

Terrible Accident to Grand Bay Man.

Nose Crushed and Almost Every Bone in Face Broken by Bursting Saw in Portable Mill.

With his nose crushed, almost every bone in his face broken, and the flesh of one side hanging in shreds, Frederick Mercer, aged 25, of Grand Bay, was brought to the hospital Wednesday having come to the city on the 11:15 train.

Mercer was employed at James Kennedy's portable saw mill working at Grand Bay, six miles from Westfield. Last evening the mill was in operation and Mercer with other men were feeding logs to the rotary saw.

BITTER ATTACK ON CHAMBERLAIN.

A Long Speech Made by Winston Churchill.

His Motion Was Defeated by 42 Majority--Colonial Conference Fixed For 1906.

LONDON, March 8.—Winston Churchill led tonight what was probably the last full dress debate session on the fiscal question in the house of commons.

On Feb. 15th, at the ch. Jacksonville, by Mr. Chamberlain, assisted by C. A. Chhill and E. J. brother-in-law of the late William C. son of Good, Esq., of Jacksonville.

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FOUR GREAT MEN WHO ARE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.



COUNT IGNATIEFF, new governor-general of Poland, made notorious by his acts of cruelty and marked by the Terrorists for death. GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR, who will probably be the next victim of a Terrorist bomb. GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, another uncle of the czar and who is said to be among those slated for "removal" by Russian Terrorists. PRESIDENT WM. R. HARPER, OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY, who recently underwent an operation for cancer. The physicians say he may live a year.

KUROPATKIN IN FULL RETREAT BEFORE THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Retreating Blindly Northward--Enemy's Shells Are Bursting at the Very Gates of Mukden--Desperate Fighting Reported--Clever Attack of Japanese Soldiers at Poutiloff Hill--Their Attempt to Cut Off Retreat.

General Kuropatkin is giving ground before the armies of Japan, and yesterday he abandoned positions south and southwest of Mukden, burning such of his supplies as he could not carry with him.

The great question now is whether Field Marshal Oyama has entangled the Russians in his strategic net sufficiently to prevent a successful retreat to the Tie Pass.

The burning of commissariat wagons and the destruction of supplies south of Mukden, which have been in progress several days, is said by Russian officials to be complete.

RUSSIANS LEAVING POSITIONS. MUKDEN, March 8, 5 a. m.—The Russian army is leaving positions south and southeast of Mukden. The sky is lighted with the brilliant glare of burning warehouses, where tons of commissariat supplies have been given to the flames.

RECKLESS OF SACRIFICES. All reports indicate that the Japanese were utterly reckless of sacrifices, making attack after attack against machine guns and infantry fire, which literally mowed down the advancing columns, making human flesh so cheap that the survivors could bastion themselves behind piles of corpses.

A RUSSIAN DEFEAT. ST. PETERSBURG, March 9, 3 a. m.—The battle of Mukden has resulted in a Russian defeat. Field Marshal Oyama has once more proved himself one of the greatest masters of offensive strategy since Napoleon.

STILL AT MUKDEN. MUKDEN, March 8, 11 a. m.—Mukden is still in the hands of the Russians, but withdrawal from the line of the Shakho river is in full progress. The Japanese are making a strong attack north of Mukden.

REVIVES TALK OF PEACE. ST. PETERSBURG, March 9, 3 a. m.—The news of the retreat on the Tie pass is said to revive talk of peace, though Field Marshal Oyama has fallen to crush Gen. Kuropatkin, peace is no more imperative now than it was last month.

CONTEMPLATED RETIRING. From information in the possession of the Associated Press, it is known that Gen. Kuropatkin contemplated retiring before the beginning of the battle, and that he had hoped to accomplish it without serious combat.

OBUR WHITE'S DISMISSAL. Emerson Makes Strange Admission--Was Badly Rattled.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., March 9.—Dr. Atherton of Fredericton came here by C. P. R. yesterday, called in consultation with Dr. Harry Gove in the case of Mrs. Walker of Bocabec.

WARDING BY C. P. R. TO HOULTON, left this morning by rail for St. John. Capt. S. Salter of the three-masted schooner Silver Leaf, left by C. P. R. this morning for his home at Parrsboro.

OTTAWA, March 9.—In supply on Intercolonial estimates this afternoon Crockett of York, brought up the dismissal of Odour White, station agent at Fredericton, and forced Emerson to admit that he knew nothing personally against the man who for over twenty years had a good and clean record as a railway officer.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., March 9.—The following are registered at Kennedy's: Frank R. Fairweather, George F. Blissett, J. C. Barie, St. John; F. A. Dickenson, Toronto.

SISTER ST. CECILIA is a well known and respected lady of St. Joseph Orphan Home, Ottawa, and she unhesitatingly says that "The D & L" Emulsion is a splendid medicine for thin, delicate and growing children.

MR. COSTIGAN'S BILL. OTTAWA, March 9.—Wm. P. Taylor of Fredericton visited parliament buildings today, the guest of Crockett, M. P. for York county, en route to enter his new legal partnership at Calmar.

Advertisement for a shaving brush, featuring an image of a brush and the text 'A LUXURIOUS SHAVE'.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. 42 and 46 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

DIED AT AGE OF 100. Maurice Gillespie, of Roxbury, Never Had Doctor Until a Few Days Ago

Maurice Gillespie, for years a resident of this city, died Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jas. Flood, 79 Center street, Roxbury, aged 100 years and 7 months.

Mr. Gillespie had always enjoyed the best of health and never had the services of a physician until he was stricken five days before his death.

Although advanced in years, Mr. Gillespie was remarkably well preserved, and was possessed of all his faculties with the exception of being slightly deaf.

In the company of friends he took pleasure in relating stories of his youth in Canada, where he learned his trade as a carpenter. He enjoyed seeing new faces and forming new friendships.

N. S. LEGISLATURE. Government Urged to Enable Nova Scotia Coal to Reach Ontario Markets.

HALIFAX, March 8.—Frederick Murray brought down the financial returns in the house of assembly this afternoon. The total revenue for the year was \$1,147,755, which is \$400,000 less than last year.

Letters patent have also been issued to incorporate Thomas McAvity, A. H. Hamilton, J. G. Knowlton and W. A. McLaughlin, all of St. John, for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the business at present carried on under the name of The Floods Company, Ltd.

Letters patent have been issued for the incorporation of Frederick E. Sayre, J. Walker, John E. Sayre, Katie D. Sayre and Regina M. Holly, all of St. John, for the purpose of carrying on a lumbering, milling and shipping business, under the name of F. E. Sayre & Co., Ltd.

Letters patent have been issued for the incorporation of Timothy Lynch and Margaret Lynch of Fredericton, Peter B. Lynch of Grandville, Car. Co., Timothy L. Lynch, Fredericton, Thos. B. Lynch, Fredericton, and James D. McMillan, under the name of Timothy Lynch & Co., Ltd., for the purpose of carrying on a general wholesale and retail mercantile business.

When Kidneys Fail, Health Declines. Dull, Aching Back Pains, Sore and Highly Colored Urine, Headaches and Insomnia Indicate Diseased Kidneys.

After experimenting for nearly 30 years, Dr. Hamilton discovered an absolute specific for weak kidneys. His pills of mandrake and butterfat cure permanently.

Can you afford to delay? No, your interest compels you to use this certain cure now—today. Only take Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and an absolute recovery is guaranteed.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 6.—This being private members' day, little of Dominion wide interest was done. After the routine, H. L. Borden expressed regret that his absence from the house last week in consequence of a family bereavement had been falsely reported in the government press to be due to a cowardly attempt to evade his responsibility as opposition leader in the present juncture. He rarely troubled the house with a personal explanation, but felt that on this occasion he could not let such a baseless accusation pass without flatly contradicting it.

Laurier assured Borden that the government side of the house saw no need for an apology or explanation for his absence. All regretted the cause that had called him home. He (Laurier) realized that unfortunately men in public life were often the victims of the public press, which in its zeal for news, frequently went wide of the facts.

Borden, referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's explanation of the autonomy bill on its introduction, as in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill last session, took the ground that government measures should not be discussed on their first reading and certainly not until printed copies of the measures had been distributed among the members. He asked if any important changes had been made in the bill since it was introduced, and if these changes would be made public before its second reading.

Laurier replied that his course in explaining the general provisions of a measure when introducing was justified by British practice and with regard to any changes that might or might not be made, it was open to the party introducing a bill to change it in the line of perfecting it by amendments. In this particular case he was not prepared to say just what arrangements would be made to the autonomy bill, but whatever changes they would be made in the usual way and without any prolonged notice.

Replying to Foster, Hon. Mr. Fielding promised a concise summarized return of provincial subsidies since Confederation, showing changes made therein from time to time. Much time was taken up discussing the act to incorporate the Northwest Telephone Co., which was promoted by Turritt of Assiniboia and Hon. Mr. Hyman, and opposed strenuously by Mr. Bois of Winnipeg. Finally the bill was agreed to in committee, with liberty to deal with it again if desired on its third reading.

At six o'clock Hon. Mr. Mulock was replying to the argument of the hon. member in moving for return of all papers, etc., in reference to establishing a rural mail delivery in Canada, etc., went at considerable length into the financial aspect of the service as conducted in the United States. After dinner Hon. Mr. Mulock, Armstrong of Lambton and Lennox, continued the debate on the Northwest Telephone Co. for papers regarding free rural mail delivery and after clearing up the order paper the house adjourned at 8.50. Laurier remarking that the amending franchise act, the seaman's fishery awards had been received from the provinces interested, but it had not yet been approved by the minister of justice, so it was impossible to say whether such case might ever be submitted to the supreme court.

Crocket of York today presented the first petition from New Brunswick yet received against the school clause of the autonomy act. It came from Stanley in that riding. Costigan and Sifton occupied for some time this afternoon twin seats in the front row of the ministerial benches, but parted company soon after Greenway came in close by them. After they left Greenway slowly sauntered out of the house.

OTTAWA, March 7.—Half an hour was occupied when the house opened this afternoon in receiving petitions against federal interference with the rights of the Northwest provinces to establish their own school system. Fervent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier on both sides of the house. Sir Wilfrid leading and being followed by the leader of the opposition, Oiler, Monk, Sproule and others succeeding. There was nothing said or performed during the proceedings, each speaker giving evidence of his heartfelt appreciation of Mr. Clarke as a man far above the common run of men.

Before supply, Wilson of Lennox, referring to the present attempt for the wholesale deportation to Canada of English pauper children down to three years, drew attention to the statement that the government was no way connected with Mrs. Close's scheme. Child immigrants wherever from, would, of course, be subject to the registration, quarantine inspection and medical examination and if found not acceptable, would be deported. This led Dr. Sproule to remind the minister that if there was anything in hereditary disposition in disease it would be possible to protect the country by examination, of infant children from the consequences of development of the seeds of bodily and mental disease they might have inherited abroad.

ISLAND LETTER.

Terrible Conditions of the Straits This Season. Young Boy Rescues Drowning Companions—Captain Kain's Hard Experience.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 5.—Our period of "splendid isolation" still continues. This is the thirty-eighth day since the schooner Advance, owned by William Cain, son of Capt. D. Cain of Summerside, has arrived home after a hard experience at sea. He was one of a crew of seven, with Capt. Smith and wife, on the three-masted schooner Advance, owned in Nova Scotia, battled with the billows for three days, and then in an open boat for twelve days. They were sailing from New York to the West Indies with a cargo of salt, and were forced to abandon the schooner while in the Caribbean Sea. Twelve days later, in a perishing condition, they were picked up by a Venezuelan warship and taken to the Neagway straits. James Phillips, also of P. E. Island, narrowly escaped a watery grave while sailing from Halifax to Newfoundland. Phillips fell overboard into the boiling sea, was thrown a rope, which he succeeded in catching, but so great was the storm that it was over half an hour before they could get him on board. During that time he never lost his self-control, and he is now as well as ever.

A teacher of domestic science for Mt. Herbert Consolidated School is to be secured from the University of London, England. W. D. Currie, son of Archibald Currie of St. John's, has taken position on the transatlantic railway survey. Maritime athletic circles this year will have noted acquisitions in the persons of William L. Fendegast of Kensington and P. Gillis of Charlottetown. C. B., both now in the United States. Gillis is rated next to Flanagan in the 16 pound hammer throwing. While in practice he has thrown the 12 pound hammer 130 feet, and has more than a dozen medals for last summer's work. Fendegast came into noted prominence as an athlete in the last exhibition in Madison Square Garden. He is now in the United States through the province's test season.

Edward Ryan and Arthur A. Sullivan have been admitted as attorneys of the supreme court. They purpose practicing in Western Canada. They intend giving exhibitions through the province. Mr. Sullivan was formally opened a few days ago by a reception given by the citizens to thirty years has given universal satisfaction in the province. Recent deaths in the province include John McLaughlin of Lot 18, aged 48; Bernard Hughes of St. Mary's Road, aged 66; Mrs. A. McLeah of Charlottetown; Wm. Penny of Murray Harbour South, aged 87; John McLaughlin of Souda, aged 85; William Hogwood of Port Hill, aged 83; John O'Brien of Kildare, aged 70; Hector D. Morrison of Plinthe, aged 66; Mrs. J. McDonald of Valleyfield, aged 87; George R. Gillis of Victoria Cross, aged 25; Samuel Waddell of Kelly's Cross, aged 83; Ronald McDonald of Souda, aged 64; Alfred McKillop of Souda, aged 75; Rose Connolly of Iona, aged 57; John Sorrey of Milton, aged 73; Peter Stewart of East Royalty, aged 76; Donald J. 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OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, March 3.—Were it not for the cabinet crisis and the mystery that surrounds it, the management of the Intercolonial railway as discussed in the commons for the past two days would have attracted general attention. Its importance justifies all the time devoted thereto. It needs a more aggressive minister than Mr. Emmerson to meet the attacks of Ontario critics who continually bring to the ground facts as to the cost of the running of the road and why it should have an unbroken set of deficits, although the house voted money galore for equipment and maintenance. Mr. Emmerson does the best he possibly can as an explainer, with the material at hand, but it is not an easy job for a man who has no practical knowledge of railways to bring clear to the members the technical information poured into his ears by Mr. Schreiber or Mr. Pottinger, either of whom sits close to the railway estimates before committee. Mr. Barker of Hamilton, is beyond doubt the best posted railway man on either side of the house, and his criticisms are estimable, will be required to contain all the information.

Mr. Crockett—Has the minister a report from an engineer showing what will be required to put the road in proper condition? Mr. Emmerson—A report was laid on the table last year, covering report of whom sits close to the railway estimates before committee. Mr. Barker of Hamilton, is beyond doubt the best posted railway man on either side of the house, and his criticisms are estimable, will be required to contain all the information.

Mr. Crockett—I understood from the passage I have quoted that the minister at that time had not the report of an fellow engineer, if there is no report, it intended to have one during the present session? Mr. Emmerson—The minister made a statement in the House on the 11th of last month, in which he stated that the best staff and the best minister in the world cannot make a road pay so long as the government is over-ridden by the sectional demands of members through whose constituencies the line runs. Many of the demands made by the members are un-derstandable, but they are not to be met, and I am glad to be relieved, but so long as the present system is maintained they are forced to do things which they cannot honestly approve.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson replying to Mr. Ingram grew a little hot under the collar, possibly because the member for Kent said these words: "Let me remark that the Intercolonial railway is a terrible drain on the finances of the dominion. He argues that the best staff and the best minister in the world cannot make a road pay so long as the government is over-ridden by the sectional demands of members through whose constituencies the line runs. Many of the demands made by the members are un-derstandable, but they are not to be met, and I am glad to be relieved, but so long as the present system is maintained they are forced to do things which they cannot honestly approve."

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What Mr. Emmerson said was as follows: "I recognize the fact that there are two very large corporations that are looking with longing eyes on the I. C. R., and I think I can also recognize the fact that it is a question between and among these corporations as to how they should be divided. I also recognize that anything that can be said in the house or before the country to the discredit of government management of the I. C. R. will only serve to increase the conditions of these corporations, and without mentioning the particular corporations I can quite understand why it would be in their interest to have the I. C. R. run by the government. It is the ground that he had nothing to say, and had pointed out in a non-partisan spirit difficulties which he believed to exist and over which the government had no control. Wherever there was a deficit it was beyond the power of the minister or his officers to prevent, such as the extra wages, the repairs to rolling stock and the purchase of rolling stock out of the revenue.

Alex. Johnston of Cape Breton is a stump speaker, even when he talks in the house. He is generally put to the supply, there come into consideration the broader and more general elements discussed by Mr. Foster, Mr. Baker, Mr. Emmerson and others. As Mr. Emmerson incidentally admitted, these are trying days for the Intercolonial. The country has shovelled money into its hopper without stint, but the cry is still for more cash. Why this is, is a question that the member for Westmorland has not attempted to answer. His evasions called down on his head the wrath of that old time railway tilter, John Haggart, who quibbled Mr. Emmerson a negro minister and warned him that the house was becoming sick of his flippancy and meaningless smiles. Mr. Haggart is a practical man of crude exterior, but of wide learning, and is generally put to his credit. He has no sympathy with Mr. Emmerson's methods and does not conceal it.

On the item of \$15,000 for changing the line at Mitchell, it came out that the Drummond railway was not of the excellent character which the house had been almost persuaded to purchase when it was taken over as part of the I. C. R. The country paid \$1,429,000 for it, and the then minister of railways promised that the accounts would be kept separate from those of the main I. C. R. line, a promise that had been no more observed than the pledge of the present minister to keep a separate account of the Canada Eastern. Mr. Foster pointed out that parliament would have taken a very different view of the transaction if it had been told the country was merely purchasing an extension of the I. C. R. without any advantages in the way of interchange of freight and consequent increase of traffic for the I. C. R. Statements made as to the volume of business the Grand Trunk were to hand over to the Intercolonial had been rudely shattered by the stern look of the Grand Trunk refusing to carry out the terms of the alleged agreement. Mr. Oser supplemented Mr. Foster's criticism by adding that it was pointed out from the opposition side of the house in the strongest manner possible, when that contract was made, that the obligation on the part of the Grand Trunk was an obligation in word only and that there was absolutely no reason to suppose that the contract was binding on the Grand Trunk. The result had shown a lamentable failure on the government's part to put the agreement into binding terms.

On the item "Increase of accommodation at Moncton, \$110,000," Mr. Em-

erson explained that this was merely a revote, but was forced by Mr. Foster to admit that it became necessary to build additions to the general offices there the total expenditure would reach half a million dollars. The entry of the Grand Trunk Pacific into Moncton would make it necessary for the government to acquire some more land around the station.

Mr. Oser of West Toronto here made a practical suggestion. He said: "We are year by year increasing the debt of the country, nominally by increasing the capital expenditure of the Intercolonial. Let us wipe off the deficiency year by year and let, else we will have a debt running up into a hundred millions on nominal assets of the country. We have been spending everything on this road out of capital. Let us change this system so that the people may see exactly what it costs each year."

Mr. Haggart pointed out that Alexander Mackenzie when leader of the liberal government, laid down the principle that a capital account is only an excuse for bad management of a government road. If a minister is allowed to charge things to capital account, continued Mr. Haggart, which otherwise would go into ordinary expenditure, there is no limit to the extravagance which may be committed. "Let me tell the present minister that when I was managing the I. C. R. such an expenditure as that at Moncton, now ascribed to capital account, ordinary revenue and not capital account."

Taking up Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement, often repeated during the election campaign, that the Intercolonial had never paid because it was managed under a vicious system, Mr. Foster remarked he had no doubt that the I. C. R. if it were run under proper and not under a vicious system, would be able to pay its expenses from year to year, and conduct its business on the same line that other great railways do with regard to capital and current expenditures. But in one of the best years in a series of the best years Canada has had, during which all other railways are showing increased traffic and decreased expenses, or if not both of these, increased net profits year by year, here we have at the end of the year a complaining Intercolonial railway, which has been in operation for 30 years, with a settled road and a fine roadbed, with all its initial expenses paid, showing a larger deficit than it has for any other year. It is things, continued Mr. Foster with increased earnestness, that need to be taken up seriously by both sides of the house.

Mr. Emmerson—I my hon. friend will only square himself with my hon. friend who sits in front of him (Mr. Haggart), I think I may safely take that into consideration. But I do not want the Canada Eastern to earn the money to sink into a hole for expenses, as it is alleged to be by the hon. member for Lanark. The purchase of the Canada Eastern has been so recent that I have not had time to consider making any serious suggestions. The station that was used in connection with it at Fredericton has been of some service I think, but I am not personally aware whether it meets the requirements of the traffic. Of course, all these things have to be taken into consideration in connection with the road. I have felt that the Canada Eastern must in a measure take care of its own salvation, and the traffic on that road and the conditions prevailing on it justify improvements that will be provided. But I have not ascertained yet that there is any great necessity of the immediate construction of a new station at Fredericton.

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Nine Nations

Now Use Liquezone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquezone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people who meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquezone has cured.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and much results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Liquezone is made of pure vegetable matter. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from germ-killing oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the

most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetable; and Liquezone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquezone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

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OTHERS FIRST.

ter Fortin Instantly Comotive of Express West Springfield.

March 4.—Peter on the B. & A. R. killed by a train. Ingrid yard this morning.

standing on the west, taking the numbers made up, when he approaching. Sollicitous of his men, he shouted spokesman, who was dangerous position, that way, and tried to reach himself.

time to reach the spooks was he struck by and of the locomotive ferential feet ahead of the years old and lived at Merrick. He leaves a young children. He came and has been em- broad about ten years.

AT WOODSTOCK. over Plan Will Also Summer Resort.

rushed on the Electric and Power Company, Medway, about one ters miles from town. in are now employed will be immediately re-structured. This is one- operations ever under- own. No fair estimate at it will cost between 3,000. The work of cov- ing was completed, so that day to withstand the and water in the spring. is on the northern

PROVINCIAL NEWS

AMHERST, March 2.—The bachelors give a ball tonight at the Terrace Hotel, the invitations only include the unmarried with the exception of the chaperones, who are Mrs. A. B. Bidon, Mrs. N. Curry and Mrs. D. W. Douglas.

Snowshoeing parties, composed of the younger set, have been quite frequent of late. There is no scarcity of the "beautiful," so they can ascend to almost any height from six feet up to twenty.

His lordship the bishop of the diocese will officiate in Christ church on Sunday next, the 5th inst. As this is his lordship's first visit, a reception will be given him.

Trueman O. Brundage and bride left on the C. P. R. on Wednesday en route for their future home in Fullerton, western Canada.

Miss Wood, who had been visiting Mrs. D. McGregor, River street, left for her home in Halifax on Thursday of last week accompanied by her brother, Rev. George Wood. They reached the city the following Sunday night none the worse for their tedious passage.

Mrs. D. W. Robb is in New York. She was joined there by her sister, Mrs. R. C. Fuller, with her two daughters, Mrs. Warren Steele, in South Carolina for a number of weeks.

Mrs. M. D. Fride and daughter, Mrs. Foster, are at home this afternoon to a large number of guests from 7 o'clock at their pretty new home, Havelock street.

MAUGUEVILLE, March 2.—Mr. MacDonald and bride are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Perley, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald were formerly residents of Lakeville, Carleton Co.

Mrs. Major of Queensbury, who has been spending a few days with her brother, Emery Keetch, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Treadwell, who is very ill with the grippe, is under the treatment of Dr. H. H. McNally of Fredericton.

Mrs. George F. Banks is also confined to her home with the grippe.

Thomas E. Bridges is wearing a very happy smile these days, the cause being the arrival at his home of a baby girl.

CAMPBELL, March 6.—Pine wharf has prevailed since March, came in the roads are in splendid condition, being in some places cut through ten feet of snow.

Mrs. Mahala Finch died on February 27th aged 82 years. She was a widow of the late Jeremiah Finch. The funeral took place from St. Ann's Episcopal church, conducted by the Rev. E. H. Rieby.

Rev. O. N. Mott has been holding evening meetings in the Baptist church at North Road. Owing to so much sickness the attendance has been small.

ST. ANDREWS, March 3.—Mrs. Charles Mowat's friends were glad to hear today that a telegram was received from Montreal Saturday that her son Cuthbert, who is in a hospital in that city for treatment as a typhoid fever patient, has crossed the danger line and has been pronounced convalescent.

Goodwill Douglas, plumber, since his return from Boston, has been laid up suffering from a cold. At one stage pneumonia was threatened, but the development of that trouble was averted by Dr. Joseph Wade's treatment.

Capt. Nellie Chubb arrived home today by the C. P. R. from Noank, Conn., where his schooner is at present laid up.

William McCullough, a farmer of Wawels, parish of St. Patrick, died very suddenly on Thursday morning. He was doing his customary work about his home on Wednesday last and was enjoying good health and did not complain of illness when he retired for the night. On Thursday morning as usual he was first astir in the house, going to light the fire in the kitchen stove. Another member of the family came into the kitchen and noticed that the fire in the stove was out. He tried to find Mr. McCullough lying dead alongside the stove. Mr. McCullough leaves a widow and six children, most of the latter grown up.

The remains of the late Mrs. Fred K. McCurdy were taken to her parents' home in Wawels on Monday of last week and interred in Sandy Point graveyard, Bayside, St. Croix, on Tuesday.

JACKSONVILLE, March 1.—As Rev. J. C. Berrie and family were driving towards Woodstock last Wednesday he came into collision with a double team and a lady narrowly escaped being crushed by one of the horses. The sleigh was badly smashed up and had to be left in town for repairs.

A terrific blizzard is raging here today. No communication with outside world for several days.

Messrs. Hamphill and Clough are seriously ill.

At the Sunday school meeting yesterday Harry Havens was elected delegate to the Sunday school convention to be held here this week.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Plummer, who have been spending the winter in Butte City, Montana, will visit California before they return home.

Rev. J. C. Berrie leaves for Canterbury by the evening train on ministerial duties. As chairman of the district he will also attend to the quarterly meeting there on Thursday afternoon.

Messrs. Mott and Landon have been trying to make the roads passable with their snow plow. Still the storm continues.

Mrs. Whitney passed away after a lingering illness.

Canon Neales preached here last Sunday afternoon.

The Sunlight way of washing requires little or no rubbing. You should try Sunlight Soap. Will not injure dainty fabrics.



by the choir. Fifteen minutes of the first part of the evening session were spent in a service of song led by the choir and devotional services led by Rev. Spencer Crisp. Minutes of last meeting were read and report of committees given by the secretary. A very excellent address was given by Rev. Joseph Cahill on The Bible and How to Teach It. An address on The Great Problem of the Modern Bible School was given by Rev. J. E. Ganong. Before closing it was decided to hold the next convention at Victoria Corner.

The many friends of Charlton Berrie are glad to learn that he is recovering from his recent severe illness under the treatment of Dr. Addy.

James Watson has rented the beautiful residence owned by Allen Burpee and will move into it next month.

It is reported that Fred Plummer is meditating a removal to Upper Woodstock from Fort Fairfield.

MR. RILEY is again seriously ill.

PARRSBORO, N. S., March 2.—The funeral of Thomas Kirkpatrick took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Mr. Kirkpatrick was 81 years old, and was undoubtedly the oldest resident of Parrsboro. James W. Kirkpatrick, county councillor, is one of his sons.

The steamer Hilda, Chambers, from Portland for Parrsboro, got as far as Port Greenville yesterday, but had to put back to Spencer's Island on account of the ice.

The term schooner King of Avon, Morris, is loading lumber at Gulfport for Havana.

The term schooner Margaret G. Knowlton, is fixed to load sugar at Manzanilla and will sail for New York about the middle of this month.

The term schooner E. M. Roberts, Knowlton, has sailed from Stannish with lumber for Havana, where she will load dry asphalt for Washington.

The term schooner Keewawin, Sailer, is fixed to load hard coal at New York for Annapolis.

The dramatic performance for the benefit of the Parrsboro Cornet band is to be given this evening.

Mrs. Estlin, aged 90 years, died at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. C. W. Elderkin, at Advocate last week and was buried on Sunday.

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HOPEWELL HILL, March 3.—The funeral of Miss Hazel Peck took place this afternoon and was very largely attended. The services at the house and at the grave, which were particularly impressive, were conducted by the Rev. Thos. Hicks, pastor of the Hopewell Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Brown, pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. Allan W. Smithers, of the Church of England, were also present. The hymns sung were "Asleep in Jesus," "Sweetly Resting, and Safe in the Arms of Jesus." On the casket were many beautiful floral offerings, including a pillow of roses and carnations from the father and mother of the deceased; wreath from Mrs. Eliza Peck and family; crescent from Lewis Smith and family; wreath from Mrs. F. H. Wick Smith; wreath from Mrs. H. Stewart; wreath from deceased's classmates in Baptist Sunday school; classes from Mrs. C. S. Starratt and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Russell. The pallbearers were: W. J. McAlmon, Paul C. Robinson, Clifford C. West, L. A. Corey, Egbert C. Peck and Fred G. Moore. Interment was made in the new cemetery.

SALISBURY, March 6.—Rev. Mr. Armstrong (Episcopal) preached in the morning, having come by train Saturday night from his home at Pettit-codice. He goes back this morning. His first service for many weeks, that of St. Andrew's (Episcopal) church, was held on Saturday evening. Special services last week and will hold three more this week, probably continuing them all of next week and for some time following. He also preached here yesterday morning. Rev. W. H. Perry (Free Baptist) preached at Five Points, one mile from here, on Sunday morning, and Rev. Isaac Howie (Methodist) discoursed to a fairly filled house in the evening.

Mrs. W. D. Baird is now convalescent, but last week was very ill. Mrs. E. Moore still continues unwell. Master Bert Carter has been very sick with faint pneumonia but is now recovering. Many others have been sick among them Freeze Taylor, who has had quinsy.

Last fall before the snow came our board of school trustees had the stone quarried for the foundation of the new school building, and this week they purpose hauling them to the school house.

As soon as the Baptist parsonage is in readiness Rev. Mr. Allay will move his family here. He is now boarding with Wallace Taylor.

Martin Wilson, an aged citizen of this parish, died of heart disease quite suddenly on Saturday evening.

The Albert train has succeeded in getting to Stoney Creek on her way to Hillsboro. She left here last Tuesday.

JERUSALEM, N. B., March 4.—Mrs. Wm. Machum is very seriously ill and faint hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Isaiah Webb had a leg broken near the knee by the kick of a horse some days ago.

Special meetings of much interest are continued by Rev. W. E. Johnson. Wm. Vallis took his son Grant to St. John last week for medical advice.

The mails are coming quite regularly this stormy winter considering the fearful state of the roads. The mail driver is sometimes the first one to put his horse through certain portions of his route which thing ought not to be.

Miss Rita Inch entertained a number of her young friends at a birthday party a few days ago.

ared by Dr. R. V. Jones, Rev. C. H. Day and Rev. Mr. Hart of Canard.

Mrs. L. E. Wortman, who has been visiting her son, Frank L. Wortman, at Campbellton, has arrived home. During the blockade she came to Windsor Junction, but after waiting three days for a train, she was obliged to return to Moncton, where her sister resides.

Mrs. Edward Chase, an old resident of the town, died very suddenly of heart failure while sitting in her chair. She was a daughter of the late Thos. Patten, ex-M. P. of Liverpool, and leaves one brother, T. P. Patten of Bridgewater, and two children, Thos. Chase of Avonport and Annie, who resides at home.

Joseph Charles Crandall, who has been spending the winter since Christmas at the home of her father-in-law, Noble Crandall, has returned to St. John.

Mrs. Mary Cobb left on Saturday for Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at the marriage of her son, Andrew M. Cobb, to Miss Myrtle Seelye of Fredericton, formerly of St. John.

Since the late snow, in a decided change for the better is manifest in the weather. It has been bright and moderate, and hopes are now entertained for an early spring.

Mr. R. E. Rice, a resident of Berwick for twenty-five years, died at his home on Tuesday after a short illness. Lewis Rice, formerly a photographer of Wolfville, now of Truro, is a son.

His remains will be taken to his old home in Sydney.

The death of John Nalder removes a highly respected citizen from Windsor. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Nalder, who is so well known in her work among the missionary societies of the province.

Miss Crandall of Chipman, who is spending the winter at the home of her brother, Noble Crandall, was badly hurt, having fallen upon the very icy sidewalk. She will be confined to the house for some time.

Mrs. Percy Benjamin will receive her friends on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. S. E. Benjamin.

Several droves of beef cattle passed through here to Halifax during the snow blockade. Fred Fisher has returned. He reports rather hard experiences on the road.

Ayad Anderson and several other Yarmouth men who started to attend the Farmers' Association at Truro, succeeded in reaching Kentville, but were obliged to load hard coal at Windsor to return to Yarmouth.

The Wolfville public schools, which have been closed for want of fuel for two weeks, began work on Monday.

Mrs. Estlin, aged 90 years, died at the residence of her granddaughter, Benjamin Eaton of Sheffield Mills, has made a brilliant marriage, the groom being the only son of the wealthy United States senator from Massachusetts, Winthrop D. Eaton. Among those invited, 1,800 in all, were President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with a gift of rare orchids and roses. Miss Eaton is a very rich relative and friends in this country.

There was quite a commotion at Hantsport, when 250 students and citizens came suddenly into the town and cleared the D. A. R. track. They were, however, equal to the emergency, and a good time was given to the tollers by the grateful inhabitants.

The funeral of Mrs. King of Chipman is spending a few days with her mother, an officer of an insurance company.

Mrs. Thomas Bares is quite ill at her home in Kentville.

Mrs. Cocket Higgins is in Wolfville, the next of Mrs. F. H. Higgins. Mr. Higgins has accepted the charge of the Baptist church at Goldboro, Guysboro Co., where he has gone to begin work.

Wm. F. Fitch, who has been spending some weeks at Hildon home here, has returned to Virland, Manitoba.

T. Frank Higgins, who has been here for some weeks, returned to his home in Portland, Oregon.

The sad news has reached here of the death of Harold B. Kempton at his home at Raritan, New Jersey, which was by typhoid fever. Much sympathy is expressed for his mother, Mrs. Joseph Kempton, who is spending the winter with her son, Rev. A. J. Kempton, at Muscatine, Iowa. It will be remembered that a brother, the Rev. Arthur Kempton, died of the same dread disease. His remains were taken to Washington, where the parents of his young wife reside. Mrs. J. W. Manning of St. John is an aunt.

The news of the death of the Rev. Ernest Sweet, pastor of the Baptist church at Chino, California, brings to mind the fact that his wife and classmate at Acadia, Miss Clara Marshall, was the first female graduate of Acadia in the class of '84.

Miss Estella Cook, Acadia, '94, lately instructor at Mt. Allison Ladies' College, has been appointed teacher of elocution and music at the Normal School, Truro.

The ceremony of baptism was performed in the Baptist church on Sunday evening by the Rev. T. Trotter, D. D., the candidate being his young daughter, Miss Marjory Trotter.

Miss Miller, secretary of the College W. W. C. A., is to be at Acadia this week and conduct a number of services.

Clement Dickey died suddenly on Friday at Canard. His son, Dr. Dickey of this town, is at present very ill at the hospital in Halifax.

ST. MARTINS, N. B., March 4.—The schooner Swallow is here loading with lumber for the Hammond River Lumber Co. for the St. John market.

The water supply of the village is at present very inadequate for the demand. A number of the wells are dry and as a consequence water is being hauled by a large number of the inhabitants.

An excitement already prevails concerning the approaching municipal election, which takes place about the 18th of April. The candidates aspiring for honors are Michael Kelly, F. M. Cochrane, A. W. Fowles, W. E. Skillen, Robert Connolly and C. F. Black.

Miss Grace McIntyre of this place, second daughter of John McIntyre was married Feb. 22nd at Roxbury, Mass., to Wm. F. Purdy, formerly of Nova Scotia, but now of Norwood Centre, Mass., where the young couple will reside.

When Accidents Occur... Accept No Substitute.

was walking down Pagan street and collided with a team coming up. The shaft of the sleigh struck him and knocked him down. Mr. Cowperthwaite was taken to the hospital. Dr. Tozer of Rexton was summoned and found beside other injuries, a broken rib.

Robert McIntyre, aged sixty-six, of Kouchibouguie, died on Wednesday. He leaves a wife and family.

The smallpox cases at Mill Creek have all recovered. The quarantine is now raised and the guards discharged.

McADAM, March 4.—The gipsy tent held in Steen's Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 8th, under the auspices of the ladies of St. George's church was a grand success. Over fifty dollars was realized.

Miss Tapley entertained fourteen of her young friends at dinner on Wednesday evening, March 1st.

J. W. Hoyt, collector of customs, and Rev. Arthur Ross returned from a brief trip to Ottawa.

The programme of the Literary Society for Thursday evening was supplied by the principal of the superior school, R. E. Estabrooks, assisted by his pupils.

Mr. Oliver, foreman of the machine shops, spent Sunday in St. Stephen.

David Tapley went to St. Stephen today.

Miss Pearl Green returned from Brownville, where she has been on a visit to her sister, Mrs. L. Thompson.

ANDOVER, N. B., March 4.—Miss Louise Perley entertained her friends at a social evening on Tuesday.

The entertainment was of the gathering large, and the sum of \$60 was cleared.

Mrs. L. E. Giddell, Laska Stella Murphy and Miss Nellie Tibbitts went yesterday to Grand Falls to attend the ball given by the snowshoe club of that place.

E. Baxter goes to Knoxport today to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Lambert Williams.

Invitations are out for a party in Beveridge's Hall on Monday evening. A departure is made for the ladies of the town.

On Tuesday evening Rev. Mr. Alden delivers his lecture on the West Indies.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 6.—The skating party Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. of the Ladies' College, was a pronounced success. There was a large attendance.

The house of the splendid condition, Sackville Corner Barn, furnished music for the pleasant occasion. Coffee and cake were served during the evening.

An interesting curling match, between the several teams in the village are enabled to meet much of their financial obligations in addition to cultivating a spirit of good-will among the inhabitants.

Alpheus Gray has sold his farm to Sanford Merithue and has purchased a small property in Bristol, Kent parish. Falling slightly, compelled him to give up farm work.

David Gray has purchased and moved to Maine, where he and his brother will jointly engage in farm work. He leaves a farm in Wilmet waiting for a customer.

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John Gillan, jr., went west and purchased a fast and valuable stall horse. While standing in a narrow stall his leg was broken, which is killing the animal. A veterinary set the limb, but could not keep it in place. The animal was valued at \$400.

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through from Minto to Sheffield. One farmer up the Grand Lake, in Queens county, for want of oats, has offered to sell his stock of cows for \$5 and could not get it, and afterwards offered to sell them for \$1 a piece, but could not get it; and report says he shot his two cows.

A special effort is being made this week to break out the road on the lower intervals in Sheffield leading to the farms of the Hon. L. P. Farris, Senator Burpee, Joseph Coy and Miss Annie Johnston, led on or supervised by F. W. Bailey of Ripplis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dow Bridges of Sheffield are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a young son in their home.

The Hon. George Belyea and wife of the Northwest Territory put up at the playing hotel one night this week on their way to and from Gagetown visiting friends in the shiretown of Queens county, after a number of years' absence.

Mr. Belyea has many warm friends in Sheffield, having taught the county grammar school in this place for many years in the early part of his manhood.

Mrs. Harvey Upton of Indian Lake, who has been afflicted for some months past with cancer in the stomach, has recently been attacked with pneumonia and typhoid fever.

AMHERST, N. S., March 4.—While playing pool at the Soldiers', his son-in-law, Edward LeBlanc, aged 74, belonging to Memramcook, N. B., was suddenly stricken with illness and before he could be reached by a medical aid was summoned at once and Rev. W. J. Mehan administered the last rites of the R. C. church. The remains were taken today to Memramcook.

CENTREVILLE, N. B., March 4.—Lambert Williams of Knoxport, died on the 4th inst., aged 83 years, and was buried in the F. B. cemetery. Rev. Henry Hart in attendance at the home, church and grave. Some 25 years ago he came from Kings county and engaged in farming. He adopted a nephew and niece. The former inherits all his possessions, which are valuable; the latter most of her lives in Mathe. His wife has a home with the nephew. Mr. Williams stood high in the estimation of all the people. He was a kind neighbor and a Christian worthy of imitation. Some five years ago he had a severe stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered; he could not move about the house unaided. He died on the 4th inst. He was rather better than usual, had his evening meal with the family and suddenly expired after leaving the table.

The purpose of raising money for church purposes, the Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist churches held service circles alternately at the respective residences of the church members. A departure is made for the ladies of the town.

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Miss M. LeClerc, teacher of the primary department, on account of sickness, has resigned and Miss Orchard has taken charge for the remainder of the term.

A baby boy arrived at the home of James Bradley last week.

Sam Johnston, who has been visiting his aged parents, has left for his western home—Hal. McClintock went with him to try his fortune in Oregon, U. S., where Johnston Bros. have succeeded in accumulating great wealth in a few years.

GRAND FALLS, March 6.—H. Snowdon is much improved and will soon resume his duties as commercial traveller.

The ball given by the snowshoe club was a grand success. The hall was tastefully decorated, music being furnished by the orchestra. Many were present from Andover, Edmundston and Houlton and White was the prevailing color, but there were many costumes equally pleasing.

Joseph Nadeau broke his leg while at work in the lumber woods and is still confined to his bed. Tomorrow evening a pie social in his aid will be given at the Foresters' Hall.

Chas. Henderson, conductor on C. P. R., who has been ill with rheumatism for upwards of six months, is resumed his work.

Miss N. Pickett of Houlton is visiting his Mrs. Margaret Dixon.

Miss M. I. Goodine spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister at Rapid de Emma.

Miss Eliza Kelley died at her home Saturday evening. Funeral will take place today.

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The train is late every day. Why do not the C. P. R

TEA MAKING MACHINE AS A MATCH MAKER.

How the Man Whose Son Had Advanced Ideas Was Compelled to Give His Consent to a Marriage He Did Not at First Approve Of.

(Written for the Sun by Dr. Rabinowitz.)

If there is any people at this time on the face of the earth which closely resembles the ancient Romans it is the Lithuanian people of Southern Russia. They number from four to five million souls, and inhabit the northeastern part of Poland, chiefly on the shores of the Baltic Sea, and along the banks of the rivers Niemen and Dana. The origin of the Lithuanians is wrapped in mystery, and nothing at all is known of the time at which they settled in the country which they now inhabit. I will therefore hazard a suggestion that they are really a remnant of the true Romans, who, during some upheaval of the middle ages have been flung into this particular corner of the globe. I have been brought to this conclusion first by the physical build and appearance, which is as truly Roman as any ethnologist can desire, and, secondly, by their language, which is almost pure Latin, as the reader may see for himself by the following Lithuanian numerals, which are here given from one to ten: Yano, two, octo, novus, decima, sedes, septima, octo, novo, decima.

The language, however, as a whole is in a very crude state; in fact, up to very lately it had the highest office in all, and even at the present day about ninety-five per cent. of that people are entirely illiterate.

The chief occupation of the Lithuanians is agriculture. Owing, however, to centuries of serfdom in the past and crushing poverty and dense ignorance at the present, the methods followed by them in the cultivation of the soil are so primitive as to suggest the idea of a prehistoric race. A Lithuanian farmer makes the frame-work of his plough with his own hands, while the blade is generally forged by the nearest blacksmith. He dresses in nothing else but homespun, grinds the corn for his bread with his own hand, and thatches his house with the straw of his own field.

Such a specimen was Yones Krutchook of the village of Antshova (notwithstanding that at the time of the incidents here related he was already holding some ideas on the mode of living far in advance of his neighbors, as the reader will see for himself later in this sketch). He was a giant in build, and quite a power in the politics of his commune. At the time of my story he held the highest office in that organization, viz., that of "Starosta" (mayor), and to this very day people will tell you under his chairmanship every enactment or by-law was invariably passed by an unanimous vote. "There shall be no dissenting vote as long as I am president" he laid down the law when he first mounted the presidential chair, and he made this declaration good during the two years in which he held office. The method by which he secured the unanimity of opinion on all questions of local legislation was somewhat original. Whenever there was a difference of opinion between the members of the commune on any proposition he simply ordered the minority to go long that it recognized the wisdom of voting with the majority. This was a new departure in parliamentary procedure, but it was very effective against a deadlock.

As I stated before, Yones Krutchook held some ideas of his which were considered quite radical in the village of Antshova. His was the only house in the village that had windows with real panes of glass in them. The others were provided with small square openings which in the summer were kept open altogether and in the winter were screened over with sheets of heavy paper. But, what was most shocking and subversive of the time-honored practices, he removed the big loom from his house and put it in some unused barn. In order to impress upon my readers' minds how sweeping these changes are, I must take this a house of an ordinary Lithuanian peasant and beg him to take note of its outward and inward appearance.

Extremely it differs little from the ordinary log cabin of the early American settlers. It is built of heavy logs and thatched with a low drooping roof of straw. As I stated before, it has a couple of small casement windows instead of windows, and a door which hangs on leather things instead of hinges. The interior presents one large room, which serves as kitchen, dining room, and bedroom, and in many cases also as a hen-house and pig-sty. The furniture of this combination apartment consists of a large fire-brick oven with a yawning mouth in its front wall, not unlike that of a hippopotamus. This monster of an oven has an inlet, but no outlet; in other words, there is no chimney or flue for the emission of smoke; when a fire is built the smoke is supposed to shift for itself, i. e., to find its way out through the door, windows, cracks in the walls, etc. It is self-evident, however, that the smoke is generally unwilling to go to all this trouble, and so it turns the tables on the occupants of the house by staying inside of the house and driving them out of it. Opposite the oven and built firmly to the wall is a monster pallet, constructed in the form of a bricklayer's scaffold. It is which serves the purpose of a bed for the entire family. The table is a stationary affair, and can no more be moved from its place than the house itself. It is made up of four posts driven into the ground, and a rough board laid over them. But the place of honor in the centre of the room, and in fact every available space in the house that is made up of the furniture, is given to a huge loom, blackened with smoke and age, and rising perpendicularly from the floor to the ceiling. This loom is considered the most important object in the household (members of the family not excepted). It has generally seen and clothed two or three generations of the family, and is looked upon as the patron saint of the household. A Lithuanian homestead without a loom is as much an impossibility as a forest without trees.

The farm itself consists of a small patch of ground which would hardly be sufficient for a medium-sized tennis court. It will perhaps appear incredible to an American reader when I tell him that in no country in the world is there such a land-hunger among the farming population as in Russia, and this considering that there are only about fifteen souls to the square mile of land in Russia. But such is the fact. I have myself witnessed a deadly hand-to-hand combat between the village families over a strip of land a couple of inches wide. These strange conditions may be explained by the fact that up to the year 1861 all Lithuanians were serfs. When they at last were freed by Tsar Alexander II, they were given small allotments of land, barely sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together at the outset, but they were not allowed to make in omitting to provide for the future increase and subdivision of families. The result is that the so-called "peasant-farms," which were scanty enough to start with, have dwindled down to the size of backyards, and what with the heavy burden of government taxes and annual payments of indemnities to their former lords which have not been liquidated to the present day, it is altogether an impossibility for them to enlarge their holdings by subsequent purchases. This will explain in a large measure why the Russian peasant is so reluctant to fight the "war" of the possession of Manchuria. "There is plenty of land in Russia," the peasant will tell you. "But even if I take possession of all the earth the peasant will not be given a share in it."

Education, even in its elementary form, is a thing almost unknown in the rural districts of Russia. Boys up to the age of fifteen or sixteen are kept at home, and when the flocks are in the pasture; after that age they are gradually introduced to the more important branches of farm work. The highest ambition of a Lithuanian father is to make his son a priest of the faith, but this can only be attempted by a farmer who has by some lucky chance made a competence for himself and such are very few and far between. To girls, they are trained for nothing else but the loom. It is the chief pride of a Lithuanian lass to open the linen chest before the eyes of her admirer, and unfold to him a formidable array of linen towels, napkins, bed-sheets, tablecloths, etc., all the handiwork of her own nimble fingers.

A striking exception to this mode of life was furnished by Yones Krutchook of Antshova. First of all he happened to be an only son, and thus the original allotment of land went down to him undivided; and, secondly, he inherited another parcel of land in the same village from a great-uncle who died without issue. According to him, however, his brains and his hands were the sole creators of his fortune. And there was some truth in it, for he was sober and industrious, and had a radius of about fifty Russian miles (200 English) may be called "the world," his boat that he had seen the world was also well founded. Lately a new element of city life and gentility had been introduced into Yones' household by the arrival of his eldest son, Carl, from Moscow, the centre of fashion in Russia, where he was stationed during his five years' term of military service.

Carl might never have been allowed to be impressed into the army, who was to be an eldest son, which fact, according to Russian military laws, is an important reason for immunity from service, and besides his father was wealthy enough to purchase his immunity

A HEALTHY OLD AGE OFFEN THE BEST PART OF LIFE.

Help for Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.



Mrs. M. J. Dabruzzi

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, or you break out into perspiration easily, or your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary J. Dabruzzi, of 150 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a blessing to me through the delicate period known as the change of life. For six years it disturbed my entire system. I had hot flashes, was extremely nervous, came pale and debilitated, very irregular in the monthly flow, and the blood all seemed to me to be coming from the head, with throbbing of the heart; in fact, my whole system seemed to be in disorder. I received no relief from the suffering incident to this period until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; but I date my recovery from the first bottle I took. I gradually improved, nature took her course painlessly, and in due time I was a well woman."

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., writes: "I have used and am using your medicine to write her for advice. Her great experience as a sufferer is free of cost."

If need be. But here something unexpected occurred which upset all his father's plans for his future, namely, Carl the son of the wealthy Starosta fell in love with Yedviga, a poor orphan girl of the same village, and insisted on marrying her. This the father was by no means willing to allow, and he took a fancy to the girl's madness (as he termed it) out of his son's mind he hit upon the idea of sending him to the army for five years. As soon as his term of service expired, Carl the son of the wealthy Starosta returned home, and the father flattered himself that his plan had borne the desired fruit, as Carl omitted all mention of Yedviga's name, but gave himself credit for the remodeling of the ancestral homestead and the rearranging of their domestic life in accordance with the style prevailing at Moscow. "This is the father really consented, and he did not take a fancy to Carl's arrival when Peter, the village mason, was seen on the roof of the Krutchook homestead actually putting up a tall chimney for the escape of the smoke from the factory, when they have it at Moscow, and at the same time Pavel, the carpenter, was busy with cutting square openings in the roof for windows. The whole village stood aghast at the extent of the work which would come next, when to their utter amazement the loom itself was removed from the house and placed in the barn, etc. It is a fact which was viewed by the simple folk as a veritable miracle, and they said nothing.

All this, however, was nothing but a play to the great surprise which was in store for them. In the evening of a week after the above happened Yones went to town and brought back with him a real, brightly burning fire. Next Sunday after service, a fashionable hood, a beautiful hat, a slender foot, just as they hang in the drawing room of the lord of the manor, and some said that it was even more costly.

I know that a majority of my English readers will be altogether at a loss to make out whether the Samovar was some curious animal, outlandish machine or high apparition. I deem it, therefore, my duty to give a brief description of it. The Samovar is, properly speaking, a tea making apparatus which carries its fire and heat in a heated iron charcoal. It consists of an inner receptacle for the coal and an outer receptacle for water, together with some other appliances for controlling the heat, etc. It is a typically Russian affair, and is the inevitable accompaniment of every social gathering. In a Russian city home there is no time of day or night when the Samovar is not ordered to be brewed. This lowly put a Russian guest so much at ease and surrounded him with an atmosphere of home and welcome as the Samovar.

As I stated before, however, the Samovar is decidedly a city institution; in the rural districts the apparatus is now spoken of only as a mark of wealth and high breeding. Imagine, therefore, the surprise of the simple villagers of Antshova when the rumor reached them that Yones Krutchook actually bought a Samovar and had it at his first night with a candle, but when one eye-witness after another affirmed that they saw it with their own eyes, and that it looked for all the world like that owned by the lord of the manor, wonderment gave place to a general longing to see it with one's own eyes, and perhaps also to taste of the sweet nectar which it was supposed to brew. This, however, could not be done with propriety without an invitation, and Yones' neighbors had to abide their time.

But they did not have to wait very long. Next Sunday after service an invitation was extended through the sexton of the church to nearly every family in Antshova to call at Krutchook's house that afternoon for tea. Needless to say that all who had time to carry them were there. The house was spacious enough since the loom was removed from it, yet it was filled almost to overflowing, and everyone was craning his neck to catch a

glimpse of the Samovar which was standing erect in the centre of the table like a grand duke on parade. Yones took the lid of the apparatus carefully with his own hands, put in a quantity of burning charcoal in the outer receptacle and began to pour into it the water from the inner one, to the utter amazement of himself and his guests, the water gushed through the bottom as fast as he poured it in at the top, while the fire spluttered and emitted a dense volume of vapor for a while, and then went out altogether. The disappointed host repeated the experiment again, opened and closed the various flues, turned the thumb-screws one way and another, but with the same disastrous results. Yones tasted for the first time in his life the bitterness of disappointment. His guests chuckled at his expense, for a while, and then dispersed one by one, breaking out into loud peals of laughter as soon as they reached the street. "It is a joke on you," said Pavel the mason to Pavel the carpenter, "that the Samovar will never work on Yones' table without the aid of an engineer."

During the occurrence of this catastrophe Carl was not at home. When he reached home shortly afterward, he found his father furious. "You are a dirty scoundrel," he said, "you have made me laughing stock throughout the village by this stupid Samovar which you insisted on having introduced into my house, and I will never forgive you for it. You told me before that the tea-kettle is too good for me, but said, 'No, we must have a Samovar, as they have it in Moscow.' Well, here you have it, and a house full of water and smoke into the bargain!" "Father!" said Carl with an extreme effort to keep himself from bursting into a fit of laughter; "I beg your pardon, and regret sincerely the inconvenience which I caused you by neglecting to inform you that the Samovar requires a skilled chef to set it in motion."

"A skilled chef?" shouted the enraged father. "Do you mean to say that you expected me to engage the services of a professional cook for this crude apparatus?" "There is no need of that, father," broke in the young man modestly. "I knew of a person in our very village who is able and willing to be willing to take care of our Samovar to your entire satisfaction."

"In our own village? Who is that?" asked the old man. "The name is not in the village with us," said the young man with downcast eyes. "Yedviga!" repeated the father with a show of skepticism. "Where did she learn the art of setting up a samovar?" "She served in the manor house for one year," replied Carl, "and the Samovar was her special charge."

The father was somewhat reluctant, but at last Yedviga was sent for, and the "Samovar" was duly set up, and she poured the water in the outer receptacle and the coal in the inner one, just the reverse of what he had done, and, as he expressed it afterward, contrary to all the rules and common sense. But, curious to say, the machine responded to her touch as if it were a sensible being; there was an agreeable humming sound, and the water reached the boiling point in a few minutes. When all preparations were completed, the delicious beverage was poured out into so many teacups, and after tasting it, Yones declared with much enthusiasm that it was superior to anything from what he was hitherto used to call tea as day is from night.

The old man was delighted with the samovar, and Carl noticed him looking up to Yedviga every now and then as if he were admiring some kind of superior serenade. "Father!" said the young man, grasping this auspicious moment, "don't you think we should rather send the services of our lady engineer permanently to the manor?" "This is exactly what was going on in my mind," replied the father with a smile. "Father, you are very good!" exclaimed the young man, kissing him fervently (thus turning to the girl). "Yedviga, my love, will you consent to be my engineer through life?" "I will, Carl, and you shall be my lord."

WATCH THE LITTLE ONES!

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HATUEY, Cuba, Feb. 27th, 1905. To the Editor of the Sun:—When I left Sussex two months ago I promised to write a letter to your paper, describing Cuba's climate and its opportunities for capital and labor, but have been putting it off until I would learn more about the country. As several of your readers know, I have travelled extensively in all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe, and have written several letters for publication from various places on this subject. I am not yet in a position to speak on the opportunities for capital and labor here, not having been here long enough to learn both sides of the question; but I unhesitatingly say that this is the best climate I have ever enjoyed. The sun shone brightly every day since I came here except during two showers of an hour's duration. Frost is unknown and it is never very hot; temperature runs from 55 degrees to 80 degrees in the winter, and I am told it won't be much hotter in summer—not more than ten or twelve degrees at the hottest time—and there is always a cool breeze blowing from about 9 a. m. until evening, when it dies away.

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Charles F. Fullerton Elected Mayor—A Four Cornered Fight—Ex-Mayor McKinnon Did Not Figure.

HALIFAX, March 7.—Wallace A. Richardson, who has been mayor of Sydney for the past two years, together with every member of the council board seeking re-election, was defeated at the civic elections here today. The successful candidate for the mayoralty is Chas. F. Fullerton, barrister, whose majority over Richardson is 413, and over Joseph A. Gilles 165. His majority over Colin McKinnon, ex-mayor, is 723. Fullerton carried every ward in the city with the exception of Ward Three, where he was only two votes behind Gilles. McKinnon did not figure in the contest at all, securing only 140 votes out of a total polled of 2,151. The totals for the other candidates were: Fullerton, 863; Gilles, 483; Richardson, 460. The defeat of the Richardson administration is wholly due to the charges of corruption, mismanagement, and of such shady deals as "Fathers farm" library site purchase and sale of city bonds, made against it by Fullerton, and which the mayor did not succeed in explaining satisfactorily to the public.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 25, 1886, says: "I was 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 CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy is stamped with the name of the Government Dispensary, Ltd., London.

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DR. McGAHEY'S "KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE" is the most reliable medicine for all ailments of the bladder and kidneys. It is a powerful diuretic and cathartic, and is the only medicine that will cure the most obstinate cases of these ailments. It is sold by all druggists.

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We have paid millions for Raw Furs. Send for our price list. If you have a good skin, we will pay you a handsome price for it. We are buying all kinds of furs, and we will pay you a handsome price for them. Write to us for our price list.

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A DAMNED

(Joseph Mills Hanson, in Leslie's Monthly Magazine for March.) "Rawhide" Smith's gone crazy. "Rawhide" met a maid. Young an' slim an' pretty. An' she turned his head. For that little creature Got him topped, all right. First I knew, a preacher Had 'em knotted tight. Now he's gone to farmin' 'Way off from the range. Says his place is charmin' 'Lord, he's gettin' strange. No more pal to cheer me 'Ridin' herd at night. No more comrade none me. Game fer fun or fight. One coat did fer cover. Cold nights when it stormed. But them nights over 'Rawhide' Smith's reformed!

CASTORIA

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Baptist Church

SERMON.

Pastor Russell Discourses on Topic Now Uppermost in Many Minds— Biblical Considerations as Connected With War In East Are Stated.

Pastor Russell of Allegheny, Pa., gave two addresses recently at Donora, Pa. In the afternoon he spoke on "God's Oath-Bound Covenant to Abraham and His Seed." His evening discourse was on "The Right and Wrong Views of War." His text was: "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." Psalmist exults. We report the discourse in full, as follows:

To what extent war is either excusable or justifiable is a question which has long perplexed many of the ablest minds. The thought that war is never justifiable under any circumstances finds few supporters; yet, as we should expect, the best and bravest of mankind deplore war and advocate peace on any reasonable and proper terms. How comes it then that we find the pages of history covered with war records, and find also among the warriors the names of many of the wisest and greatest of men and of nations?

We reply that the difficulty lies not so much in the fact that the fall has degraded and brutalized our race, but in the fact that it has so impaired human judgment, that the course of wisdom and justice, in more or less of such cases, is not seen. The fall has been the maintenance of large selfishness, while other qualities of the kind have decreased or shrunk. Thus selfishness having gone, the prominent factor, war and twists the judgment of men and nations and leads to courses of action which otherwise would be disapproved.

As an illustration of this principle note how every man's ways are seen in his own eyes, and, as the Scriptures suggest, he "falls to see himself as others see him." He can reason more soundly in respect to the affairs of others than in regard to his own because of the twist, the bias, set up in his own mind by his own selfishness. We all recognize the same thing in the case of nations. Thus in the recent Boer war our British friends felt sure that they were wholly in the right; others, even their friends, thought them entirely wrong. Similarly today the Russians and Japanese are warring because of difference of opinion—both urged on largely by selfish motives—both deploring war while prosecuting it and suffering by it.

THE JAPANESE VIEW.
As is well known, the Japanese, in justification of their instigation of the war, claim that Russia in grasping Chinese territory was about to live in peace, is more or less dependent upon her neighbors for the mainland for food supplies, and could not therefore endure the establishment of a powerful Russia as her neighbor and enemy. Whether or not this reasoning is sound depends upon the cast of mind which examines it. From the standpoint of worldly wisdom, and by such standards the course of Russia is generally condemned.

However, these very same reasons, using the very same mental powers and reasonings along similar lines, if they were applied to the course of the Chinese in gradually establishing itself in the Far East and gradually entreaching itself in the military and financial control of the Chinese Empire, would have approved the course of the Chinese government in gradually establishing itself in the Far East and gradually entreaching itself in the military and financial control of the Chinese Empire.

Indeed, we find that the course of all the conquerors of the world has been the same. The Chinese, the Persians, the Mohammedans, the Spaniards, the English, the Americans, the Japanese, the conquerors of the world have been the same. They have all been carrying civilization and business methods and strong government to a heathen people, and that they had a right to do so. They have all been carrying civilization and business methods and strong government to a heathen people, and that they had a right to do so.

How does God view the matter? Why does He interfere to establish and prosper the right and to overthrow the wrong? Why is it that the meek do not inherit the earth, but rather the rapacious, the combative, the grasping? Why is it that for now, 6,000 years sin and selfishness have reigned among men, resulting in wars and rumors of wars? Why is it that even during the nearly nineteen centuries since the angels sang at our Lord's birth, "Peace on earth, good will toward men," there has been no peace? Why is it that the spirit of strife is increasing rather than decreasing? Why is it that, notwithstanding the introduction of peace conferences among the mighty nations of the world, beginning with that of Geneva, on September 14, 1875, and its successor, "The Hague," and the fact that another is proposed, still the world witnesses today its greatest armies, most impregnable fortresses and most powerful navies and most wonderful armaments? Why is it that the dove of peace seems more alarmed than ever, and that the whole world, while crying peace, realizes that warfare is more than ever its spirit, not only among the kingdoms and armies, but between financiers and between capital and labor and in the home and family—war, contention, strife? What about the Prince of Peace, and when will he inaugurate his reign?

Many conjectural replies to these questions might be obtained from "many men of many minds," and they would be discordant—no two exactly alike. We would best, therefore, ap-

THE ANSWER FROM GOD'S WORD

The Bible not only explains the fallen condition of humanity as slaves of sin and death, but it tells us, too, that the Lord has, in a general sense, given over the earth to the control of the children of men, and that, while holding a general supervision of the affairs of the world, He permits them to interfere with His fixed plans for eventually blessing the world through the Kingdom of Christ, He permits them within these limits to take their course and to exercise their ingenuity in various methods of self-government.

They are thus demonstrating two things: (1) Their lack of wisdom and justice and love, (2) The hopelessness of the human race, as respects the perfection under such conditions, and hence the necessity in the world's interest for the establishing of the Kingdom of God's dear Son, for which we have been taught to pray. "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Many do not yet realize the hopelessness of trusting in the arm of flesh, but are hoping that the increase in education will surely lift the whole world of mankind to that plane of intelligence where all will concede the wisdom of righteousness, the un wisdom of iniquity. They say, we will have the millennium.

Not so, we reply. The millennium could never come, never be established, on those lines; but, as the Scriptures teach, it will be introduced by force—"The Lord shall fight in that day." The wonderful education of the past century has lifted mankind intellectually, but has not increased the world's peace and love. The days of discontent and the greater she education, the more of discontent as a rule; the general excitement being the comparative few true Christians whose lives have been consecrated to the Lord, and who find satisfying peace and joy in the gracious promises of the divine word. The "wicked one," and it is still true, as the Lord declared, "There is no peace for the wicked," with my God. (Isa. 57:21.) "The wicked are like a troubled sea," their selfish ambitions keeping them in continual unrest.

Scriptural prophecy fully concurs with what we see about us in the unrest, but about by our higher civilization and more general education, the head. The unregenerated heart is sure to be able to make more trouble in proportion to its degree of education. The prime movers personal and national are educated men; the leaders in every species of wrong doing, in almost every violation of the Golden Rule, are men of education. We do not say that they are at heart uneducated, if they had not had the education, our claim merely is, that their education has increased their power, and that their power is necessarily associated with selfishness, which in its diversified forms is at the bottom of the warfare and strife of which we have knowledge.

The Scriptures indicate what is apparent on every hand, that very soon our high civilization, instead of bringing the millennium of peace, will wreck itself in anarchy, the outcome of conflicting selfishness, and of mastery, social, financial and political.

HOPE SET BEFORE US IN SCRIPTURES.

On the basis of lessons learned in present conflicts, between truth and error, right and wrong, love and selfishness, the millennium of our Lord will instruct the people, laying justice to the line, and righteousness to the plummet—sweeping away the ignorance and superstition, the troubling and misleading powers, and the power of power, guided by the divine heart of love. For six thousand years the plowshare of selfishness and trouble has been doing its work in breaking the fallow ground of the natural heart and preparing it for the glorious spring time, the seed time of grace and truth under our Lord's millennial reign. A rest brought about by the divine right to sin and sorrow and death, the heart of the future will assuredly be unto righteousness and life and peace, and joy of all who will avail themselves of it, for though David lives before the time of the begetting of the Spirit, he was a prophet, and his language guided of the Lord accordingly, so that his words were adapted to the spirit-begotten of all who have ears to hear, as describing the Scriptural warfare and battles of the Lord's followers.

THE CHRISTIAN'S VIEW OF WAR.

We have been considering the views of the worldly wise respecting the necessities of war, but now let us take the Christian's viewpoint as set forth by our Lord and the apostles to be the guide of all the soldiers of the cross. We cannot concede all the wisdom to the world's captains of industry and finance and sociology and armies. We must hearken to the Captain of our Salvation, the Lord Jesus Christ. He counsel us must be our inquiry. A difficulty which troubles many is the fact that they do not recognize the difference between the Church and the world under our present civilized conditions.

Indeed, the Church, nominal, includes the whole world, though the Church genuine composed only of the fully consecrated followers of the Lord, as the Scriptures declare, a "little flock," comprising not many great, not many wise, not many learned, not many rich, but chiefly the poor of this world, rich in faith, heirs of the kingdom. There are so few and so insignificant, numerically, politically, socially and financially, that their peculiar views respecting war offend little or nothing. They may safely pursue the counsel of their Master, assured that the world's course will not be perceptibly influenced by the exception of a few along general lines. Begotten again of the holy spirit they have too much of the spirit of love for their friends and neighbors, yet, for their enemies also,

to take pleasure in injuring others either in life or limb. Rather, they would bind up the broken-hearted, heal the sick and comfort the troubled. This was the Master's course, it was His spirit, and it must be the spirit of all who are His in proportion to their consecration to Him.

From the standpoint of the true Christian, therefore, war is reprehensible, particularly aggressive warfare. Love for the neighbor and for the enemy will surely lead to the application of the Golden Rule to both, and the Golden Rule will surely stop all aggressive warfare because it would eliminate the land hunger and thirst for power that induces such warfare. The Christian view of Russia's course would have been that she should not have coveted China; should not have attempted that extension of her territory and power. Such a course would have averted the present war with Japan. On the other hand, the Christian in Japan's position should have followed the divine injunction to follow the Golden Rule to both, and the Golden Rule would have resulted in the Christian's standard for deciding as to Japan's course would have been in accord with our text for the present year—"The wisdom that cometh from above is first pure, then peaceable, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits."

We appreciate the worldly wise view of matters, however, when they say: If all the people were of your mind our enemies would override us, we would lose our liberties and our rights. Yes, we answer; we do not suppose that the Lord laid down for His disciples to fight the world in the present time. He did not give His instructions to the world, but to the "little flock" seeking to walk in His footsteps. As already suggested, this little flock is so small that its course in such affairs will not in any degree affect the general course of the world's affairs.

A part of the Church's testing is along this very line—to walk with the world, to be in the world, and to be separated from the world, and to be filled with His spirit notwithstanding the contrary plans and arrangements and views and theories of the world, the flesh and the devil. Those who prove their faithfulness to the divine arrangement now are said in the Scriptures to be "overcomers." It is their faith in the promises of God's Word that enables them to live thus separate from the world and its ideas and schemes. Thus the Scriptures declare, "This is the victory which overcometh the world, even our faith."

THE POLITICIANS OF THE FUTURE.

These overcomers are the ones who, following their Lord's example and the hopes and promises of the Scriptures are separate from the world now, will be the politicians of the future—of the millennial age. We use the term politician in its true sense, as referring to those well versed in the principles of civil government and the conduct of public business, in the interest of the peace, prosperity and safety of the public.

The scriptural standpoint the whole world is mentally as well as morally and physically deranged, and this accounts for many of the idiosyncrasies manifested everywhere among men. One has a strong desire for money, another an equally abnormal hunger for influence or power, another is carried away to unreasonable lengths in pursuit of pleasure. All these things are the result of a soundness of mind, and thus viewed the whole world is mentally unsound, some affected with one hobby and some with another. The Lord's will is to put down and subvert the little flock, the "soldiers of the cross," "let your moderation be known unto all men," and declares that those who have the wisdom from above will have the peace of mind, placing estimation upon the really valuable things rather than rainbow chasing for earthly name and fame, joys and wealth, whose beauty and glory will vanish like a dream.

We commend the heavenly riches and beauties and joys, and additionally the heavenly glory and power promised to the faithful "overcomers" in the Scriptures to all who have ears to hear, and hearts to appreciate them. Those who pass the present period of testing, developing characters in harmony with the divine, are presently to have the honor and glory and power and dominion such grand measures as "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath in revelation to his servants." We have grandest and more than they love houses or lands, name or fame, self or others.

WARRING AND FIGHTING COM-MENDED.

What we have been saying is in full harmony with the spirit of our text, for although David lives before the time of the begetting of the Spirit, he was a prophet, and his language guided of the Lord accordingly, so that his words were adapted to the spirit-begotten of all who have ears to hear, as describing the Scriptural warfare and battles of the Lord's followers.

The spirit of warfare is not wholly evil; its evil consists in its misdirection. Combativeness lies at the foundation of all warfare, and, however much harm it has done in the world, without it mankind would be in a pitiable condition today. His grandest endeavors and enterprises would fall of execution were it not for the assistance of combativeness in helping us to overcome the difficulties in the way without combativeness the world would be without power to overcome the obstacles and perils in life's pathway, and would therefore be without character.

In view of this self-evident truth we are not surprised that the Scriptures represent our heavenly Father and our Lord Jesus as mighty overcomers, conquerors as victorious conquerors. Respecting our Lord Jesus we are distinctly told that in due time He shall take His great power and reign, and that then the nations of the earth shall be made to submit to His rule. We are assured that He will exercise power over the nations to bring them to Himself, yes, to subdue all severe injuries, including a broken collar bone and several ribs and some internal trouble.

Comparing the human likeness with the divine original we find the quality and overcoming in both, but in the Almighty this is in full accord with the

other elements of his character, namely: that of justice, love and wisdom, hence the power of the divine arm is never used injuriously, selfishly, and likewise the kingdom which he will ultimately establish in the hands of the overcomers of this present time will be in the hands of the just, the wise, the valiant, the power of combativeness, but this will be exercised for the interest and welfare of all who desire to be in accord with the Lord and His righteous arrangements.

"FIGHT A GOOD FIGHT."
The Lord's people are exhorted to fight a good fight and lay hold on eternal life, and this implies the "sitting" of the present time rather than the conquering of the future. It is necessary in order to the attainment of the life eternal. Whoever is so supplied, so careless of the Lord and the interests of righteousness that he will not seek to overcome the world, that he will not fight a good fight, will be considered unworthy of the life eternal. Thus, again, we are told that all who will have a share in the First Resurrection will be "overcomers."

What is it that we now fight with and overcome? We answer that we are, as new creatures, begotten of the holy spirit, out of the world, with our feet on the rock, and with the whole course of the world as we see it all about us, and our good fight consists in our resistance of the world, the flesh and the devil, and our vanquishing of them from being rulers in our heart and lives and bringing forth evil fruit. More than this, it means such a battle with self as implies the putting down of every high imagination of an earthly kind, every ambition and fond desire, and the bringing of our hearts wholly and completely into subjection to the will of God.

It is a daily, yes, an hourly battle, and as one old has stated the matter, "There is no discharge in this war." As the apostle expresses it, the flesh and the spirit are contrary to each other. One is to be put down, the other to be the spirit, the new nature, and this means the overcoming of the human nature with its affections and desires, so that we allow them not to hinder us from endeavoring to do whatever our hands find to do in the service of Him who hath called us out of darkness into his marvelous light.

The Lord has need of the combative ones, dear friends. They are the very ones He is seeking for in the present time—"overcomers." Let us not waste our time and energies in doing evil, in putting down and desire in our hearts, to injure our neighbors or friends, or our enemies; let us not engage in the world's warfare for wrath, for name, for the world as well as against our own contrary, let us fight the good fight, and we will have plenty of opportunity to engage every atom of our combativeness thoroughly—in fighting against the spirit of the Adversary and the world, and against our own weakness of heredity. Let us, dear friends, let us teach His people how to war against sin and weakness and every foe of righteousness, and to fight against the world, the flesh and the devil, the spirit of the world and the Adversary!

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A 50-CENT BOX FREQUENTLY CURES.

Piles is a fearful disease, but an operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—is Pyramid Pile Cure. We mail a trial package free to all who write. That will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless, and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home. No knife and no surgery. No doctor and his bills. All druggists, 50 cents. Write today for a free package.

BAD ACCIDENT AT WOODSTOCK.
WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 9.—Percy Brown, employed in the freight shed of the C. P. R. here, met with a serious accident last evening. In tending to a car he became caught between the sled and moving car and sustaining severe injuries, including a broken collar bone and several ribs and some internal trouble.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.
Arrived.
March 7—Str Britannia, Nielson, from Louisville, R. P. and W. P. Starr, capt. March 7—Sch Wm L. Ekins, 229, Dixon, from Boothbay, Me. J. W. Smith, bal.
Str Melville, 2782, Jones, from New York, Troop and Son, bal.
Sch Myrtle Leaf, 338, Merlam, from Newark, N. J. W. Smith, conl.
Coastwise—Schs Ex. 7, Smith, from St. Martins; Huiler, 4, Thompson, from Musquash; str Granville, 49, Collins, from Annapolis, and old.
March 8—Coastwise—sch Nellie D., 32, Dickson, from Beaver Harbor, and old; schs Effort, 63, Milner, from Annapolis.

Cleared.
March 7—Sch Sallie E Ludlam, Pedersen, from New York.
Coastwise—Barge No 4, Tufts, for Parrsboro.
March 8—Sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, from City Island, St. Sieton, Cutler and Co.
March 9—Sch Manuel R. Cuza, Shanklin, from New Haven.
Sch Hunter, Hamilton, from New Haven.
Coastwise—Sch Edith E. Cook, for St. George.

Sailed.
March 9—Str Calvin Austin, Pike, for Boston via Maine ports.
DOMESTIC PORTS.
Arrived.
HALIFAX, March 7—Ard, sch Elsie, from Newark.
Cleared.
Old, str Duncan, Pedersen, for New York.
BRITISH PORTS.
Arrived.
MOVILLE, March 7—Ard str Furness, from New York for Glasgow (and proceeded).
BROW HEAD, March 7—Passed, str Lake Champlain, from St. John for Liverpool.
KINSALE, March 7—Passed, str Dominion, from Portland for Liverpool.
LONDON, March 7—Spoken, ship Savola, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, Jan 21, at 10, 20.

At Port Spain, Feb 18, str Ocamo, Buchanan, from Halifax, etc. via Barbados (arr. old for Demerara); sch St. Claf, Burgess, from Georgetown, SC, for San Domingo and New York.
Sailed.
LIVERPOOL, March 7—Sid, str Lake Manitoba, for St. John.
From Port Spain, Feb 11, bark C. B. Whidden, Morrison, for Moss Point, Miss; 15th, sch Keznel, Morash, for Turks Island; 21st, sch Tyree, Ross, for St. Domingo.
FOREIGN PORTS.
Arrived.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 6—Ard, schs A. P. Emerson, from Providence for St. John; Keoway, from Weehawken for Annapolis, NS; M. H. Read, from Edgewater for Portland.
CITY ISLAND, March 7—Bound south, bark Shawmut, from St. John; sch Gyppum, from St. John.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 7—Sch Keoway, from Weehawken for Annapolis, NS, off this port, reports that between Block Island and Montauk, Sunday night, the vessel struck a large ice cake and both bow chains were parted. Temporary repairs have been made here.
ROCKLAND, Me, March 7, 9 a m.—Ard, str Empress of China, from Vancouver.
DARIEN, Ga, March 7—Ard, schs Lizzie Chadwick, from Noank, Ark Holbrook, from New London.
ROCKLAND, Me, March 7—Ard, str Sagamore, from Liverpool; Chelston, from Belize, British Honduras; schs Henry B. Fiske, from Brunswick, Ga; Sedgwick, from Annapolis; Singleton Palmer, from Salem, Mass; Baker Palmer, from Newport News, Van Allen Boughton, from Norfolk; Annie B. Mitchell, from Stonington, Me, for New York (put in for a harbor); Herman F. Shaw, from Rockport, Me; Race Horse, from Rockland, Me; Pineas H. Gay, from Sheepscot River, Me, via Cape Porpoise (towed from latter place by tug Cumberland).
Puerto Plata, schs T. Charlton Henry, from Baltimore; Elizabeth Palmer, from do.
PERNAMBUCO, Feb 16—Ard, schs ROSARIO, Feb 16, bark Mabel I. Meyers, for Boston.
BUENOS AYRES, Feb 8—Ard, bark Angara, from Boston; March 2, ship Albatross, from Boston.
BAHA, Feb 16—Ard, bark Rosina, from St. Johns, N.F.
MONTEVIDEO, Feb 3—Ard, sch Martana, from Bridgewater, NS.
PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Ard, sch Lyman M. Law, from Fair River.
REDDY ISLAND, Del, March 7—Passed down, sch Wm C. Carnegie, from Philadelphia for Portland.
HARRY LONDON, March 7—Ard, sch Harry Miller, from St. John for New York.
PORTLAND, Me, March 7—Ard, strs Cornishman, Thornton, from Liverpool; Monaghan, Archibald, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 7—Ard, bark India, from Santa Clara; Edward B. Mayberry, brig Marconi, from Annapolis; schs Clifford N. Carver, from Pernambuco; Wm E. Downes, from Pernambuco; Nathan Lawrence, from Jacksonville; Wellfleet, from Santa Cruz, Cuba.
CHATHAM, Mass, March 7—Light south winds, cloudy at sunset.
Passed north, str H. Whitney, from New York for Boston.
At Buenos Ayres, Feb 8, bark Angara, from Boston; March 2, ship Adriana, from Boston.
At Bahia, Feb 8, bark Rosina, from St. Johns, Nfd.
At Montevideo, March 3, sch Martana, from Bridgewater, NS.
Cleared.
At Mobile, March 3, str St. Maurice, Copp, for Havana.
At Havana, Feb 27, schs F. W. Pickles, Patterson, for Apalachicola; Veré B. Roberts, Roberts, for do.; 2nd, sch Delta, Baxter, for Pascagoula.

At Pensacola, Fla, March 4, str Lord of Avon, Salter, for Havana.
Sid, schs Harry Miller, from St. John for New York.
Sid, str Philadelphia, for London; H. B. Boston, for Yarmouth, N. S.; schs H. B. Boston, for Jacksonville.
Sid, str Victorian, for Liverpool.
NEWPORT, March 4—Sid, str Jupiter, for Halifax.
From Mobile, Ala, March 2, sch Fier-

MARRIAGES.

CASE-PIKE—At the parsonage of the German street Baptist church, on the 8th inst, by Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., Ernest W. Case and Elizabeth Pike, all of St. John.
MORRIS-BOYCE—At St. Peter's church on March 7th, by the Rev. J. Borgmann, Arthur Morris, of Millish, to Ellen Boyce, of North End.
TAYLOR-HICKS—At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., on the 6th inst, Thos. H. Taylor of Boston and Ellen Hicks of Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERMUDA, March 6—Sch Jessie Lena (of New York), Morphous, from Annapolis, NS, for Sagua, Cuba, was towed into St. George's harbor today in a waterlogged condition. The vessel became waterlogged on Feb 26. One of the crew was lost on the passage. (Shortly after leaving Annapolis the Jessie Lena grounded on the Foul Ground, but it was reported that she received no damage).
ROCKLAND, Me, March 7—The schs Hattie C. Luce, bound for Nagasaki and the Methebec, for Bangor, after six weeks' imprisonment were released from the ice late today by the revenue cutter Algonquin, which made a channel through an ice field a mile long to Railroad wharf. The ice averaged two feet in thickness. The cutter left for Fort Point, on the Penobscot River, with the intention of breaking the ice jam there.
FALL RIVER, Mass, March 7—The sch Wm H. Huston, which arrived here today from Philadelphia, reports that she was three months in making the trip, which under ordinary circumstances consumes about three or four days. Heavy ice, especially in the Sound, was the cause of the delay.
PORTLAND, Ore, March 1—Ship Plymouth, from Antwerp, reports that 25 ft of the mouth of the Columbia river, sighted a derelict, which appeared to be 150 feet long, with back apparently broken. It is thought here it may be bark T. P. Emlich, from San Francisco for this port, 30 days out.
LEWES, Del, March 7—Bark Abena, from Montevideo for New York, at the Breakwater, reports foremast head and mainboom broken and bowsprit started; will hold a survey.

SPOKEN.

Str Inverna, from Boston for Liverpool, March 2, lat 41.40, lon 53.30.
Str Cymric, from Boston for Liverpool, March 3, lat 41.42, lon 53.32.
Str Baltic, from New York for Liverpool, March 3, lat 41.18, lon 54.32.
Str Etruria, from New York for Liverpool, March 5, 19 miles W. of Nantuxet Lightship (all by str Caronia).
Str Gomora, from Antwerp for Boston, March 2, lat 42.38, lon 45.21.
British brig showing TQMD, bound N, March 4, lat 33.19, lon 74.25 by str Niagara.
British ship Halmah, steering NE, Feb 22, lat 33.21 N, lon 41.26 W (probably Pass of Balmah, from Ballista for Ghent), by str Ilderton.
Bark Sixus, Eriksen, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, Jan 29, lat 7 S, lon 28 W.

DEATHS.

BRODERICK—Wednesday afternoon the 8th inst, Genl. Infant son of Dr. E. J. and Mary Broderick, aged 12 days.
BROWN—At Norton, on March 8th, Rose Anna, beloved wife of James S. Brown, who is survived by her husband and grown up family and a large circle of friends to mourn.
CURRAN—At 24 Barker street, March 8th, Charles Andrew Curran, second son of Francis P. Curran, aged 11 years, 11 months and 14 days.
DALTON—In this city, March 7th, Margaret J., beloved wife of Robert Dalton, aged 72 years, leaving a sorrowing husband, three daughters and one son to mourn their loss.
DYKEMAN—In this city on March 8th, of consumption, Louise R., second daughter of Abram and the late Maria E. Dykeman, aged 30 years.
MYERS—At her home, 88 Duke street, March 4th, Mrs. Wm. C. Myers, leaving a husband, one child, mother and father and five sisters to mourn their loss.
MORRIS—In this city at 41 Marsh street, on the 8th inst, Dennis Morris, leaving his wife, son and one daughter to mourn their loss.
ROBERTSON—At Robertson, Kings Co., on the 28th Feb, Martha, widow of the late John Robertson, in the 80th year of her age, leaving two sons and three daughters to mourn their loss.
ROBERTS—On the 4th inst, at Westward-Ho, stron, Cheshire, England, Catherine M., widow of the late George W. Roberts, formerly of this city.
THOMPSON—At his residence, 143 Princess street, on the evening of February 10th, George F. Thompson, sr., in the 88th year of his age.

MIDLAND.

March 8.—The Orange Grand Lodge and Grand Elack Chapter of Ontario West, passed a strong resolution regarding the Northwest schools and declared itself in favor of one-sided school throughout the Dominion.

WHICH IS STRONGER, MAN OR WOMAN?

A Thousand Reasons Why Women Are Easily Tired Grow Listless and Look Prematurely Old.

As compared with man, woman's nature is infinitely more complex and consequently her struggle for existence is attended with untold penalties in the way of pain and suffering. The sensitiveness of woman to disturbances of functional activity makes her very liable to disease. Too often no importance is attached to fitfulness of appetite, to languor and nervous headache. Sufficient nutrition is not supplied, and the vital forces of her body are overstrained. The organs upon which health depends are weakened—total collapse and endless days of misery rapidly follow. It is for ladies on the verge of breakdown that Ferrozone is specially intended. It is the ideal remedy for all kinds of weakness. Ferrozone builds up this way:
First, it increases the appetite. Next, it promotes good digestion and insures the assimilation of food. Consequently whatever is eaten is at once converted into nourishment. Increased nourishment means stronger blood, more flesh, greater vitality, more energetic nerves. The general health is thus built up to high-water mark, and Ferrozone carries on its good work till womanly disorders and secret weaknesses are completely cured.
From Mrs. F. G. Caldwell comes the following endorsement, written from her home in Clarksburg:—"I went through a most trying experience and suffered a great deal. My health was well-nigh ruined, and I got into such a condition that I couldn't even sleep. I was dreadfully nervous, weak and pale. Different prescriptions were recommended and I tried them. But Ferrozone was the first to help. I improved steadily under Ferrozone, and normal conditions were finally established. I gained weight, my color and spirits improved, and my former health was restored. Ferrozone cured me, and with a full heart I recommend this good medicine to all other women."
No greater blessing ever came to suffering women than Ferrozone. It deserves a trial because it is the best medicine, tonic and re-builder money can buy. Beware of imitations. Ferrozone is prepared in the form of a chocolate-coated tablet. Sold everywhere in 50c boxes, or six boxes for \$2.50, from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.