, Fred T. Girouard, M. McLaughlin, Jas. Barnes, gere, Grandique, Albert Dysart, Dundass. M. P. P., Robert Hicks, Dominic Le-

THE PRES

BOSTON LETTER.

More Nova Scotians Figure in the Divorce Court.

The Duty on Lumber Not Growing Any in Popularity.

Uncle Sam's Unfortunate Warships-Deaths in a Week-The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From our own correspondent.)

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The January divorce count is doing a big business and as usual a half lozen former resi cents of the maritime provinces appealed to it to have their marital differences settled. Rev. P. H. Robinson, a Methodist minister, formerly of Yarmouth, was the respondent in one Mrs. Robinson informed the court on Thursday that she and Rob-linson were married in Nova Scotia in 1879. They came to Millville, Mass., a few years ago, and Mrs. Robinson allegen that her husband deserted her in that town. The court granted Mrs Robinson a decree misi, and gave her the custody of their 16 year old daugh-

Francis E. Pearse, a Nova Scotlan obtained a decree of divorce from his wife, Lavinla A. Pearse stated that he least his wife in the peninsular province last summer, expecting she would follow him a week later. She came to Boston but did not remain

faithful, Paurse illeged. John Cameron, another Nova Sco tian, in his petition to the court stated that he was married in Nova Scotia in 1866. In 1879 he came to Boston to improve his condition, and obtained work on a farm. He sent home \$10 to \$15 per month until 1882, when he found his wife had sold the household goods and gone west. Mrs. Cameron is now in Boston, but as she still re-fuses to live with her husband the court granted a decree misi.

John Codman, a New York busines man, has replied to a statement of the Lewiston Journal, Congressman Ding-ley's newspaper, which attempted to show that Americans did not want free lumber, and that 300,000 workers on the northern borders were furnished employment through the lumber duty. Mr. Codman says there are not 600,000 American lumbermen on the stibly 100,000, he says, but all the rest of them are Caradians, who come across the line to cut trees for the profit of 200 or 303 American humber barons, thus drying up the streams to the injury of farmers and manufac-turers Mr. Codman also informs Mr. Dingley's paper that the Canadians take the money they can earn here to Canada and spend it there. The \$2 duty on lumber is becoming very unpopular, even a member of President McKinley's cabinet Hon. Bussell A Alger, having expressed the opinion in public that this rate was twice too

The Prince Edward Island club held a dinner at the United States hotel here Thursday evening. D. A. Mc-Donald, E. W. Doyle, Dr. Johnson and others were the speakers. A reunion of Prince Edward Islanders will be held here Feb. 17.

Edward F. Tobin of Halifax and Miss Annie M. McPherson were married here this veek. Mr. Tobin is a member of the Maritime Provincial

John Fraser of Amitigonish and Miss Mary A. Clarke of Edinburgh were unlited in marriage at the cathedral

The United States government may be obliged to send two or three warships to Halifax to be cleaned and painted. It has just been discovered that the Brooklyn dry dock is weak Sam is having a hard time to take care of his warships, even in time of

The New York Commercial Advertiser, McKinley organ, says editorial "We do not care for Canadia reciprocity, because we have the Can-adian market aiready, and Canada alone has everything to gain by reci-procity with us. Probably the only serious obstacle to West Indian reciprocity will be the wish of Canada to come into the treaty on the same terms. It will be interesting to see if Great Britain will sacrifice her West Indian sugar industry to Canadia: pretensions, as she has sacrificed the London seal dressing industry. The following former residents of the provinces died this week: In Bos-

ton, Wm. H. Casey, native of Halifax aged 45 years; at Gardner, Mass. Frederick A. Turney, aged 64 years, native of Burton, Sunbury Co., N. B.; at Dorchester, Mass., Mrs. Charles A. Dakin, 71 years; at Roxbury, Daniel M. Sweeney, aged 69, a native of New Brunswick; at Malden, Lida A. Forbes of Halifax, aged 44 years; at Salem, Fernando J. Landry, president St. Jean de Baptist Society, native of Joliet, Quebec; Mrs. Margaret Donnelly, formerly matron of a private school at Yarmouth, died in Roxbury, aged 91 years. Delia Rolston of Halifax died suddenly of heart failure yester day in this city.

The following from the lower provinces visited Boston this week: M. F. Mooney, P. Grossett, H. Vroom, J. E. Knight, J. M. Johnson, St. John; H. F. Todd, Mrs. Bottom, St. Stephen ; Rev. Canon Roberts, Fredericton; Rev. W. Charles Wilson, Springhall Mines; Chief Clark of the St. John police was in the city early in the week, renewing old acquaintances. W. P. Whalen of Yarmouth, J. M. Boyd, H. Pike, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Neill, Mrs.

in the city this week. The lumber trade has improved but very little since Jan. 1st. The demand for spruce is a shade better, but there is no change in the position of clapboards are meeting only with fair sale, the market being also fully supplied. Quotations this week are as follows:

Spruce-Random cargoes, \$12 to 12.50; boards, planed on one side, \$11 to 12.50

frames, ten inches and under, ordered by car, \$13 to 14; 12-in., \$14 to 14.50; wide and long, \$15 to 16; yard, random \$12 to 13; bundled furrings, \$10 to 11; boards, planed one side and matched. \$13 to 14; kiln dried floorings, clear, \$20 to 24; No. 1, \$17 to 19; No. 2, \$15 to 16; air dried, \$14 to 17; extra clap-boards, \$29 to 30; clear, \$27 to 28; second clear, \$24 to 26; shingles, \$1.50; laths, 1 5-8 in., \$2.10 to 2.15; do., 1 1-2 in., \$1.85 to 1.90.

Pine, hemiock, etc.—Eastern pine stock, coarse No. 2, \$16 to 17; outs, \$8.50 to 9.50; extra pine clapboards,\$35 to 40; clear,\$30 to 35; second clear,\$28 to 30; natched boards, \$17 to 23; extra cedar shingles, \$2.65 to 2.70; clear, \$2.25 to 2.50; second clear, \$1.75 to 2; extra No. 1, \$1.50 to 1.75; No. 1, eastern hemlock, \$10.50 to 11.

The fish market is generally quiet. The live lobster trade is in a healthy conditions but the arrivals are limited. About 2,000 lobsters arrived this week by steamer from the provinces. About 6,500 boxes of smelts have been received from New Brunswick this week, a falling off in receipts. Prices emain about the same, but are weakening today owing to soft weather, which has prevailed since Thursday About 130 barrels of Nova Scotia nackerel arrived this week. Quotations t first hands are as follows: Fresh fish.—N. B. smelts, extra, 9 to

Oc. per Ib.; common, 7 to 8c.; natives, 14c.; market cod, 3 to 4c.; large, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c; steak, 4 1-2 to 5: haddock 2 to 3c.; hake, 2 to 2 1-2c.; pollock, 1 1-2 to 2 1-2c.; white halibut, 17 to 18c.: gray, 15c.; chicken, 16 to 17c.; frozen almon, 12c.; eels, 9 to 10c.; lake trout 10 to 12c.; frozen herring, 2c.; live lobsters, 14c.; boiled do., 16c.

Salt fish.-Large No. 3 mackerel, \$14 to 15 per bbl.; small 3s, \$10 to 12; medium No. 2, \$17 to 18; large No. 2, \$18 to 19; shore No. 2, \$24 to 25; Bay No. 1, \$21 to 23; shore No. 1, \$24 to 25; extra No. 1, \$28 to 30; large dry bank cod, \$4.50 to 5 per quintal; medium, \$4 to 4.25; large pickled bank, \$4.50; medium, \$3:50 to 3.75; large shore Georges, \$6 to 6.50; medium, \$4 to 4.25; pollock, \$2.50 to 2.62 1-2; hake, \$2.50 to 2.75; haddock, \$2.75 to 3; new Nova Scotia split herring, \$5.75 to 6; medium, \$4.75 to 5; fancy Scatteri, \$8 to 8.50; medium scaled box herring, 12 to 13c.

Canned fish.-Sardines, quarter oils \$3 to 3.25; three-quarter mustards, \$2,20 to 2.50; lobsters, flats, \$3; uprights, \$1.40; 2-1b. do., \$2.25 to 2.50; 3-1b. do. \$2.75 to 3.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT L. O. L.

The annual neeting of St. John district L. O. L. was held in Orange hall, Germain street on 11th instant. The ecretary-treisurer of the hall trustees, A. J. Armstrong, submitted a lengthy report, showing the finances of the district to be in a healthy condiltion, having received over \$1,400 from all sources during the year. The mortgage on the hall was considerably ers were adied to the board of trus tees, viz., N. J. Morrison and Wm. Rodgers.

The retiding district meater, Joseph A. Johnston, in his address dealt with sociation, and spoke of the successful manner in which the members carried out their part of the jubilee proces-

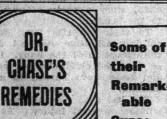
Reference was made to the loss th ssiziation suffered during the year in the death of J. A. S. Mott, R. W. Crookshank, Henry Sheridan and John Chamberlain,

A. J. Armstrong conducted the election and D. MeArthur presided during the installation of officers. The officens are as follows: I H Morrison M. D., district master: W. Simpson, D. district master; John Barnes, thap.; H. C. We'more, rec. sec.; M. A. McLeod, fin. sec.; Chris. White, treasurer; James McDonald, D. of C.; John Amos, lec., All of the newly installed officers made speeches.

The lodge ordered that a wreath be sent to the family of the late John

KINGS CO. NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

SUSSEX, N. B., Dec. 10.—Kings County Natural History Society convened in monthly session in the Grammar school building Saturday morning. The names of Dr. J. J. Daley and Mrs. Daley, Mrs. E. A. Charters, Miss Mary Keith and Messrs. Crandall, Creighton, Horace Folkins, Omar L. Northrup and E. King were proposed for membership. The sectional committee work was taken up and discussed, entomology in the hands of Miss Darling, and ornithology under the guidauce of Miss Wetmore proving of special interest. A handsome glass case secured by the trustees of the Grammar school for exhibition of stuffed birds and small animals was shown the society for the first time, and made a fine appearance, filled, as it was, with speciments, the work of members of the society. A short paper on the nature and habits of the grosbeak was read by Milton Price, the energetic principal of the school at Apohaqui. Work for the next meeting, which will be held on the first Saturday in February, was assigned as follows: Geology and mineralogy, local work; entomology, the spider; ornithology, our winter birds; zoology, the rabbit; botspy, mooses and lichens. R. King was asked to prepare a paper to be read at the next meeting, and it is proposed to have a paper read by some member at each meeting during the winter.



Remark able Cures.

E. J. Lasalle, Dunnville, Ont. Cured of severe Kidney and Bladder rouble by Chase's K.-L. Pills, a cure ist created a sensation. Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Folgar, Ont.—Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine saved her little boy, who was sinking rapidly from Lung

R. D. Robbins, 148 Cowar Ave., Toronto, Ont.—Cured on Eczematous Sore extending from

Miss Anna A. Howey, Eden

Mrs. Jos. Querin, Ethel, Ont.

—Cured of Eczema of the Head and
Face from which she suffered 9 years
Head a mass of scabs. Dr. Chase's
Ointment cured her.

Dr. Chase's remedies may be had of all dealer or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

ST. JOHN W. C. T. U.

The Reports Submitted at the Annual Meeting.

A Review of the Year's Work in the Various Branches-The Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the St. John pranch of the W. C. T. U. was held on the 11th inst., at their rooms Orange hall, the retiring president Mrs. Allan, in the chair. Reports were submitted from officers and committees. The secretary's report was read by Mrs. Scott.

The report of this society regeats tself from year to year. Years ago the line of work was arranged, and although there have been many the original workers, many of them, having gone out, yet the system remains the same. The meetings are held regularly every Tuesday in the week, one for business, the next for prayer. Mothers' meetings are also held the first Tuesday in the

The public meetings for the year been of an exceptionally high order. Mrs. Barney is an eloquent and persuasive speaker, who has spent years in travelling and lecturing in the interest of the W. C. T. U. Her favorite topic is jail and prison work and her personal experiences as molice matron and as a constant visitor to orisons of all sorts was a revelation as well as an impetus to those interested in that department of the work here. The Rev. E. O. Taylor, scientific temperance lecturer, was judged by those who heard him to equal any ance speaker ever heard in this

The union has not attempted to carry out all the departments of work prescribed by the world's executive, out has confined itself to evangelistic, saillors, literature, press, world's, W. C. T. U., coffee room, exchange and Little Girls' Home. The last three named have their own report.

With regard to the evangelistic nuch could be said. Every week the jail is visited by a committee of two or more fadies; services are held; the nmates are, many of them, personally known, and again and again is the chance for a better life offered them. Again and again are they clothed and ssisted, and if the task seems a hopeess one, yet the divine examp followed. Another committee is detailed to visit the hospital, and weekly reports are received from that. An nterest is kept in the Salvation army Rescue Home, and individual help to given when required.

A year ago a committee was ap-pointed to keep a book containing a list of all those who were assisted in way, either with coals, money, food or clothing. When help is required this committee is requested to look into the matter, find out the ingly. In this way it is hoped that those in necessity will be reached. The society is grateful to W. W. Turnbull, who has not forgotten his yearly generous domaition of \$50. The emand for help has already been great for this year. Last week six loads of coal were sent out, and every week come calls for fuel, food and clothing, and yet with all the vigilthat is exercised by this society the many others in this it is possible that such city, shocking cases occur as that of the poor woman frozen to death, recently reported in our press. Home has been regularly visited, help has been given in the Sunday and week day services and literature distributed as much perhaps as was needed, since more was offered than was accepted. Literature nas also been distributed in the mar ket, fire stations and other places. A temperance column has been conducted in the Daily Sun and has distribut-

throughout this province and the do The meetings were formerly held in room on Canterbury street. Last May it was decided to move to Germain street. The hall there, known s Orange hall, is pleasant and com-

ed news not only of this society but

that of the W. C. T. U. generally

fortable in every respect. The society regrets that many whose names appear on the books are not regular attendants, nor do they take an active part, consequently the work s somewhat crippled. However, there is every cause for thankfulness, and it is with a spirit of gratitude and modest pride that we record the fact that a very large indebtedness has been greatly reduced, and work and economy will see a debt of one thousand dollars cancelled. Perhaps no other organization of the same size has made a better record in the same time.

The membership is about 80. The yearly dues are \$1. This amount if regularly contributed will meet the rent and the provincial affiliation fees. When these requirements are met it is comparatively easy to find money for evangelistic and benevolent purposes, as the aims and purposes of the society are so well known and it has so many generous friends that it has never been wholly destitute.

The treasurer's report submitted by Mrs. Patterson showed that the receipts for the year were \$150, and the expenditure \$144. Reference was made to the bequest of the late Mrs. Stevenson of \$1,500, including \$500 for the The union had also received \$20 from.

the lieutenant governor as a jubilee-offering. Sixty dollars has been paid out this season from the relief fund, eaving \$20 still on hand. Mrs. Hoar submitted the report of the Woman's Exchange. The statement was not complete, as the books

provement in the position of the ex-The report of the Little Girls' Home



The most critical period in a woman's ife may be properly called "Blossoming life may be properly called "Blossoming Time." It is the period when she blossoms Time." It is the period when she blossoms from girlhood into womanhood.

At this momentous time the best mediately a property of the property

cine for a woman to take is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly up-on the delicate and important organs that are to bear the burdens of wifehood and are to bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It corrects all irregularities and displacements and stops exhausting drains. Taken during the period of expectant maternity, it banishes the usual annoyances and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous, complaining women into happy, healthy wives. Thousands of women have told over their own signatures, the story of the marvelous merits of this great medicine. An honest dealer will not try to persuade you est dealer will not try to persuade you to take something different from what you ask for, for the sake of a few pennies ad-ded profit.

Mrs. Anna Ulrich, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I was under doctors' care for two years with uterine disease. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and when I had taken one half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

The only constipation-cure that never causes discomfort — Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. At all medicine stores.

sides the Stevenson legacy, were about The coffee room report was submit

ted by Mrs. Scott, as follows: The W. C. T. U. coffee room was not organized for the purpose of making money, but to furnish a cheap and attractive temperance restaurant. This we have been able to accomplish, we trust, somewhat to the satisfaction of the public. Indeed, the patronage that has been given us is an inducement to continue the business another year. If any profit can be made from the enterprise, we propose to improve service and make the same more attractive, and, if possible, to add a reading room. Our idea, too, is to give the public as good a meal as can be provided for the money. In past years there were larger deficits and we are not yet free from these obligations, but are making satisfactory progres in that direction, and hope soon to be in a position to materially assist the W. C. T. U. in its temperance and evangelistic work. Miss Hampson, the very efficient manager of the coffee room, returned to England last summer and the committee were enabled to secure, in her place, Mr. Carloss, who had considerable ecquaintance him a very competent and reliable man, and have reason to believe that the coffee room is appreciated by the public. The rooms on Canterbury street were given up last year and more attractive and desirable quarters obtained on Germain street. Both the location and the accommodation are better suited for a restaurant.

The committee met with a heavy loss in the death of Mrs. Crookshank, its most efficient chairman.

The following were elected officers: President, Mrs. Allen; 1st vice presiuent, Mrs. Bullock; 2nd vice president. Mrs. Seymour; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Manning; recording secretary, Mrs. Black; treasurer, Mrs. Porter; auditor, Mrs. Scott, The appointment of committees and heads of departments stands over till next week.

DON'T GO ON!

Don't go on suffering from nervous troubles that make strong men weak, impotent, and unable to do the right thing at the right time, all because the system is to racco poisoned. We urge you to test Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, they will make the blood pure and rich, tingling with life and energy, and the man who feels old they make young and happy again.

FIELD OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Military Gazette January 5th publishes the following interesting and timely article, advocating the formation of a field officers association, to be composed of field officers from all over Canada: officers from all over Canada:

The militia is going from bad to worse, owing to the administration of militia affairs by the department at Ottawa. Lee-Enfield rifles have been served out and the important rifle ranges closed at the same time, without any effort being made to provide new ranges or to make the existing ones safe; appointments have been made to the permenent force of men who were not fitted by prefessional education; the equipment is as yet wholly wanting; cavalry corps drilled in 1897 without swords; the supply of clothing is deficient, and what has been issued is of peor quality; the price of rifle ammunition is so excessive that it precludes general practice at the ranges; the Militia Act is practically almost worthless, and, with the Regulations and Orders issued over 10 years ago, makes it impossible for the militia to have an intelligent knowledge of what is required to be done; no attempt is made by the department to organze supply, pay, trersport and medical services.

There is too much politics in militia administration. Orders are promulgated at Citawa which they do not carry out themselves, with the result that political "pull' is used in the most trivial matters all over Canada. The present minister of militia is not altogether to blame for this state of affairs; it was a legacy he found on taking office.

The only way to bring order out of this The militia is going from bad to owing to the administration of militia

anairs; it was a legacy he found on taking office.

The only way to bring order out of this chaos is the formation of a field officers' association, to be composed of field officers from all over Canada. Such an association would strengthen the hands of a minister in resisting the solicitations of his political allies at the expense of the militia. It would have as strengthen the hands of a minister in resisting the solicitations of his political allies at the expense of the militia. It would have as its sole object the improvement and efficiency of the militia. In England there is a militia Commanding Officers' Association, which is found mutually beneficial to the war office and the militia. There is a Navy League, which aroused England to the necessity of strengthening the navy, with the result of a vasily increased naval expenditure. It is just as necessary to arouse public feeling in Canada on the weakness of our defensive force, and the best way to do this is the formation of a field officers' association. As the Dominion Rifie Association and Dominion Artillery Association hold their annual meetings at Ottawa during the early part of the are not yet closed. The report showed considerable increase in receipts. and indicated an encouraging im-The report of the Little Girls' Home was submitted by Miss Hutchings. There are six little girls now in the many officers who attend these meetings home. The receipts for the year beCAMPBELLTON.

The Meeting of the Farmers' Institute on Saturday.

Practical Addresses Delivered by W. S. Blair Mr. Hubbard, John Dawson, Hon. C. H. Labillios and Others.

CAMPBELLTON, Jan. 8.-The meet ng of the Farmers' Institute was held today in the Court house at Dalhousi and was well attended, notwithstanding that the roads are very badly drifted. Practical addresses were delivered by the different speakers and were attentively listened to by the audience, many questions being answered. At the morning session, Mr. Mott. M

P.P., was elected chairman and made a few appropriate remarks on the importance of the work being done by the institute in thus instructing the far mers in the most approved methods The first speaker was W. S. Blair of the Nappan Experimental farm on the planting and management of orchards and small fruits. It was a thoughtful

address. Col. McCrae's address on Tubercu losis was of great interest to the farmers here. The speaker explained that the disease is exactly the same as consumption in man, and is caused the same, and has the same effect. It is not a new disease, as laws were enacted 400 years ago to prevent the A Spot that Has Acquired an Unenspread. He was of the opinion that is not dangerous to use the meat of cattle infected by this disease, unless of very bad cases, which are synony mous with galloping consumption in human beings. He also advised strong ly the boiling of all milk, as it is bet-

ter to be safe than sorry. In the afternoon, Mr. Hubbard gave an address on the selection of dairy cows; also drawing attention to th proposal to start a pork packing es ablishment in the province, and advising the farmers to raise pork in ction with their dairying, as it was a profitable branch of the busi

Col. McRae delivered an address or Butter Making, giving his ideas of the most approved methods now in vogue. One of the most important discus-

sions of the day was on the QUESTION OF WHEAT RAISING. John Dawson gave his experience of wheat raising in Restigouche, gave it as his opinion that Restigouche could raise wheat second to none in the world. The reason he had given up wheat growing was because there are no mills to grind it, and no market where it can be sold to advantage Other farmers of the county also gave the same experience, and all were of the opinion that wheat raising would be a most profitable branch of farming if there were mills convenient to

At the evening meeting Geo. Haddow occupied the chair.

Hon. C. H. Labillois, commisioner for agriculture, gave a brief address. giving his reasons for holding the series of meetings and that the farmers everywhere were highly delighted, and much valuable information was imparted and a new impetus given agriculture. Lumbering, fishing and mining were becoming less profitable year by year, and it is to agriculture we must look to advance the prosperity of the country. The government intended to adopt a strong agricultural policy, but it remained with the farmers to turn to advantage the aid thus given them.

Col. McCrae and F. C. B. Milbery also gave highly interesting ad dresses. Mr. Milbery sang two songs, which were highly appreciated and heartily encored. Robert Crails of Upper Charlo

nominated as delegate to attend the good roads convention in Fredricton to be held in February, and elected by a unanimous vote of the meeting Among those present at the meet ings your correspondent noticed the following representative farmers and business men of the county: Thos. Crafg, Jas. McNair of Charlo, Peter Liaviolette, Jas. Murchie and Wm. Savoy, Charlo station; Duncan Robertson, George Maxwell, New Mills John McNeish, Neil Shaw, Eben Miller, Point La Vim, Paul Doyle, Doyle settlement; Albert Archibald, Archibald settlement; J. H. Taylor, W. A. Mott, M. P. P., D. F. Graham, Wm. Hall, V. S., Campbellton; E. McMullan, Black Point; John Burpee, Geo Haddow, ex-M. P., Geo. Willett, John Barberie, H. A. Johnson, John Cimon Geo. Moffat, ex-M. P., Chas. Carr, J. E. Stewart, Chas. Stewart, Dallhousie; John Giroux, Charlo station; Wm. McKinnon, Dundee; David Hickey, Lorne settlement; Wm. Currie, Ee river; D. A. Arseneau, John Diote, Parteur Pointer, John Le Gouffe, Bal-moral; Jas. Wright, Shannondale.

Alt the close of the meeting votes thanks were moved and carried by ctanding vote to the commissioners of agriculture for arranging these meetmgs and to the speakers for their very interesting address. The meet ing closed with God Save the Queen. The union metings this week held

in the Methodist and Presbyterian hurches were well attended. D. R. Laird, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, left last night for P. E. sland for a few weeks. Mr. Roley of Hallifax takes his place in his

The snow is no very leep in Restigouche, fully four feet having failen this season, nearly as much as we had all last winter.

Smelt fishing now occupies the a tention of a large number who would otherwise be idle in the winter. There are said to be over 200 smelt nouses on the ice between Campbell ton and Talhousie. The catch is reported as fairly good.

The Outing club have issued invita tions for an at home to be given in the club rooms on Thursday night. The pleasant evening.

Tough Sponge Cake.-Mistressyou call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as it can be. New Cook-Yes, mum; that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your mum.—Boston Traveller.

THE N. B. UNIVERSITY. Associated Alumni Address - Late Hon. Mr. Mitchell - Dr. G. R. Parkin to Deliver Oration

The semi-annual meeting of the Asociated Alumni of the University of New Brunswick was held on 11th inst. in the equity court, the president, J. D. Hazen, Q. C., presiding. Among the others present was the secretary,

Inspector Bridges. The president announced that at a meeting of the council of the association two weeks ago, Judge Barker was elected to represent the society on the university senate in place of the late Hon. James Mitchell, of whose merits and devotedness to the university Mr. Hazen spoke in warm terms.

The president announced that Dr. Geo. R. Parkin, principal of Queen's college, Toronto, had been invited to deliver the oration on behalf of the ssociation at the next encoenia A resolution was moved by Dr. MacLaren, seconded by L. A. Currey, Q. C., expressive of the deep regret entertained by the association at the death of the late Hon. James Mitchell. of whose services to the university, and character and ability, both gentlemen spoke of in the highest terms. A number of new members were el-ected, considerable routine business

transacted and it was decided to hold an alumni dinner in Fredericton during encoenia on June 2nd

BLONDE ROCK.

viable Reputation.

Named After the British Man-of-War Blonde, Which Was Wrecked There Over One Hundred Years Ago.

The recent loss of the Gerona of the

not very many months ago, of the Assaye, have familiarized the readers of our daily papers with the name of Blonde Rock This rock, which has acquired su unenviable a reputation, lies a little more than two miles and a half south of Seal Island, and about twenty miles west of Cape Sable, the extreme southwest point of Nova Scotia. It is uncovered at low water and has from even to ten fathoms of water around it. On this rock the British man-ofwar Blonde was wrecked May 10, 1782, and from this circumstance the rock takes its name. The Blonde was a ship employed under Admiral Sir George Collier during the Revolutionary war in the protection of the Bay of Fundy and the coasts of Nova Scotia from the ravages of American privateers, and also in convoying British merchant ships from port to port, and sometimes in more active and agresive operations. Her armament comprised thirty-two twelve pounder guns. She was one of the frigates sent from Halifax on the 12th June, 1779, with a force of 650 troops under Genpost at Penobscot. In this undertaking the English general succeeded with dittle difficulty, but shortly after the return of the ships to Halifax, he was bimself besieged by a force of 2.600 men, supported by a fleet of sixteen war vessels and twenty transports, manned by 1,940 seamen. General Mc-Lean, with the aid of some Loyalists, who had joined him, gallantly resisted the assault of the enemy, and, although greatly outnumbered, bravely defended his half-finished fortifications for three weeks, when the arrival of a relief expedition under Admiral Collier, quickly changed the condition of affairs; the beseigers became the beseiged and in a short time the entire American fleet, some 35 ships in all, was taken or destroyed. The British lost in the siege of Penobscot about 70 in killed, wounded and missing whilst the American loss was computed at 474 in all. Castine and all the territory adjoining remained in possession of the British forces until close of the war. The Blonde rendered efficient service in the expedition to Penobscot, and played an important part in the capture and destruction of

On the 13th March, 1782, the Blonde orcught a large ship of 20 guns as a rrize into Halifax harbor; she was aden with masts and spars and bound from Cape Ann to France. A few veek later, while cruising off the coast of Nova Scotia, the Blonde encountered the fatal rock, on which her timbers were doomed thenceforth to lie. Seal Island, the nearest land, was at that time desolate. To its inhospitable shores all on board save one man. succeeded in escaping, only to find themselves in imminent danger of perishing by starvation and exposure.

In this emergency two American privateers—vessels whose capture it was one of the chief objects of the Blonde to effect—displayed unlooked-for generosity by taking off the entire party, whom they treated humanely and kindly, and having landed them near Yarmouth, provided them with passes to Halifax. "This generous action," says Murdock in his history of Nova Scotia, "amidst the thousand rude and cruel circumstances of war, and especially of civil war, bears a refreshing and humanizing influ with it." The names of the two American vessels were the Lively, Capt. Adams, and the Scammel, Capt. Stod-dard. Speaking of the same event in his diary, Benjamin Marston, an old Loyalist (afterwards first sheriff forthumberland, but then living Halifax), says: "A few days ago the Blonde was lost upon the Seal Islands, on which occasion two New England privateers did a very gen-erous action. They took ye people off sett them ashore at Cape Percu, and e gave them passes to Halifax."

The rock which claimed King George's good ship Blonde for its first

victim, has an uncomfortable fashion of reminding the public from time to time of its existence and has of late gained rather unenviable notoriety. In a future issue of the Sun

shall have something to say about "Soldier's Ledge," a dangerous locality in the vicinity of Seal Island, and the scene of a tragic event in the early days of the maritime provinces.

A (Nineteentin events . con jubilee in London ti

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clusion that the Bri world-wide in its e planted its flag in e earth, that whereve were loyal subject true to the common to rally to its supp safety. The naval one with the might empire in vessels, ment, in skilled of warlike and nation for national great Was never so strong No nation ever had tions, such fortified widely scattered a One could not help The Colonial and impressed the imag great reserve force Anglo-Saxon coloni reds of millions o giving their allegi sovereign. The lined the streets splendid mounted f ed through them ga itary strength; wh decorations in the of the crowds, the and luxurious ho money was poured our fellow-countryn

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shown in a hundre one the impression beyond parallel in outwardly everyth that our empire ground, prepared f and prosperous an After seeing all of the celebration festivities of the t premiers in the north, to which I tune to be invited, moving about in tricts, and endeav careful opinion upo don and in the co inquiring into the land, as to its man culture, its foreign supply. The res depressing. It may hear the opinion these points, for looker sees most of In addition to all ifestations of nat stability to which was also apparen in England were ed, on reasonably exceptionally pros ed by the great menced while I

I was informed United Kingdom public and private ed to its utmost war-ships of ever stand that no le war-vessels are n Japan, and ninete nations, besides the British navy. ture of capital, b eign, which is wages, has helped being to improve working classes, unreal, fictitious, perity to the natio In Canada we u ly this type of pr town or city borry out great public during the expen experiences a peri ed a "boom." spent, depression

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fostered and en reduce very mu English goods, a compete very English trader. as well as his we need only lo exports of the compare the fig for example, wi were £371,287,372 had risen to £4 of £70,519,963. In

VERSITY. Address - Late - Dr. G. R. r Oration

eting of the Ase University of old on 11th inst. he president. J siding. Among the secretary.

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ime provinces.

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF ENGLAND

A CANADIAN IMPRESSION.

(Nineteenth Century.)

FIRST PART.

The events connected with the jubilee in London this summer would lead the casual observer to the conclusion that the British empire was world-wide in its extent, that it had planted its flag in every corner of the earth, that wherever its flag flew there were loyal subjects of her majesty, true to the common empire, and ready to rally to its support and die for its safety. The naval review impressed one with the mighty sea-power of our empire in vessels, in men, in armament, in skilled officers, and in the warlike and national spirit that makes for national greatness. The navy was never so strong and so efficient. No nation ever had such coaling stations, such fortified naval bases, so widely scattered and so well placed. One could not help feeling our great maritime strength.

The Colonial and Indian contingents impressed the imagination with the great reserve force, of the 11,000,000 Anglo-Saxon colonists, and the hund-reds of millions of other races, all giving their allegiance to the same overeign. The 40,0000 troops who lined the streets of London and the splendid mounted forces who marched through them gave an idea of mil-itary strength; while the display of decorations in the streets, the dresses of the crowds, the lavish and profuse and luxurious hospitality—in which money was poured out like water by our fellow-countrymen to welcome the gathering of the family, as it were, at home—and the evidences of wealth shown in a hundred other ways, gave one the impression of a nation wealthy beyond parallel in history. In fact, outwardly everything tended to prove that our empire stood upon solid ground, prepared for all contingencies, and prosperous and progressive.

After seeing all the great displays of the celebration in London, and the festivities of the tour of the colonial premiers in the great cities of the north, to which I had the good fortune to be invited, I was for a month moving about in the agricultural districts, and endeavoring to form a careful opinion upon the real condition of affairs. In fact, both in London and in the country I was busy inquiring into the condition of England, as to its manufactures, its agriculture, its foreign trade, and its food The result was somewhat ing. It may be interesting to hear the opinion of a Canadian on these points, for sometimes an onlooker sees most of the game.

ifestations of national strength and stability to which I have referred, it was also apparent that the workmen in England were fairly well employ ed, on reasonably good wages in the towns. The engineering trades were exceptionally prosperous, as was provmenced while I was in England. I heard constantly that business was flourishing, and the working-men doing well. I attribute this prosperity, so called, to the immense activity in the building of war-vessels during the last few years.

In addition to all the outward man-

I was informed that all over the United Kingdom, every dockyard, public and private, was being worked to its utmost capacity in building war-ships of every type. I understand that no less than fifteen large war-vessels are now being built for Japan, and nineteen for other foreign nations, besides a great number for the British navy. This large expenditure of capital, both British and foreign, which is mainly paid out in wages, has helped greatly for the time being to improve the condition of the working classes, and has given an unreal, fictitious, and temporary prosperity to the nation as a whole

In Canada we understand thoroughly this type of prosperity. When a town or city borrows largely to carry out great public works it always, during the expenditure of the money, experiences a period of inflation term-When the money is spent, depression follows, much worse than the original state of affairs, and the "boom" is then said to have

The present temporary prosperity in England, which is not based upon a solid or permanent foundation, unfortunately tends still more to create the belief in the public mind that the state of affairs in England is satisfactory. I wish to draw attention to what seems to me the weak points in the present condition of the mother country. I had always been led to believe that the free trade policy of England was the secret of her success, and the foundation of her wealth and greatness. I was a free trader in Canada in 1878, and opposed the national policy at that time; and while I still believe that free trade was an advantageous policy for England at the time when Cobden and Bright advocated it, and that it has in the past dded much to the prosperity and power of England by increasing im-mensely her trade and manufactures, yet I fear that experience has shown that there are weak points in the system, and that, like everything else, it has its faults as well as its advanpages. If all nations had adopted the principle, as Cobden and Bright fully expected, it might have worked beter; but free imports from foreign countries, and high taxes upon Britsh exports into those countries, certainly cannot be called either "free

Protection in foreign countries has fostered and encouraged their own manufactures to such an extent as to reduce very much their imports of English goods, and to enable them to compete very successfully with English trader, and cut down his trade as well as his profits. To prove this we need only look at the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, and compare the figures of the year 1873, for example, with those of last year. We find that in 1873 the total imports were £371,287,372, and that in 1896 they had risen to £441,807,335, an increase of £70,519,963. In 1873 the exports from

the United Kingdom were £255,164,-603, while in 1896 they had fallen to £239,922,207, a decrease of £15,242,394; so that while the balance of trade against the United Kingdom in 1873 was £116,122,769, in 1996 it had risen to £201,885,126. I was informed also, on the best authority, that even this reduced trade is carried on at a very small profit indeed to the manufacturer. These figures show that a population larger by some 7,000,000 produces for export less merchandise at less profits, while it purchases from

abroad £70,519,963 more than when its tusiness was greater and more remunerative. At present England is living on her own fat, so to speak—the balances being made up by expenditures of capital, and interest on the earnings and profits of years gone by.

The feature of the Free Trade policy that is most to be deplored is its effect on the great agricultural interests of England. The ill-effect is widespread, working evil in every direction. No one can travel through England with-out feeling sad at the evidences that crop up everywhere of the disastrous results threatened by this policy. The agricultural population is diminishing, the acreage under cultivation every year getting less, and the food-supply grown within the islands gradually trending towards the vanishing-point. Every year the population is drifting more and more into the manufacturirg towns, increasing competition and making life harder to bear. Paupers are increasing in number every year, and the poor rates constantly going According to the Statesman's

Year-Book for 1897, the mumber of paupers in receipt of relief in 1892 was 951,375, at an expenditure of £10,814,-916. The number receiving relief in 1896, only four years later, was 1,025,-364, at an expenditure of £11,910,324. In addition to this, a large majority of the children of England, instead of being reared in the open country, under the dome of heaven, are being huddled in crowded towns, under a pall of factory smoke, among the sootbegrimed walls of narrow courts and alleys paved with cinders, without a blade of grass or a green leaf to be seen. The foul air and crowding in ill-ventilated houses must be affecting the physique and stamina of the race, and the day will soon come, if it has not yet come, when England in defending her national existence will no longer be able to rely upon a great rural population of the type of those I have mentioned is one which creyeomen who drew the long-bow at who in their solid squares hurled back the pride of France in our last great

ings who have to live under such conditions.

I was at the depot of an English regular regiment this summer. There were about 200 men drawn up, and I walked up and down the line to examine them closely. I found I could easily look over their helmets, and that they were slight, short lads, al-most all in their teens. They looked like a lot of schoolboys. I suppose they will be kept at the depot until they are old enough to join the regiment, and until good food, regular habits and physical exercise will improve and strengthen their constitutions. I could not help thinking that the prophesy of the historian Froude written a dozen years ago, was being rapidly fulfilled. Speaking of the crowding into manufacturing towns, he said:

The native vigor of our temperament might defy the influence of such a life for a quarter or for half a century. Experience, even natural probability, declared, that the grandchildren of the occupants of these dens must be sickly, poor, stunted wretches, whom no school teaching, however excellent, could save from physical decrepitude.

I could not help thinking of these entences as I saw these undersized, weakly looking boys, dressed in the historic red coat of England, and felt that upon them the safety and honor of our great Empire might at any time depend. I thought of Horace's lines upon the growing degeneracy of the Roman citizen in his time, caused by the fields being abandoned and the people crowding into cities:

They did not spring from sires like these
The noble youth who dyed the sens
With Carthaginian gore,
Who great Antiochus overcame
And Hannibal of yore.

Sir Charles Dilke, in an article recently published, says:

Our breaklown is also evidenced by the lowering of the standard of enlistment. The grardsman is now habitually taken at 5 feet 7 inches, and the linesman at 5 feet 3½ inches. The shapes of the men now enlisted for the line are more startling than their small stature, and owing to our present system we are clearly drawing in an increased degree on inferior classes of the population.

This, in my opinion, has been one utcome of the highly vaunted Free Frade policy—a huddling of the people nto cities, a gradual weakening of the agricultural interest, a great decrease of country-bred men, and a decay in the size and stamina of the masses of the population. For a time England no doubt prospered pecuniarily, and great fortunes were made: but now, with imports almost double the exports, with the imports steadily increasing and the exports steadily diminishing, the nation is not even gaining in her mamufactures, but is osing to other nations every day. The design was to make England the rorkshop of the world; but why should

The foreign countries almost all refuse England free entry into their

for mankind?

that be the ambition of any nation?

Why should the English be the serfs

of the universe, and do the dirty work

markets, while in England they have every freedom. The imports from the British possessions in 1895 were £95,-530,210, the exports £70,001,524, or as 91-2 to 7. The imports from foreign countries into the United Kingdom were £321,159,448, the exports £155,-888,492, or more than 2 to 1. I was informed that even to maintain this reduced export, the margin of profit was so small that only large estal on am extensive scale, able to obtain capital at the smallest interest, could carry on business, and that the smaller factories were gradually going to the wall, and no one can foretell how long the margin of profit can be maintained. In some lines of production, such as the manufacture of tin plates, the profit has disappeared, and the industry has been entirely destroyed.

The net result of fifty years of Free Trade on the one-sided principle has been to diminish the agricultural population and to weaken the physique of the British race, while even the chance of becoming the workshop of the world, which was the goal to be gained, is being lost. Mommsen, the great German his-

torian, writing nearly fifty years ago, shows how in the decay of Rome similar influences of outside competition led to the destruction of the farming interests of that great Empire, and bow this helped to bring about its downfall. I will quote from his History of Rome, vol. ii., p. 273:

Under the unnatural disturbance of relations occasioned by the lamentable system of slave labor it would perhaps have been justifiable to impose a duty upon transmarine corn for the protection of the Italian

The average price * * shows undeniably that the producers of grain in Italy were wholy destitute of a market for their produce, and in consequence corn and cornland were almost valueless. In a great inproduce, and in consequence corn and cornland were almost valueless. In a great industrial state, whose agriculture cannot feed its population, such a result might perhaps be regarded as useful, or at any rate as not absolutely injurious; but a country like Italy, where manufactures were inconsiderable, and agriculture was altogether the mainstay of the state, was in this way systematically ruined, and the welfare of the nation as a whole was sacrificed in the most shameful fashion to the interests of the capital, to which, in fact, bread could never become too cheap. Nothing perhaps evinces so clearly as this how wretched was the constitution and how incapable was the administration of this so-called golden age of the republic. Any representative system, however meagine, would have led at least to serious complaint, and to a perception of the seat of the evil; but in those collective assemblages of the citizens anything was listened to sooner than the warning voice of the foreboding patriot. Any government that deserved the name would of itself have interfered; but the mass of the Roman senate, probably with well-meaning credulity, regarded the low price of grain as a real blessing for the people, and the Scipios and Flamir inuses had forsooth more things to do—to emancipate the Greek, and to exercise the functions of republican kings—so the ship drove on unhindered towards the breakers.

Above and beyond all the other evils

yeomen who drew the long-bow at ates a great and pressing danger to Cressy, Polotiers, and Agincount, or our race, which should certainly be of those farmers' sons and village lads remedied at once in some, way or other. The United Kingdom is dependent for its food on various sources struggle at Waterloo. of supply. The cultivation of wheat
An Englishman cannot appreciate in England has decreased through the intensely depressing effect of the foreign competition from 4.213,651 acres manufacturing districts upon the Can-sown in 1856 to 1,456,200 acres sown in addan tourist. Accustomed as we are 1895-6 (Corn Trade Year-Book, 1896. to the clear, pure atmosphere and p. 80), and the sources of supply now bright blue skies of our native land, are mainly confined to the United the Black Country of England seems States and Russia, and countries ununnatural and uncanny, reminds one der the control of Russia. According of the infernal regions, and arouses a to the Corn Trade Year-Book for 1896. sad sympathy for the poor human be- the United Kingdom imported that year 23,431,000 quarters of breadstuffs, and produced for home consumption 4,325,000 quarters. Of these imports Russia and the United States could control directly and indirectly about 19.160,000 quarters, leaving only 4,271,-000 quarters of her imports coming from countries free from the control of those two powers. In saying that they could control "directly or indirectly," I mean, for example, that England imported from France in 1896 564,000 quarters and from Germany 308,000 quarters, but France imported that year 4,471,000 quarters and Germany 6,924,000 quarters. Would not an embargo at once cut off the bulk of French and German imports, and thereby stop all exports? Would any pation, either to make money or to help a belligerent, allow the export of food, with the certain result of bringing on a famine among its own people? Self-preservation is a law of nature, and if Russia and the United States withheld food products from all the world, as in case of war with the British Empire they undoubtedly vould, the importing nations such as France and Germany would be forced to prohibit exports of food to prevent famine and revolution at home. 4,271,000 quanters which England might be able to get come from Canada, Argentina, India, Chili, the Persian Gulf, and sundry other places, necessitating in order to obtain them the com-

mand of a number of divergent sea routes of immense distances. The supply of all other coarse grains which might be used for food is also badly placed, Russia and the United States controlling a very large pro-portion of it, as they do of bacon portion of it, as they do of bacon, hom, cheese, lard, cattle and fresh beef, the stoppage of which would be felt in every direction.

To all outward appearance, the Jubilee taught the onlookers to believe that the British Empire was not only the wealthiest of all nations, but also the strongest at sea, and with an actual and reserve millitary strength equal to that of any nation; and that, with the strong feeling of loyalty that evidently actuated every part, the empire might defy the attacks of all comers All this was apt to create

an over-confidence in the public mind. Of all the millions who witnessed the great pageants in June last, how very few considered the weak points! the diminution in trade, the vanishing profits, the increasing foreign competition, and the destruction of the agricultural interest. How few considered the danger to England, and through her to the empire, of the precarious and hand-to-mouth food supply! Every day that things go on as they are, we are in danger-a danger that is constantly becoming more threatening. Our empire is leaving it in the power of two not overfriendly naitions to combine, and, by putting an embargo upon all food products to be able, possibly, to starve Eng-land into submission; and this they might do without capturing a gun-boat, without winning a battle, without firing a shot. The sea routes

might be kept open in every direction, but as the nations other than Russia and the United States, which alone could supply food, only send her now 4,271,000 quarters, which presumably is the greater portion of their surplus, they certainly could not sup-ply. In addition, more than a very small fraction of the 19,160,000 quarters which the United Kingdom would equire to feed her people.

The mother country is today, as a nation, in the position, as it were, of an impregnable fortress, which has been armed with the finest artillery, supplied with munitions of war and military material without limit, garrisoned beyond its need, and stored with water for years, but in which no provision has been made for a secure supply of food, without which all the other precautions are absolutely use less. The great lesson to all is that every effort should be made by all parts of the empire to have this evil remedied, and the food supply made safe, in order that we may be selfdependent and self-sustaining in every particular. The food to feed the British people should be grown upon British soil, under the flag of the empire, where it could be secured in case of war, and where it would be among people ready to fight for it and guard

I discussed this question with many peple in England, and with some of the best authorities, and the replies to my suggestions of danger were vartod. Some would not discuss the pos-Mibility of war with the United States Canadians, who are better able to judge of the state of feeling on this continent, know that if England were in a life-and-death struggle, and particularly if it were with Russia, Uunted States would be almost certain to throw in their whole strength against England. The belief which they have, that in combination with Russia they would with ease be able by a joint embargo to bring England to her knees, adds greatly to the dan-ger of war. If England's food supply were safe within her empire, the Unitted States government would be more inclined for peace, and their diplomuttic tone would at once become more courteous. Some thought that in case of war these nations would not put an embargo on food products because it would interfere with their trade, and that, having command of the sea, Great Britain could get the food. They seemed to forget that, if we had command of the sea, these nations would have only one possible weapon. an embargo on food, and would driven to use the only offensive ac-tion possible. Then some relied on trade theories, such as that the demand would create the supply, which they thought would override all mil-Itary conditions. I asked why the demand did not create the supply for the French in Faris in 1870. Then they admitted that war did some-

times upset trade theories. I found a general confidence that heories of some kind, or luck, or a kind Providence, or something, would bring them through all right; but I found no one able to satisfy me as to how England could be fed under the war conditions I have mentioned. United Kingdom was able to feed itself, and that even as late as the Crimean war in 1854-5 the home producion was, after deducting seed, 16,427. 742 quarters and the imports only 2, 983,000 quarters. The present condition of Great Britain is without narallel either in its own history or the history of any great nation. England is living from hand to mouth more than people have any idea of. I found from the best authority I could get in Liverpool, that in August, when I was there, the supply of wheat in the hands of importers was for between three and four weeks only-inquiry in a number of bakers shops disclosing the fact that the average supply in them was for about four or five days, in the large bakeries less than a week, in the mills three or four weeks. Two months stoppage of foreign corn would reduce the rations for the people to about one-fourth of what is required, and half of it would have to be secured by the command of many divergent

and lengthened sea routes. The belief in the certainty of keep ing command of the sea is also another instance of the feeling of overconfidence to which I have already alluded. I do not believe Great Bri tain can obtain the absolute and complete command of the sea everywhere. She may be able, and I hope and believe she will be able, to command certain routes and keep them open. She may be able to be in command, at any particular point where it is necessary for her to be in command, but it is unreasonable to expect that any fleet of 500 or even 700 ships could command all the routes, all the time, in all parts the world. For this reason the food supply is the great and pressing danger, and should be put right at all hazards and at whatever cost may b necessary, either in money or the

There are several ways in which matters might be improved. National granaries is one suggestion, for which much can be said, and if adopted would make the Empire safer; but I would be a very costly method, and would be a greater burden in money than a duty on foreign corn, which might be imposed in place of the duty on tea, tobacco, and some other ar ticles in common use by the people Gramaries, while adding to the safety would add nothing to the wealth, pro gress, or stability of the Empire; but preferential tariffs would strengther the colonies immensely in population and wealth, would in the end strength on and increase the trade of England, and would bind all parts of the Empire in the bonds of a common in terest. If the preference was greate in favor of the home farmer, it would revive agriculture, and give employ ment to hundreds of thousands men who are competing with the facwages. A sufficient duty, and it nee not be large, would ensure within the British Isles the growth of 15,000,000 quarters of wheat, instead of five or six millions as at present. A small preference of two or three shillings quarter against the foreigner would ada fertilé wheat-bearing land, capable of producing the finest wheat in

ent to feed Great Britain; and sumetent to feed Great Britain; and a slight preference would send emi-gration to fill up our fields and strengthen a portion of the Empire, in-stead of fostering and encouraging and building up foreign countries, which may at any time be hostile. The sea route from Canada to England from the Straits of Belle Isle the North of Ireland is almost a British route. It has no foreign neval stations to the north, and it is guarded by our stations at Halifax and St. John's on the west, and Portsmouth Pylmouth, Milford Haven and Bear Haven on the east. It is, without any

doubt, the safest and most easily de-

fended sea route from England in any

The objection to this suggestion is that it would aid Canada. If it is not more important for England, and more advantageous to her ten times over than to Canada, it is not worth discussing; Canada is getting on all right. If her progress is not very fast, it is sure and on solid ground. We are not afraid of being starved into submission, and believe we can hold our freedom as a people, if it comes to straight fighting, as our fathers did in 1812, 1813 and 1814, against odds many times greater than we are likely to have to encounter now. But the British Empire is our Empire, as it is the Empire of every part; and we are as much interested in the safety of the heart of it as is any portion, and we have the right to urge that England shall take steps to make her condition

If such a war should happen as we have been discussing, the heaviest brunt of the fighting would fall upon the Canadian people, Russia would probably attack England; and the United States, Canada. It is not a pleasant prospect for us to look for-ward to, with England's food supply in the condition it is. Six millions us Northern men, fighting on our own soil for our homes and freedom and all we hold dear, would, we believe, be able to hold our own in spite of the odds; but in what a position would we be placed, if we heard of the men, women and children of England starving and pleading for peace, and being told by the United States that we must lay down our arms before they would send the food to save the lives of our brethren in England!

We have a right to ask the English people to provide against this disester, either by granaries, boundies, preferential tariffs, or in any other way. This should be done, not to carry out or to upset any trade theories, but as an insurance against a great national danger, as a necessary expenditure, as a war measure of defence.

GEORGE T. DENISON. EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exhibition association was held on Tuesday afternoon, Prestrient Pitfield in the chair. There were present R. R. Patchell, R. B. Emerson, C. A./Everett, S. S. Hall, R. A. Payne, Harris Allan, Geo. B. Hegan, W. M. Jarvis, T. H. Hall, Alex. Macaulay, Col. Cunard, Jas. Reynolds, E. L. Rising, F. A. Dyke-No one seemed to appreciate that in man, Wm. Shaw, M. P. P., W. H. Thomse, H. A. Doherty, Wm. Ray-

> The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. after which President Pittleid read the annual report of the directors to the shareholders, which has already been printed in the Sun.

> President Pitfield thanked the stockholders and directors for three times electing him as president. He had worked hard and energetically while in office for that period, and as his business required all his time, he hoped that another selection would be

> W. M. Jarvis, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted to hear Mr. Pitfield's declaration. He said it was apparent that the two great difficulties in the way of annual exhibitions was the large expenditure for cuilldings and the fact that the association year after distributed cash prizes all over the province without receiving any aid from the provincial treasury. He saw no cause to be discouraged. The buildings were now in good order and with economy the asr clation could go ahead with exhibi-

R. B. Emersion seconded the resolution in a spirited and hopeful speech. He urged President Pitfield to consen to a re-nomination in the interest of

the association. Replying to Mr. Jarvis, the presiden't said that the Halifax exhibition paid \$2,350 for expenses of management against but \$1,783 by the

St. John association. C. A. Everett said the Exhibition association of Toronto was paving interest on a loan of \$100,000, while St. John had no debt. The report was adopted.

On mottion of R. B. Emerson, seconded by Harris Allan, the thanks of the association were tendered to the common council for its grant to the

On motion of R. B. Emerson, onded by S. S. Hall, the thanks of the association was tendered to Sir Willfrid Laurier for his presence and assistance, also thanks to the press and the militia department On motion of Alex. Macaulay, sec

onded by Harris Allian, the president appointed a committee to secure the necessary legislattion with regard to changes in the constitution of the association-W. M. Jarvis, C. A. Everett, James Reynolds and W. C. Pit-On motion of C. A. Everett, second

ed by R. B. Emerson, the meeting proceeded to the election of 21 directors. Messrs. Patchell, Hall, Dyke-Rising, Raymond and Allan were appointed samitimeers. The baillot resulted as follows: Jas. Reynolds, J. H. McAvity, R. B. Bruerson, W. H. Thorne, Wm. Shaw, Robertson, A. O. Skinner, H. W. de-Forest, S. S. Hall, G. H. Flood, A. Macaullay, J. C. Robertson, E. L. Riisting, J. M. Johnson, D. W. Mc-Cormick, W. C. Pittfield, T. S. Simms,

Dix-How long has your cook been with you? Hicks—This is the second year of her reign.

M. A. Flinn, C. B. Robertson.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. be calm.-Life.

LIBERALS' BATTLE.

McDade-McKeown Wing of Party Makes a Clean Sweep.

Edwards-Lantalum Wing Afraid to Put Up Candidates for Election.

The List of Officers Chosen, Together With the Names of the Various Committees.

There was no battle in the liberal ussociation Jan. 10. It was a rout. The Blairites, joined to the McDade-Barry-Nugent wing of those who last year rallied to the support of the Mc-Lean-O'Brien crowd, swept the decks

The McLean - O'Brien - Lantalum-Doody-Dunning-Edwards faction could only muster nineteen votes last night in a total of mearly two hundred and

Messrs. McDade and McKeown, representing the two wings that united in the interests of Blair and a distribution of patromage more to their liking, had laid their plans well. There was no stuffing of ballot boxes. Only those who had paid their dues were allowed to vote, and each man's name was called before he voted.

There was a regular printed ballot for the officers and another for the additional members of the executive. The old guard whose foxy methods triumphed last year were not in it. They knew yesterday that their day was done, and a number of the leaders staid away from the meeting al-

The attempt of some of their friends to tack two MicLean-O'Brien men onto the executive slate of the rival party was afterwards felt to be a tactical mistake, for Mr. McDaide promptly called on the new machine to resent the factious effort, and it was done so effectively that the other fellows felt they had better have let the whole thing go by defaut and not reveal their weakness. Some of the older heads saw the point earlier in the meeting, and when nominated for office refused to run. They knew the they dared to face it.

After the usual routine a motion After the usual routine a motion was passed to proceed to the nomination and election of officers.

M. B. Edwards was nominated for president, but he was well aware that the meeting was packed and declined.

Count de Bury was nominated for first vice-president. Lafter a few minutes deliberation with himself he declined nomination.

Edward Lantslum was nominated for treasurer but like the others he

or treasurer, but like the others, he

ated according to the McDade-Mc-Timothy O'Brien nominated Barton

Gamdy and E. R. Taylor nominated M. J. Mooney.

Mr. McDarie protested against the nomination of the two "outsiders," and called upon his friends to defeat

The result was as follows: President, M. McDade; 1st vice-president, C. A. Stockton; 2nd vice-president, M. J. Nugent; 3rd vice-president, I. E. J. Nugent; 3rd vice-president, I. E. Smith; recording secretary, J. V. Russell; financial secretary, Henry Finnigan; treasurer, D. J. Purdy.

gam; treasurer, D. J. Furuy.

The vote for members of the executive resulted as follows, the last two names in the list being demembers of feated and are members the Lantalum-O'Brien-Edwards Geo. McAvity, 216; James Ready. 211; H. N. Coates, 209; Barry, 214; W. G. Scovil, 214; Doherty, 219; H. A. McKeown, 217; Wm. Doherty, 214, T. A. Linton, 199; John Flood, 207; Thos. Finlay, 213; Thos. Gorman, 218; Barton Gandy, 19;

M. J. Mooney, 16. The newly elected president appointed the following standing committees: Audit—Patrick Gleeson, T. H. Hall and John Dolan.

Bill and room committee Charles E. Scammell, C. H. Ferguson, John P. McGrory. Literature committee-Dr. Addy. John F. Morrison and C. J. Milligan.

The scrutineers were: J. E. Fitzger-ald, J. F. Morrison and M. J. Nugent. After the election of officers the folowing resolution was carried unanimously, though John L. Carleton adversely criticized the last clause:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this secting the executive of our association hould be an advisory board with the memors for the city and county of St. John in all matters of patronage.

"And further recoived, that applicants for office or patronage should not be considered by our representatives unless recommended by a majority of the executive committee of this association."

A vote of thanks was tendered M B. Edwards for his services as president last year, but they do say there was a vein of fromy underlying this

courteous formality.

Speeches were made by the jubilant victors of the night, but the defeated ones were silent. It was a very tame

The following was last year's list of officers and executive.

President, M. B. Edwards; 1st vicepresident, M. McDade; 2nd vice-president, Hon. A. T. Dunn; 3nd vice-president, dent, Henry Maher; secretary, W. H. Trueman; financial secretary, Thos. Dunning; treasurer, E. Lantalum. Executive, these and Thos. McAvity. Count de Bury, J. H. Leonard, Joh Flood, Arthur W. Adams, R. O'Brien. D. F. Tapley, M. J. Nugent, H. H. Mc-Lean, M. F. Mooney, E. H. MacAlpine,

It will be noted that the only three of the above who are on this year's executive are Messrs. McDade, Nugent and Flood, and these are three who were last year prevailed on to support the McLean-O'Brien wing (it is al-leged) partly on religious grounds, but have not since been to their liking, and who led the faction that joined the Blair body-guard in last night's rout of the mutual enemy. The old time liberal leaders are no longer in evidence.

he oried, and threw himself at her feet. The haughty damsel shivered, as in apprehension. "That low Prince-ton tackle!" she muttered, striving to MR. DAVIN AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

In his address at Regina, Sir Charles

Tupper paid a high tribute to Mr. Davin. Mr. Davin is the one oppo-

and Sir Charles congratulated the dis-

trict on sending to parliament one of the ablest men who sits in the house of

con mons. It is a remarkable fact, to

Davin, though in opposition, is today able to exert more innuence on legis-

tingent representing that district from

Lake Superior to the Rocky Moun-

tains. Mr. Sifton, who is an influen-

tial entrieter, is not included in the

comparison. There are seven other

ministerial members, and it would al-

most be safe to offer a prize to the

eastern man who could give the name

Mr. Ellis's Globe thinks that the a

vice of Deputy Minister Courtney

against public extravagance is timel

and ought to be heeded. Colone

Tucker's Telegraph wants the deputy

kicked out of office for offering the

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST, N. S., Jan. 12.—The ma-

hine shops of the Robb Engineering

Co. (Ltd.) was somewhat damaged by

fire yesterday morning. A spark get-

hearing the various buildings, set the

air-box afire, and before the fire was

discovered it had made considerable

healway in and along the route of the

hot-air box. The fire was extinguish-

ed without serious damage being

Yesterday afternoon the remains of

the late James A. Logan, father of H.

J. Logan, M. P., were interred in the

Highland cemetery here, Rev. J. H.

MacDonald, assisted by Rev. Dr.

Steele and Rev. D. McGregor, officiat-

ing. The municipal council, in session

here, attended the funeral services in

a body. The pall-bearers were: Geo.

Christie, Rupert Lusby, Joshua Black,

James Purdy, T. R. Black and J.

Rev. J. L. Davis, pastor of the A. M.

E. church, has been presented with

Ezra Barnes, aged 83 years, died or

Salem. Deceased formerly belonged

Mrs. Stanley Sutherland is attend-

George Cove, Amherst's young in-

ventor of the electric plano and sev-

eral other things, has been stricken

with blindness, brought on by the

strong electric light he has had to use

to go near a fissure in the ice about

came up, but the Rawding boys held

within ten feet of the hole, when

they sank. Dr. Ellison, as coroner, is

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.-Among the

chamber motions heard by Judge Mea

gher today in the supreme court was that of Craven v. Williamson. The

counsel moved to set aside the order

for arrest and delivery of a bail bond

to be cancelled. Judgment reserved

The plaintiff in the suit claims \$5.00

damages for breach of promise. The

plaintiff in this suit is a Halifax young

lady, and the defandant is Rev. Mr.

lately in charge of the church at Clyde

Benjamin Russell, M. P., has adopt-

ed an ingenious plan, evidently with

the hope of getting rid of the scores

of office seekers who daily call at his

office. The persistency of the appli-

cants has almost driven the M. P. to

his wits end, and as a last resort he

had been obliged to issue the follow-

ing bulletin, which is displayed on the

Russell begs to intimate that he has

taken this office for the transaction of

legal business, and that he has ar-

anged to be at his old quarters (52

Bedford row) on Wednesdays at 3 p.

m., and Saturdays at 11 a. m. for the

transaction of political business. Per-

sons coming from a distance or having

urgent business of either kind will be

velcome at either office at any time."

The plan has proved only partially

Mrs. Wm. Ross of Eastlawn, Pictor

mother of W. B. Ross, Q. C., of this

ity, and Rev. James Ross of St. John,

year. Of ten sons all but one survive

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.-Negotia

tions with the wrecking companies for

are off. A representative of the salv-

age company says the raising of the

steamer would be very difficult, and

the cargo would be much deteriorated

so that the chance of making anything

by the attempt is nil. The total in-

The works of the Nova Scotia Steel

Company at Ferront are the largest of the kind in Canada. It has been

stated that the company were about

removing their works from Pictou

story of removal is premature, and is

the outcome of a conversation between

the president and managing directors

of the steel company overheard in the train by a quick-eared fellow passen-

It might be desirable to infus

new blood into the iron company

blood in this instance meani

more money, for it is no secret that

the proper carrying on of the works is handicapped by the money borrow-

ed. A reason given why it might be

profitable to remove the Ferropa iron

ority of the Cape Breton coal for

with the Cape Breton coal lately re-

ceived at Ferrons, a much larger per-

entage of iron was obtained.

melting purposes. It is reported that

ess to Louisburg is the superi-

to Cape Breton. It is said the

ng the wrecked steamer Gerona

She was in her seventy-third

glass panel of his office door:

on, Presbyterian minister

on to the ice until their father

now holding an inquest.

and Barrington streets

heed the warning. Walsh never

was

while at his work.

ing the Montreal hospital for treat-

to Sackville. The remains were in-

terred in the Highland cemetery.

aturday night last at his home in

for

thing into the hot-air box, used

of one of them.

sugrestion.

Harding.

a fur can.

which members on both sides of the

house will bear witness, that Mr.

don member from the Territor

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 15, 1898.

THE CHAPLEAU-TARTE CASE. We believe that the valued Tele graph is the only paper in Canada which has expressed approval of the Chapleau-Tante couspiracy. The Telegraph is rather severe on the parties who stole the Chapleau letter, but is disposed to speak well of the man who wrote it, and of the other man, a fedcral minister, who wrote the letter to which the Chapleau epistle is a reply.

The Telegraph also appears to approve of the advice of the lieutenant governor of Quebec to Mr. Tante 'to shoot the banditti." The Telegraph may not be aware that the letter stealers, whom it de-

nounces, are liberals of the old school. and that the bandital whom Mr. Tarte is invited to shoot are also liberals. Old party men like Senator Pelletier, the speaker of the senate, Mr. Langelier, who was a good enough man to get the promise of the position of licatement governor, and who is now to be made a judge, the Ontario liberals who opposed Drummond deals, and probably Sir Henry Joly, the present minister of inland revenue, are the proposed victims of Mr. Tarte's musket. The only prominent tory who ever had anything to do with such matters as letter stealing is one who got possession of the correspondence of his friend Mr. Mc-Greevy, and failing to make a more profitable investment out of it "took the side of virtue" and became a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Telegraph observes that Sir Adolyhe Chapleau was once a prominent conservative. This is true. He claims to be one still, but reminds Mr. Tarte that they two belong no longer to the party chapels but to a bigtemple all their own. In this edifice it is Sir Adolphe's business to defeat ambitious Nova Scotia, and Mr. Tarte's to shoot the liberal banditti.

Whatever the Telegraph may think or say there is really no question that if Sir Adolphe is the writer of the Tarte letter he occupies a position that the leaders of the conservative party did not give Sir Adbiphe the position of influence that he claimed. There is evidence that the premiers from the time of Sir John A. Macdonald down to the time of Sir Charles Tupper did not see their way clear to place him in charge of a department with large patronage or large expenditure. The only dangerous matter which came under his control was the establishment of the printing bureau. His appointment of Mr. Senecal to the management of this concern followed, and so did the printing bureau investigation of 1891. It is enough to say that Mr. Senecal disappeared from the service with great

It was open to Sir Adolphe Chaplean at any time to leave the party if he ceased to believe in it, and to make an open fight against it if he thought It ought to be turned out. That would have been a manly course. It would have prevented his taking the position of lieutenant governor, but this he could afford to do, as he is a rich man. Sir Adolphe might then have claimed respect for his courage and manliness, whatever might be thought of his judgment. But if he has taken a high non-political office from his late colleagues, and then used the position as a base of secret operations against them; if he took a solemn oath to act and advise with a body of provincial ministers and then privately entered 'nto a onspiracy with their opponents for the destruction of the ministry; if he met his ministers and enjoyed their confidence only to betray them into the hands of their political enemies; then it is not enough to say that he has violated the constitution. Such conduct requires to be characterized in language that ought not to be used until the facts

(From Welnesday's Daily Sun.)

are brought more closely to light.

AN IMPERIAL CAMPAIGN. Lord Charles Beresford is a candidate for the seat in parliament held by the late Sir Frank Lockwood. Lord Charles entered upon the campaign in York with his customary dash, charging both government and opposition, as he has always done with the failure to make adequate provision for imperial defence. He maintains that the nation had been doing nothing but trade and make money. These are good things to do, but in the meantime the country should take care that its great possessions are protected and defended. The navy, Lord Charles says, depends

for ray material upon the mercantille marine, and he wants to know how when the men are taken out of the merchant ships to man the navy, we are going to manage the merchant ships, Beresford holds that Great Britain should form an alliance with Japan and should acquire a naval base farther north than Hong Kong. not to threaten Germany and Russia, but to guard British interests. As a bluff and honest sailor man he has a lation than the whole government healthy contempt for diplomatic circuities. Criticising the British position in respect to Egypt he says: We had not been in Egypt a year before we knew that we could never clear out. We know now that we never mean to go. Then why can't we say so." Of course Lord Charles has the conservative support. Sharp critic as he is of the authorities he seems to think that the party now in power is the only one capable of dealing with the present issues. He has confidence in the premier and expresses great admiration for Lord Lansdowne, the head of the war office. Lord Charles is not only fighting to capture a liberal seat but is makime a contest as an outsider agains a popular candidate with a large personal and local influence. This is Christopher Furness, whose steamships have made his name familiar in many ports

WHEAT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The Telegraph publishes letters from two farmers. One, who writes from Douglas, says that he always grows wheat, and finds it profitable. His opinion about the wheat bonus is tersely expressed: "If a man can't grow wheat without the government paying him for it he had better go and drown himself." He is also opposed to a grist mill bonus. The other farmer is Mr. S. G. Eccles of Westfield, who may be presumed to have some knowledge of crops. Mr. Eccles has not formal wheat growing profitable with the soil and climate of his neighborhood. He thinks that flour made from home grown wheat will be dark even though it is ground in the best mill. While he considers that many farmers may advantageously grow wheat for home use, he is of the opinion that it will not pay as well as other crops if grown for the market. The Telegraph says it never heard before that flour made from New Brunswick wheat is dark, and is rather impatient with Mr. Eccles. some of whose arguments and statements it finds "too absurd for serious contradiction." The Telegraph informs Mr. Eccles how "a farmer of assures him that "the growing wheat is an essential part of a good rotation of crops, and the man who neglects it and seeks to make a profit in growing oats from breaking 'up moss covered fields will soon come to grief, and his memory will only be preserved by worm out desented farms." This is a rather gloomy prospect for the Kings county men and others who persist in prefecring other grain to the one "essential."

Perhaps it is well not to be too dogmattic in these matters. There are some things about a farm which a fairly successful farmer may know almost as well as a political editor. Kings grows very little wheat. Kent has nearly ten times the acreage. Yet ut would be hardly safe to say that the farmers of Kings are in that proportion inferior in intelligence. There are parishes in Kings which growless than a thousand bushels of grain, and parishes in other counties which grow eight or ten thousand, but the Kings parishes produce larger root crops, and several times the quantity of beef, butter, chaese and pork. It is possible that these districts where wheat is not grown are not completely composed of worn-out and deserted farms Wheat and oats are not the only grains. Barley is grown by some farmers of apparent intelligence. Even the despised buckwheat has wholly disappeared from good agricultural society. There are countie n Ontario where wheat is the stable grain crop. There are other districts occupied by equally intelligent and prosperous farmers, which produce ore barley than wheat. The traveller in Ontario Joes not perceive mora desented and worn-out farms in such barley counties of Peel, Ontario Prince Edward, or Wellington than in the wheat counties of Filein. Kent Oxford and Middlesex. Nor is it perceived by the cursory observer that Kings and Annapolis, in Nova Scotia contain more worn-out and abandoned farms than Pictou, which produces twelve times as much wheat as both the western counties. In short, it is not easy to prove all farmers who do not raise their own bread to be entirely wanting in intelligence, experience, or thrift, and it is equally unsafe to say that wheat may not be profitably grown in suitable localities. We suspect that the two correspondents of the Telegraph are fair types of experienced men in their respective localties, and that either of them knows what crop pays him as well as a man who farms under the incandescent

OVER THE PROVINCE.

The Brilliant Masonic Ball Recently Held at Andover.

A Budget of News from Long Reach, Kings Co., and Marysville.

*WATERSIDE, Albert Co., Jan. 8 Geo. D. Prescott moved a portable steam mill to this locality this week. Several parties are putting out a cut of logs for him, and he will commence sawing next week. When this lot is finished the mill will be moved to Cape Enrage, where another cut is being put out. Mr. Prescott is also putting out about three million feet of lumber at his own mill at West River.

Lida, youngest daughter of Lorin Martin, died this afternoon of diphtheria. Only three weeks ago today their eldest daughter, Nettle, was buried.

Harding Marks, who had been underging treatment in the St. John public hospital, is home again, but not feeling as well as his friends would like

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 9.—The annual session of the Hopewell and Harvey district S. S. association met in the Baptist church at Harvey Corner yesterday afternoon and evening, both meetings being very largely attended. Rev. A. Lucas of Sussex, field secretary, was present, and conducted the devotional exercises. Papers were read by Mrs. Alexander Rogers and Miss Mary E. Bray, and normal lessons taught by G. M. Peck and others. The Sunday school lesson for January 7th was taught by A. C. M. Lawson. A very interesting address on evangelistic work in the S. S. was given by Rev. Mr. Comben. and one on Importance of the S. S. as romoting a better observance of the Sabbath, and a better moral influence in society, by Rev. A. H. Foster, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Riiverside. An address of wellcome was delivared by Mr. Allen of Harvey at the evening meeting. Governor McClellan, who was to have replied to this address, was unavoidably absent. The following are the officers elected for the coming year; Frank Keiver, president; Miss Edna M. West, sec. treas.; A. C. M. Lawson and E. H. Robinson, members of executive. It was decided by the association to offer a prize of \$5 for the best easy on the Divine origin of the Bible as proven by the prophecies, the competition being open to all Sunday

schools in the district. Court Shepody, I. O. F., of Albert has elected the following officers: J. S. Atkinson, C. R.; G. W. Copp, V. C. R.; H. V. Wilbur, R. S.; W. A. Trueman, F. S.; J. H. McPherson, treas.; ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Jan. 11.-A sad S. C. Murray, C., E. E. Peck, S. W., gloom has been cast over Clements- E. C. Copp, J. W.; R. L. Miles, S. B.;

port by the drowning at 3.30 p. m. of Joseph and Frank, aged twelve and . The fog allarm at Grindstone isle ten respectively, sons of Capt. Joseph shuts down tomorrow for a period of

Rawding, and Charley aged ten, son two months. intelligence" will prepare his land and of Edward Walsh. Although told not: HOPEWELL CAPE, N. B., Jan. 11. forty feet from the wharf, they did county council opened at 2 p. m., the whole board being present. members at the board are Couns. Carter. Hopewell: Barbour, Harvey Steevens, Hillsboro. After the election returns had been read, Coun. Leeman was appointed chairman and on motion of Coun. Cleveland, seconded by Coun. Goggin, Coun. Rommell of Alma was unanimously elected warden The newly appointed warden accept

> The following committees pointed: Finance-Leeman, Cleveland, Goggin, I. D. Prescott, Geo. D. Prescott,

> ed the position with a few well chosen

Highways-Ryan, Barbour, Carter. Bye-laws-Smith, Steeves and Sec retary Treasurer Wright County property-Carter, Stevens and ecretry treasurer.

The auditor's report was read, showing the amount ordered for assess ment in 1897 as \$12,790.45, and for collecting, \$1,071.06, making a total of

The assessment was apportioned as follows: Alma, \$643.40; Hopewell, \$2,875.44; Hillsboro, \$3,837.39; Elgin \$2,191.61; Harvey, \$3,027.63; Coverdale

The auditor's report shows the total income from all sources to be \$16,710.52; total expenditure, \$14,792.29. The Scott act fines collected during the year, according to the auditor's report, was \$245. The expenditure account was made up as follows: School drafts. \$3,291.30; contingencies, \$2,224.92; refunds road money, \$530.19; criminal expenses, \$130.60; jurors' fees, \$304.40; Scott act, \$1,500; Albert railway bond redeemed, \$2,000; Albert railway couoons, \$1,640; Elgin and Petitcodiac railway bonds redeemed, \$2,100; Elgin and Petiteodiac railway coupons, redeemed. \$219; interest bank, \$137.95; poor and parish claims, \$2,064.65. Frank Ayer died here at 3. o'clock

RICHIBUCTO. Jan. 11.—The annual ession of Kent's parliament opened this afternoon at two o'clock. Councillor Robert Murphy of Bass rive was unanimously chosen warden After appointing the usual committees the members adjourned to Rice's photograph car, standing at the railway station, where a picture of th best looking council in the province

The Blairites are making a desperate attempt at present to create vacancies. Their latest mode is writing letters to the newspapers reflecting or

MAUGERVILLE, Jan. 8.-The reguar semi-annual meeting of the county council of Sunbury convened at the Court house on Tuesday. The newly elected councillors were all prese and signed the roll, namely: Burton Geo. E. Armstrong, H. Clement Mc-Lean; Blissville, F. C. Taylor, W. Y. Hoyt; Gladstone, Jeremiah Tracy, W. D.Nason; Lincoln, Abner Smith, Lewis H. Bliss; Maugerville, G. F. Banks, G. A. Perley; Northfield, James Power, Wm. Egers; Sheffield, C. J. Burpee, T. P. Taylor.

Lewis H. Bliss and H. Clement Mc-

Hoyt and Wm. Egers had served as ouncillors before.

G. A. Perley was elected warden,
fames S. White was re-elected secretary treasurer, and D. S. Duplisea, anitor, with the usual emoluments.

The following committees were appointed: Accounts, Burpee, Bliss and F. C.Tayler; public buildings, Armstrong, T. P. Taylor and Perley: jail. McLean. nks and Hoyt.

By the auditor's report 400 copies of the parish accounts had been printed for distribution. The account of F. B. Haley passed at \$98.06. Sheriff's accounts footed up \$154.40, which passed. At the afternoon session, by the report on the secretary treasurer's accounts the financial standing of the county was shown to be as follows: Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1896..... 915 93

\$4,943 16 Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1897.....\$1,193 70 An account of F. B. Haley for \$3 and a number of small accounts were passed and payment ordered. The sums voted to be assessed on the several parishes for parish purposes are as follows: Burton, \$250; Blissville \$25; Gladstone, \$30; Maugerville, \$50; Northfield, \$20; Lincoln, \$150; Sheffield.

\$350 Councillor Smith was granted leave of absence.

The report of Dr. Peake, chairman of the Board of Health, was received and his account of \$10 passed. Accounts were also passed in favor of to town. W. Tracy is among the first E. O. Perley for \$3; Dr. Campbell, \$8; to bring wood to market. F. B. Haley, \$2.50, and T. L. Alexander, \$4, the parish clerks receiving their usual remuneration.

It was ordered that a note of hand be taken from Judson Sinclair for of the river St. John, from Tobique \$50.32 to cover his shortage in accounts north. In some localities the snow lies as collector for the parish of Lincoln. At Wednesday's sessions, Officers for the several parishes were appointed as follows:

Blissville-Assessors, D. M. Seely, John Patterson and David McCracken; collector of rates, J. F. Duplisea; comnissioners of highways, John Mc-Laughlin, Chas. A. Anderson and Fred Webb, Fred Kingston and Daniel Deish clerk, A. R. Hoyt.

Robert Brennen.

Gladstone Assessors, C. L. Tracey, Smith, T. L. Alexander and Benjamin ander, Joshua Duplisea and Wm. King- at his house this morning and broke ston; parish clerk, A. L. Duplisea.

bridge Bunker and W. H. Steeves; Robert McShoffery and J. A. Hayward; commissioners of highways, Luther ander at the upset price. Smith, G. F. Grass and John Smith; overseers of poor, Henry Wil- telegram today from Min C. Grass

Maugerville-Assessors, C. A. Harrion, W. R. Magee and F. W. Miles; collector, James H. Bailey; commissioners of highways, W. M. Smith, C. T. Clowes, Isaac Stephenson; overseers of poor, J. T. Miles, T. E. Bridges, C. F. Venning; clerk, D. Mc-Joskey.

en, H. N. Prince, Jno. Barnes; collector, William Watson; commissioners, Charles H. Mullin, Charles Biddiscombe, Jonah Mullin; overseers Jonah Mullin; clerk, Jas. Fowler. Sheffield-Assessors, D. H. Burpee, Thos. Thompson, Duncan London; ollector. Chas. Griffeth: commi

rs, J. A. Day, Harvey Upton, Robert McGill; overseers of poor, C. B. Barker, Thos. Bridges, Thos. Fulton; clerk, C. W. Barker. The councillors from the several parshes, with aids, are the revisors. Amount voted to county school

mount voted to county school fund.\$1,745 86 F. B. Heley was voted \$2 for attendance; Editor Stewart was voted \$5 for reposting proceedings to the Queens County Gazette. Several votes of thanks were given, and the council

adjourned sine die. The ladies of the Baptist church held socials on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the lower hall, and realized about \$35, which sum will go towards repairing the church.

Thes. McGrath had another house hauled to the front on Saturday. Twenty-six teams were on hand, but only half that number was required Miss Lamb of Victoria hospital till attending upon Mrs. Geo.R.Smith, the is yet very weak.

Miss Sewell of Fredericton has taken

harge of the school in district No. 1. H. S. Miles, inspector of fisheries, has had his salary reduced from \$600 DOUCHESTER, Jan. 11.—An unusu-

ally large number attended the open ing of the Westmorland circuit court here today, Justice Hanington presiding. There were but two criminal matters to occupy the attention of the grand jury, the Queen v. William Welch for breaking from the lockup in Monoton and the Queen v. McLellam, also of Moncton, for assaulting eman Belyea. In addressing the grand jury his honor referred briefly to the great historical events of the past year, and also to the death of John L. Harris of Moneton, In laying before the grand jury the facts concerning the Queen v. McLetlar his honor, in strong terms, condemn the manner in which the Moncton policeman overstepped his bounds and said that so far as the depositions in that case went to show, as in many others, there had been no cause for the arrest, and that Mo Lellan had a perfect right to defend himself against imprisonment. The grand jury after about an hour's abence returned, having found no true bill in either causs. There are four civil cuits on the docket, all of which will take some time in argument Lean are members of the board for the first time, while T. P. Taylor, W. Y. adjourned meeting of the board

trade this afternoon the Canada Eastern matter was further discussed. Since the meeting yesterday a delega-tion from the board interviewed Mr. Gibson and eported a cordial reception had been tendered them. ward decided to arrange for a joint tion to Ottawa representing this city, Stanley, Boiestown, Blackville, Newcastle, Chatham and the counties of York, Northumberland. Sumbury and Queens. Allan Randolph, president of the board, with Z. R. Everett and J. D. Phinney were named as the delegates of the board, and the council of the board are to arrange for delegates from the other places named.

McADAM JUNCTION, Jan. 10.-Frank Carter of St. Stephen has opened a meat shop in J. F. Gardiner's new building. The business is managed here by S. Scott of St. Stephen. Mr. Scott has moved his family here and occupies part of the Brownell

bouse The C. P. R. are making preparations to put in an electric light plant to light the machine shops, the yard and the new houses. The dynamo will be placed in the tool room of the

machine shop. Ernest McLeod of Petitcodiac has engaged as junior clerk in G. T. Baskin's store, taking the place of Geo. Moffat, who has accepted a position on the office staff under J. R. Gilliland, C. P. R. station master.

The recent snows have enabled the

woodmen to commence hauling wood FREDERICTON, Jan. 12.-The lumber operators who have come down

the river this week report a great depth of snow in the woods on the east side to the depth of four feet, and is reported generally over three feet. This will largely affect the cut in this important lumber section. In fact, the denth of snow has caused chopping to be stopped in many places already and the men sent out.

A sad case is reported from Tobique Some weeks ago diphtheria broke out Boyers; overseers of poor, Herbert in one of McNair's camps. Several of the crew got sick, and when the men witt; game warden, Jacob Hoyt; par- learned the cause was diphtheria, they broke camp at once and came out. Burton-Assessors, James McKin- Since that time five of the crew have ney, Geo. T. Harper and Chas. Turner; died and others are said to be in a collector of rates, John L. Cambridge critical condition. What is known as and Patrick Bolan; commissioner of rusty pork is said to be the cause. highways, F. A. Hubbard, Harry Kim- There is a practice among the portball and Thos. Wood; overseers of agers to drain the pickle off the barpoor, Thos. McElroy, James P. Sten- rels before hauling into camp, in ornex and M. E. A. Burpee; parish clerk, der to lighten the weight. After standing a while such pork is apt to become rusty. This is supposed to be Elijah David and Lewis Tracey; col- the cause of the above fatalities. Mr. ector of rates, Leonard Merseseau; McNair's operations have been paracommissioner of highways, D. H. lyzed by the outbreak of this disease J. P. Whelan, agent of the Dominion Fracy; overseers of poor, S. D. Alex- Express Co., fell down the cellar stairs

his collar bone. Lincoln-Assessors, D. F. Smith, El- At the crown land office today timber licenses on eighteen miles of the collector of rates, Taylor Mersereau, Popelogan stream, a branch of the Upsalquitch, were sold to A. E. Alex-

Ald. Moore of this city received a mot, D. Hayward, John Phillips; game nouncing that William Patterson had warden, Chas. Grass; parish clerk, D. been instantly killed there. The cased was thirty-two years of age, and a son of John Patterson, Lincoln, Sumbury, and went to Minne about ten years ago. The body will be sent here for burial.

GAGETOWN, Queens Co., Jan. 10 .-The Queens county council will convene in Gagetown for business on January 18th. Among those menti-Northfield-Assessors, Andrew Mul- ed for warden are Councillor Dickie of Gagetown and Councillor Barton of

The schools have opened again, with H. A. Sinnott principal of the gramof poor, Jas. Fowler, Thos. Kennedy, mar school and Mrs. Geo. McDermot in charge of the primary department Miss Cambridge has charge of the Mill Road school and Miss Purdy the Porter school.

The popular merchant, Joseph Rubins, who has been confined to his house for some time past, is slightly better. Geo. W. Dingee has been compelled to give up teaching for a time on account of serious trouble with his eyes. Dr. Crawford of St. John is treating him.

Scow building seems to be an im portant industry in Gagetown this winter. Some thirty are being built, One of these scows will cost in the vicinity of four hundred dollars. Thus considerable money will be left in the place as a result of this enterprise. The farmers in and about Gagetown are looking forward with considerable expectancy to the meetings of the agricultural institute on January 22nd.

The many friends of the Hon. Geo. H. Belyea were pleased to hear of his appointment as administrator in the Yukon. Mr. Belyea was a native of Sagetown. He graduated at the Tini. versity of New Brunswick, and for some years taught the grammar school in the old Academy at Sheffield. 1882 he left here for the west, and has carried on business at Qu'Appe til last summer, when he beca mber of the Haultain coalition gov ernment. Mrs. Belyea and Master Percy Belyea have been visiting Mrs. Belyea's father, R. T. Babbit of this place since July last. On notice of Mr. Belyea's appointment they left immediately to meet him at San Francisco. Mr. Belyea is a liberal in politics, and his appointment is from the dominion government.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Jan. 11.—Hugh Wright, collector of rates one of the oldest residents of this parish, is seriously ill with heart affection, at his home at Mountville. Frank Ayer, who has been ill for

about a year with throat and lung trouble, died at his home at the Cape ast night. The deceased was former ly postmaster and railway agent at Cape station, and was a young man of exemplary character. He leaves a wife and young family.

Henry Webster of Eigh has purased the plant of the Hopeweil cheese factory, and it was shipped to that place yesterday. HOPEWELL CAPE, Albert Co.

Jan. 11.—The annual session of the municipal council of Albert county met at two p. m. today. The full poard was present, as follows: William Rommel, Judson Cleveland, Alma: Alex. W. Leeman, Sandford S. Ryan Coverdale; Robert S. Smith, Stante C. Goggin, Elgin; Harvey J. Stevens

cott, Benda ell; George D. Barbour, Harve bour and Carter board, and Cou not present at t years, made so there before that parish this time jority. Coun. chairman, and read the munic Coun. Rommell office of warder seconded by Co mously carried. The minutes of

read and confirm The warden an standing commi man, Stevens, G. Prescott, Gog Ryan, Barbour. Couns. Smith, treasurer, cour Carter, Steeves surer.

Auditor Ralph read. It shows county for the y apportioned am follows: Alma \$2.875.44: Hillsb \$2,191.61: Harvey \$1,286.04. Total income from

the year
Total expenditure f
Amount paid into t
Act fines
Expenditure Scott Expenditure in School drafts Criminal expenses Jurors' fees
Scott Act fines
A. A. Ry bonds re
A. R. Ry coupons
E. P. and H. bond
E. P. and H. coupo
Interest paid at bar

Poor and paris Alma. \$289.32: H boro. \$637.67: H dale, \$170.49; Elg ANDOVER, Ja ner had just ret from the head with Howard G selling liquor. Turner, who wi thought was in from the sleigh glance in the wi quick as though anid escaped. A for him for steal sheriff of Carle a plied to to a

runaway. CHATHAM, church, or the ki od, has an empty are preaching in Dr. Mackenzie ed last Sunday, Sabbath. Amor tioned in conner ate are Rev. M Glasgow and I Quebec province. The anxiety for Camada Bastern which has been onfined almost cajoled the town ing the ministe r, by rep Mr. Bladr was

it: was determin would be gritifi men of business fer to see the re present manage the control of but there is no s subject either w A newspaper one good result. to be said on be The Allvade ac tor of writing a

the accusation cuser offered to be named by th if he could co person that any written the lett cepted, the prowriter coming fo of his authorsi vainly trying to over the \$5. wh Dieu hospital by tions. The open-air,

rink on the rive ful. When the is is too cold, and warm, the ice is The town con that all owners esta e must rem sidewalks in fr and level it off a penalty of \$4 duty. Then th plows and hired lers, and set th are asking why

by-law is to be poration plo vs DORCHESTE suit of James E. McNaughton, D philus B. L nied the att preme court time of adjourn of the plaintiff ed. This action fore the court t morrow. MONCTON, N

LeBlanc, the o

ton parish, in had lived all h in the one hund He was connec Acadian reside The cuty cour evening, made penditure for \$44.784.50, the it City governm fire, \$4,200; scho \$2,200; interest water and light. \$540; inspector ing. \$100: to 1 \$1,000; street p sidewalks, \$1,

\$1,000; to retire acy, \$132. The street railway taxation. Olifford M. C

L. Higgins & chants, was at belonging to ploye named

the Canada East. urther discussed. esterday a delegainterviewed Mr. a cordial recepered them. The range for a joint wa representing Boiestown, Blackatham and the Nerthumberland, Allan Ran he board, with Z. D. Phinney were es of the board. the board are to from the other

ION, Jan. 10. t. Stephen has J. F. Gardiner's ousiness is mant of St. Stephen. his family here of the Brownell

making preparaectric light plant shops, the yard The dynamo tool room of the

Petitcodiac has erk in G. T. Base place of Geo. pted a position nder J. R. Gillimaster. ave emaibled the ce hauling wood among the first rket

n 12 -The lumave come down ort a great depth on the east side n, from Tobique es the snow lies feet, and is rethree feet. This cut in this imn. In fact, the sed chopping to places already

ed from Tobique. theria broke out mps. Several of when the men diphtheria, they and came out. of the crew have said to be in a hat is known as be the cause. mong the portkle off the barto camp, in orweight. After pork is apt to supposed to be e fatalities. Mr. ave been paraof this disease. of the Dominion the cellar stairs ning and broke

office today timn miles of the branch of the to A. E. Alex-

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Gagetown this re being built. ill cost in the dollars. Thus be left in the enterprise. out Gagetown th considerable ngs of the agriuary 22nd. the Hon. Geo to hear of his istrator in the s a native of ed at the Unilck, and for Sheffield. In west, and has Qu'Appelle unhe became a coalition govand Master visiting Mrs. Babbit of this notice of Mr. they left imat San Fran-

Albert Co., Jan. ector of rates. nts of this parth heart affecntville.

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lgin has purthe Hopewell vas shipped to

Albert Co., session of the Albert county ay. The full llows: William eland, Alma; ford S. Ryan, Smith, Stanley ey J. Stevens,

Prescott, Benjamin T. Carter, Hope-well; George D. Prescott, Howard O. Barbour, Harvey. Councillors Barbour and Carter are new men at the board, and Councillor Stevens, though not present at the board for several vears, made so good a record while there before that he led the poll in his parish this time by a handsome majority. Coun. Leeman was elected chairman, and the secretary-treasurer read the municipal election returns. Coun. Rommell was nominated for the office of warden by Coun. Cleveland, seconded by Coun. Goggin. Unanimously carried.

The minutes of the July session were read and confirmed as read. The warden appointed the following standing committees: Finance, Leeman, Stevens, Cleveland, I. Prescott G. Prescott, Goggin: highways, Couns. Ryan, Barbour, Carter; bye-laws. Couns. Smith, Steeves and secretary treasurer, county property, Couns. Carter, Steeves and secretary trea-

Auditor Ralph Colpitts' report was read. It shows that the amount ordered to be assessed on the whole county for the year 1897 was \$13.861.51. apportioned among the parishes as follows: Alma, \$643.40; Hopewell, \$2,875.44; Hillsboro, \$3,837.39; Elgin. \$2,191.61: Harvey, \$3,027.63; Coverdale \$1,286.04.

Total income from all sources for Expenditure in detail-

School drafts Criminal expenses Jurors' fees
Scott Act fines
A. A. Ry bonds redeemed.
A. R. Ry coupons redeemed.
E. P. and H. bonds redeemed.
E. P. and H. coupons redeemed.
Interest paid at bank

Poor and parish claims, by parishes: Alma, \$289.32; Hopewell, \$292.89; Hills boro, \$637.67; Harvey, \$453.86; Coverdale, \$170.49; Elgin, \$220.42.

ANDOVER, Jan. 11:- Constable Turner had just returned on Saturday last from the head waters of the Tobique with Howard Giberson in custody for selling liquor. On arriving in Perth Turner, who wished to see a man he thought was in the post office, stepped from the sleigh to the sidewalk to glance in the window, when Giberson, quick, as thought, lashed up the horse and escaped. A warrant is now out for him for stealing the horse, etc. The sheriff of Carleton county has been a plied to to assist in capturing th

CHATHAM, Jan. 11.-St. Andrew church, or the kirk, as it is often call od, has an empty pulpit, and strange are preaching in it fortnightly. Rev Dr. Mackenzie of St. Stephen preach ed last Sunday, and will preach next Sabbath. Among those who are mentioned in connection with the pastorate are Rev. Mr. Burgess of New Glasgow and Rev. Mr. Whitham of Quebec province.

The anxiety for the transfer of the Camada Bastern to the Intercolonial, which has been said to exist here, is onfined almost wholly to a few who cajoled the town council into address-ing the minister of fallways in its it; was determined to carry it out, and would be gratified for the moral support of Chatham's town council. The men of business generally would prefer to see the road . emain under its Present management or pass under control of the Canadian Pacific but there is no strong feeling over the

subject either way.

A newspaper quarrel here has had one good result, which is something to be said on behalf of those quarrels. The Alvadee accused the World edi-tor of writing a letter to himself, and the accusation was denied. The accuser offered to pay \$5 to a charity to be named by the ediltor of the World if he could convince a disinterested person that any one but himself had written the letter. The offer was ac cepted, the proof was produced, the writer coming forward with an avowal of his authorship, and Mr. Smith, afte vainly trying to wiggle out of it, paid over the \$5, which went to the Hotel Dieu hospital by Mr. Stewart's direc-

The open-air, boarded-in . skating rink on the river is not very success ful. When the ice is good the weather is too cold, and when the weather is

warm, the ice is soft. The town council passed a by-law that all owners or occupiers of real estate must remove the snow from the sidewalks in front of their premises and level it off on the streets, under a penalty of \$4 for each neglect of duty. Then they bought three snow plows and hired a lot of snow shovellers, and set them to work. People are asking why is this thus? If the by-law is to be enforced, why the corporation plovs and shovellers?

DORCHESTER, N. B., Jan. 12.-The suit of James E. Bigelow v. Mary Jane McNaughton, Denis Hogan and Theo-B. LeBlanc, thas occu-tile attention of the su preme court today, and at the time of adjournment tonight the case of the plaintiff had not been concluded. This action will probably be before the court the greater part of to

MONOTON, N. B., Jan. 12.- Frank LeBlanc, the oldest resident of Monc-ton parish, in Fox Creek, where he had lived all his life, died on Sunday in the one hundredth year of his age. He was connected with many of the Acadian residents of the parish.

The city council at its session last evening, made up the estimates of ex-

penditure for the ensuing year at \$44,784.50, the items being as follows: City government, \$2,400; police, \$3,200 fire, \$4,200; schools, \$14,000; alms house \$2,200; interest and discount, \$6,800 water and light, \$7,000; board of health \$540; imspector buildings and plumbing, \$100; to reduce floating debt \$1,000; street paying, \$912.50; asphalt sidewalks, \$1,000; Windsor relief, \$1,000; to retire debentures, \$1,000; lunacy, \$132. The city is giving notice of a bill asking for power to exempt the street railway company from civic

Clifford M. Currie, shipping clerk for L. Higgins & Co. wholesale shoe mer-chants, was arrested this eventing on the serious charge of stealing goods belonging to the firm. Another employe named Carson was held as a

witness. Currie has been with the firm six years, having previously worked in their Halifax and New

LONG REACH, Kings Co., Jan. 12. Tilley division, No. 414, Sons of Temperance, have installed the following officers for the ensuing term: F. B. Gorham, W. P.; Clara Williams, W. A.; M. E. Tippett, R. S.; R. Smith, A. R. S.; Harry Smith, F. S.; Fannie Williams, Treas.: James Fullerton Chap.; F. Smith, Con.; Lucy Bradley A. C.; Wm. Cronk, I. S.; and D. Williams, O. S. The division proposes attending the district division at Lakeside, Jan. 18th, and visiting the division at Hatfield's Point on Feb. 6 1398.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., Jan. 12 .-Mrs. Murphy, widow of the late Mathew Murphy, who resides with her son on Brick Hill, met with a terrible accident a few days ago. While attempting to walk over a slippery place she fell and broke her arm in one place and sprained it in another. The lady being well along in years will take some time for her arm to recover, and it is doubtful if she ever

has the same strength in it. George A. Herd, district chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, held a meeting here on Monday ever ing, Jan. 10th, in the remperance hall, for the purpose of getting the people nterested in this society, so that a count might be organized in the near

E. S. Waycotte, one of the book keepers in the office of Alexander Gib son, is in failing health, and has had to suspend business for a while. He purposes taking a trip south for the remainder of the winter. His wife will accompany him.

ANDOVER, Victoria Co., Jan. 3.-On the evening of Thursday, Dec. 30, there assembled at Beveridge's hall the elite of Andover and vicinity. It was the occasion of a grand ball tendered by that most hospitable body Benjamin lodge, F. & A. M., to their many friends, and right royally did they entertain. At 9 p. m. Palmer's orchestra of Presque Isle, Me., composed of eight pieces, gave several selections, which indeed was a musical treat, as this well known orchestra has a reputation second only to Pullen's of Bangor. About 9.30 the grand march was formed, being led by Alex. straton, grand master, and his parter, Miss Louise Perley, and followed by about fifty couples. The sight was ertainly a great credit to Andover, the ladies robed in full evening dress, the various costumes showing to splendid advantage in the prettily trimmed and well lighted hall. At intermission an excellent supper was served at the residence of Mrs. John Stewart, after which dancing was resumed and continued until early morning. There was much discussion as to whom be longed the honor of belle of the ball. It was certainly a difficult task to de-

cide, as there were some six or seven who had strong claims on the title. The ladies were exceptionally fine dancers, and it is safe to say that in no town or city in the province could be found a collection of young ladies to surpass them. Among those presfavor, by representing to them that Mr. Blair was strongly in favor of it; was letermined to the favor of it. ent were guests from St. John, Fredof the floor committee, Capt. J. J. Kupkey, J. A. Perley and Wm. Spike. After dancing out a programme of wenty-four dances the party wended its way home, having spent one of the most enjoyable of evenings. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Benjamin lodge for the kind and able manner in which it conducted this grand

affair. The following is a list of some of the ladies present: Mrs. Melvin, Presque Isle-Cream

rocaded satin, lace trimmings. Mrs. Welling-Yellow and black silk valst, black velvet skint. Mrs. Wiley-Striped silk waist, red skirt and trimmings. Mrs. Sadler-Green silk, and red

Mrs. G. T. Baird-Apple green satin, white trimmings. Mrs. John McNair-Black silk and

jet, with yellow trimmings.

Miss Brittain, Bristof—Cream surah silk, trimmings of Nile green. Miss Howard, Grand Falls-White lawn, with pale blue trimmings. Miss Bessie Fraser, Grand Falls-

White serge. Miss Barker, Four Falls-Cream ashmere, lace , and purple. Miss Haley, Portsmouth, N. H.-Black brocaded satin, and chiffon, Miss Kate Watson-Figured organ-

Miss Sadler-White crepon, green velvet trimmings. Miss Scott-White cashmere, trimmed with lace and flowers. Miss Giberson, Aroostook-Shot

dy over pink slip.

vaist and blue skirt. Miss Tibbits-Red crepon and black chiffon.

Miss Inez Tibbits-White muslin. Miss MacQuarrie-Nile green cashiere, ribbon sash. Miss Nellie Stewart—Yellow musum. Miss Perley—Straw-colored silk and

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of St. George's society in the society's room in the fasonic hall building took place 11th inst. The following officers were el-

W. M. Jarvis, president; Dr. H. G. Addy, 1st vice president; R. W. W. Frink, 2nd vice president; the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, chaplain; Alfred Porter, secretary; Bowyer S. Smith, assistant secretary; C. E. Macnichael, treasurer. Arthur Everett, G. Sydney Smith, J.

T. Hartt, charitable committee. A. Everett, Col. Armstrong, Colonel Markham, investigating committee. A. W. Lovett, J. B. Stubbs, Stewart Fairweather, marshals. E. H. Turnbull, R. F. Markham, Henry Noakes, standard bearers.

Architect Mott is perfecting plans for the new block of residences which it is proposed to erect on the Chipman hill property lately purchased by Mr. Ruel. The houses vill as far as possible be planned to suit the tenants who apply for them. It is probable that from twelve to twenty residences will be provided.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around 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 Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

Millinery College, 85 Germain street, will be open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week to form evening classes. Full course for next

Rev. J. A. Gordon, the pastor of the Main Street Baptist church, will leave early in February for Winnipeg, where he will conduct evangelistic services for three nonths. He will then return to his own church, and his friends hope he will come back much improved in health,

A Bolestown letter of Monday's date ays: "The death occurred here short ly before midnight last night of Miss Lettla Fairley, daughter of Mrs. John Fairley. The deceased young lady was in the 20th year of her age. She had been sick for several months with

To give some idea of the number of vessels that arrive in Portland during the course of one year the following figures are given by the Press. They are the arrivals from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898: Schooners, 3,426 steamers, 1.278; barks, 25; barges, 100; brigs, 11; sloops, 13. The largest number of schooners to arrive in one day

A Westfield, Kings Co., correspondent writes: As the season has again arrived for the cutting of ice for storage into ice houses, persons should be careful to protect the hole made. It has been the custom on the Nerepla river in many cases in previous years to leave the hole so made unprotected. In the event of accident it is likely that such person would be liable for dam-

The selectmen of Thomaston, Me., have written to Chief Clark asking for information concerning one W. D. Chase, who was found drowned. He is supposed to have relatives in this city. He was shipped on a schooner hailing from Belfast, Me. An inquest was held and the body given a respectable burial. If there are any relative in this city they might call on Chief Clark.

Thurlough Bros. of Fairfield, Me., have shipped and are still shipping d Presque Isle, and they received large quantities of hay and oats to different parts of the state for lumbering parties. They made a contract with the Ashland Lumber Co. for 30,-000 bushels of oats. They also shipped one car load of oats to Boston. They pay for loose hay from \$5.50 per ton: pressed on the car costs them about \$8.50 per ton. For oats from 23 to 24 cents per bushel.—Dispatch.

> The late Edwin Bowser, merchant Kingston, Kent county, whose death was deeply lamented, exhibited by the closing acts of his life that generosity of disposition which had characterized his whole career. The congregation of St. Andrew's, of which he was an elder, was left the sum of \$900 by him, and in addition to this the sum of \$500 was given to the Home and Foreign Missions of the Presby-

> John Lockerby of Charlottetown, P. E. I., completed his one hundredth birthday on Thursday. A good many of his friends called upon him at the residence of his son-in-law, T. B. Alchorn, and extended their congratulations upon the interesting occasion. Telegrams and letters of congratulation were also received, and Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who called upon the old gentleman during their last visit to Charlottetown, sent a souvenir of the season.-Watchman, Jan. 11th.

A woman named Ann Hanlon, who livel alone in the McCabe house on Sheffield street, was discovered dead in her home Monday afternoon by a woman who resided in an upper flat in the same house. The woman had not been seen since Saturday She was probably dead for 24 hours, and evidently died from exposure.

Deceased was in the vicinity of 50 years of age. She had one son. Coroner Berryman was summoned and viewed her remains.

John Chamberlain passed away shortly after noon on lith inst, at his residence, Mill street. The deceased had been in poor health for about two years. Mr. Chamberlain carried on an undertaking business for many years. on Mill street, but since his illness the business has been carried on by his two sons. His wife, two sons and three daughters survive him. Mr. Chamberlain, who was sixty-two years of age, was a great society man, being a member of the Masonic, Orange, Forester, Knights of Pythias, Workmen, and other orders.

A new steamer will be built at Deer Isle, N. B., down the bay and during the winter, to be used next year in the sardine parking industry. Many small steamers have been added to the fleet in Passinaquoddy bay, and the time is not distant when the sardines (or herring) will be carried entirely from the weirs to the sardine factories in steamers. The sail boats are all right with wind, but on many occasions are worthless for quick work n bringing the fish to the packers at Eastport. The new steamer will have a fifty-five foot keel, the stock being recently purchased of the Dennysville Lumber Co.—Bangor Commer

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Travelling Agents of The Sun are now ealling on Subscribers. etc.:

EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co. A. J. MARKHAM, in Northumberland Co.

A. B. PICKETT, in Victoria Co.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY. suing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

At Shediac Tuesday, at the resience of her son-in-law, Jos. H. Moore, Mrs. Annie Boone, aged 83 years, wife of the late Alex. Boone, passed away. The remains will be taken to Geary, Sumbury Co., for in-

The death of Miss Mary E. Howe, which occurred on 10th inst., was pecultarly sa l. About 10 days ago, while playing with a kitten the animal scratched her about the mouth. The cratch was a trifling one, but a few days later it grew very painful and symptoms of blood poisoning set in The symptoms kept increasing, and spite the best medical attendar the young lady grew worse, and ves terday death relieved her from further suffering. The young lady was the eldest daughter of Mrs. Arthur W.

The Liverpool manager of the Beaver Line Steamship company has notified the Canadian office of the appointment to the Lake Ontario of Dr. H. W. Macgowan of Knowlton as ship's surgeon. The doctor is well known in the eastern townships of Quebec, where he has done a large business for over thirty years. He is a graduate of McGill and a licentiate of the United States board. This is said to be the first appointment of a Canadian physician to an ocean going mail steamer.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the residence of John Rogers, Elmsdale, Kings Co., Jan. 5, when his daughter Mary D., was united in marriage to Whitfield Breen by the Rev. H. J. Wainwright. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and many friends of the young couple. The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of blue, white veil, and wreath of orange blossoms and lily of the valley. The bride received many handson gifts from numerous friends, together with a collar and muff, a gift from the groom. The happy couple will reside at Moss Glen, Kings Co.

The officers of Hibernia lodge, No

3, F. & A. M., were installed on 11th inist., by Grand Master Walker, assisted by the officers of the grand lodge as follows: Geo. K. Cochrane, W. M.; Wm. Smith, I. P. M.; H. B. Peck, S. W.; A. M. Rowan, J. W.; James Patterson, chaplain: John Johnston, T.; J. A. Magilton, S.; H. S. Shilliyan, S. D. L. A. Tillow, J. J. Montgomery, S. S.; W. E. Raymond, J. S.; H. F. Finlay, D. of C. W. H. Reid, I. G.; D. Scribner, tyler. After the installation P. G. M. Ellis presented the retiring master, Strith, with a past master's jewel inscri'ed as follows: 'Presented to Past Master Smith by the members of Hibernia Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., as a token of their esteem and regard,

KINGS COUNTY BREACH OF PRO-

Jan. 14, 1897."

Judge McLeod Wednesday morning refused to grant the application by the defendant in the breach of promise case of McHugh v. Splan to have the arrest set aside and to be discharged from custody. He reduced amount of bail, however, from \$550 to \$400. The application was made on the ground that the affidavit to hold to bail was insufficient. Attorney General White claiming that it contained an agreement to intermarry. It was only plebeians and aristocrats. or white and black people, he said, who could intermarry, and it should therefore have merely been the word marry. Judge McLeod refused to accept this argument. White, Allison & King for the defendant, and G. W Fowler for the plaintiff. The litigants

are from Kings county. The plaintiff, Mrs. McHugh, is widow forty-two years old, and is at present in the United States. The defendant is some years younger, and is now reclining in the county jail at Hampton. Both belong to Havelock.

MRS. NACK SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-Mrs. Augusta Nack, who was indicted with Marin Thorn, now convicted for the murler of William Guldensuppe, was ar raigned in the Queen's county court before Judge Garretson today, and pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. She was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in Auburn prison. The full penalty for manslaughter in the first degree in this state is twenty years. With the commutation allowed for good behavior, Mrs. Nack will only have to serve about 101-2 years. District Attorney Youngs in recom mending that the court accept Mrs. Nack's plea, said that the prosecution

NORTH SYDNEY.

did not believe it could have proven the identity of Guldensuppe's body without Mrs. Nack's testimony.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Jan. 11.-Capt. George Street of the schoone John Millard was arrested here today and lodged in jail on a charge laid by chief preventive officer of customs Fred L. Jones, of having violated sections 192 and 197 of the customs act in llegally importing liquor into Canada. Four members of the crew of the John Millard were also arrested as nesses against the captain. The John Millard, with thirteen barrels of liquor, was seized here by the customs office on the 16th December, a quantity of liquur having been found hidden under ballast, which the captain had not reported on her arrival from St.

DIED IN VANCOUVER.

(Vancouver World, Jan. 3.) The sad death took place on Saturday night of Miss M. A. Kearney at the residence of her brother-in-law, B. H. Short; on Pender street. The eased lady became suddenly ill on Friday and the cause of death was blood poisoning. She was well known throughout the city, having for severad years been millimer for Geo. 1 Wilson's dry goods establishment She was born, and lived for some years, in Northampton, York Co., New Brunswick and came to this city about nine years ago. Mrs. B. H. Short of this city was her sister, and a brother lives in one of the Sound

THE I. C. R.'S NEW FREIGHT AGENT

(Detroit Free Press.) Wm. Rorinson, general travelling freight agent of the Grand Trunk railway system, has been appointed by the Canadian government railway system to the position of division reight agent of the Intercolonial allway, with headquarters at St. John, N. B. Mr. Robinson has been connected with the Grand Trunk for upwards of twenty-five years, and was recently promoted by the present anagement to the important position of general travelling agent, covering lines west of Detroit, While agent at Ingersoll, Ont., one of the largest export shipping points, he obtained a thorough knowledge of the freight traffic, which will no doubt acilitate nis future success. Robinson is well known in local amateur musical circles, being a member of the St. Cecelia society, and having been choimnaster of St. George's church.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CLIFTON. A distressing accident, resulting in he death of a bright boy, occurred at Olifton on Monday, 10th inst., tidings of which were brought to the city next morning. The dictim was Louis Wetmore, sixteen years of age, son of Howard D. Wetmore of Clifton. It appears that during Monday afternoon the boy took one of his father's horses to the blacksmith's to be shod. The smith was busy and as it was growing dark, young Wetmore said he would wait until the following day, and started home again. He was last seen leading the horse through the gate, which is over a hundred yards from the barn where the horse is kept. About an hour later someone going from the house to the barn was startled to find the boy lying in the yard unconscious, with a bad wound on his forehead, and the horse standing alone at the door of the barn. The boy was carried to the house and the nearest doctor summoned, but before he arrived life had departed without his regaining consciousness. The bruise on the forehead extended down below the bridge of the nose, and did not bear the imprint of a horse's hoof, so it is thought that he fell heavily on the ice, and lying unconscious for over an hour had become so chilled that death ensued. The accident was a most dis-tressing one, and the family have the funeral was held Wednesday.

I. O. F. HALL DEDICATED. The new hall of the I. O. F., Debec, was dedicated on Saturday night, says the Woodstock Dispatch. This new building is a very fine one and is a credit to Debec and to the order. It s 30x50 feet in size. The lower part s used for the purposes of the agricultural society. Up stairs the room used by the Foresters is ceiled with poplar and bass. The ceiling, an arch, s painted dark blue and the walls a dark buff. The trimmings are a cherry rolor. The platform runs the whole width of the hall and is 10 feet deep.

The building probably cost over \$1,000. COAL CARRYING TRADE. I. C. R. authorities have closed a contract with the C. P. R. to transmit their coal supply over the I. C. R. Since 1891 the C. P. R. have had their coal carried from Springhill to St. John by barges. Their annual supply is 50,000 tons, at the rate of fifteen to twenty tons per car. The contract will be quite a boon to trainmen on the I. C. R. General Freight Agent Wallace says it is the intention of the I. C. R. to adopt a coal rate to capture all the coal supply going to St. John. It has been claimed that coal could only be carried at a loss in competition with the barges, but local rates are to be increased apparently to enable the railway to carry freight of this class.—Monoton Times.

COMPLAINT ABOUT HAMPIUN STATION.

HAMPTON, Jan. 10th, 1898.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-The people of Hampton think that some investigations ought to be made as to why the night operator at his station can never, or hardly ever, (local time) until nearly twelve. There are a good many people who have to come a long distance after parcels brought here by the C. P. R., and when they find they cannot get them just because the operator is not there it makes them say things they didn't

learn in Sunday school.

Now, sir, we think that this ought to be looked into, as it causes a great deal of inconvenience, not only to people that come from a distance, but to the business men of Hampton, who have important telegrams to send at night, but cannot, because the operator is not there.

A BUSINESS MAN. P. E. ISLAND POTATOES.

(Portland, Me., Press.) The schooner Lucy W. Dwyer, owned y Charles Guptill, arrived Tuesday fter a very hard trip. The Dyer left here about two months ago and went to Prince Edward Island, where she took on a cargo of 3,370 bushels of potatoes, for which 30 cents a bushel were paid. The duty on them is 25 cents a bushel, and potatoes now bring in Portland market from 95 to \$1 per bushel. Capt. Merrill reports that on the second day out from Georgetown the main boom broke, and from that time until Monday he has not had a favorable breeze. He has been four weeks and one day on the return pas

P. E. ISLAND.

Charlottetown Savings Bank Statement for 1896 and 1897.

Election of Officers-Scott Act Convictions -The Police Record-Weddings.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 6.- The shool board met on Monday last and received the report of the teachers for the month of December, showing an enrollment of 820 boys and 610 girls, a total of 1,430. Number of truants, 6. The secretary presented the report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897. There was an expended balance of \$122.07

On Monday right St. Lawrence lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., installed the following officers for the year: N. G., G. S. Pearson; V. C., C. McNeil; R. S., W. A. Martin; P. S., J. J. McKinnon, P. G.; Treas., Arthur Clarke; Ward., J. J. Provise; Com, J. F. Martin; I. G., F. J. Prowse; O. G., J. D. McLeod; R. S. N. G., J S. Nelson, P. G.; L. S. N. G., W. C Whittock; R. S. V. G., J. Vants; L. S. V. G., J. Whittle: R. S. S., W. Strickland; L. S. S., S. Andrews; Chap., D. W. Finlayson, P. G. Rev. Q. B. Emery has been present.

ed with a handsomely engraved goldheaded came by the members of the Central Christian church. John A. Cameron, jeweller, of this city, died on Saturday, in his fortyelighth year. He was a most exemplary citizen. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his early decease. Court Albino, No. 1070, I. O. F., El-

don, elected the following officers for 1898: C. R., E. W. Martin; V. C. R., R. C. MoDonald; R. S., C. A. Biggs; F. S., A. D Ross; Treas., N. A. Gillis; Chap., M. Mantin; S. W., D. Smith; J. W., J. J. McDoneld; S.B., Thomas Mc-Lellan; J. B., Thos. McRae; court deputy, W. H. Lantz; Phys., Dr. Secord. On Monday, Capt. David May, a native of Comwall, England, died, aged 63 years. For many years he was a successful ship master in the West India trade. His funeral took place from St. Paul's church, with Masonic

On the 16th of last month, Prosecutor Bears secured, before Stipendiary Blanchard, C. T. A. conviction against Jane Dingwell, and on the 30th, another against Capt. N. Lavie of Souris.

The usual fines were levied.
On the 22nd of last month, Montague Annean of Lower Montague was married to Mary J., youngest daughter of Thomas Beek of Murray Harbor, south. The Rev. John S. Allen, as sisted by Rev. E. Gillis, performed the ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's father. Miss Annean and Miss Pauline Nicho were the bridesmaids, while George

Beek supported the groom. Last might at West River Edgar Strang, son of the proprietor of the Lansdowne hotel, Cape Traverse, was married to Miss Annie McPhail, daughter of Neili (McPhail. The Rev. C. W. Corey, assisted by Rev. G. M. Campbell, tied the knot. Miss Grace M. Neil, cousin of the brilde, was malid of monor. The bride was attired in white cashmere, and carried a handsome bouquet of flowers. The bridesmaid was becomingly dressed in white and carried a bouquet. The honeymoon will be spent at the Lansdowne.

The following comparative state-ments of the Savings Bank, Charlottetown, for the years ending Dec. 31st, 1896, and 1897, will interest a great many of the Island readers of the

Sun: Dalance due depositors, Jan. 1st Less withdrawals ... Dalance due depositors Dec. 1st, 2856 . \$1,785,502 63 Added Dominion stock 90,000 00 Total \$1,875,502 63 1897.
Balance due depositors, Jan. 1st, 1897
Add during year

Less withdrawals

Balance due depositors, Dec. 31st

The police record for last month was: Six convictions for assault, one dismissal, eleven violations of the Mquor regulation act, one dismissal, one conviction for malicious injury to property, one conviction for vagrancy, thirty-three drunks, one case of larceny dismissed; total cases, forty-six.

The receipts were \$171.71. James Dickson of New Glasgow was married to Miss H. Hooper of this city on the 30th ult. by Rev. George Manifold. On the same date, the Rev. D. Sutherland united Capt. Nelson Watson Allen of Pictou, N. S., to Miss

In the county court, held last week, Judge Alley ordered rousuits to be entered in the suits tried before him prought by the Wrought Iron Range Company against Augustus Campl and Herbert Carver. The grounds of defence in both cases were that the notes suci on were obtained by mis-

On Tuesday, before Stipendiary Magistrate Palmer of Queens Co., Pro-secutor Brown secured a conviction for violation of the C. T. Act against John A. McRae of Eldon, and he was med \$50 and costs. This case had been postponed for want of an im ss, Richard McRae of Flat who was finally arrested on a warrant. His conduct lost him \$6 for con-

HALIFAX.

tempt of court.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13:-The Nova Scotia legislature is summoned to meet on January 27th

The flagship Renown and cruisers Tailbot, Indefatigable, Intrepid, Pailas, Pearl and Quali left Bermida yester-day for a cruise in the West Indes. The Gallia arrived at 8 and satled at 11 o'clock. She took aboard the mails and a large quantity of bacon shipped by Rattenbury of Charlottetown.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

During the week the city and county executive committees met. The city association is arranging to collect subscriptions to the provin tion, a work that has hitherto

been done by the field secretary.

It would be a real assistance to the work if our city Sunday schools would make their subscriptions payable as early as possible in the year. The on needs funds very much during these early months.

regular quanterly meeting of the City S. S. association will be held in the Main street Baptist church on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The provincial executive committee will hold its quarterly meeting in the parlor of Germain street Baptist church this morning at 10.30.

On Tuesday of last week the par-ishes of Blissville and Gladstone, in Sumbury county, held their semi-annual convention. It was attended by the field secretary, and the pastors Revs. O. N. Mott and T. O. Dewitt, took deep interest, as shown by their addresses. The two sessions were held in the Free Baptist church at Blissville. The chair was occupied by Rev. O. N. Mott, and Rev. T. O. Dewitt acted as secretary pro tem. The following were the new officers elected: T. L. Alexander, president; W. D. Smith, vice-president; Earnest Tracy, secretary; advisory members of the executive, W. E. Kirkpatrick and Jas. Graham. The next convention will probably be held at Fredericton Junc-

On Friday last the field secretary went to Albert county, and on that stormy evening held a meeting with Riverside Sunday school, in which our lieutenant governor has long been a

On Saturday the convention of Hopewell and Harvey was held in the Baptist church at Harvey. It was well attended, and both sessions were of very deep interest to all present. A. C. M. Lawson presided, W. A. Trueman was secretary, Deacon G. M. Peck comducted a normal lesson, he being a joint leader of a normal class and president of the county association. A. Allen gave an excellent address of welcome, Revs. Messrs. Foster and Comben addresses. Lessons were taught and Bible readings conducted. All the exercises were of much profit. On Sunday the parish officers conducted the field secretary to West River, Germantown and New Horton for services in the interest of Sunday schools, strengthening the workers. In the last mentioned place they made a thorough reorganization, with improved prospects. The county and parish officers express warm gratitude services in three days. They earnestly with that such laborers were increased, that their own efforts could be thus aided twice per year.

A WORD FOR COMPULSORY EDU-CATION.

An important point to bear in mind in all that pertains to the training of the young is that the boys and girls bled with palpitation and pain around the way to me of today should be prepared to live and attain to a higher standard of civilization and citizenship than we have reached; that, intellectually, morally spiritually, they should stand higher plane of living than we have attained in our day. With this end in view, the question arises, Are we doing all that is possible to be done in every direction to bring this about? We have a splendid educational system in our day schools and progressive plans in the organization and work of our Sunday schools, with a distinct movement towards the specializing of workers in every line of education, by which the best results may be reached, and all this is freely offered without money and without price, a glorious opportunity to the children of today to fit themselves for the work of life. It is the gift of a high civilization, but like God's unspeakable gift, it is treated by some with indfference and rudely neglected or cast away.

Is there not a class in our community that, without the advantage of education themselves, are quite indifferent as to whether their children are educated or not?

Are there not children amongst us who in the matter of education bid fair to be no better than their fathers

Any mission school worker among the poor will testify that there are too many such, and that one of the greatest hindrances to successful moral or spiritual training of the children is the want of education.

It is largely from the uneducated class that criminals come. That education lessens crime is a well recognized fact, as the following statistics published by the London Schoolmas-

"In 1860 the population of England was a little over 20,000,000, and of that number 23,000, or 115 in every 100,000, were in prison. In 1870 the population had risen to nearly 23,000,000, but the proportion of it that inhabited our jails had risen more rapidly. It 29,000, or 128 in every 100,000. In 1872 the Education act was passed, and in 1880, with a population of 25,-000,000, the prisons contained not quite 29,000, and the proportion was 111 an the 100,000. But in those eight years the Education act had only begun its work. Those whom it had benefitted were for the most part only leaving the schoolroom; but by 1980 the whole of the younger generation were edu-cated, and in that year the prison population had fallen to 19,624, or only per 100,000 of the general population. We do not venture to say that this decrease is wholly due to the sprend of education, but education opens up chances of advancement to a young man which the illiterate can never hope for, and thus it relieves the pressure in that class which is al-ways overcrowded, because it lacks the mobility, the initiative, that education gives to the mind. Education does not of itself give morality; but in spite of our occasional examples of accomplished forgers and thleves, we accomplished forgers and thieves, we may claim for it that it makes mor allity possible for many who would otherwise have had no honest sphere

faculties; and thus at makes indirectnorable living. This is what Sir George Keltewich meant when he said: "Every time I hear of another school being opened I say to myself, "There goes another prison."

Every child in our land should have a common still say to myself,

have a common school education, and if there are parents, and many such may be found, who are quite indifferetn in the matter and who do not insist on their children attending school then the state should interfere and education should be compulsory, otherwise we shall have an uneducated class in the future as we have today. There should not be a home in the coming generation where the parents do not know the benefits of education received and discipline

Do wit let the little ones suffer for the ignorance, in Jolenice or victousness of parents in this matter. It is mot fair to the children themselves nor is it wise in the interests of society at large.

TRUTH BEST AND SAFEST.

For ages the fossil remains of sea plants and animals have from time to time been found in rocks and on mountains. Somewhere about the seventh century an Arabian philosopher advanced the theory that this was behings were found had been created by water. A similar explanation was put forth by the engineer-artist, Leonardo da Vinci, in the fifteenth century, and by Palissy the Potter in sixteenth: but thence onward for more than a hundred years the earth was a sealed book to man. Ignorance, prejudice and vested interests (chiefly ecclesiastical) stood in the way of that sort of investigation. The effort to acquire exact knowledge was extra hazardous in those days, and it was still more risky to publish it. A Dominican Monk, Giordano Bruno, said he believed the earth turned on its it on February 15th, 1600.
But, then, none of us is afraid of

that now. The only excuse for igmoranice—at least of martiers which have been unearthed and cleared upis want of time to study the subject and to read what is written. And for men in certain responsible positions even this apology will not avail. Chemists must know their acids and gasses miners must know their minerals: navigators must know their way across the trackless ocean, and the surgeon must know how the body is made and the relative functions of all its organs.

Had a particular doctor known what it was his duty to know he never would have told a woman patient of his that all her trouble was due to weak action of the heart. For, as the sequel showed, it was not so; and the mistake came near proving fatal to her. "In October, 1890," she tells us, "I became low, weak and pros-trated. I had no desire for food, and the little I ate gave me intense pain at my chest and around the waist. There was also a horrible grawing sensation in the stomach which nothing relieved, and I was much trouthe heart. A little later my breathing came to be so bad I had to be boi-stered up whilst in bed.

"I then began to lose strength rapidly and grew so feeble I could no longer move about, and was obliged to take to my bed. There I lay for four dong months-being nursed night and day. From a strong, healthy weman I was in six months reduced to a mere shadow of my former self. I had a doctor attending me. Several times he examined my heart and said all my trouble was due to a weak action of the heart. I took bottle after bottle of medicine without benefit. I was now as near death's door as any one could be and live, and had given up hope. Yet I am now in good healith. and thus it came to pass:-

"In April, 1891, my sister, living at Bath, wrote and urged me to try a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I had no great expectations of its doing me good, but my husband procured a bottle from Mr. R. Widdow. son, the chemist at Bulwell. After taking it for a week I felt much better. My appetite revived, and my food caused me no pain. My breathing also was easier. For these good reasons I continued to use this medicine and in ten days I was able to leav who are growing up in ignorance and my bed. I was still very weak, but getting stronger every day. Not long afterwards I was able to walk about and in three months I was as well as ever. I consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life, and desire other sufferers to hear of it. I am threfore willing my statement should be published if you think it may do goods I will answer any inquiries. (Signed) Mattilda Walter, 22 Chatham street Highbury Vale, Bulwell, Nottingham, October 30th, 1894."

The error in this case consisted in the false assumption that Mrs. Wal-ter's disease was of the heart, when in fact it was of the digestion and of the digestion only. The weakness of the heart was due solely to the generall weakness of the whole body. and that resulted from the patient's inability to digest sufficient food to sustain her strength. In that fact lies the very nature of dyspepsia - the most prolific of evil of all our all-Under its influence all the organs of the system are more or less crippled,—as a watch ticks faintly and loses time when the spring is almost uncoiled. When Mother Selgel's Syrup corrected the dilgestion, food begam to do its good work, strength returned, and the heart acted as it should. How simple, how natural Let us try, my friends, to know the

HANNA ELECTED.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—Hanna was elected United States senator today, receiving fifty-six votes in the jouse and seventeen in the senate.



THE SAGAMORE

Declines to be Written Down a Fool,

And Subjects the Reporter to a Severe Cross-Examination.

Prudent Grit Editors Will Not Fly any Kites on the Milicete Reservation.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "you asked me the other day to lend you ten dollars. I was not then in a position to do it. But if you will wait a week. I'll make it a thousand." The reporter made these remarks with an air of great complacency. "You make big haul?" queried the

front finished and furnished, and have built a couple of factories and started a bank or two," went on the reporter. Till be glad to let you have a million or so on your own terms."

The sagamore sidled over within easy each of his gun. "You been that way long?" he enquired.

"What way-rich?" "I ain't seen crazy man before this winter," said Mr. Paul.

"Do I talk like a crazy man?" laughed the reporter gleefully. "Well. I tell you, old man, it makes a fellow giddy to feel that he has more money than he knows what to do with." "You got it?" queried the old man.

'Well-not exactly. But it's coming. The fact is, I was going along in the old way, wondering where I could make the next raise to pacify the constables, when I picked up the Telegraph the other morning and saw the stuff rolling right in on me in heaps. Rich? Why, sir, listen to

Under liberal rule, he (Foster) finds Under liberal rule, he (Foster) finds St. John and the province generally in the best position it ever occupied—all departments of business flourishing, manufacturers seeking building sites for factories, the railways rushing extra trains on the L. C. R., C. P. R., Canada Esstern and Shore Line, no idle men, and the highest prospects for 1898. He sees crowds rushing from the United States to Canada, and the output of mine; factory, forest and farm unprecedented. He must have some peculiar thoughts when he compares the rush of today with the stagnation of three years since, when the street corners were blocked with idle men, when the vessels were rotting at the slips, when property in this city was selling for a song and vacant houses were everywhere.

Having read this paragraph aloud,

Having read this paragraph aloud, the reporter fanned himself and waited to see the glow of prosperity spread But the old man was unmoved. "That makes you feel good—eh?"

he at length observed.
"Of course it does. Doesn't it mean that we're all rich men?" "In our minds," grimly rejoined Mr.

Paul. "Well," said the reporter, "that's all right. In our minds, certainly. That's the marriage occurred of Capt. Archie ity. It isn't what you know-it's what imagine. If calculations had to be based on hard facts there wouldn't be a grit editor in Canada. You know that-don't won?

"Yes," said Mr. Paul-"I do. But you ain't grit editor. What makes you talk all same like heap fool?" "Because it's easy, it sounds well, and it doesn't cost anything," said the reporter.

"Don't cost anything to lie?" queried the sagamore "Not under grit rule. It is a source

"Bout them factories," said Mr. Paul—"what are they?" "Pulp mills and pork factory." said the reporter. "They come because we got grit

government?" demanded Mr. Paul. "No," said the reporter. "They will be, if established at all, a result of the demand for pulp and the demand for pork in other countries." "Bout that great rush on them railways," said Mr. Paul. "What

makes that?" "A bountiful Providence has provided much grain and other produce to be moved, and the tories made St. John a winter port and subsidized steamers to come there. The grits didn't dare take away the subsidies, though they did destroy the direct service to Liverpool. In spite of them. there is a lot of business for the C. P. R. and a lot of work for men in St. John, loading the steamers. That's

"What about the I. C. R., the Can ada Eastern and Shore Line?" asked

Mr. Paul "The I. C. R., I understand, has a deficit. I had not heard that it preented any other notable features except some Yankee rolling stock, and a lot of new officials. The Canada Eastern has lately had an exception-ally good business, especially in fish shipments. The Shore line has one train each way daily, I believe though I could not say how many cars constitute a train on that line. "No idle men in this country?" quer

led the sagamore. "I heard of some hundreds going to the Maine woods looking for work, and I think you could pick up a few here and there if you had a job to offer," replied the reporter. "I am almost sure there are five or six in St. John. In fact the city council has agreed to furnish some jobs breaking stone for

the streets" "Seen any crowds rushin' in from the states?" went on the questioner. "No, I haven't. Some are coming home for the winter as usual. Some are coming from closed-up factories over the line, to live on their friends till spring. And some are going the other way and taking their household goods with them. It is extremely unpatriotic to say so, but there is still

"'Bout them factories and forests?" queried Mr. Paul. "The factories," said the reporter, "are fairly busy, thanks to tory pro-tection, which the grits dare not take away. They took some off binder twine, and Mr. McAvity of St. John and others of the party want it back The lumber cut this winter will be the smallest for years. As to mines-I did hear something about

some Cape Breton mines being closed ap. Did you?"

The sagamore thought he had. But be wanted to know about the farms. "As to the farm," said the reporter, "the hay market was never so duli Farmers have no sale for their potatoes. The sixty million market wants nothing of ours and takes practical-ly nothing. What the farmers had in the way of good crops is not genof the grit party. And the grits killed the preferential trade idea that might have helped the farmer in the English market. And Mr. Emmerson thinks the farmers need a bonus."

"Bout them vessels rotting in the slips?" asked the sagamore. "Vessel property is no more profit-able than before. Freights are very low and most of the schooners laid up. I have not heard that ocean freight rates ever depended on Canadian legislation."

"Then," said the sagamore, "that story you read in that paper aint

"When submitted to analysis it does appear open to some criticism," admitted the reporter. "That St. John is feelling cheerful over the present situation is entirely due to a policy which the tories inaugurated. The grits have done nothing for the farmer, the manufacturer or the shipowner except to make it harder for them to compete. But as I said be-fore we are rich. We are rolling in wealth. No matter if dit dis borrowed money. Who cares if the grits have rolled up the net debt over three million dollars? Haven't they rolled up the expenditure too? Aren't they just making the stuff fly? It's coming our way. Of course it is. So, as I raid before, if you want a million or two bye and bye just ask me for it.'

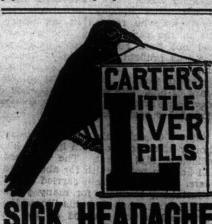
The sagamore reflected for a few minutes, and then spoke as follows: "Amy paper print stuff like you read o me is crazy or don't care. Nobody b'lieves it. They know better. Any man comes round here with yarn like that he better go 'way fast's he kin.' By the time the club which the old man seized had described the first half of its preliminary circle around his head the reporter was out of doors and working his legs almost as hard as a grit jawsmith does his im-

NAPOLEON'S LOSS. It is said that but for an attack of

ndigestion, brought on by overeating, Napoleon would have won Waterloo. Great issues depend on good diges tion—good digestion depends upon Burdock Blood Bitters. "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dypepsia. Six bottles of B. B. B. cured her, and she has had no return of the malady." WM. DAY. Fort William.

COL DOMVILLE'S MANAGER

(Vancouver World, Jan. 3.) The elegant drawing room of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert S. McConnell, 1130 Huro street, presented a fine app amoe last evening when at 8.30 o'clock Yukon and Stewart Pioneers, limit ed, and Miss Frances S. McLean, the groom a native of Queens county, N. B., and the bride a Boston lady. The British ensign and old glory were intertwined and to the beautiful strains of the Wedding March the high contracting parties entered and the cere-many proceeded, the Rev. G. R. Maxwell. M. P., tying the knot that made the twain one. Lieut. Col. Domville, M. P., managing director of the company, gave the bride away and the others present were Mrs. Domville A. Williams, M. P. P., and Mrs. Willliams, Mrs. 7. R. Maxwell, Miss Turter, James Carriere, and J. M. O'Brien, the little son and daughter d Mr. and Mrs. McConnell assisting at the ceremony, which was impres tive and happy. The wedding feast followed, and the customary toasts were given and replied to Col. Domville and Mr. Williams excelling themsolves, while Mr. McConnell spoke feelingly of the pleasure it gave himself and his wife to have the pleasant function celebrated at their residence Capt. and Mrs. McLean are guests at Hotel Vancouver, and will remain nere until March, when the captain goe's north at the head of the first expedittion of the company named above. Those who know him in this province as well as his old New Brunswick friends, will join in the sincere wish that before him and his winsome bride there may be many years of matrimondal bliss, crowned with all the loys that accompany wedded life.



HEADAGHE Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfact remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

LEPROSY INCREASING.

Twenty-five Cases Reported to California Health Board.

Scenes at the County Hospital and Poorhouse of Los Angeles-The Pesthouse of the Golden State.

(Cor. Chicago Times.)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.-"It will not be long before the government will have to establish an island station like Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands, for lepers," said a prominent local physician recently. "A station isolated and apart from humanity must be selected for our own accursed Leprosy is increasing among us."

A refuge for the accursed and unclean! They must be driven away from the highways of life and the marts of trade. They must be dragged from the pitying tolerance of their report of the health board of California presents twenty-five cases of leprosy. This number is fully one-sixt? of all the lepers in the United States Iwenty out of twenty-five are located in San Francisco. No wonder local scientists have proposed the establishment of a station for the housing of the unclean incurables

A rancher living in Ventura county has just brought the story to this city of a beautiful white girl who had become afflicted and was sent up to the pesthouse of the golden state. She was such a gracious young girl, tall and slender and attractive. She lived on a ranch, and was the daughter of a ranchman. Now, on the blossoming of her womanhood, she is doomed to lifelong scorn.

Leprosy is increasing among us! Those who have seen lepers will understand the tragic, awful significance of that sentence. Until you have seen a leper, the heartrending pathos of the situation, the terror of the soli tude, the persistence of the disease, are empty words. Once behold one of the accursed, as he drags out his pitiful existence from day to day, waiting alone and friendless for the end living with the mind so keen and alert, the heart instincts still fresh with emotion, yet with body rotting away inch by inch, then you may un-

Ont at the local county hospital and poorhouse, recently, there were three lepers. One was a Chinese, another a Spaniard and a third a German: They were kept apart from the hospital in a shanty, with a high board fence around it, isolated like mangy curs in a pen. The Chimamian escaped, the Spaniard has just died, but the German lives on, waiting long, weary days to be sent to the pesthouse of San Francisco, or to be boxed up and

shipped on the eternal journey.

The warm, kindly sunshine pours into his open door. It shines on his blotched, scarred hands, naille torted agony of his poor face, losing its outlines in the scourge of the dis ease. He lives in bodily comfort there. He has food and clothing. The litter of kittens that play on his doorstep rub their furry sides against him lovingly. They are not afraild. They do not run away and scream, "Unclean! Unclean!" They do not start back in horror. They lick the hand of the leper, and the tears drip from his fading eyes, blood drips from his an-

Once the Chinaman and the Span iard were there. They continued to gether in their solitude. They were human beings. They had human sensibilities. They could exchange good morning with him. They could love him and sympathize with him. Then he felt, perhaps, some smarting physical agony, but the day was filled with human events, the contact of his brothers was joy. Now they are gone. They have vanished out of his life. Never again will he have a friend this side of death. Now his anguish is not physical pain. It is the acute

torture of a lonely heart. There is a young white boy in the pest house of San Francisco who has fallen a victim to the scourge. He is hopeful of a long life; he is not despondent; he is happy. He is looking forward to the time when he may return to the Hawaiian islands, where he contracted the disease. He is wait ing for the time when he may join the leper colony there, to live at Molokai, the one blighted spot of the great Pa-

Molokal, though it is accursed of lod, to him is a paradise. Within its towering cliffs there is a leper girl. Slie is his sweetheart. They are waiting for one another. Both are in living tombs. But there is no craven ood in the veins of either. They are fighting the life battle valiantly an they are happy in their love.

Sometimes the authorities let this youth send a letter to the girl over the sea. First he writes his message and then they inclose it in another envelope to avoid any possible dissemina tion of baccili. Then sometimes she is allowed to reply. Fancy it! strange messages these two must send to one another—those two who are ar absolutely alone as if all the rest of the world had been depopulated. When he had lived on Kauai he had

armed to love it. The golden sun shine, the sun-kissed sea, the blooming, rugged hills, the tall, lone trees all these appealed to him. He learned to love all this in his boyhood, to appreciate it with the sensitive eye of an idealist. He lives to go back to ft, thinking that perhaps some day he

There is a white woman leper in the pest-house who has lost her reason. She wanders about twining garlands of flowers and singing in a hoarse She is blitthesome, gay, happy. She will never know her hor-rible destiny. She will never realize what fate has mapped out for her. Though nature has been most unkind, she has been merciful.

Choose between the leper boy in the full power of his intellect, with an appreciation of beauty in his soul, with

love in his heart, and her, the leper girl, who, Ophelialike, sings sad songs of melancholy grief, and then rises madly into moods of joyful exuber-

The leper boy is truly accursed. The leper girl is blessed.

LUCIE FRANCE PIERCE.

A BRAVE ACT.

Scmuel Ellingwood, a deckhand on the steamer Flushing, is undoubtedly entitled to the credit of having saved the life of a lad named Logan on the Strailt shore. The boy was struck by a truck and thrown into Turnbull's on the 11th inst. The tide was high at the time and the water about eight feet from the top of the wharf. Ellingwood, without a mo-ment's hesitation, sprang into the cold water and rescued the boy, they being got out of the water with as-sistance from Capt. Ingersoll of the Flushing.

The prompt act of Samuel Elling wood is worthy of more than a pass ing notice in a newspaper, especially when it is stated that young Logan is the third person saved from a watery grave by Ellingwood.

Little Brother-Is Boston an old city? Little Sister (who has been there)—'Deed it is. Why, the streets is bent most double with age.-New York Weekly.

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Deserves of the second

THE ELLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say OMLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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name of the inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURES J.T DAVENPORT

33 Great Russell St., London, W. C. PILES R. M. READ, (M. D., Harvard, 1878, 1975 Trement St., Heaton. Consultation From Paint Consultatio

PROMPTLY SECURED

CHAPTER X

"Oh, he's all righthe hospital at Paragain soon," answe
They heard a right the falling of the dispersed to their pass.

ness.

The preparations work were on a scale. A ladder wequipment. A black and sledge was an there was to be a who would have for the American who drawback to the su ate quantity of whad drunk at the had drunk at the ing. The sturdy the ladder, would occ to argue with the sweep down a who long ladder; and t swinging his sledge stumbled in the da of the sledge cam-of a tailor, who fell man with wine at ously mixed in his s wonder to gods and unless it surrender tille. Again the soldier is whistled, a is raised. She is Then the ladder is wall, and the blawith sledge and c grates. He strike grates. He strike when they hear A the same time a the ladder sidewise on the arc of a c the bottom of the a group of astonihe strikes squarely head in a last them. head in a last year sinks in to his sho of the village of entioned again i chateau. Sturgis astonished, but lis hears the screams down the grand sta "To the front the front! my men When through and and clumps of or they find their wa they are just in the form pushed into a ing at the door, ing at the door, it scream, and then the four horses am "A rescue—a re Aimee Boh is in the horse!" and the fight on a small se see in a lifetime, their horses, for a were torn off and feet. Then the ville were surrounded by were surrou great black horse. only to use a rid bat for the posserained blows on t the villagers until pain. But in other of battle, on the carriage, an occasi out in the faces of Taking the hint g of the peasants a the wheels, trying Once or twice when nearly successfu. S

peasants rode the phorse. The riding for a gleaming ra ing heads. A scre and a cry which p the villagers. "Fly! fly! it is Sturgis was let the patter down treating footsteps saw the two ledthe carriage and to the vacant sa a mighty spring ing boot of the his clutch upon it with the strain. his feet touched sprang up and wooden frame baggage of trave side he heard the on the road, the of the men, as I felt a deadly si him. A stinging put his hand to covered with bloo driven down upo slash of the rapic gash in the scalp, ceived in the fra now with dull

the red flash of

villager would go

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its haunches, at ting its head to on

orse and rider

Leaping upon the revolver, tearing i

"Now I am ar

sent a bullet in

two riderless hors avenue of the cha Then into the

snatches as they one. "Yes, to the o little money and this woman stea the old Marquis before he gave other bandit said "All is fish th said the other. 'here to the boo that cursed Yar seems to be mixe is going on. I'
if he crouches t
"Yes, and perc
into the mademo
said the other.
tell the captain,
"This was an

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truly accursed. CE PIERCE.

deckhand on undoubtedly having saved Logan on the vas struck by nto Turnbull's The tide nd the water he top of the ithout a moung into the the boy, they gersoll of the

muel Ellingthan a passper, especially oung Logan is

ston an old who has been y, the streets ith age.—New

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MMMMMM Napoleon •

FIRST PART.

• Smith.

By a Well-Known New York Author.

mmmmm

CHAPTER XVI.-Continued.

"Oh, he's all right! Getting well in the hospital at Paris. You will see him again soon," answered Sturgis. They heard a muttered prayer and the falling of the sash, and then they dispersed to their homes in the dark-

dispersed to their nomes in the darkness.

The preparations for the next evening's work were on a great and elaborate scale. A ladder was a portion of the equipment. A blacksmith with co'd-chisel and sledge was another adjunct. Then there was to be a party of twenty men who would have fought until death for the American who led them. The only drawback to the success was the inordinate quantity of wine which all hands had drunk at the cabaret before starting. The sturdy Jacques, who before the ladder, would occasionally turn round to argue with the man behind him, and ing. The sturdy Jacques, who before the ladder, would occasionally turn round to argue with the man behind him, and sweep down a whole phalanx with his long ladder; and the blacksmith, while swinging his sledge in imag nary combat, sturnbled in the darkness, and the blow of the sledge came down on the toes of a tailor, who fell in front. A Frenchman with wine and enthusiasm judiciously mixed in his system, is an object of wonder to gods and men. This chatean, unless it surrender, will be another Bastille. Again the air of the returning soldier is whistled, and again the window is raised. She is all ready, she says. Then the ladder is placed against the wall, and the blacksmith clambers up with sledge and chisel to remove the grates. He strikes only a few blows when they hear Aimee scream, and at the same time a strong hand pushes the ladder sidewise, and Jacqu s rides on the arc of a circle whose centre is the bottom of the ladder, where stands a group of astonished men, and then he strikes squarely on the top of his head in a last years' asparagus bed, and sinks in to his shoulders. In the annals of the village of Brinvilliers he is not mentioned again in the combat at the chateau. Sturgis seems for a moment astonished, but listens attentively, and hears the screams and curses recede down the grand staircase. Then he cries:

chateau. Sturgis seems for a moment astonished, but listens attentively, and hears the screams and curses recede down the grand staircase. Then he cries:

"To the front of the chateau!—to the front! my men."

When through arbors, dry flower stalks, and clumps of ornamented shrubbery they find their way to the front door, they are just in time to see a white robed form pushed into a close carriage standing at the door, to hear a smothered scream, and then the postillions lash the four horses and try to drive on.

"A rescue—a rescue!" cried Sturgis. Aimee Boh is in this carriage! cut loose the horse!" and then began as terrific a fight on a small scale as one will often see in a lifetime, the postillions lashing their horses, for a moment, until they were torn off and trampled under their feet. Then the village percived that they were surrounded by a band of mounted men, led on by a youthful man on a great black horse. This leader seemed only to use a riding-whip in the com-

men, led on by a youthful man on a great black horse. This leader seemed only to use a riding-whip in the combat for the possession of Aimee. He rained blows on the upturned faces of the villagers until they screamed with pain. But in other portions of the field of battle, on the opposite side of the carriage, an occasional pisto-shot rang out in the faces of the mad assailants. Taking the hat given by Sturgis, some of the peasants attemped to cut the traces of the horses, and others seized the wheels, trying to overturn the coach. Once or twice when these attempts were nearly successfu. Sturgis saw that when the red flash of a pistol was seen a villager would go down wounded or creep away, groaning, out of the fight. He was unarmed himself, but saw with regret that this was no child's play, but really meant life or death to some one. He set his teeth firmly, and sprang, anto the melee. A horse reared over him, and he reached up, seizing it by the bit. Then he applied his immense strength to setting the horse down on its haunches at the same time wreach. strength to setting the horse down on its haunches, at the same time wrench-ing its head to one side. With a crash horse and rider went down in a heap. Leaping upon the man, he grasped his tevolver, tearing it from his hand.

"Now I am armed! A rescue!—rescue for Brinvilliers!" he shouted, as he sent a bullet into another rider, and

two riderless horses galloped down the avenue of the chateau. into the encouraged croup of

peasants rode the youth on the tall black horse. The riding-whip was exchanged for a gleaming rapier, before which is couple of peasants went down with bleeding heads. A scream of pain was heard, and a cry which paralyzed the hearts of

the villagers.

"Fly! fly! it is Le Noir!"

Sturgis was left alone as he heard the patter down the avenue of the re-Sturgis was left alone as he heard the patter down the avenue of the retreating footsteps of his 'friends. He saw the two led-horses cast loose from the carriage and a postilion clamber into the vacant saddle, and then away the coach flew down the avenue. With a mighty spring he clutched the swaying boot of the carriage, nearly losing his clutch upon it as his muscles cracked with the strain. But he held on until his feet touched the ground, when he sprang up and seated himself on the wooden frame designed to hold the baggage of travellers. Then on either side he heard the clang of armed hoofs on the road, the low curses and talk of the men, as he tried to think, he felt a deadly sickness creeping over him. A stinging pain caused him to put his hand to his face. It was covered with blood. His hat had been driven down woon his head until the slash of the rapier had only cut a long gash in the scalp. Unnoticed blows received in the fray came up for notica now with dull aches. One eye was swelling and almost shut. One knee was uncovered and bruised with the gravel of the avenue as he clung to the boot of the coach. The horsement on either side of the coach talked in snatches as they rode.

"To the old abbey, I suppose," said one.

"Yes, to the old abbey. There is but

"Yes, to the old abbey. There is but little money and many hard blows to this woman stealing business. I wish the old Marquis had been at the devil before he gave the captain this job," the other bandit said.

"All is fish that comes to our net," said the other. "But what is this clinging here to the boot. Shoot me if it isn't that cursed Yankee soap-peddler, who seems to be mixed up in everything that is going on. I'll put a bullet in him if he crouches there."

"Yes, and perchance send one through into the mademoiselle inside the coach," said the other. "Let him alone till we tell the captain."

"This was comforting to the almost

"This was comforting to the almost dring Sturgis, but he said nothing, trust-

ing in that Providence who had brought him through so many adventures. He reached down into his hippocket for his reached down into his hippocket for his captured revolver, determined to go down in a glory of red fire if he had to go.

The carriage stopped. Captain Le Noir rode slowly back, and when he came past the coach lamp Sturgis looked out and saw that he was playing with a silvermounted pistol. He rode up and looked at the dark mass crouched in the boot, then said:

looked at the dark mass crouched in the boot, then said:

"Get down!"

Sturgis clambered down and stood shivering in the road. Captain Le Noir rode close up and peered into the face as well as he could in the darkness. Then he said in a musical voice:

"You are the meddling American whom I have shown mercy to once. You have crossed my path again. Are you have crossed my path again. Are you ready to die?"

"I am ready as you are, Captain Le
Noir. I have never struck a blow out
for the right. Perhaps I am as ready
now as I ever will be," said Sturgts.
Le Noir meditated a moment, then
put the pistol back in its holster, then
cried out. "Forward, men!" and all the cavalcade was swallowed up in the dark-ness, leaving Sturgis shivering in the

road.

"There yew have it, gentlemen, as the bo said of ythe measles. I crept down into the city and here I am. Aimee is a prisoner in the old abbey, and as the immortal Tweed said, 'What are you goin' to do about it?' and Sturgis tried to pull his torn trousers over his naked knee, at the same time endeavoring to get off that ghastly wink with his swollen eye.

"Sure enough," said I, "What are we going to do about it?"

CHAPTER XVII.

What a barometer is the spirit of man! In the rude shock of the tempest, when nature seems to be struggling in the grasp of an unseen foe, the spirit rires until the sailor shouts in glee as the grasp of an unseen foe, the spirit rires until the sailor shouts in glee as he lies out upon the yard or clings to the shrouds and laughs defiantly. Then, also the hunter, as he hears the great stems of the trees groan and writhe, and the boughs far up in the skies twist and interlace, folds his outer garb with a stronger hand and stands more erect to meet the storm. Even so the soldier in the mad and furious charge rushes boldly on to meet his death, while another soldier equally as brave shivers with fear on the lonely picket post, amid the dead quiet of the still forest. The slow patter of rain does not more affect the soil than its dull sound affects man's spirit. The cold autumn breeze does not more certainly shake the idle leaf than does the Acolion harp of man's sensitive nature. He opens, as does his brother flower of a richer hue, to sunshine. He droops under the dew. I suppose some must be happy when the started.

Select the best stock obtainable, and only the best should be purchased. Buy from a reliable nurseryman trees of a vigorous character, three years old. Overgrown nursery stock is not the dying kiss of an aged man; of the ones most happy only endure then by shutting out the scene and burying themselves in books, or possibly in dreams of brighter days? But as we recall the heavy days of sorrow, do they not come up in memory lead-colored and have a sigh of autumn winds or breezes of a late spring, in them. Perhaps it is the held which have a sigh of autumn winds or breezes of a late spring, in them. Perhaps it is the hold which nature still has on the clay of which we are composed. It was a touch of an Infinite Master's hand which shrouded the Crucifixion in three hours of darkness. There is a human moan in winter winds and a human laugh and merry smile in summer gales, that roll their chariots over bending heads of wheat, and leave their furrows in tangled heads of purple grass. It is good that our mother nature seems to sympathics with her wears child.

to sympathise with her weary child-So it seemed to Aimee Boh as she awoke from a sound sleep the next morning after the abduction at Chateau Brinvilliers. She awoke with a heavy heart, and for a time looked up at the ray of morning light as of old streaming in the production. ing in through her barred window; but instead of the curtained window of her instead of the curtained window of her room at the chateau, she saw far up in the wall an open casement with fragments of curious carving about it, and across it she saw the bare limbs of a great tree that was stirred by the wintry winds, which she could hear sighing outside. She looked about her with surprise. Her couch was made up of a heap of course blankets, and over her was spread a long military cloak of blue cloth. She reached out one little white hand, and it touched a stone floor. With eager eyes she sought the door, and saw an arched doorway which was once of richly carved stone, but now was filled with a heavy door of rough plank. Then a flood of memories came over her, and she a heavy door of rough plank. Then a flood of memories came over her, and she recalled the scenes of the preceding night. The friendly attempt of the American to save her, the cruel attack of the Marquis and his son; then the fierce combat, the shouts of men, the crack of the pistols, and later the mad galloping of horses and unconsciouness, and now her sad awaking. The blood of a score of generations of brave men was in her veins, and the fragile girl had indignantly struggled through her terrible experiences with more courage than many of a stronger mold might have done; but as she thought of the tender care of her father now dead, and her loneliness in the world, bitter tears welled up into her eyes from the fountains of grief in her breast. The low murmur of the wintry winds, the dark and dismal gloom of the morning, were in consonance with her grief, and she went freely.

try winds, the dark and dismal gloom of the morning, were in consonance with her grief, and she wept freely.

"This," said she, "is death, and it only needs the last cruel parting of the spirit from the body, and I will be with my brave father in Heaven."

Then as she heard a step at the door, and the heavy fall of the wooden bar which confined her, she sprang from her couch and stood erect. It was only an old woman with a tray containing food and drink in her hand. She looked surprised when she saw the beauty of surprised when she saw the beauty of Aimee, but she smiled horribly, and

"That is the way they look when they come into the band. I was so once. Ah, my bird, you will learn to sing Aime looked at the bleary old creature and then asked:

"Where am 1?"

(To be continued.

Sch. Arthur M. Gibson will load general cargo at New York for St. Catherine's, Brazil, at 75 cents per barrel. ORCHARDS,

Their Care and Their Management, Tree Planting, etc.

ddress by W. S. Blair, Horticulturist of the Maritime Experimental Farm, Before the Bathurst Institute.

Honorable commissioner of agriculture, chairman, ladius and gentlemen-It affords me no slight amount of pleasure to be with you today. I am always leased to attend farmers' meetings, especially in the province of New Brunswick, for I find the farmers of this province always ready to take advantage of the opportunity afforded at these meetings to interchange ideas and meet one another on questions of so vital importance to them. The interest you, as farmers of the county of Gloucester, have in the profession of farming is, I think, as great as that shown at any meeting I have the honor of attending. Some of you, I understand, have driven nearly 30 miles to attend these meetings, and in the face of these facts, who will say that you do not appreciate the efforts of the hon. commissioner of agriculof the hon, commi ture, the secretary of the N. B. Farmers' association, and others, have interested themselves in holding of these meetings? It has pleased the Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture for the dominion, that I should, as horticulturist of the you today, and my only hope is that im our talk some information may be given to you that shall be of value. I see that the subject on which I am to talk to you is, "The care and management of orchards and small fruits." This presents a broad field and I will only touch on some of the salient points. It is quite necessary that we first decide in our own mind that we are going to have success only by using our own judgment, founded, to be sure, upon some knowledge at least of the requirements necessary to bring about good results. We must have some idea of the conditions necessary to make a fruit plantation profitable, and a pleasure to the grower. We should, in the first place, make up our mind that the apples or small fruits are what we desire, and not the grass, grain, or other crops so often grown wound our trees.

Select good, loamy soil, naturally well drained. A heavy subsoil, unless it is underdrained, is no good. Avoid an open, leachy soil. Prepare the land for your fruit trees, grow a crop of roots the previous year, if possible. If that has not been possible, give the land a diberal amount of barnyard manure, well rotted and thoroughly incorporate it with the soil. It is not good to have manure come into direct contact with the roots of the tree when it is planted. However, it is well to have it so that the new roots can feed upon it soon after they have

The best of trees are too often neglected after they have been received in good condition from the nursery. Remove all the packing that is around trees, and immediately bed them This is done by digging a trench, placing them in a slanting position and covering well with earth to prevent the air from drying out the roots. It is also desirable to thoroughly wet the tree, which will very materially refreshen the bark. Trees can remain in this place for some time, or until the ground is in a fit condition for planting. Don't plant the tree before the ground is dry enough, as it is impossible to work the wet soil in around roots. I like to fill all spaces around the roots by hand, and the extra time taken to do this will be well repaid. After the roots of the trees have been well covered, tramp it well; leave, however, 3

or 4 inches of the top soil loose to serve as a mulch. Prane the trees after planting, leaving three or four main branches, heading it three and a half to four feet from the ground. The branches should be cut back to correspond with the amount of roots on the tree. By so doing a more vigorous tree will be ob-

Cultivate by growing hoed crops between the roots. See, however, that tween the roots. See, however, that the cultivation is stopped by the middle of August. Nothing can be used to better advantage than wood askes. This, together with the amount of manure generally applied to a hoed crop, will be all the trees will require for the first four or five years. By no means allow grass or any crops to grow immediately surrounding tree. I had hoped to talk to you on the growing of small fruits, vege-tables, the growing of shrubs, orna-mental trees and flowers, but I see that my time is already up. Let me say, however, what the conditions necessary to accomplish success in the growing of an apple tree are equally applicable to the growing of other garden crops. You will see by this chart the varieties of small fruits that I would advise. These I have found out by experimenting with the different varieties on the experimental

farm, Nappan, N. S. I thank you for the attention given. and hope that you will use me whenever you feel so disposed, and that my position on the staff of the experimental farm may be of use to you, is

my highest desire. • Ques.—Why is it had to grow an oat crop around the tree? Because the oats take up not only the moisture that should be there for the tree, but also take up the food material that

Ques.—What distance epart should trees be planted? That depends upon the variety planted; 30 feet is a good Ques.-Do you put anything on a

round after pruning? Yes; put graft-

Ques.-What variety do you recom nend? I am not sufficiently acquaint ed with your locality to state positive ly what varieties would be the best. I think, however, from what I can learn of your conditions, that the Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Long-

deld, Fameuse, Talman Sweet, Ben Davis, and possibly the Golden Rus-set, would be good varieties. The discussion was continued at some length, and much valuable in-

TRANSATLANTIC LUMBER TRADE.

formation was given the farmers.

New Branswick.

The Sun has received a copy of Hon. J. B. Snowball's wood trade circular for 1897, showing the transatlantic exports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the year. In his introduction Senator Snowball notes the very favorable seasons for getting logs and driving them last year, and the heavy production; also that the N. B. export was excessive, only three ports, Miramichi, Richibucto and Sackville showing a decrease in shipments compared with the year before. He also notes the unusually large shipments, relatively, to Europe, and the decline in the market. This winter's cut of logs, he says, will be not over half of last year's, but with the large stocks carried over the Miramichi shipments next year will be an average.

This circular gives the transatlantic shipments, not for the calendar year, but for the year from Dec. 1st, 1896, to Dec. 1st, 1897. For that period it gives the following totals: New Brunswick

ğ	deals, etc.
g	St. John
ă	Miramichi
7	Morcton and outports 58.187.304
ä	Dalhousie 24,185,011
ŝ	Shediac
3	Campbellton 14,960,275
ä	Sackville (Baie Verte) 14,419,134
ĕ	Bathurst
No.	Richibucto 7,489,438
ĕ	The thirt has an area and a second a second and a second
ŝ	494,204,195
	Also 11,740 tons of timber.
ŝ	
9000	The St. John shippers for the lest year noted were:
ğ	Sup. feet
ă	deals, etc.
ğ	Alex. Gibson & Sons, Ltd114,113,178
ğ	W. Maloolm Mackay
ğ	Geo. McKean 16,070,521.
ŝ	Watson & Todd 7,536,455
ğ	entropias en
8	244,399,066
ä	Also 92 tons pine and 9,454 tons birch tim-
ģ	ber. the second of the second
	Miramichi shippers and shipments for the last year were:
ğ	Sun feet
ă	deals, etc.
1	J. B. Snowball 27,240,447
9	W. M. Mackay
1	D. & J. Ritchie & Co 12,570,000
1	E. Hutchison
1	Geo. J. Vaughan 7,071,004
1	Wm. Richards 4,140,101
	Geo. Burchill & Sons 2 727 000

Also 1.378,700 palings, 8,521 cub. ft. timber, and by Clark, Skillings & Co., 2,801,192 ft. spool wood.

The transatlantic exports from the province for ten years (Dec. 1st to Dec. 1st in each case) are given as follows in round numbers:

1 1393	312,000,000
1204	312,000,000
100E	001 000 000
1000	
1341896	
1897	494,000,000
The St. John ship	ments for a period
velve years are giv	en as follows:
Friedle Line 188	Sup. feet
	donle oto
1886	
1887	
1889	180,167,488
1890	
1891	122,242,682
	146,529,309
1094	
1895	126,449,707
1896	
1897	244,399,066

The timber shipments varied from 1,311 10,200 tons per year.

Of this total various countries received a

Great Britain

ance	4,564,312 2,839,363
80、1000 T. A. 大型工程的信息的概念并是有1800 计图	1,029,127
nt to the British Is	mber and palings all lands.
re:	
	Sup. feet
1886	deals, etc.
	68,000,000
1889	73,000,000
1889	110,000,000
1890	
1891	
1892	95,000,000

The average tonnage of vessels visiting th Miramichi in 1897 was 985, compared with 81 in 1896 and 774 in 1895, showing that sailing creft are being steadily forced out of the trade.

Of the total New Brunswick shipments
W. M. Mackay as credited with 190,974,05
sup. ft, (from Dec. 1st, 1896, to Dec. 1st
1897.) Alex. Gibson comes next with 114,113,
178, 211 from St. John.

Nova Scotia. The sister province also very greatly is creased her lumber exports to transatlant ports in the year under review. The shi ments by ports are given by Senator Snowball as follows:

Hi	bbard's Cove		5,659.
	rmouth		2.684
			495.
			1.478.
	的产生的经济的原产工产品。1850年的自由1970年的1860年		
301	CEH LIVET		482,
		1	85,362,
atl	The shipments from antic ports for el c. 1st) are given	even years (Dec	c. 1st
	tradition of the ball	Sup. fe	
建物		deals,	
100	1887	82,959	589
	1888	85,070	.005
		92,605	
	1890	99,512	924
		87,861	
	1893	100 252	030
C	1004	100,202	950
	1002		200
	1000		000
		123,116,	
k		185,362	,552
STATE OF THE PARTY		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	ATTENDED TO SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY

The portable mill has been getting in its work largely in Nova Scotia, as noted by the ercomous shipments last year from Hallfex, and the steady increase over the province since 1894. LIFE DESTROYING CROUP CURED Gents,-I have used Hagyard's Yel low Oil in my family for croup an bronchitis during the past twelve years and never found it to fail. It

ed it to my neighbors, and they kee it on hand. I would not be withou MRS. HENRY WORDEN. Winsthrop, Ont.

cures every time. I have recommend

Special Notice to Our Readers.

Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st. 1898,

Thus Giving the News to All Subscribers While It Is Fresh and Timely.

Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Family Journal.

With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN; a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated by all subscribers.

Commencing January Ist 1898, the WEEKLY SUN tire territory, leaving its path marked by death and desolation. Men, will be issued in two parts women and children, asleep in their homes, were, without a moment's notice awakened to meet death under falling walks or in the flames which soon wrapped many of the wrecked ruidings. and the 2nd part on Wednesday January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the city was crowded with rural visitors, year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

It has been for years a welcome visitor once week in thousands of homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons.

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed heart for sixty years and never missed the control of the c as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and about them are dead.—Puck.

will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangements of the country will permit.

This great step in advance in the news service of the WEEKLY SUN will not be accompanied by any advance in price. On the contrary the management have decided to make a startling reduction in the annual subscription, and to offer the WEEKLY SUN to Subscribers who pay in advance at a discount of 25 per cent

Henceforth the WEEKLY SUN will be conducted on a strictly eash basis, and subscribers who are in arrears can take advantage of this unparalleled offer by squaring their bills and remitting 75cts, for the new

OVER TWO SCORE DEAD,

And Upwards of One Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 12.- Two score of human lives and upwards of was destroyed by a tornado, which burst upon this city a few minutes past eleven o'clock last night. The storm tore its way through the en-

With the first crash of the storm, business blocks, handsome mansions, hotels and humble cottlages, were levelled to the ground and scattered in shapeless masses. Several of the wracks caught fire, and the inflam-mable timbers burned furiously. The many of whom were sleeping at boarding houses unregistered. For this reason the number of victims who perished iin Fort Smith last night may

The storm struck the oity near the National cemetery and swept its way through the heart of the town. Leav-ing Fort Smith, it bounded toward Van Buren and continued down the river, demolishing everything in its path. News from outside points is not yet at hand, but rumors of much damage as far south as Alma have reached here, it being reported that a number of persons were killed near

KENT COUNTY FARMERS.

Meeting at Kingsclear Addressed by Hon. C. H. Labillois and Others.

KINGSTON, N. B., Jan. 12,-The farmers' meeting here was addressed by Hon. C. H. Labillois and the gentlemen from the experimental farm at Nappan, Col. McCrae, J. S. Armstrong and W. W. Hubbard, and was well attended. At the evening session the large new hall was well filled, many ladies being present.

The Kent county council, with War-

The Kent county council, with Warden Murphy, attended in a body. Among the prominent farmers and others present were: F. X. LeBlanc, A. LeBlanc, L. Johnson, O. S. Leger, Maxime Cormier, A. Murray, L. Wathen, R. Saulnier, R. Mitchell, I. Richard, F. M. Richard, A. Babineau, C. Atkinson, M. Daigle, A. Pineau, S. Barrieault, Urbain Johnson, M. P. P., John Taylor, Jas. Barnes, M. P. P., Robert Lennox, Mr. Wathen, Kedie Lanigan, Wm. Beattle, James Girvan, David Scott, R. N. Doherty, P. L. Richard, Lazare Gulmond, John P. Bell, Ephraim Pine, Adam Stothart, Samuel Girvan, Fred Lanigan, Mr. Palmer, Fred S. Peters, F. S. Peters, jr., Geo. A. Clarke, Robert Main, Anthony McNairn, W. J. Brait, Isidor Barrieault, Sheriff Legere, Moss Wathen, Wm. Jardine, Jas. Bablen, F. Richard, W. H. McAnthur.

All the addresses were discussed by the farmers, and much interest was evinced throughout in the proceedings.

Buctouche will be visited tomorrow and Fox Creek on Friday evening. NOTHING PHENOMENAL ABOUT

Mrs. Ardup-Here's a story about a

woman who had her stomach taken out and still lives.

Frank-These young widows have

Should Be So Healthful and So Innocent

THAT PARENTS COULD VIEW IT.

Bev: Dr. Talmage Preaches on the Influence of the Club, and He Gives a Sure Test of Its Merits-Evil Habits of Leishre and How to Surely Conquer

Washington, Jan. 9.—This morning Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the text, H. Samuel, ii, 14, "Let the young men now arise and play before us.

There are two armies encamped by the pool of Gibeon. The time hangs heavily on their hands. One army proposes a game of sword fencing. Nothing could be more healthful and innocent. The other army accepts the challenge. Twelve men against 12 men, the sport opens. But something went adversely. Perhaps one of the swordsmen got an unlucky clip of in some way had his ire aroused, and that which opened in sportfulness ended in violence, each one taking his contestant by the hair and then with the sword thrusting him in the side, so that that which opened in innocent fun ended in the massacre of all the 24 sportsmen. Was there ever a better illustration of what was true then and is true now, that that which is innocent may be made de-

At this season of the year the club-houses of our towns and cities are in full play. I have found out that there is a legitimate and an illegitimate use of the clubhouse. In the one case it may become a healthful recreation, like the contest of the 24 men in the text when they began their play; in the other case it becomes the massacre of body, mind and soul, as the massacre of body, mind and soul, as in the case of these contestants of the text when they had gone too far with their sport. All intelligent ages have had their gatherings for political, social, artistic, literary purposes—gatherings character-ized by the hunt old Anglo-Saxon desig

nation of "club." If you have read history, you knew that there was a King's Head club, a Ben Jonson club, a Brothers' club, to which Swift and Bolingbroke belonged; a Literary club, which Burke and Goldsmith and Johnson and Boswell made immortal; a Jacobin club, a Benjamin Franklin Lunto club, sowe of these to Franklin Junto club-some of these to indicate justice, some to favor the arts, some to promote good manners, some to despoil the habits, some to destroy the soul. If one will write an honest history of the clubs of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and the United States for the last 100 years, he will write the history of the world. The club was an inborn on English soil, but it has thrived well in American atmosphere. Who shall tell how many belong to that kind of club where men put purses together and open house, apportioning the expense of caterer and servants and room, and having a serve of demostic extension. and having a sort of domestic establish ment—a style of clubhouse which in my opinion is far better than the ordinary hotel or boarding house? But my object now is to speak of clubhouses of a different sort, such as the Cosmos or Chevy In club of this capital. the Union League of many cities, the United Service club of London, the Lotos United Service club of London, the Lotos of New York, where journalists, dramatists, sculptors, painters and artists from all brunches gather together to discuss newspapers, theaters and elaborate art, like the Americus, which camps out in summer time, dimpling the pool with its hook and arousing the forest with its stag hunt; like the Century club, which has its large group of venerable lawyers and poets; like the Army and Navy club, where those who engaged in warlike club, where those who engaged in warlike service once on the land or the sea now er to talk over the days of age; like the New York Yacht clu carnage; like the New York Yacht club, with its floating palaces of beauty upholstered with veivet and paneled with belony, having all the advantages of electric bell, and of gaslight, and of king's pantry, one pleasure boat costing \$3,000, another \$15,000, another \$30,000, another \$65,000, the fleet of pleasure boats belonging to the olub having cost over \$2,000,000; like the American Jockey club, to which belong men who have a passionate fondness for horses, fine horses, as had fondness for horses, fine horses, as had Job when, in the Scriptures, he gives us a sketch of that king of beasts, the arch of its neck, the nervousness of its foot, the majesty of its gait, the whirlwind of its power, crying out "Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? The glory of his nostrils is terrible; he paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength, he saith among the trumpets hal hal and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting, like the Travelers' club, the Blosson club, the Palette club, the Commercial club, the Liberal club, the Stable Gang club, the Amateur Boat club, the gamble ing clubs, the wine clubs, the clubs of all es, the clubs of all morals, clubs as good as good can be and clubs as bad as bad can be, clubs innumerable. During day they are comparatively es. Here and there an aged night falls on the natural day then the curtain of the chibhouse hoists for the entertainment. Let us hasten up now the marble stairs. What an imperial hallway! See, here are parlors on the side, with the upholstery of the Kremlin and the Tuileries, and here are dining halls that Trileries, and here are dining halls that challenge you to mention any luxury that they cannot afford, and here are galleries with soulpture and paintings and lithographs and drawings from the best of artists, Cropsey and Bierstadt and Church and Hart and Gifford—picand Church and Hart and Gifford—plo-tures for every mood, whether you are impassioned or placid; shipwreck or sun-light over the sea, Sheridan's ride, or the noonday party of the farmers under the trees, foaming deer pursued by the hounds in the Adirondacks or the sheep on the awn. On this side there are reading magazines. On that side there is library, where you find all books, fro hermeneutics to the fairy tale. Coming in and out there are gentlemen, some of whom stay ten minutes, others stay many hours. Some of these are from luxs homes, and they have excused selves for awhile from the domestic circle that they may enjoy the larger scciability of the clubhouse. These are from dismembered households, and they they come to this club room to have their chief enjoyment. One blackball amid ten votes will defeat a man's be-

coming a member. For rowdyism, for

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

drankenness, for sambling, for any kind of misdemeanor, a member is dropped out. Brilliant clubhouses from top to bottom. The chandeliers, the plate, the furniture, the companionship, the literature, the social prestige, a complete enchantment.

But the evening is passing on, and so we hasten through the hall and down the steps and into the street and from block to block until we come to another style of clubhouse. Opening the door, we find the furnes of strong drink and tobacco something almost intolerable. These young men at this table, it is easy to understand what they are at from the flushed cheek, the intent look, the almost angry way of tossing the dice or of movchips." They are gambling. At another table are men who are telling vile stories. They are three-fourths intoxi-cated, and between 12 and 1 o'clock they will go staggering, hooting, swearing, shouting on their way home. That is an only son. On him all kindness, all care, all culture has been bestowed. He is pay-ing his parents in this way for their That is a young married man who only a few months ago at the altar made promises of kindness and fidelity, every one of which he has broken. Walk through and see for yourself. Here are all the implements of dissipation and of quick death. As the hours of the night go away the conversation becomes im-becile and more debasing. Now it is time Those who are able to sta will get out on the pavement and balance themselves against the lamppost or against the railings of the fence. The young man who is not able to stand will have a bed improvised for him in the clubhouse, or two not quite so overcome father's house, and they will ring the doorbell, and the door will open, and the two imbecile escorts will introduce into the hallway the ghastliest and most hellish spectacle that ever enters a front door -a drunken son. If the dissipating clubhouses of this country would make a contract with the inferno to provide it 10,000 men a year, and for 20 years, on the condition that no more should be asked of them, the clubhouses could afford to make that contract, for they would save homesteads, save fortunes, save bodies, minds and souls. The 10,000 men who would be sacrificed by that contract would be but a small part of the multitude sacrificed without the contract. But I make a vast difference between clubs. I have belonged to four clubs—a theological club, a ball club and two lit-

theological club, a ball club and two literary clubs. I got from them physical rejuvenation and moral health. What shall be the principle? If God will help me, I will lay down three principles by which you may judge whether the club where you are a member or the club to which you have been invited is a legitimate of an illegitimate clubbers. mate or an illegitimate clubhouse.

First of all I want you to test the club by its influences on home, if you have a home. I have been told by a prominent gentleman in club life that three-fourths of the members of the great clubs of these cities are married men. That wite soon loses her influence over her husband who nervously and foolishly looks upon all evening absence as an assault on domesticity. How are the great enter-prises of art and literature and beneficence and public weal to be carried on if every man is to have his world bounded on one side by his front deorstep and on the other side by his back window, knowing nothing higher than his own attic or ower than his own collar? That wife who becomes jealous of her hus-band's attention to art or literature or religion or charity is breaking her own scepter of conjugal power. I know an instance where a wife thought that her instance where a wife thought that her husband was giving too many nights to Christian service, to charitable service, to prayer meetings and to religious convocation. She systematically escoyed him dway until now he attends no church and is on a rapid way to destruction, his morals gone, his money gone and, I fear, his and cone last any Christian wife his soul gone. Let any Christian wife rejoice when her husband consecrates evenings to the service of God, or to charity, or to art, or to anything elevated, but let not men sacrifice home life to club life. I can point out to you a great many names of men who are guilty of this sacrilege. They are as genial as angels at the clubhouse and as ugly as sin at home. They are generous on all subjects of wine suppers, yachts and fast horses, but they are stingy about the wife's dress and the children's shoes. That man has made that which might be a healthful recreation a usurper of his affections, and he has married it, and he is guilty of moral bigamy. Under this process the wife, whatever her features, becomes uninteresting and homely. He becomes critical of her, does not like the dress, does not like the way she arranges her hair, is amazed that he ever was so unromantic as to offer her hand and heart. She is always wanting money, Eclipses and Dexter and Derby day and English drags with six horses, all an-

I tell you there are thousands of houses in the cities being clubbed to death. There are clubhouses where membership always involves domestic shipwreck. Tell me that a man has joined a certain club, tell me nothing more about him for ten years, and I will write his history if he be still alive. The man is a wine guzzler, his wife broken hearted or prematurely old, his fortune gone or reduced and his home a mere name in a directory. Here are six secular nights in the week. "What shall I do with them?" says the father and the husband. "I will give four of those nights to the improvement and entertainment of my family, either at home or in good neighborhood. I will devote one to charitable institutions. I will devote one to the club." I congratulate you. Here is a man who congratulate you. Here is a man who says: "I will make a different division of the six nights. I will take three for the club and three for other purposes." I tremble. Here is a man who says, "Out of the six secular nights of the week I will devote five to the clubhouse and one to the home, which night I will spend in soowling like a March squall, wishing I was out spending it as I had spent the other five." That man's obturry is written. Not one out of 10,000 that ever gets of ar on the wrong road ever stops. so far on the wrong road ever stops. Gradually his health will fail through late hours and through too much stimulus. He will be first rate prey for erysipelas and rhoumatism of the heart. The las and rhoumatism of the heart. The doctor, coming in, will at a glance see it is not only present disease he must fight, but years of fast living. The clergyman, for the sake of the feelings of the family, on the funeral day will only talk in religious generalities. Then men who got his yacht in the cternal rapids will not be at the obsequies. They will have pressing engagements that day. They will send flowers to the coffin lid and send their wives to utter words of sympathy, but fley will have engagements elsewhere.

swering the pull of one "ribbon."

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

They never come. Bring me mallet and chisel and I will cut on the tombstone that man's epitaph, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "No," you say, "that would not be appropriate." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and et my last end be like his." "No," you say, "that would not be appropriate."
Then give me the mallet and the chisel and I will cut an henest epitaph, "Here lies the victim of a dissipating club-

I think that damage is often done by the scions of some aristocratic family who belong to one of these dissipating clubhouses. People coming up from hymbler classes feel it an honor to belong to the same club, forgetting the fact that many of the sons and grandsons of the large commercial establishments of the last generation are now, as to mind, imbecile; as to body, diseased; as to morals, rotten. They would have got through their property long ago if they had had full possession of it, but the wily ancestors, who earned the money by hard knocks, foresaw how it was to be, and they tied up everything in the will. Now there is nothing of that unworthy descendant but his grandfather's name and roast beef rotundity. And yet how many steamers there are which feel honored to lash fast that worm eaten tug, though it drags them straight into the breakers.

Another test by which you can find whether your club is legitimate or illegitimate—the effect it has on your secular such an institution a man can reach commercial successes. I know some men have formed their best business relations through such a channel. If the club has advantaged you in an honorable calling, it is a legitimate club. But, has your credit failed? Are bargain makers more cautious how they trust you with a bill of goods? Have the men whose names were down in the commercial agency Al before they entered the club been going down ever since in commercial standing? Then look out! You and I every day to ruin through the social excesses of one or two members, their fortunes beaten to death with ball players' bat, or cut amidships by the front prow of the regatta, or going down under the swift hoofs of the fast horses, or drowned in large potations of cognac and monongahela. Their club-house was the "Loch Earn." Their business house was the "Ville du Hayre."
They struck, and the "Ville du Hayre."

A third test by which you may know

whether the club to which you belong, or

the club to whose membership you are invited, is a legitimate club or an illegitimate club is this: What is its effect on your sense of moral and religious obliga-tion? Now, if I should take the names of all the people in my audience and put them on a roll and then I should by that roll back of the organ and 100 years from now some one should take that roll and call it from A to Z, there would not one of you answer. I say that any asso that makes me forget that fact is a bad association. Now, to many of the cities there are but two routes, and you can take the Pennsylvania railroad or Baltimore and Ohio; but suppose that I hear that on one route the track is torn up, and the bridges are torn down, and the switches are unlocked? It will not take me a great while to decide which road to take. Now, here are two roads into the future, the Christian and the un-Christian, the safe and the unsafe. An institution or any association that confuses my idea in regard to that fact is a bad institution and a bad association. I had prayers before I joined the club Did I have them after? I attended the house of God before I connected myself with the club. Since that union with the club do I absent myself from religious influences? Which would you rather have in your hand when you come to die, a pack of cards or a Bible? Which would you rather have pressed to your lips in the closing moment, the cup of Bels zarean wassail or the chalice of Christian communion? Who would you rather have for your pallbearers, the elders of a Christian church or the companions whose conversation was full of slang and innuendo Who would you rather have for your eternal companions, those men who spend their evenings betting, gambling, swearing, carousing and telling vile stories, or your little child that bright girl whom the Lord took? Oh, you would not have been away so much nights, would you, if you had known she was going away so soon? Dear me, your house has never been the same place since. Your wife has never brightened up. She has not got over it; she never will get over it. How long the evenings are, with no one to put to bed and no one to tell the beautiful Bible story! What a pity it is that you cannot spend more evenings at home in trying to help her bear that sorrow! You can never drown that grief in the wine cup. You can never break away from the little arms that used to be flung around your neck when she used to say, "Papa, do stay home to-night—do stay home todo stay home to-night—do stay home to-night." You will never be able to wipe away from your lips the dying kiss of

your little girl. The fascination of a dissipating club-The fascination of a dissipating club-house is so great that sometimes a man has turned his back on his home when his child was dying of scarlet fever. He went away. Before he got back at mid-night the eyes had been closed, the under-taker had done his work, and the wife, worn out with three weeks' watching, lay unconscious in the next room. Then there is a ratiling of the night key in the there is a rattling of the night key in the door, and the returned father comes upstairs and sees the empty cradle and the window up. He says, "What is the matter?" In God's judgment day he want the says of the find out what was the matter. Oh, man

astray, God help you!

The influence which some of the club nouses are exerting is the more to be de-plored because it takes down the very t men. The admission fee sifts out th penurious and leaves only the best fellows. They are frank, they are generous they are whole souled, they are talented Oh. I begrudge the devil such a prize After awhile the frank look will go ou of the face and the features will be hag gard, and when talking to you, inst of looking you in the eye, they will look down, and every morning the mother will kindly ask "My son, what kept you no answer, or he will say, "That's my but i less." Then some time he will come to the store or the bank cross and belegged, and he will neglect some duty, and after awhile he will lose his place, and then with nothing to do he will come down at 10 o'clock in the morning to ou se the s ry nt because the breakfas is cold. The lad who was a clerk in the cellar has got to be chief clerk in the great commercial establishment; the young man who ran errands for the bank has got to be eashier; thousands of the young men who were at the foot of the ladder have got to the top of the lad-

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der, but here goes the victim of the dissipating clubhouse, with staggering step and bloodshot eye and mud bespattered hat set sidewise on n shock of greasy hair, his cravat dashed with eigar ashes.

Look at him! Pure hearted young man, look at him! The clubhouse did that. I know one such who went the whole round, and, turned out of the higher clubhouses, went into the lower clubhouses, and on down, until one night he leaped out of a third story window to end his

Let me say to fathers who are becoming dissipated, your sons will follow you. You think your son does not know. He knows all about it. I have heard men who say, "I am profane, but never in the presence of my children." Your children know you swear. I have heard men say, "I drink, but never in the presence of my children." Your children know you drink. I describe now what occurs in hundreds of households in this country. The tea hour has arrived. The family are seated at the tea table. Before the rest of the family arise from the table the father shoves back his chair, says he has an engagement, lights a cigar, goes out, comes back after midnight, and that is the history of 365 nights of the year. Does any man want to stultify himself by saying that that is healthy, that that is right, that that is honorable? Would your wife have married you with such pros-

Time will pass on, and the son will be 16 or 17 years of age, and you will be at the tea table, and he will shove back and have an engagement, and he will light his cigar, and he will go out to the clubhouse, and you will hear nothing of him until your hear the night key in the door after midnight. But his physical constitution is not quite so strong as yours, and the liquor he drinks is more terrific-ally drugged than that which you drink, and so he will catch up with you on the road to death, though you got such a long start of him, and so you will both go to hell together.

The revolving Drummond light in front of a hotel, in front of a locomotive, may flash this way and flash that upon the mountains, upon the ravines, upon the city, but I take the lamp of God's eternal truth, and I flash it upon all the clubhouses of these cities, so that no young man shall be deceived. By these tests try them, try them! Oh, leave the dissipating! Paid your money, have you? Better sacrifice that than your soul. Good fellows, are they? Under that process they will not remain such. Mollusca may be found 200 fathoms down beneath the Norwegian seas; Siberian stag get fat on the stinted growth of Altaian peaks; hedysarium grow amid the desolation of Sahara; tufts of osier and birch grow on the hot lips of volcanic Snechattan, but a pure heart and an honest life thrive in a

sipating clubhouse—never! The way to conquer a wild beast is to keep your eye on him, but the way for you to conquer your temptations, my friend, is to turn your back on them and

fly for your life. Oh, my heart ache! I see men struggling against evil habits, and they want help. I have knelt beside them, and I have heard them cry for help, and then we have risen, and he has put one hand on my right shoulder and the other hand on my left shoulder and looked into my face with an infinity of earnestness which the judgment day will have no power to make me forget, as he has cried out with his lips scorched in ruin. "God help me i" For such there is no help except in the Lord God Almighty. I am going to make a very stout rope. You know that sometimes a ropemaker will take very small threads and wind them together until after awhile they become ship cable. And I am going to take some very small, deli-cate threads and wind them together until they make a very stout rope. I will take all the memories of the marriage day, a thread of laughter, a thread of light, a thread of music, a thread of ban-queting, a thread of congratulation, and I twist them together and I have one strand. Then I take a thread of the hour of the first advent in your house, a thread of the darkness that preceded, and a thread of the light that followed, and a hread of the beautiful scarf that little child used to wear when she bounded out at eventide to greet you, and then a thread of the beautiful dress in which you laid her away for the resurrection. And then I twist all these threads together, and I have another strand. Then I take a thread of the scarlet robe of a suffering Christ, and a thread of the white raimen of your loved ones before the throne, and a string of the harp cherubic, and a string of the harp scraphic, and I twist them all together, and I have a third strand. "Oh," you say, "either strand is strong enough to hold fast a world" No. I will take these strands and I will twist them together, and one end of that rope I will fasten, not to the communion table, for it shall be removed, not to the pillar of the organ, for that will crumble in the ages, but I wind it round and round the cross of a sympathizing Christ, and having fastened one end of the rope to the cross I throw the other end to you.

The Child at the Play.

Lay hold of it! Pull for your life! Pull

for heaven!

The 6-year-old son of a newspaper man occasionally goes to the matinee with his mother, but the trouble with him is that he becomes greatly excited, and is apt to express his feelings in words, to the amusement of the audience, but somewhat to the annoyance of the actors. At a recent play one of the actors was in the act of choking another whom he suspected of being guilty of a crime. As the

ed of being guilty of a crime. As the actor went toward the supposed villain with his hands outstretched, the boy became greatly excited, and as the men clinched the boy stood up and called out: "Say, let him alone, he didn't do it." There was a laugh from the audience and a surprised look from the stage.

At another time, in a play where a husband suspected his wife, and she was pleading to be taken home and given an opportunity to prove her innocence, the boy could not stand the woman's pleas and the husband's cold reception of her boy could not stand the woman's pleas and the husband's cold reception of her entreaties, and he called out: "Please, mister, take her back."

The boy has not been taken to the theatre recently. — Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

We are not writing in the sand. The tide does not wash it out. We are not painting our pictures on the canvas, and with a brush, so that we can erase the error of yesterday or overlay it with another color to-day. We are writing our lives with a chisel on the marble, and every time we strike a blow we leave a mark that is indelible.—Lyman Abbott, D.D.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Jan 11—Str Livonian, 2635, Whyte, from Livorpool, Wm Thomson and Co, gen cargo. Str St John City, 1378, Harrison, from London via Halifax, Schofield and Co, gen

Cargo.

Str Cape Breton, 1108, Potoine, from Louisburg, R P and W F Starr, coal.

Sch H A Holder, 94, McIntyre, from Beverly, Miller and Woodman, bal.

Coastwise—Sch Meteor, 9, Benson, from North Head.

Jan 12—Sch Nellie I White, 124, Kerr, from

Jan 12—Sch Nellie I White, 124, Kerr, from Apple River to New York—in for harbor.
Sch Shafner Bros, 148, Lacaine, from Kingsport to Havana—in for harbor.
Coustwise—Schs Iona, 28, Morris, from Advocate Harbor; Susie N, 28, Merriam, from Windsor; Valdare, 99, Hatfield, from Quaco; Rex, 57, Sweet, do: America, 9, Benson, from Grand Manan; Valkyrie, 9, Bancroft, from North Head; Zina M, 70, Newcomb, from Parreboro; Wanita, 42, Magarrey, from Annapolis; Harry Mocris, 95, McLean, from Quaco; barge No 5, 443, Warnock, from Parrsboro; Annie Blanche, 68, Randall, do; Amy D, 98, King, from Parrsboro.

Cleared. 11th—Str Gallia, Stewart, for London via Halifax.
Str St. John City, Harrison, for London via Halifax.
Sch Avalon, Wagner, for Halifax.
Coastwise—Sch Rita and Rhoda, Ingalls, for North Head.
12th—Ship Loanda, Dodge, for Fleetwood.
Sch Hattle C, Buck, for Lynn.
Coastwise—Sch Alph B Parker, Oouthouse, for Tiverton.
Jan. 12.—Str Alcides, Davies, for Glasgow.
Str St Croix, Allen, for Boston.
Coastwise—Sch G. Walter Scott, Graham, for Parrsboro; Aurelia, Scovil, for Grand Manan. 11th-Str Gallia, Stewart, for London via

Salled. Jan. 13—Ship Loanda, Dodge, for Fleet-wood; schs Schaffner Bros, Ann F Stevens, Sadie Wilcutt, for Havana; Hattle C, for Lyrn; Avalon, for Halifax; Amy D, for Cal-

> CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Quaco, Jan 11, schs Advance, Stevens, from Boston; Abana, Floyd; Rex, Sweet, from St John. Cleared.

At Quaco, Jan 11, sch Rex. Sweet, for Se From Kingsport, Jan 10, sch J W Durant, Durant, for Havara.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived At Glasgow, Jan 12, str Keemun, from St John.
At Southempton, Jan 12, str St Louis, from
New York.
At Cape Town, Jan 8, ship Marabout, Ross,
from Barry.
At Liverpool, Jan. 13, Germanic, from New

York.

At Preston, Jan. 10, bark Enterprise, Cal-houn. from Hillsboro via St John.

At Barrow, Jan 10, bark Anna Camp, Sandved, from Halifax via Queenstown.

At St. Johns, N. F., Jan 12, str Assarian, from Glasgow and Liverpool for Halifax and Philadelphia

Sailed. From Liverpool, Jan 12, str Plates, Allen, From Liverpool, Jan 12, Str Flaces, Allen, for St John.
From Newcastle, NSW, Nov 23, bark Hamburg, Caldwell, for Manila.
From Sharpness, Jan 7, ship George T. Hay, Eagles, for New York,
From Calcutta, Jan 10, bark Dunstaffnage, Forbes, for Boston and New York,
From Gibraltar, Jan 4, sch Vamoose,
Crowell, for Gioucester, Mass.

Arrived.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan 10, bark Mistletoe, Simpson, from St John. At Portland, Jan 11, str Laurentian, from At Fornand, Jan 11, set Liverpool.

At Boston, Jan 9, sch Sir Hibbert, Rafuse, from Port Morant.

At Havana, Jan 1, sch Gladstone, Read, from Moncton, NB; 4th, sch Helen E Kenney, Morrill, from Annapolis, NS.

At New York, Jan 9, sch Alert, Burns, from Philadelphia. At New York, Jan 9, sch Alert, Burns, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Jan 11—Ard, brig Louil, from East Harbor, TI.

Cid, str Victorian, for Liverpool; schs Ida May, for St Martins, NB.

CITY ISLAND, N Y, Jan 11—Ard, schs John M Plummer, from Grand Manan, NB; Annie Bliss, from Hillsboro, NB.

Bound south, schs Freddie A Higgins, for Grand Manan, NB; Orizimbo, for Calais, Me; Sarah C Smith, from Hillsboro, NB, for Newark.

Sarah C Smith, from Hillsboro, NB, for Newark.

EASTPORT, Jan 11—Ard, sch Watchman, from St George, NB, for Rockland.

CALAIS, Me, Jan 11—Ard, shes Afner Taylor, from New York; Wm Todd, from Lynn; Edw Davidsol, from Gloucester.

PORTLAND, Me, Jan 11—Ard, str Laurentian, ficm Liverpool; Lucy W Dyer, from Georgetowa, PEI; Addle Sawyer, Norwood, from Calais for New York; Chas E Sears, Allen, ficm Lubec for do; Harvard H Havey, from St John for Fall River; B C Borded, from Windsor, NS, for do.

At Mobile, Jan 10, ship Harvest Queen, Forsyth, from Table Bay.

At Mobile, Jan 10, ship W H Corsar, Slocomb, from Barbados, ordered to Ship Islend; bark Athena, Dill, from Buenos Ayres via Barbados. via Barbados.

At New York, Jan 12, bktn Louvima, from Montevideo; 13th, bark Kelverdale, Palmer, from Rio Janeiro.

At Apalachicola, Jan 11, sch Delta, Baxter, from Havana. At Cayenne, Nov. 29, brig Westaway, Westaway, from Havre.

Cleared. At Darien, Jan 10, bark Warrior, Kitchen, for Liverpool.

At New York, Jan 11, sch Romeo, Campbell, for St John.

Sailed.

From New London, Jan 9, sch Abby K
Bentley, Price, from Boston for New York.
From New York, Jan 9, brigt Edward E
Hutchings, for Cayene and Berbice; sch
Eatl of Aberdeen, for Maceio (and anchored
in Hart Island Roads,)
From Hart Island Roads, Jan 9, bark
Athlon, Sprague, from New York for London. BOOTHBAY, Jan 11-Sld, sch Severn. New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 11—Sid, sch Emma McAdam, from New York for Calais.

In port, sch Clayola, from Weehawken for St Jchn.

From Pernambuco, Dec 21, brigt Curlew, Grundmark, for New York (has been report-ed Dec 2.) From Antwerp, Jan 10, ship Andelana, Gillis, for New York.

From Fall River, Jan 10, sch Fred Jackson, Weldon, for Savannah.

From Rosario, Dec 18, bark Africa, Davison, for New York.

From Havena, Jan 7, sch Omega, Lecain, for Fernandina.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Dec 1, sch Arona, Parker, for New York or Boston via Rosario. In port at Pennacola, Jan 10, bark Buteshire, Wyman, for Buenos Ayres, In port at Buenos Ayres, Dec 7, bark John Gill, McKenzie, for Rosario, to load for New York or Boston.

Passed St Helena, Dec 23, ship Shella, Coleshaw, from Calcutta for Demerara.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

WASHINGTON, Jan 7.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on and after Jan 15, 1893, the Daboli fog trumpet at the Stratford Shoal light station, on the Middle Ground, in Long Island Sound, about midway between Stratford Point and Old Field Point, will be again sounded during thick or forgey weather, and the striking of the fog bell will be discontinued, excepting in case the trumpet should be disabled. The trumpet will sound blasts of 6 seconds duration, separated by silent intervals of 21 seconds. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has published new editions of charts No 352, Providence Harbor, RI, scale 1-10,000,

end No 446, Doboy and Altamaha Sounds, Georgia, scale 1-40,000.

HALIFAX, Jan 3-Bell buoy at Sister's Ledge, Sambro, was reported out of position on Thursday, one mile SE; it may be adrift. VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 10-Capt Fair of sch Maggie Hurley, reports buoy gone from north side of Horse Shoe Shoal, Nantucket Shoels.

Shoels.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 11.—West Penobscot Bay, from Southward—Notice is hereby given that Matinicus South Breaker buoy, spar, red and black horizontal stripes, is reported adrift. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

SPOKEN.

Bark Veronica, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, Dec. 26, lat. 10 S., ton. 34 W. REPORTS

BOSTON, Jan 12—A dense fog has hung over the harbor today and the arrivals have been few. Many vessels are believed to be fog-bound below Boston Light, including the fog-bound below Boston Light, including the steamer Scandinavian.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me, Jan 12—The fishing schooner Emma W Brown of Boston, stranded on Cranberry Island and floated off again on the same tide in good condition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The British barkentine Louvima, from Montevideo, arrived here today in command of Chief Officer Snow, her commander, Capt. Hatfield, having died on Nov. 19th from typhold fever, contracted while the vessel was lying at that port. Capt. Hatfield was 56 years of age, and formerly resided at Port Griville, N. S. During the homeward passage on Jan. 4th, a seaman named Jos. Wyatt of Halifax, N. S., aged 20 years, while loosening the upper topsall, fell into the sea and was drowned. Every possible effort was made by his shipmates to rescue him, but without success.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Pinths, Marriages and Deaths occurring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

STEEVES—At Moncton, N. B., Jan. 7th, to the wife of Fred Steeves, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BREEN-ROGERS—At the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 5, by the Rev. H. S. Wainwright, Whitfield Breen of Moss Glen to Mary D. Rogers of Elmsdale, Kings Co. MOTT-GREEN.—At the residence of the bride, 91 Orange street, January 13th, by Rev. John Read, J. C. Mctt, M. D., to Lycia M. Green.

NOAKES-STANLEY—On Monday, Jan. 10th, at St. Paul's church, St. John, N. B., by NOAKES-STANLEY—On Monday, Jan. 10th, at St. Faul's church, St. John, N. B., by the Rev. Mr. Dicker, Lewrance Noakes of London, Eng., to Martha Stanley of Mispeck, St. John Co., N. B. SCOTT-DOIRON—At Silver Falls, on Jan. 10th, by the Rev. Father Gallagher, Alex. Scott of Torryburn, N. B., to Miss Lizzle A. Doiron of Hope River, P. E. Island. (Charlottetown Watchman please copy.)

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—At Sackville, N. B., Jan. 5th, of spinal meningitis, Iva V., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Atkinson. CHAMBERLAIN—In this city, on Jan. 11th, John Chamberlain, in the 62nd year of his

age.

CRABBE—At Greenfield, Carleton Co., N.
B., Dec. 25th, of consumption, Lizzie, aged
24 years, daughter of Annie and the late
William H. Crabbe. Her end was peace.
FOWLER—On Jan. 9th, in the city, of
Clientuegos, Cuba, George M. Fowler, British vice-counsul, in the 70th year of his ege. HOWE-Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter

HOWE—Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Arthur and Mary E. Howe of this city, in the Zist year of her age.

MATTHEWS.—Ir. Boston, Jan. 10th, William Reade Matthews, 55 years. Burial private.—(Nova Sootia papers please copy.

ROBBINS.—Suddenly, at Springaill, Jan. 8th, Alexander Robbins, aged 68.

ROWE.—At his late residence, 18 Albion Road, College Park, Lewisham, Eng., of bronchitis, Abinger Rowe, aged 85 years, brother of Mrs. William Copp of this city.

WETMORE—Lewis M. Wetmore, eldest son of Howard and Clara Wetmore, in the 16th year of his age.

THE LATE HUGH E. CANN'S WILL

(Yarmouth Times.) The late Hugh E. Cann's will was probated yesterday. The following bequests were made by the deceased: To Mary Harris of Sandford, a sister, the sum of \$10,000. Upon the death of said sister, the said sum and all surplus in the hands of trustees to go o the following grandchildren of Mary

Mrs. Edith Shaw, daughter of Jona than Harris, one share. Mrs. Fanny Prout, Stella Harris, Annie Harris, Lily Harris, daughters of Nathan Harris, each one share. Evelina Kennedy, a niece, \$5,000.

Nellie Kennedy, Annie May Kennedy, Lottle Kennedy and William Kennedy, all children of Evelina Kennedy, \$1,000 each. Jonathan Harris, a nephew, son of Mary Harris, \$1,000.

Rudolph Cann, a nephew, son of Lyman E. Cann, the sum of \$15,000. Hugh Kenealey, a nephew, son of Thankful Kenealey, the sum of \$10,000. Helen Kenealey, a miece, the sum of \$8,000. Ernest Kenealey, a nephew, the sum

of \$6,000. John Kenealey, a nephew, the sum of \$4,000.

To each of the two sons of John Kenealey, the sum of \$1,000 each. To Susan Bain, a former ho To Mrs. Mantha Thurston, a half sister, the sum of \$1.000. To Howard Thurston, son of Mrs. Martha Thurston, the sum of \$1,000.

To Albert Harris, son of Jonathan Harris, the sum of \$2,000. To each son of Matilda Foote, a half sister, deceased, the sum of \$500. To each daughter of said Matilda

Foote, the sum of \$1,500.

The homestead on William street is devised in trust to Beatrice Harris ent, a niece, the furniture and chattels in said house to said Beatrice Harris Bent, absolutely. All the residue of the estate is bequeathed to his ndece, Beatric Harris Bent, with all the income arising therefrom, for and during her life. Should the said niece die unmarried, or having been married, should she die a widow. leaving no issue her surviving, the residuary estate is devised as follows: One third to my nephew, Rudolph Cann and his heirs.

One third to Hugh Kenealey and his One third to and among the grandchildren of his sister, Mary Harris, and subject to the conditions in clause

6 of the will. The executors are to receive \$5,000 for their services in full of all com

Hugh B. Cann, George H. Guest and Thomas B. Flint are the executors.

The estate is not valued, but is es timated at over \$75,000.

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A. J. MACHUM, ONTARIO.

Blair and Ha Grand Tr

New Member Move Addre

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OTRAWA, Jas department today fixed for the go the Drummond Mr. Blate is det control of the r such condition be rebuilt.

Application was Davis & Oo. of chase of one r the White riv States boundary preliminary step ther get the gra a great advan electrical machi against Mr. Tar hibition of principle. Mr. of Peterboro and had an int ter of public we plyting of electr

government bu given an order 10 h. p. electr Worthington our & Soper, with when the matter n the house la promised positiv ment would a Tarte's action is ing when it is Comadian Gene posel almost The customs regulations in

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upon officers of in equitition prometion. OTTAWA. Ja Darwision Clity. were reselved from Victoria time on record mother lode discover#1 canacd. Fully are coming with gold or

strikes are rep Hunker Creeks. eral Longley east today. I claims of the of subsidy of Eastern Exter of the govern Alex. Macdon veyor for the ment, has rece their engineer, offer.

The increase service will no although it is larger amoun The increases

torious work of the deputy