

UNIVERSITY.

Address - Late Dr. G. R. Orator.

Setting of the Association of the University of the field on 11th inst.

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THE PRESENT SITUATION OF ENGLAND

A CANADIAN IMPRESSION.

(Nineteenth Century.)

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 upon the mighty sea-power of our empire—in vessels, in men, in armaments, in splendid 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 hundreds of millions of other races, all giving their allegiance to the same sovereign. The 40,000 troops who lined the streets of London and the splendid mounted forces who marched through them gave an idea of military 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 correct opinion of 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 supply. The result was somewhat depressing. It may be interesting to hear the opinion of a Canadian on these points, for sometimes an on-looker sees most of the game.

In addition to all the outward manifestations of national strength and stability to which I have referred, it was also apparent that the workmen in England were discontented and employed, on reasonably good wages in the towns. The engineering trades were exceptionally prosperous, as was proved by the great strike which commenced while I was in England. I heard constantly that business was flourishing, and that the workingmen did well. I attribute this prosperity, so called, to the immense activity in the building of war-vessels during the last few years.

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. The enormous 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 termed a "boom." In this case the money is spent, depression follows, and the boom is then said to have "burst."

The present temporary prosperity in England, which is 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 modern 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 added much to the prosperity and power of England by increasing immensely 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 advantages. If all nations had adopted the principle, as Cobden and Bright fully expected, it might have worked better; but free imports from foreign countries, and heavy taxes upon British exports into those countries, certainly cannot be called either "free" or "fair" trade.

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 the 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 1878, for example, with those of last year. We find that in 1878 the total imports were \$271,237,872, and that in 1896 they had risen to \$441,807,335, an increase of 270,569,463. In 1878 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 1878 was \$116,123,769, in 1896 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 profit, while it purchases from abroad \$70,519,963 more than when its business 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 without 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 manufacturing towns, increasing competition and making life harder to bear. Paupers are increasing in number every year, and the poor rates are constantly going up. According to the Statistical Year-Book for 1897, the number of paupers in receipt of relief in 1892 was 951,375, at an expenditure of \$10,814,918. The number receiving relief in 1896, only four years later, was 1,025,384, at an expenditure of \$11,910,324. In addition to this, the mortality 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 soot-begotten 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 denouncing her national existence will no longer be able to rely upon the rural population of the type of those yeomen who drew the long-bow at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, or of those farmers' sons and village lads who in their solid squares hurled back the pride of France in our last great struggle at Waterloo.

An Englishman cannot appreciate the intensely depressing effect of the manufacturing districts upon the Canadian tourist. Accustomed as we are to the clear, pure atmosphere and bright blue skies of our native land, the black, smoky, and unhealthy condition of the interior regions, and arouses a sad sympathy for the poor human beings 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, almost 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 Froebel, written a dozen years ago, was being rapidly fulfilled. Speaking of the crowding into manufacturing towns, he said:

The native vigor of our temperaments might defy the influence of such a life for a quarter or half a century. Experience, even a sad probability, remains 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 sentences as I saw these under-sized, 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 Homer'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 acres like these The noble youth who dyed the seas With Carthaginian gore. Who great Antioch overcame And Hannibal of yore.

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

Our breakdown is also evidenced by the lowering of the standard of enlistment. The Guardsman is now habitually tall at 5 feet 7 inches, and the linesman at 5 feet 3 1/2 inches. The shapes of the men now enlisted for the line are more stunted 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 outcome of the highly vaunted Free Trade policy—a huddling of the people into 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 peculiarly, 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 manufactures, but is losing to other nations every day.

The design was to make England the workshop of the world; but why should that be the ambition of any nation? Why should the English be the serfs of the universe, and do the dirty work for mankind?

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 4,371,000 quarters, which, if she were to supply the greater portion of their surplus, they certainly could not supply, in addition, more than a very small fraction of the 19,160,000 quarters which the United Kingdom would require to feed her people.

The mother country in today, as a nation, in the position as it stands, 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 war for years, but in which no provision has been made for a secure supply of food, without which all the other precautions are absolutely useless. 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 independent 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 who would be its guard and its protection for the common cause.

I discussed this question with many people in England, and with some of the best authorities, and the replies to my suggestions of danger were varied. Some would not discuss the possibility of war with the United States, and others who are better able to judge of the state of feeling on the continent, know that if England were in a life-and-death struggle, and particularly if it were with Russia, the United 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 danger of war. If England's food supply were safe within her empire, the United States government would be more inclined for peace, and that a common 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 its 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 be driven to use the only offensive action possible. Then some relied on the theories of some kind of "blockade" or "protection," and said that the United Kingdom was able to feed itself, and that even as late as the Crimean war in 1854-5 the home production was, after deducting seed, 16,427,742 quarters and the imports only 2,983,000 quarters. The present condition of Great Britain is without a doubt a far more serious one than 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 was there, the supply of wheat in the hands of importers was for between three and four weeks only—inquiry in a number of baker's 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. Any 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 keeping command of the sea is also another instance of the feeling of over-confidence to which I have already alluded. I do not believe Great Britain 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 sea routes, all the time, in all parts of 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 be necessary, either in money or otherwise.

There are several ways in which matters might be improved. National granaries is one suggestion, for which much has been said, and adopted would make the Empire safer; but it 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 articles. For this reason the food granaries, while adding to the safety, would add nothing to the wealth, progress, or stability of the Empire; but preferential tariffs would strengthen the colonies immensely in population and wealth, would in the end strengthen the Empire, the trade of England, and would bring the benefits of the Empire in the bonds of a common interest. If the preference was greater in favor of the home farmer, it would revive agriculture, and give employment to hundreds of thousands of men who are competing with the factories, and tending to reduce wages. A sufficient duty, and it need 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 a quarter against the foreigner would add a fertile wheat-bearing land of capable of producing the finest wheat in

the world, in quantities far more than sufficient to feed Great Britain; and a slight preference would send emigrants to fill up our fields and strengthen our progress as a nation, instead of fostering and encouraging and building up foreign countries, which may at any time be hostile.

The sea route from Canada to England, the North of Ireland is almost a British route. It has no foreign naval stations to the north, and is guarded by our stations at Halifax and St. John's on the west, and Portsmouth, Plymouth, Milford Haven and Bear Haven on the east. It is, without any doubt, the safest and most easily defended sea route from England in any direction.

The objection to this suggestion is that it would aid Canada. If it is not more important for England, and more advantageous to her, 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 and 1814, against odds many times greater than we were able 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 should take steps to make her condition safe.

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 forward to, with England's food supply in the condition it is. Six millions of 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 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 disaster, either by granaries, bounties, preferential tariffs, or in any other way. This should be done, not to carry out the usual trade theories, but as an insurance against a great national danger, as a necessary expenditure, as a war measure of defence.

GEORGE T. DENISON.

LIBERALS' BATTLE.

McDade-McKeown Wing of Party Makes a Clean Sweep.

Edwards-Lantulum 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 association 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 McLean-O'Brien crowd, swept the decks like a cyclone.

The McLean-O'Brien-Lantulum-Duddy-Dunning-Edwards faction could only muster nineteen votes last night in a total of nearly two hundred and fifty.

Messrs. McDade and McKeown, representing the two wings that united in the interests of Blair and a distribution of patronage 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. They knew yesterday that their day was done, and a number of the leaders staid away from the meeting altogether.

The attempt of some of their friends to tack McLean-O'Brien men onto the executive slate of the rival party was afterwards felt to be a tactical mistake; for Mr. McDade promptly threw out 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 default 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 avalanche that was ready for them if they dared to face it.

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

Mr. 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. (After a few minutes' deliberation with himself he declined combination.)

Edward Lantulum was nominated for treasurer; but like the others, he declined.

The executive committee was nominated according to the McDade-McKeown plan, and was as follows: President, B. Edwards; first vice-president, C. A. Stockton; 2nd vice-president, M. J. Nugent; 3rd vice-president, I. E. Smith; recording secretary, J. Y. Russell; financial secretary, Henry Finnigan; treasurer, D. J. Parry.

The vote for members of the executive resulted as follows, the last two names in the list being defeated and are members of the Lantulum-O'Brien-Edwards wing: Gen. McAvity, 216; James Reay, 211; H. N. Coates, 209; James Barry, 214; W. G. Scovill, 214; J. D. Doherty, 217; H. A. McKeown, 217; Wm. Doherty, 214; T. A. Lantulum, 199; John Flood, 207; Thos. Finlay, 213; Thos. Gorman, 213; Barton Gandy, 19; M. J. Mooney, 19.

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

Bill and room committees—Charles E. Scammon, C. H. Ferguson, John P. McGroarty.

Literature committee—Dr. Addy, John F. Morrison and C. J. Milligan.

The scrutineers were: J. E. Fitzgerald, J. P. Morrison and M. J. Nugent.

After the election of officers the following resolution was carried unanimously, though John L. Carleton adversely criticized the last clause:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the executive of our association should be advisory bodies with the members for the city and county of St. John in all matters of patronage.

"And it is resolved, 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."

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

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

President, M. B. Edwards; 1st vice-president, M. McDade; 2nd vice-president, Hon. A. T. Dunn; 3rd vice-president, Henry Maher; secretary, W. H. Trueman; financial secretary, Thos. Dunning; treasurer, E. Lantulum. Executive, these and Thos. McAvity, Count de Bury, J. H. Leonard, John Flood, Arthur W. Adams, O'Brien, F. T. Tapley, M. J. Nugent, H. H. McLean, M. P. Mooney, E. H. MacAlpine, James Duddy.

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 alleged) partly on religious grounds, but who turned Turk because matters 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 liberal enemy. The old time liberal leaders are no longer in evidence.

Cause of Apprehension—"Daring!" He cried, and threw himself at her feet. The naughty damsel shivered, as in apprehension. "That low Perceiton-like!" she muttered, striving to be calm.—LIFE.

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

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 15, 1898.

THE CHAPLEAU-TARTE CASE. We believe that the alleged Telegraph is the only paper in Canada, which has expressed approval of the Chapleau-Tarte conspiracy.

Mr. Davin and his neighbors. In his address at Regina, Sir Charles Tupper paid a high tribute to Mr. Davin.

Over the province. Hoyt and Wm. Egers had served as councillors before.

The brilliant Masonic Ball Recently Held at Andover.

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

WATERBURY, Albert Co., Jan. 8.—Geo. D. Prescott moved portable steam mill to this locality this week.

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 9.—The annual session of the Hopewell and Harvey district S. S. association met in the Baptist church at Harvey Corner.

AMHERST, N. S., Jan. 12.—The machine shops of the Robb Engineering Co. (Ltd.) was somewhat damaged by fire yesterday morning.

WHAT 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.

ANNOAPOLIS, N. S., Jan. 11.—A sad gloom has been cast over Clements-Parsons by the drowning at 3.30 p. m. of Joseph and Frank, aged twelve and ten respectively, sons of Capt. Joseph Parsons.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—Among the chamber motions heard by Judge Megher today in the supreme court was that of Craven v. Williamson.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—Negotiations with the wrecking companies for the sale of the wrecked steamer Gerona are off.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY SUN. AN IMPERIAL CAMPAIGN. Lord Charles Bessford is a candidate for the seat in parliament held by the late Sir Frank Lockwood.

PRESCOTT, Benjamin; George D. Barbour, Harvey Bour and Carter board, and Countess present at the 25th anniversary of the parish this time.

McADAM JUNCTION, Jan. 10.—Frank Carter of St. Stephen has opened a meat shop in J. P. Gardiner's new building.

McADAM JUNCTION, Jan. 10.—The C. P. R. are making preparations to put in a new electric light plant to light the machine shops, the yard and the new houses.

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McADAM JUNCTION, Jan. 10.—Ernest McLeod of Petticoat has engaged as janitor at G. T. Eakin's store, taking the place of Geo. Moffat.

McADAM JUNCTION, Jan. 10.—The recent snows have enabled the workmen to commence hauling wood to town.

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 of the river St. John.

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Prescott, Benjamin; George D. Barbour, Harvey Bour and Carter board, and Countess present at the 25th anniversary of the parish this time.

ber, the paper sings sad songs and then rises joyful exuberantly accursed.

ICE PIERCE.

ACT.

A deekhand on his undoubtedly having saved Logan on the way to the top of the mountain into the water with a log.

Samuel Ellingsen, a passenger, especially young Logan is from a watery

oston an old who has been by the streets with age.—New

GIVEN AWAY WITH EACH BOTTLE PURCHASED.

Dr. Montreal.

ON, M. D.

nd Throat.

St. John.

Daily, 7.30 to 8.30.

COCOA

SH COCOA

lowing

PLAVOR.

QUALITY.

COMFORTING

DYSPEPTIC.

Unrivalled.

TINS ONLY.

& Co. Limited

London, England.

Cough

Wine

Prose.

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Montreal.

BROWNE'S

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Chlorodyne

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RY, CHOLERA

Chlorodyne,

Known remedy

Napoleon Smith.

By a Well-Known New York Author.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Oh, he's all right! Getting well in the hospital at Paris. You will see him again soon."

The preparations for the next evening's work were on a great and elaborate scale. A ladder was a position of the equipment.

When through a doorway, dry flower stalks, and clumps of ornamental shrubbery they find their way to the front door.

"A rescue—a rescue!" cried Sturges. "Almeida is in this carriage, cut loose the horses!"

Then into the encouraged croup of peasants rode the youth on the tall black horse. The riding-whip was exchanged for a gleaming rapier before when a couple of peasants went down with bleeding heads.

"Fly, fly! it is Le Noir!" Sturges was left alone as he heard the patter down the avenue of the retreating footstep of his friend.

"To the old abbey, I suppose," said one. "Yes, to the old abbey. There is but little money and many hard blows to this woman stealing business."

"All is fish that comes to our net," said the other. "But what is this clinging here to the boat. Shoot me if it isn't that cursed Yankee soap-peddler who seems to be mixed up in everything that is going on."

"Yes, and perchance send one through into the madonnelle inside the coach," said the other.

"This was comforting to the almost dying Sturges, but he said nothing, trust-

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

"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 Sturges.

"There were you, gentlemen, as the boat said of yore meales. I crept down into the city and here am Almeida is a prisoner in the old abbey, and as the immortal Tweed said, 'What are you 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 power.

Select good, loamy soil, naturally well drained. A heavy subsoil, unless it is underlain, is no good. Avoid an open, leachy soil.

Select the best stock obtainable, and only the best should be purchased. Buy from a reliable nurseryman trees of a vigorous character, three or four feet high.

Remove all the packing that is around the trees, and immediately bed them in a layer of moss, or sawdust, or straw, placing them in a slanting position and covering well with earth to prevent the air from drying out the roots.

So it seemed to Almeida Boh as she awoke from a sound sleep the next morning after the abstracted look of the old Brinvilliers. She awoke with a heavy heart, and for a time looked up at the ray of morning light as of old streaming in through her barred window.

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ORCHARDS,

Their Care and Their Management, Tree Planting, etc.

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

Honorable commissioner of agriculture, chairman, ladies and gentlemen—It affords me no slight amount of pleasure to be with you today.

"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 Sturges.

"There were you, gentlemen, as the boat said of yore meales. I crept down into the city and here am Almeida is a prisoner in the old abbey, and as the immortal Tweed said, 'What are you going to do about it?'"

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"Yes, and perchance send one through into the madonnelle inside the coach," said the other.

WEEKLY SUN!

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 1st 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the year.

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 a 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 as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and

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

TRANSATLANTIC LUMBER TRADE.

New Brunswick.

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.

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

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 12.—Two scores of human lives and upwards of one million dollars' worth of property 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 entire territory, leaving its path marked by death and desolation. Men, women and children, asleep in their homes, were, without a moment's notice awakened to meet death under falling walls or in the flames which soon wrapped many of the wrecked buildings.

With this first crash of the storm, business blocks, handsome mansions, hotels and humble cottages, were levelled to the ground and scattered in shapeless masses. Several of the wrecks caught fire, and the inflammable timbers burned furiously. The city was crowded with rural visitors, many of whom were sleeping at boarding houses unregistered. For this reason the number of victims who perished at Fort Smith last night may never be definitely known.

The storm struck the city near the National cemetery and swept its way through the heart of the town. Leaving Fort Smith, it bounded toward VanBuren and continued down the river, annihilating everything in its path. News from outside points is not yet at hand, but rumors of much damage to the south say Alma have reached here, it being reported that a number of persons were killed near that place.

KENT COUNTY FARMERS.

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

KINGSTON, N. B., Jan. 12.—The farmers' meeting here was addressed by Hon. C. H. Labllois 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 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. Seaulier, R. Mitchell, I. Richard, F. M. Richard, A. Babinneau, C. Atkinson, M. Desjais, A. Pineau, S. Barreault, Urban Johnson, M. P. P., John Taylor, Jas. Barnes, M. P. P., Robert Lesieur, Mr. Wathen, Eddie Langman, Wm. Beattie, James Givens, David Scott, R. N. Doherty, P. L. Richard, Lazare Guimond, John P. Ball, Ephraim Pine, Adam Shesthat, Samuel Givens, Fred Langman, Mr. Palmer, Fred S. Peters, F. S. Peters, Jr., Geo. A. Clarke, Robert Heald, Anthony McNair, W. J. Brak, J. Eldor Barreault, Shoriff Legere, Moses Wathen, Wm. Jardine, Jas. Babin, E. Richard, W. H. McArthur.

All the addresses were discussed by the farmers, and much interest was evinced throughout in the proceedings. Buotouche will be visited tomorrow and Fox Creek on Friday evening.

NOTHING PHENOMENAL ABOUT IT.

Mrs. Ardup—Here's a story about a woman who had her stomach taken out and still lives.

Mrs. Ardup—That's nothing. Your ribs old uncle has lived without a heart for sixty years and never missed it.—Chicago Tribune.

Frank—These young widows have an advantage over you girls, because they know all about men. May—Yes; and because the only men who know all about them are dead.—Puck.

MRS. HENRY WORDEN, Wrentham, Ont.

LIFE DESTROYING GROUP CURED.

Gents.—I have used Hagar's Yellow Oil in my family for croup and bronchitis during the past twelve years and never found it to fail. It cures every time. I have recommended it to my neighbors, and they keep it on hand. I would not be without it for any price.

QUESTIONS.—Why is it bad to grow an oak around the tree? Because the oak takes up the moisture from the soil and should be there for the tree, but also take up the food material that the tree requires.

QUESTIONS.—What distance apart should trees be planted? That depends upon the variety planted; 30 feet is a good distance.

