ll so.

that the statement es and Mr. Rainnie eted. I know that Mr. uffer loss, and that he work elsewhere. Mr. certainly be paid for

A. F. THOMSON. anse, Bathurst.

ntario sailed at noon

PORT ITEMS.

iverpool. Head of the Head line er grain, 32,000 bushels. rking on bagged stuff cargo will include in grain, 10,000 sacks of of cheese, 29 cases of ases of shovels, 23 of acks of flour, and a will sail for Belfast n Head is expected to 20th to load for Bel-

ther Head line steam

re after her.

n City of the Furness days from London, is this port today. She o on board. For St. she is bringing tea, ckages of dry goods Stockholm City will consist of 32,000 bush rain, 50,000 bushels of cheese, oil cake, parole blocks, and sundries. City, will be due here The Carlisle City and finest steamer fixed season, although she She is a vessel of and was built in 1894 by electricity, and is a very superior steam-

general cargo which she will take a large ses to London.
e City will, it is underfurness boat to load Carlisle City. liner Boston City will, l. sail today for Lonen detained here mak-

City, which was towed ne time ago disabled ay from St. John is said, be able to voyage in the course days. The State of this week, and every-readiness for its recep-

m City, Capt. Rich-Friday from London. at a large cargo for St. for Western Canada rgo is a very large am nad fine weather during vas rather boisterous. a regular hurricane led from the E. N. E. iderably, especially in The seas washed over now at the Furness line side of the harbor, disstuff. She will move ity sailed from this port day afternoon. She re several days makntities of goods rious ports of the Unit re arriving at Carleton

sidings along the line occupied by cars loadern goods. iner Teels Teelin Head sailed

an early hour Sunday about 450 standards hing like 2,500 bags of eal. While she was in rivets were put in her uple of new plates were

Head of the same line about the same time sacks of bran, 255 boxes 250 standards of deals. ent time 962 cars have ton laden with grain, allowing 400 bushels to is a fair average, would rly 400,000 bushels.

# 16 ST. JOHN WERKLY SUN. PAGES.

VOL. 20.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

NO. 7.

### TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

The quarterly convention of the St. John Co. W. C. T. U. will be held in the hall at north end on March 5th. business meeting will be held in the afternoon, and in the evening a public meeting will be held. It is proposed to depart somewhat from the usual custom and to ask gentlemen to occupy the greater part of the time. Three gentlemen and one lady have already consented to take part, and a popular quartette has consented to assist in the singing. It is also noped that one or two soloists will e present, and that there will be at east one good reading. Please remember the date.

THE ST. JOHN UNION AND ITS ENTERPRISE.

At the last meeting of the St. John W. C. T. U., held Tuesday, 9th, the superintendents of departments were appointed as follows: Gospel purity and mothers' meet-

ings-Mrs. Powers. Sunday school work—Mrs. S. King. Parlor meetings—Mrs. Dearborn. Evangelistic, jail and prison—Mrs.

Fairs-Mrs. Porter. Coffee rooms Mrs. Crookshank. Press-Mrs. Scott. Scientific temperance . inspection-

Mrs. Simms. Flower mission-Mrs. R. D. Clarke. World's W. C. T. U. mission-Mrs

Juvenile-Mrs. McLaughlin.

It will be noticed by those familiar with the work that some of the departments are left out. It is thought best to continue only those that can receive proper attention and thought. This union has begun the work of another year with renewed energy and vigor. Although it has had a somewhat hard struggle this last year W recognize the fact that times of depression and of seeming failure come to every society, and we have mutually agreed to continue to do the best we can to regain the ground we have lost financially, and we trust that by our united efforts we will soon be on independent footing again. As far as our philanthropic work is concerned we have made no changes, and as far as we can know have been as successful in our endeavors to help others as ever before. The society has not for its aim anything but the advancement of the cause of Christ. Every one of its department is carried on by great pasons of the cause

This year, as well as last, there was rable discussion as to the ad-ty of continuing three or four s of the work, but there ed to be none that some persons were not depending upon for the comforts heaviest branches are still continued. The Little Girls' Home has many elpers outside of the W. C. T. U., otherwise it could have no existence. But still it demands a large outlay and is a heavy burden for the treasurer to bear, unless those interested in these children will make the question of meeting expenses easier for her. The W. C. T. U. felt on Tuesday last that the finding of this money was almost more than they. should undertake, and the question of closing was called when one good woman said: "We trust we have changed the lives of seven of the little girls in the last three years; is it not worth great effort to have saved the souls of seven women?" And in the hush that followed no one could

vote to close the home.
Some one said, are not all the departments of work failures that you W. C. T. U. women undertake? Per-haps they are when looked at merely from a financial standpoint, but that is not the basis upon which we rest. We hope to be honest and to pay our debts, but the class of people with whom we have most to deal and whom we are trying to benefit are not those from whom we expect any financial return. And will the Christian people of St. John kindly remember that

when they patronize the W. C. T. U. exchange on Charlotte street that they are through this institution help-

they are through this institution helping those who are honestly striving to help themselves. It does not appear on the surface what assistance has been rendered to some who have to do with the exchange Saffice is it to say that only the isponsest sense of duty determined the adles in charge of this department of work to continue it another rear add we trust that a kind pattle will lighten the labor for us by ar large full lighten the labor for us by ar large full fund have not been so alter faires but despite that fact there have been a good many loads of that sent the and help is given in other ways. Perhaps there is given in other ways. Perhaps there is no society in the city that has a greater knowledge of the needy

that the W. C. T. U. It has a large membership and holds its meetings more frequently than most other so cieties. This gives more time and reacter opportunity for investigation into the cases that come to the personal knowledge of each member of the personal topic of discussion. the society, and care is exercised over

While writing of the work it may not be amiss for me to say that if last three weeks it has made work for any one has a thought of contributing to the Little Girls' Home, now will be a good time to do it, as the treasurer treasurer of the Little Girls' Home, or groceries and such other things to Brussels street. I will also add that at the coffee room on Canterbury street good meals can be had at moderate prices.

The report of the nineteenth convention of the Ontario W. C. T. U. has been received from the recording secretary, Miss Ella S. Cosford, and from F. L. Spence "a summary of the most important evidence and argument presented in the report of the royal com-mission on the liquor traffic." These came too late for further notice in the

olumns of this week.

And now is the time for annual meetings of local unions and election of officers. The editor of this column would be glad to receive any report of ticularly is it desirable to get the names of the officers.

As will be seen by the circular letter sent out by the president, a call has been sent in from the dominion convention asking each W. C. T. U. member to give 10 cents towards the ndebtedness of the Woman's Journal. One of the societies organized year, that of Upper Gagetown, has been the first to respond to that call and has sent a sum of money quite worthy of a small and newly established society, to the provincial treanittees in this example the debt would soon be

# A GREAT BABY

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10.-The Stucowski baby, the marvel of Polishtown, which weighed 27 pounds at birth on February 1, was weighed again this morning and tipped the cales at 34 pounds, a gain of seven pounds in ten days. The young fellow is as happy and healthy as he is President Cleveland will be asked

name him. STAND BY THEIR BEER

London, Feb. 10.-By a vote of 206 to 149, the house of commons today rejected the bill of Charles H. Wilson, iberal member for West Hull, providing for the closing of public house throughout Sunday. They are at pre-sent allowed to be open for a period during the middle of Sunday and Sunday evening.

# DROPPED DEAD

New York, Feb. 10.-Armand Castel mary, while singing the role of Tris tano, in Flotow's opera of "Martha," at the Metropolitan opera house night, dropped dead in front of the footlights. The cause of death is attributed to disease of the heart.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN

# **BRADLEY-MARTIN'S**

Grandest Fancy Costume Ball in New York's Memory.

For Weeks it Had Been the Universa Topic of Discussion in All Circles.

The Work of a Fairy's Wand-Like Turning the Pages of History-Back to the Days of Louis IV.

New York, Feb. 10.-The much talked of fancy costume ball of Mrs. Bradley-Martin, given at the Waldorf hotel been the universal topic of discussion not alone in social circles, but in the art world of the city, and during the hundreds of costumers and gressmak-

ers. Decorators and tapestry hangers began their work yesterday and today is hard pressed and does not know the rooms engaged by Mrs. Bradley-who is willing to help out. Send any donations to Mrs. Clark, Union street, the big hotel, were changed, as if a fairy wand had been at work. On the ceilings flowers were everywhere arranged into beautiful designs and scene of greater splendor and artistic appointment can hardly be imagined.

After a month of preparation after Mrs. Bradley-Martin had done everything that could be done to make a lavish display with the greatest secrecy, the ball was opened just before midnight. Hours before that, however, every street in the neighborhood of the Waldorf had been crowded with people, those who were the coming guests, and the still greater numbers drawn by curiosity. Carriages came in endless streams, discharging their occupants and rolled away. To those who looked on, and knew nothing of the work of detail, all seemed hurry and confusion, where, in reality, it was the perfection such meetings in this province. Par- of regularity. Still with 700 odd guests, much time was needed to get all into the hotel and they were not all in

> when the ball opened. Every feature of the ball and all concerning it in the slightest, was guarded closely. Mrs. Bradley-Martin from the first insisted that the ball was for her guests, and that the first intimation of the decorations should be received when the guests entered

Arrangements for receiving the Arrangements for receiving the guests as they arrived, were as nearly perfect as they could be. Carriages proached from the Fifth Avenue east through 33rd street. The guests alighted from the carriages and went directly to the second floor of the hotel, where they were received by

In this room, Mrs. Martin stood on a dias, slightly raised, under a canopy of rare tapestries. The scheme of decorations in this reception room that of the time of Louis IV., and before the dais passed the counterfeit presentments of all the prominent people of that time, to mingle in picturesque confusion with characters of

other days. After being received by the hostess, the guests passed through a flower lined corridor directly into the large

hall room. It was not until all the guests had paid their respects to Mrs. Bradley-Martin, the hostess, in the small ball coom, and she had been escorted to the ball room proper, that the fancy dress ball was declared formally opened. In the small galfery where were the members of the 22nd Regiment band and the Hungarian band, the

music suddenly stopped. There was silence for just a moment to be broken by a flourish of trumpets as Mrs. Bradley-Martin and her cort, John Jacob Astor, entered room. The moment they had taken their places at the head of the room there was another flourish of trumpets, which told that the Quadrille d'Honneur, arranged by Mrs. Wm. Astor,

The forming for the first figure, "The Salute," was like turning the pages of history. The characters gathered from Bradley-Martin wearing a Marie Stuart stume, copied from an old plate of that queen's time; John Jacob Astor in a Louis VI. court costume; I. Townsend Martin as a cavalier of the court of Louis XIII, and Henry Lohr in Louis XV. court. From another section of the room came Mrs. Orme Wilson looking picturesque in a Louis XVI. court dress and white and silver brocade, which followed the elaborate designs of the period; and Mrs. Whitney Warren, wearing a costume of pale blue brocade and silk, after the style of the time of Louis XV. Lspenard Steward closely followed his partner, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and looked elegant in his dress of a cavalier of the court of Louis XIII. The others of the sixteen who took their places in this uadrille were: Mrs. Lee Tailer, Craig Wadsworth, Miss Gerry, Center Hitch-cook, Miss Lena Morton, J. J. Van Al-len, Miss Madeline Cutting and Stuv-

As the partners took their places and waited for the opening of the first bars of the music the scene was the most impressive of the night. For beyond these characters in action, about them on every side were the rich laces, the glittering gems and all that went to make up the historically represented personages of the ball, the whole backgrounded by the natural

flowers, the lights and the ferns. In the following way the "Salute" was danced. Mrs. Fish and Mr. Vancortlandt took their positions behind Mrs. Bradley Martin and Mr. Astor, Miss Gerry and Mr. Warren took a Martin; they were followed by Mr. Martin and Mrs. Steward. The side couples approached in a similar way, four at a time, leaving an aisle in

the centre. Mr. Astor and Mrs. Bradley-Martin promenading down the aisle, the other dancers bowing, then followed in twos, then all returning to their original positions.

As when 200 years ago, when the Quadrille d'Honneur was danced at

court, where the king and the queen took part in it, they were accorded due and proper honor, so, tonight, Mrs. Bradley-Martin and Mr. Astor were given that honor as king and queen of the night. In those old days, too the crown prince and princess stood beside king and queen at the head of the quadrille, so at this. In the set of tonight these places were given to Mrs. Stuvesant Fish and Robert Vancort

"Figuro" and "the honor," both which were more elaborate.

The second quadrille, which had been organized by Mrs. E. L. Baylies, was danced by Mrs. Ogmen Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Henry Sloane, Edith Morton, Mrs. Vanrenssaler, Mrs. Alfrenzo Navarro, R. D. Robins, Worthington Whitehouse.

In another quadrille, organized by Mrs. E. L. Baylies, were several of the debutantees of the night, among them being Miss Evelyan Sloane, Miss VanAllen, Miss Josephine Brooks and Miss Alice Babcock. For their partners were G. Beekman Hoppin, J. D. W. Cutting, Robert Livingston and

William Sloane. The cotillion, which was recotillion, which was led by had been looked forward to by the younger of the guests, and there were nearly 200 couples in it. Mr. Dyer appeared as Francois I., a rich costume consisting of a cloak of royal purple velvet lined with violet satin and embroidered with gold. The coat was velvet embroidered with gold; the doublet, also of purple velvet, was sashed with violet satin. The tights were of violet silk, worn with shoes of the period, a hat with large ostrich feather, ruff and dagger. Mr. Dyer maintained his reputation as a leader of fashionable dances by his executive ability, his ingenuity and his good

While during the evening there were light refreshments, it was not until after 1 o'clock, at the conclusion of Mrs. Bronson's quadrille, that the regular supper began. This was served at small tables in the winter garden. But this place would never have been recognized even by one who had been familiar with it. The one hundred odd tables had all passed through the hands of the florist and were so hidden by his art as to have lost all resemblance of articles of furniture. Ros and white lilacs were banked so high that the guests seemed to eat from the top of a flower bed. Beyond the tables and between the guests so as to almost hide one from another were

Invoking the Protection of the King of Greece.

London, Feb. 11,-A despatch to the Times from Canea, dated Feb. 10, says Prince George Berovitch, governor of Orete, notified the sublime porte and the consular body representing the powers that he was desirous of resigning. The porte requested powers to use their influence to reore order in Crete.

Several Cretan chiefs have written to the Turkish authorities declaring that the Cretans have decided to re-ject the Turkish rule and invoke the protection of the King of Greece.

A despatch to the Times from Canea, dated Feb. 11, says that all of villages in the vicinity of Sitia have been destroyed. Three burning villages are visible. A cordon of Christian dragoons has been established around the town. Intermittent firing continues, and it is rumored many women and children have been

London, Feb. 12.—The papers this morning are full of long telegrams from European capitals and editorials dealing with the gravity of the situa-tion in Crete, and expressing fears of war between Turkey and Greece.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Case of the Mates and Crew of the Nova Scotia Ship George T. Hay.

Despatches received this week from London announce that the first and second mates of the ship George T. Hay and fifteen of the crew were being tried for the murder of a sailor named Bostrom on the voyage from Mobile to Rio Janeiro, First Mate Fraser has been found guilty of having inflicted unlawful punishment upon Bostrom, but he will not be sentenced until the completion of the trial of the second

mate and sallors.

The ship Geo. T. Hay is owned at Spencer's Island, the managing owner being Geo. D. Spicer. The commander is Capt. Edward Spicer. The first officer, Fraser, is said to be a province ist, but it is not known here exactly where he belongs. He succeeded Capt. Miles Collins of Advocate Harbor as chief officer at Mobile. The second mate is Noel Amos of Bay Verte, a brother of Mrs. Dr. Fillimore of Spe cer's Island. Amos is about 24 years of age and has been in the Hay a couple of years. The crew were shipped at Mobile so there is no telling who they were or where they hailed

The trial of Second Mate Amos and fifteen of the crew of the George T. Hay of Parreboro, was finished at London, Wednesday, Amos was found guilty of common assault. The sailors were acquitted. The magistrate of the Winchester court yesterday pronounced sentence upon Fraser and Amos. Fraser was sentenced to six months' and Amos to two months' imprisonment, each with hard labor.

George Burt, an old and much respected resident of Tracy Station, was buried Sunday, 6th, at that place. Rev. O. N. Mott conducted the services.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



After the first measure followed the Since the First of December Shows an Increase

> Of More Than \$1,800,000 Over Same Period Two Years Ago-Increase Also by About Ten Cargoes Over Same

Period Last Year.

Comparing the whole of this season to date with the season of 1895-96 to same date, the volume of winter port business has been much larger than

last year. It was pointed out in the Sun a few days ago that there was not a remarkable difference in the figures for January as compared with the same month a year before; but December, 1896, was far ahead of December, 1895, (when the trade had only begun) and the present month thus far, is away ahead of the first two weeks of February, 1896.

During the season of 1895-96, up to February 11th, there were 13 steamers cleared for Liverpool, London and tried to smother the flames, but could Glasgow, but of those for London nearly all called at Halifax for some freight. On the other hand, the present season to Feb. 11th has seen 21 steamers cleared, all direct, for Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast and

This shows a gain for the present season thus far of eight full cargoes, and also the difference arising from the London steamers not having to call at Halifax this season for some freight, which difference would probably amount to two more full cargoes. Four steamers cleared in December, 1895, and nine in December, 1896.

Six cleared in January, 1896, and six n January, 1897. Three cleared in February (to Feb. 11th) 1896, and six in February (to

Of the cargoes referred to for 1895-96 (to Feb. 11th) three went to Glasgow, five to Liverpool, and five via Halifax

and January) for three yea The total exports from St. John in December and January two years ago were valued at only \$318,921; for the same period one year ago the amount went up to \$747,342 worth of Canadian goods entered outwards at St. John, besides a lot entered at upper province customs houses, and a quantity of American goods, that would bring the total for these months well up toward \$1,000,000. But the same two months of the present sesson go away beyond that again, for they show a total, including all upper Canadian and American, as well as

local goods, of a little over \$1,613,000. Thus it appears that in December and January of the present season there was exported from St. John goods to the value of \$1,300,000 mere than for the same period two years ago. If to this we add the figures for February thus far (six full cargoes by winter port steamers alone) there would be nearly \$500,000 more of an increase in exports over the like pertwo years ago. Or. summing the winter port trade has brought to this port for shipment thus far this season (not including goods now loading or on the tracks) over \$1,800,000 worth of goods more than was handled in the port in the same period two

There have been 1.618 carloads of United States produce in flour, meats, ed, etc., received here this season. This is equal to a train load of 21 cars for every day, Sundays included, since Dec. 1st of American goods alone. There were only 571 cars of U. S. goods received during the

same period a year ago.

There have been about 1,500 carloads of grain received thus far, a increase over last year. There are now about 740 carloads of goods in the yards or along the ween here and Megantic. Near-

ly half of this is grain. When to the amount of work quired in loading the steamers is add-ed that of discharging their inward cargoes, it will be seen that this winter port business is a great thing for the laboring men. In loading the vessels, including night and day, the avrage would be about a hundred men to a steamer. There has been more than an average of two steamers loading continuously since the first of December. Sometimes there were four in at once. With the men engaged on the steamers, those on the railway and around the wharves and harbon works, there must have been an average of nearly a thousand dollars a day paid out in wages ever since the first two steamers came in, in the first week of December, as a direct

And the season is hardly half gone There will be a heavy business to the very end of the season here. Thus far the Furness line to Lon-

don has carried more western goods

than either of the other lines. The United States goods through are very valuable, In January there was shipped \$104,000 worth of U. S. flour and over \$150,000

ST. JOHN'S EXPORT TRADE of other goods from that country, the bulk from Chicago and Minneapolis. BURNED TO DEATH.

> An accident fearful in its details and fatal in its results occurred on the 9th instant about 8.30 o'clock in a house in Union alley, occupied by a family named Barry, in which Mrs. Bridget Barry was burned in such a manner that she died a few hours

The Barry family, who live in the upper flat of the building situate in the rear of Mrs. Andrew Lawson's property, which faces on Union street, sisted of the deceased, her husband, Patrick, a son and daughter. The old man is quite feeble and has to spend much of his time abed. Mrs. Barry's sight was very dim, but otherwise she was tolerably smart for her years. About 8.30 o'clock she was alone in the kitchen. Her husband, who was in bed, heard suddenly the most piercing screams, and heard her cry out she was on fire. As fast as his feeble limbs would allow him he got out of bed and went to her assistance. A terrible sight met his gaze. On the kitchen floor his wife was writhing in agony, her dress burning fiercely, the roaring and puffing in her face. The old man selzed an overcoat and bravely not do so. Meanwhile his daughter had attracted the attention of Patrick Danaher, who in turn called to Florence P. Edwards, the Opera house bill poster, who was shovelling snow away from the bill boards in the alley. Edwards rushed into the house and up stairs to the kitchen, where the old man was endeavoring to extinguish the flames. He caught hold of the burning woman and dragged her out of the kitchen, which was by this time of the kitchen, which was by this time in flames, into another room. After wrapping her in bed clothes and partially extinguishing the flames he tore the smouldering garments from her body. Mrs. Patrick Danaher and other neighbors came in and prevented the

neighbors came in and prevented the spread of the fire in the house. A still alarm, however, was sent in, and No. 3 hose reel responded, but was not needed. Mrs. Barry's injuries were mostly about the head, face and arms. Her head and face were burned almost black, and her neck, shoulders and same literally cooked. But for all this fartible injury it was found she tables and between the guests so as to almost hide one from another were decorations of spring flowers—tubos, lilazs, benganvillia and torsythia, to make the place a bower of beauty and fragrance.

CRFTF

five to Liverpool, and any and the five to London.

Of those for 1896-87 (to Feb. 11th), and aims literally cooked. But for an an and aims literally cooked. But for an a

ed and writhed with pain all the way to the Hospital. She was placed on a bed there and everything done to alteviate her suffering, but she was too badly burned, and about 11 o'clock death relieved her suffering.

Mr. Edwards, who so gallantly rushed to the rescue, had one of his hands quite badly burned in his endeavors to extinguish the flames. He deavors to extinguish the flames. He suffered considerable with it during

Just how the accident occurred is not known. The daughter, as usual, started the fire and Mrs. Barry was sitting quietty beside it when daughter left the room. It is supposed, wever, that her dress caught from a spark or by coming in contact

Coroner Berryman held an inquiry on the 19th into the circumstances connected, with the death of Mrs. Bridget Barry. The evidence went to show that Mrs. Barry's clothing caught fire from the stove in her house in Union alley, Tuesday, 9th inst., and that she was fatally burned before assistance arrived. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, finding that the came by her death accidentally.

COL DOMVILLE AT WORK is Punishing Whole Settlements by His Manipulation of Post Offices.

The good people of Kings county are suffering much inconvenience through the shifting of some local post offices and the closing of others. Bitter complaints come from the neighborhood of Springfield because of changes made which compel many farmers to travel much farther for their mail than formerly. Three or four changes are reported in this parish, and none of them seem to be satisfactory. In the parish of Kars two offices, Kars and Paddock's, are closed, and in place of them only one is established. This change is no convenience to any place of them only one is established.
This change is no convenience to any one except the new postmaster. It adds some miles to the distance which many people have to travel to the post office, and is an extremely unsatisfactory arrangement to the whole settlement. Colonel Domville may be justified in runishing a post-master or two for the crime of declin-ing to vote for him, but even his friends object to the punishment of whole settlements.

# S. S. NEW BRUNSWICK

Boston, Feb. 11.—The old side-wheel steamer New Brumwick, which was recently condemned by the United States steamboat inspector at Portland, has been purchased by Thomas Butler & Co., junk dealers of this steamer. city, on private terms. The steamer will be brought here next May, unless cold in the meantime, and will be taken to Nut Island, where she will

"Would you please help me?" said the poor beggar to the pedestrian. "I have a wife and five children at home, and an instalment to pay on my bimeats, besides over \$50,000 worth cycle tomorrow!"-Yonkers Statesman.

# MANN'S CELEBRATED GREEN BONE CUTTERS\_



Are certainly a very necessary article with owners of poultry. When hens are fed on GREEN CUT BONE they lay from 200% to 400% more than without it. The increase of eggs in a very short time will pay for one of these CUTTERS.

No. 1. With Crank Handle ..... \$7.50.

No. 1. With Balance Wheel .....\$10.00. Hundreds of people are using these Machines, and find them a PERFECT SUCCESS. Will send to any address upon re-

ceipt of price. W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited,) MARKET SQUARE.

# LAID TO REST.

Funeral of Rev. J. C. McDevitt of Fredericton.

All Classes Joined in the Last Sad Tribute of Respect to His Memory.

The Oration Delivered by the Very Rev. Mgr. Connolly, V. G .- St. Dunstan's Church Crowded to the Doors.

a year, then I went to Woodstock and Fredericton, Feb. 10.-Today all stayed there thirteen years. Then I was at St. John for four years, Sheclasses and creeds united in paying diac for a year and a half, at Woodthe last tribute of respect to the late stock again for three years, from there Rev. J. C. McDevitt, and if anything I went to Caraquet, and from there 'o was wanting to prove the esteem and my present station. Father McDevitt respect in which he was held it was is your pastor here no more, and it is found this morning in the immense crowds that strove for admission into for you to pray and with your whole hearts and souls for him, for it is a St. Dunstan's church, and that later followed the remains to the Hermitage, healthy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead. There are very About the city business was practically few who lead such a life here as to suspended, and from all dominion, prodo all their purgatory here on earth. vincial and city buildings, school houses, society halls and private buildings flags floated to the breeze There were a number of priests here before Father McDevitt. I can go back for seventy years and remember at half mast. If the church were three times its size all who desired to at-tend the solemn service could not have distinctly the condition of affairs. There was no priest in Fredericton got in. The members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians acted as ushers, then, no gravevard for the Catholic to bury their dead. My brother died and they performed their extremely difficult task in a most satisfactory and we had to take him up and bury him at the French village. The pries manner. Members of the congregation used to come down from Madawaska gave up their pews to persons in atand visit French Village and Fred tendance from outside parts and to ericton. The people grew up for fifty years without a priest, and if in that members of other churches. In one of time some of them lost faith it was the front pews were Lt. Governor Mc-Clelan and his A. D. C., Lt. Col. Gornot to be wondered at. The first don; then came members of the pro-vincial government, members of the priest was Father Cummings. He came from Quebec, and only staying legislature, Rev. Sub-Dean Whalley, short time went on to St. Andrews, representing His Lordship Bishop Kingdon; Rev. Messrs. Macdonald, where he died. Next came Father McSweeney, who though a strong Hartley, Payson, Teasdale and Freehealthy man when he came here, man, students of the university, many broke down and died in about three officers and men of the Royal Regiment years: and it is no wonder that he of Infantry, and all the leading busidied, stationed here as he was with ness and professional men of the city. all the world for a parish, up river to The remains of the deceased priest the Tobique and down river to St. were in the sanctuary, which was John. After he died Fredericton was

draped in black and white. The altar ntained many beautiful calla lilies. In the sanctuary were: Right. Rev. Mgr. Connolly (representing His Lordship Bishop Sweeny), Rev. Fathers Casey, Walsh and Krien, St. John: Murray, Chapman and Carney of Carleton county; Doyle and Dollard of Charlotte county; Meahan and Richard of Westmorland: O'Leary, Ryan, Corbett and McDermott of York county.

At precisely 9.30 o'clock the above named priests filed into the sanctuary and began chanting the office for the dead, Mattins and Laud's. This was a very solemn and impressive ceremony, and despite the immense crowd in the church, even the isles being crowded up to the altar rail, a pin could be heard drop.

This was concluded a few minutes after ten o'clock, and then the cele-brant of the mass and his assistant retired, and robed in the black vesthigh mass of requiem. Rev. Father Chapman was coebrint; Rev. Father Doyle, deacon; Rev. Father Casey, sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Corbett, masto the Gregorian chant

After the gospel Right Rev. Mgr. Connolly ascended the altar steps and delivered the funeral oration. Father Connolly, an old personal friend from almost boyhood days, was much affected at times, as indeed were many present, as the preacher sketched the lab-ors of the dead priest. In the course of his remarks Mgr. Connolly said:

"We have come here today to this house dedicated to the service of God. We have come here today to show our regret and pay our respects to the priest and pastor who so long and faithfully watched over his flock, you and I and all together with the same motive, and the same pious act we are doing for him today somebody else will be doing for us some other day. We have come today to pray for the repose of the soul of the faithful priest, who is now before God, and it is for us to pray that his life has been such, and that he has performed the vows he made, not only in baptism, but in tak-ing charge of his flock, that today before God, he meets his reward and God says: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thee into the joys of thy Lord.'

"My memory takes me back to the day when Father MoDevitt came here. Many generations have grown up under his care, many hundreds and thous-ands has he prepared for confirmation, and hundreds and thousands has he annointed and prepared to meet their God. It would be a very strange and unnatural thing indeed if all the children in whom he took such an inter est and whom he carried about in his neart, did not remember those things, warnings against the temptations the world. He is here no longer teach, but his instructions will not be lost. It has not fallen among thorns or upon stony ground, or among weeds that will rise up and choke it. You knew him a long time. I knew him fore you did. I met him first in Que bec, when he was a young man, before he was ordained, and there was no brighter and happier student than ames McDevitt. No one ever heard him speak an angry word; there was always the same beautiful smile on his face, and to know him was to love

All these things I have seen and have remembered. I remember, when he had not graduated, had not finish ed his course of divinity, and when there were thousands of people stricken down with fever at Isle. Priests were scarce in there days, and those that had gone to the rescue had been taken down with the More were needed, and Father McDevitt volunteered to go, was ordained after a few days' preparation and fearlessly went down to minister to the sick and dying; he, too, sickened with the fever, and was taken to an hospital in Montreal. When I went to bid him good-bye when I was leaving to come down to Fredericton, I found him delirious, and so ill was he that I never expected to see him again, but he rallied and came to Fredericton. That was

his first appearance here, and though a strange thing in this missionary country, he continued to minister in Stockley lead the choir. the same parish almost without a change. I have been in the ministry for fifty years, and on the fingers of

my hand I cannot count the places I

have been stationed in. My first year

was in Fredericton. A most beautiful

year of peace and quietness among a

peaceable and quiet people. At the end of that year I went to Wood-

stock, and took charge of the mission

of Carleton, part of York and Mada-

waska. I was there two years, until

Bishop Connolly came, then I was in-

vited to go to a French mission on the North Shore, and passed a very

happy year among a congregation

where there was no poverty and no

distress, no collections to be taken up

for the poor, every man had enough

Then I was removed to St. Stephen for

visited by the priest from St. John.

Then came Father Dollard, who was

afterwards appointed bishop and did

duty as priest and bishop. Father

McDevitt came after him and has

been in this place since. Congrega-

tion after congregation has filled the

church, and I hope that every Sun-

day now sees the church as well filled

"This church was begun in 1840; the

old one was too small, the people

wanted a better one, and went in debt

to build it. Other denominations were

anxious that the Catholics should

have a good church, and provided to

help them build it, and they did, but

it was not till 1846 that the church

was got out of debt by subscriptions

here and in St. John and opened for

services. I mention these things so

you may have an idea what the par-

ish was seventy-six and fifty years

ago, and you know what it is today.

I have heard American tourists and

John after visiting Fredericton say,

why is it that the Catholics of Fred-

I think this church is good enough for

any congregation and better than

many churches I have seen in Boston.

One advantage Father McDevitt had

was that he did not have to build a

church in this town; no doubt if he

had he would have built a handsomer

and more expensive one, but I would

advise the people to be patient and

enjoy the church that they have, and

Father McDevitt came here fifty long

years ago a great deal has been done.

house, and a number of halls, and he

has been an indefatigable priest, al-

ways working for his people's good

and that they might have all that was

necessary for their education and

welfare, both temporal and spiritual.

He built a house and furnished in

good style the rooms for visiting and

student priests, and rooms in which

he might meet and consult with his

parishioners, but not for his own per-

sonal comfort, for his own room,

where he lived and studied, was

plainness itself; no more expense in

house of the poorest laboring man;

that shows you what a pious man he

flourish or exhibition of himself. He

thought a great deal of his people,

they were in his heart and mind con-

stantly. You will see him no more

and receive no more of his instruc-

tions, but the remembrance of his

plain unassuming manners will en-

for eternity, and it is for you to thank

God for all these things that have

God will be good to him, and remem-

ber all the instructions and advice

that you have received from the pas-

tor who will be with you no more. Do

your duty to God and your neighbors

and every day you live will bring you

things, I will make you ruler over

many, enter now into the joy of thy

hich were not over until after noon

and then Rev. Fathers Savage. Casey.

deposited them in the hearse.

The long procession—declared by

many to be the longest ever seen in

etery. First came the school children:

then the Ancient Order of Hibernians;

the officiating clergymen; the hearse;

the mourners; citizens on foot and in

Among those in attendance from St.

John were Police Magistrate Ritchie,

M. A. Finn, W. S. Farrell, John R.

McCloskey, Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward,

The chief mourners were: M. A.

Finn, Prof. Stockley, Owen Sharkey

Rev. Father O'Leary had charge of

William Shaw and C. B. Lockhart, M.

carriages.

P. P's.

then started for the cem-

Dollard, Doyle, Ryan and Carney car-

that room than you would find in the

which is entirely out of debt.

as it used to be in those days.

A kind thoughtfulness was shown by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kingdon, who, unable to be presen himself, wished to be represented by the Rev. Sub-Dean Whalley, who walked with the Rev. Father Chapman. The Herald this evening says: Father McDevitt's place in St. Dunstan's

church and in this city will be difficult to fill. His life was closely interwoven with the history and traditions of his charge for nearly half a century. He knew almost every member of his flock from childhood, and had been, not only their spiritual adviser, but their companion and faithful friend. It is the best wish expressed for the welfare of the church, that his lordship the bishop is making selection of a priest to succeed the deceased, may be as fortunate in his choice as the late Bishop Connolly was when he sent Father McDevitt to minister to the congregation of St. Dunstan's.

The late Rev. Father McDevitt left a will, and while he had little property money in his own name, whatever he had he bequeathed everything for the support of the poor, except as stated below. James Farrell, D. Lenihan and Rev. John Murray are the executors. It has always been Father Mc-Devitt's custom to give the Indians mething at Christmas, and it is understood he has made provision in his will that they be looked after every Christmas. It is also understood that his housekeeper gets \$300. This is his only bequest to any but the poor.

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

Rev. Mr. Burgess Will Remain in Carleton-He Declines the Call to Pictou.

(Daily Sun, February 10.) (Daily Sun, February 10.)

A special meeting of St. John Presbytery anent the call of St. Andrew's Kirk, Pictou, to Rev. James Burgess of Carleton, was held in Carleton Presbyterian church at 3 p. m. yesterday. In the absence of the moderator, Judge Stevens of St. Stephen, the chair was occupied by Rev. D. J. Fraser, the recently inducted pastor of St. Stephen's church, St. John. Prayer being offered by the moderator, presbytery proceeded right to the business of the meeting, viz., to hear any objections which the congregation might have to the severance of the pastoral ties foreshadowed in the call of the Pictou church. Upon enquiry in this respect replies were Upon enquiry in this respect replies were made by J. Sleeth, J. Scott and D. McQueen, representing the session, trustees and congregation. Each expressed the entire confidence reposed in Mr. Burgess and the unfavorable consequences liable to result in his acceptance of the call.

Rev. James Ross, home missionary superintendent of the presbytery, also spoke from personal knowledge of the esteem in which Mr. Burgess was held by his congregation, and mentioned that at a recent congregation all meeting it was decided that as the mortgage had been lifted and extensive repairs had been made and paid for, the stipend of the pastor should be increased by \$200.

In reply to the call, Rev. Mr. Burgess said that he was deeply sensible of the sincerity and the good wishes of St. Andrew's church, Pictou, in extending the call to him; that he had given the subject a large amount of consideration, but after the expressions which he had just heard from the representatives of the various departments of the church, all doubt and hesitancy vanished. It was only by the sympathy and loyal support of the congregation that anything had been accomplished, and the adverse circumstances against which they had labored only bound them more closely together. With all deference to the feelings and kind offices of St. Andrew's church, he asked leave to decline the call.

The clerk of the presbytery, Rev. W. W. Rainnie, then moved that the call be set Upon enquiry in this respect replies made by J. Sleeth, J. Scott and D. clerk of the presbytery, Rev. W. W. ie, then moved that the call be set

aside.

In rising to second the motion, Rev. L. G. McNelli said that Mr. Burgess was a man worthy of all the expressions of confidence he had heard; that he was a valued member of the presbytery, particularly in regard to home mission work; that he would have been sorry to have seen him leave the presbytery. Carleton congregation had evidently pulled harder than Pictou, and he congratulated them upon the success of their efforts.

Jarvis Wilson also spoke words of con-Jarvis Wilson also spoke words of congratulation, and of the good work done by Mr. Burgess during his stay in Carleton, and welcomed Mr. Burgess' continuation with the congregation. The question being called, presbytery agreed to the motion

tion.

The clerk of the presbytery stated that he had received the resignation of Rev. T. F. Corbett of South Richmond, which he wished to go into effect on the 15th March. The regular meeting of the presbytery not occurring until the first Tuesday in April, the matter was left to the clerk.

After congratulations by the clerk to the congregation in retaining Mr. Burgess, presbytery adjourned sine die.

The congregation are highly gratified at Mr. Burgess' decision. the convent has been built, the priest's

THE KEEMUN.

The Donaldson line steamer Keemun Capt. Rainnie, arrived on the 9th instant from Glasgow, with 600 to 700 tons of cargo. She was twelve days coming out, some bad weather having been experienced. The Keemun is in every way the finest steamer that has ever visited St. John. She was built at Sunderland in 1892 by J. Thompso & Sons for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company. Her hull is steel, her dimensions being as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 362 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet and depth of hold, 27 feet. Her net tonnage is was. He had no desire to make a 1,985 tons, and she is capable of lifting 4.500 tons dead weight cargo. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, with nominal power of 700 horse power and indicated 2,500. The steamer is as conveniently arranged as it is pos sible to have it. Her saloon is a large courage you to live as he did, a life one and elegantly furnished, the ves sel having accommodation for a number of passengers. Capt. Rainnie has fine quarters, as indeed have all the been done for you and to pray that fficers under him. The Keemun was route. She is a thirteen knot steam and is said to behave well in all kinds nearer to God and to eternity, and when the time comes God will say, "You have been faithful over a few John Rainnie, R. N. R., has been fo many years in the Donaldson employ vessel, the Orthia, being in dry dock on the other side, he was pre-valled upon to take command of the After mass the solemn ceremony of Keemun this voyage. He is a man of the absolution was performed by the officiating clergymen, assisted by the vast experience and is one of the most genial gentlemen that has visited the choir. This concluded the services.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Dr. Howley, archbishop of Canter bury, who died in 1848, one day drove up to the door of the house of lords in a coach-and-four, with liveried coach man and two footmen. A Quaker, who knew him, addressed him: "Friend Howley, what would the Apostle Pau have said if he had seen these fou horses, and the purple liveries, and all the rest?" The archbishop, who was seldom flustered, replied with a be nignant smile, "Doubtless the apostle would have remarked that things were very much changed for the better sinc his time."

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature

Annual Report of the Chief Superin-

Increase in Number of Schools and Teachers -Some Educational Statistics.

The annual report of the chief superintendent of education, for the year 1896, is a book of about 250 pags. It contains the usual statistical tables reports of inspectors and of the town schools: of the various teachers' intitutes; of the Normal school; of the Halifax school for the blind: of the deaf and dumb institution at Fredericton. It also contains a paper by James Vroom of St. Stephen, and one by Geo. I Oulton of Moncton, read at county institutes, and half tone illustrations of the new school buildings at Andover, Welchpool, Beaconsfield, Quaco and Leonardsville. These illustrations lend an additional interest to Dr. Inch's

annual report. The statistical abstract shows that there were 1,724 schools in operation in the first term of 1895, an increase of 39 over a year before; with 1,799 teachers, an increase of 38; and 57,889 pupils in attendance, an increase of 607 compared with the like term in 1894. The first term of 1896, by a similar comparison with a year before, showed 1,720 schools, an increase of 25; 1,829 teachers, an increase of 39; and 61.918 pupils, a decrease of 600. More than two-thirds of the decrease was in St. John city and Gloucester, and due to local and temporary causes. The average attendance for the two terms was somewhat greater than for the previous year.

The following comparison of the June term of 1896 with the like term in 1891 shows a gratifying increase in five years:

1891. 1896. Increase. 1,536 1,720 184 1,632 1,829 197 59,568 61,918 2,350 Teachers . . . . . . 1,632 1,829 Pupils enrolled . . . 59,568 61,918 Days' attendance ..3,955,311 4,339,006 The percentage daily present during time schools were in session was 57.73 in term of 1891, and 60.04 in term of 1896, an increase of 2.31. The percentage daily present for full term showed a gain of 3.24. The percentage of population at school in 1891 was one in 5.39, and in 1896 one in 5.18.

Of the cities and towns, in the December term of 1895-96, Milltown, with 89.15, showed the highest percentage of average. Fredericton comes next with 87.70; St. Stephen next, with 84.65; Moncton next, with 83.92: St. John next, with 83.27; Woodstock next, with 82.42; Campbellton next, with 77.31, and Marysville last, with 75.16.

The total enrollment in the June term of 1895-6 was only 106 more for the whole province than in the same term in 1886; but the latter must have been exceptional year, as the number fell off from that till 1890, when it was over 3,000 less, and has since increased again, though the term of 1896 was 600 less than in 1895.

The percentage of the total population enrolled in the public schools is 21.3. The average attendance for the full term is about 60 per cent for the whole province. In the cities and towns

cent. in five years, it is gratifying to note that the proportion of first class teachers employed has also increased, thus guaranteeing greater efficiency and a higher standard of instruction. Last year 24 per cent. of the teachers were first class, compared with only 18 per cent. five years before; 47 per ceat. were second, compared with 49: and 29 per cent. were third, compared with 33. The number of untrained teachers last year was 21, compared with 60 five years before. The increase of first class teachers in the five years age, and son of R. N. Venning, of the was 140: of second class. 57: while the marine and fisheries department, passnumber of third class decreased 16.

Of 147 first class teachers employed more than seven years in the service, and 24 per cent. from three to seven over seven years, and 49 per cent. not over three years, the balance being between three and seven years. The average rate of salary per year,

term of 1896, was as follows: Grammar school teachers
Superior school teachers
First class, male
Second class, male
Third class, male
First class, female
Second class female

The grants to teachers for the year were, for grammar schools, \$4,420.59, a decrease of \$178.62; superior, \$11,704.19 well built, everything about her being a decrease of \$310.45; common, \$140,-010.45, an increase of \$2,282.65; school for the blind, \$1,988.92, an increase, of \$263.92. Total, \$159,224.15-net increase \$2,057.50. Of this \$8,882.69 was in specia grants to teachers in poor districts, an increase of \$101.05.

The total expenditure on schools for only recently purchased by the Donald-son line people to take the place of the Warwick on the St. John-Glasgow fuel, etc., was:

Provincial grants . Schoolhouse grants 

Add to this certain district asses nents, aid to school for blind and deaf the normal school and university, cos of inspection, etc., and the total would reach nearly \$550,000 annually, but not involving an average of more than eight dollars for each pupil receiving instruction. The provincial grant has increased steadily since 1886, but not in greater proportion than was render ed necessary by increase in number

In apportionment of county fund, Gloucester, Madawaska and Kent re-ceived the highest sum per pupil; Albert, Kings and Queens the lowest. There are six superior schools Westmoriand, five each in York, Kings and Charlotte, four each in Gloucester Carleton and Northumberland, three each in Albert, Kent and Sunbury each in Restigouche and St. John and one each in Queens, Madawasks

and Victoria. There are grammar schools in St John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Chat ham, St. Andrews, Sussex, Campbell-ton, Gagetown, Richibucto, Andover, Shediac, Bathurst and Alma, at which

there was a decrease in attendance of 99 for term ending Dec., 1895, and 36 for term ending June, 1896.

the year 522 candidates applied for examination either for entrance to the normal school or for an advance of class. Of these 115 failed to obtain any class. The number en rolled at the normal school last year was 247. There were 36 in the French department, a substantial increase.

OFF TO BENIN.

A New Brunswick Officer Sails from London.

The Lieut. Dibblee, mentioned in the following clipping from a London newspaper of Jan. 29th, is a nephew of J. W. Binney of Moncton:

Lieutenant Dibblee, two non-com-

missioned officers, and eighteen gunners of the Royal Marine artiliery who have been ordered for service with the Benin expedition, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning for the London docks. They embarked on the Malacca in the afternoon. Lieutenant Robinson, six non-commissioned officers, and forty privates of the Royal Light infantry, also left Gosport to join the Malacca. Blinding snow was falling as the detachments marched along the streets; but the men were heartily cheered by numbers of persons who turned out to bid them farewell. Before leaving the barraci squares both infantry and artillery detachments were addressed by the commanding officers, who, in the name of the regiments, wished them Godsped and good luck, and expressed the belief that, however arduous or hazardous the duty they might be called upon to perform, it would be cheerfully undertaken, and the honor and prestige of the corps upheld.

The detachment of royal marine from the Chatham division who have been ordered to take part in the punitive expedition to Benin left the garrison at noon on Saturday by special train for North Woolwich, where they embarked on board the Malacca. The men, numbering about fifty, came in for an ovation from the crowd.

Whatever may have been the regrets at leaving friends and relatives, there must have been some consolation to the troops in leaving the cold and dreary atmosphere of London. The detachment of Marine Artillery and Marine Light Infantry, under the com-mand of Capt. G. T. Byrne, embarked on the Malacca at the Albert docks on Saturday in a blinding snowstorm The dock presented a most woe-begone appearance as the different companies drew up and filed on board, and the enrolled pupils daily present on an damping influence of the weather seemed to tell upon the spirits of the small crowd of spectators who gathered to see the departure.

A party of nearly 100 bluejackets, in charge of Boatswain Slocum, left Chatham depot on Saturday to join the expedition to Benin. Upon embarking on the Malacca Chief Gunner S. Swanson of Portsmouth took charge of the combined Chatham and Portsmouth naval contingent.

The Malacca sailed in the afternoon from the Albert docks. Shortly before four o'clock the friends of the officers left the ship, Captain Henning gave orders to remove the gangways, and preparations were made for starting. There was no adjoining ship's band to play The Girl I Left Behind Me, as already noted, it is a good deal waited at the dock-side, but the men While the total number of teachers, waved their handkerchiefs, and the the huge lettering "No. 7" painted black on its white bows, steamed out into the midst of the blizzard, friends and relatives hurrying along the quay to get a last glimpse of those whose lusty voices suggested anything but the sadness of farewell, and whose forms were soon shut from sight by the blinding snowstorm.

DIED FROM LA GRIPPE.

Says the Ottawa Citizen of the 8th inst.: Norris Venning, 19 years of ed away yesterday morning. Pneumonia followed an attack of la grippe last year about 56 per cent, have been and he succumbed. The deceased was a promising young man and his demise will be learned with deep sorrow years; of 125 second class, 37 per cent. by all who knew him. He was promin ent in junior lacrosse and hockey circles in the city. Mr. Venning is on his way home from Behring Sea, and is expected to reach here tomorrow. The compiled from returns for the first afflicted family will have the sympathy of all in their sad loss."

BEAR MEAT.

The fact that bears bring from \$20 to \$50 each in the San Francisco meat market, and that there is a lively demand for all that are sent here, has moved many men to live in the foothills of all the mountain ranges to scour the hills for them and ship them hence. Cubs are taken alive, kept in pits, and fed until they attain several hundred pounds in weight, when they are marketable. The ca usually displayed by butchers during the holiday season are of domesticated bears, as the wild bears at that season of the year are hibernating. A stall-fed bear designed for the market is treated in about the same way as a hog. He will eat the same food a hog will eat and about the same quantity; his flesh tastes very much like pork, except for a gamy flavor which it possesses. Aside from this, the bear's blubber makes the finest lard, his hindquarters furnish superior hams, and his ribs yield the best of acon.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"After all," said the Cum sage, "there's not so great a difference between me and a dude." "No?" said the grocery loafer. "No. He wears his clothes well, and my clothes are wel worn.-Cincinnati Enquirer.



IN A SORRY FIX.

The Pride of Uncle Sam's Navy as Seen in Dry Dock.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.-The big armored cruiser Brooklyn was successfully placed in dry dock this morning at League Island navy yard. For a distance of nearly 175 feet her bottom on the port side is bruised, indented and torn, while on the starboard side her plates are punched in, but not broken. On the port side there is one hole large enough for a man to crawl through, and a number of smaller holes, caused by the straining of her plates.

One of the blades of her port propeller is somewhat bent on the end and a small section of the end has been broken.

BY POPE'S CONSENT

A Very Rare Happening in a Roman Catholic Church.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10 .- A special dispensation has been granted by Pope Leo XIII. in order that Baron Von Ketteler. German ambassador to Mexico, may be married to Miss Ledyard, the daughter of Henry B. Ledvard, president of the Michigan Cen tral railroad in St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic church in this city February 24, Miss Ledyard being a Protestant and Baron Von Ketteler devout Catholic. The Rev. Father Baumgartner, secretary of Bishop Foley, said: "It is a very rare happening in the Catholic church for a Protestant to be united to a Catholic in a church wedding, and I do not think it ever took place in this diocese before. A Catholic may be married to a non-Catholic in any place but the church, but to be married there, the sanction of the pope is absolutely necessary. This dispensation was secured through Bishop Foley, who communicated with Archbishop Mar-

U. S. IMMIGRATION.

Several Material Modifications of the Bill Agreed to by the House.

Washington, Feb. 9.-The house today agreed to the final conference report on the immigration bill by an cverwhelming majority (217 to 33). The modifications of the immigration bill contained in the conference report, by which an intending immigrant was required to be able to read and write "the English or another language," and which permitted the illiterate wife and minor children to accompany an eligible immigrant, removed the opposition to the bill.

JAPAN NOW AND TO COME. Her Foreign Minister's Recent Speech Before the Oriental Society.

The most significant and interesting official declaration of Japan's foreign and domestic policy since the Japan-China war attracted the attention of the world to her is that of Count Okuma, minister of foreign affairs, contained in a speech which he made before the last general meeting of the Tohe Kyokai, or O entail society.

Count Okuma of the heavegretted to say that Japan was far behind Europe in her enlightenment. The graduates of her university became good scholars only after a number of years study abroad, while it was indisputable that from the common education up to the university covers the least cation up to the university course the Japanese were inferior to Europe. In wealth, too, he said Japan was only equal to one-fiftieth of England at the most, and much

poorer than Italy, the poorest Europe. Europe.

In morality the Japanese might be inferior he admitted, although its people are inclined to think otherwise. In military affairs, agriculture and industry, and other things, the same thing was to be observed. But Japan had a future before her, if her learning be tempered by energy and conscience.

science.

Japan, said the minister, was a peculiarly happy country, in having the imperial lineage unbroken for 3,000 years, and in never having been subjugated by foreign force during such a long time. Formerly the foreign policy of the country was understood to consist of stratagems and intrigues, but he could not endorse such a policy. He thought that diplomacy should be founded on justice. It might be well for diplomacy to be conducted in a secret way, but he intended to deal in a frank and open manner. Some persons were apt to ascribe the merit of leading Japan into the paths of civilization and the successful changes wrought in Japan to individual effort. He would rather ascribe it to the spirit which guided the country for the last 3,000 years and to foreign intercourse.

country for the last 3,000 years and to for-eign intercourse.

Intrigues, he said, might be necessary when one has some secret plot to carry out, but Japan had no wish to pfunder or wage war against other countries. Japan had pursued her diplomatic policy on the prin-ciple of justice, and the same principle would become more and more influential as peace was established in the east. Japan's relations with the treaty powers were very friendly, and there was no country plotting against Japan.

relations with the treaty powers were very friendly, and there was no country plotting against Japan.

Under the present circumstances he would direct his efforts principally to promoting the foreign trade of the country. His object in this was to strengthen the ties of friendship based on business interests, and give no opportunity to ambitious powers to disturb the peace of the east. But should any attempt be made on the part of foreign powers to infringe upon Japanese rights or interests, the patriotism of the nation would burst forth like the cruption of a volcano. Fortunately, he said, Japan had very few enemies, and he wanted the Oriental society to exert themselves in maintaining the peace and the balance of power in the east. The society should make it their duty to deliver the people who are in a pitiable condition in the east, which contains one-third of the world's population.

Count Okuma said that the result of the world's population.

Count Okuma said that the result of the war with China had surprised foreigners, and had forced upon them the conviction that they had not known Japan really. This reaction had given rise to exaggerated views in some quarters. It was held by some, he said, that in view of her recent marvellous progress in industries and commerce there was danger of her encroaching upon the markets of Europe and America. But, he declared, the day was far distant when such a sanguine view should be realized.

WHY THE DOCTOR COULD'NT GO IN.

A lady had been ill and under the medical treatment for a long time. As she grew no better all the while, she became distrustful of her physician's skill, and did not wish to see him, and yet was not bold enough to tell him so. She communicated her state of mind to her maid.

"L'ave 'im to me, mum, l'ave 'im to me!" said the girl. By and by the doctor came to the door, and Bridget opened it about an

"Sorry, sir," said she, "but ye can't come in the day, docthor.' "Can't come in? How's that?" "The mistress do be too ill for to see ye the day, sir!"-Tid-Bits.

A NORTH S

Manager of One of

J. A. Sinclair and the Humbo

Everyone acquain michi and its peop clair, the mill and proprietor of Beau many have shared Sinclair is an exten tor. His brother, J. in the lumber bus New Brunswick. H tions are the famo of Humboldt county

Last week's issue tern Lumberman, page to an illustra mills of the Pacific erty at Scotia, in I this is what it say of whose handsome lent portrait appea "The management ber Co.'s mill and devolves upon J. A. most of the town

built. Mr. Sinclair Brunswick, who w coast in the early a ted in Humboldt e tion with the Pacific from 1880." An idea of the which Mr. Sinclair from the fact that

largest single con machinery ever tak in the United State The mill building stories high, with a roof 50x85 feet. The sists of a band-saw ting logs up to 11 three Allis band saw of them having a cone of 60 and one inch belt power sa one 42 inch gang ed automatic gang tri off saws, shingle, machines, etc., etc. rived from a 34x48 I gine, carrying a 72 belt on the main s Hum/boldt Co. is

great redwood oper operations is Eurel Humboldt Bay, and from Eureka, but o a direct line from The trees grow to size and stand so uncommon thing to an acre. Compare puted average of Brunswick spruce i Lum/berman's illustr ior view of the mi

redwood log over eter. The product of th by rail to Humboldt The view of Scot town, with some and for a backgro lofty redwood for

own 20,000 acres of MAINE'S Board of Trade 'Me Is Good-What

Done for T The Maine Indu this week letters of the Maine boar business outlook. hopeful in tone a better times in the F. E. Boothby wi the summer resort course of an inter An evidence that nitude has been to mind the number the railroads in th years ago, and co number of trains mer by our princ

necessary by the

now each year se

The Maine Centi the Boston and mind, brought ab day; and, in this aided, to some ex trunk lines runnin materially by the road between Wa York, this compa River line, having more to bring tr any other line so ton; though now Ohio are doing a the Fall River lin ed in manageme New Haven & I latter company energies in that Among our west adian Pacific, Mi Grand Trunk a Maine has most received; all thre cars between Ch and helping, by

given, to bring repute. With the everthis country, wh ing new beauties for the fact that around large cit New York or in ton, have these m additional attrac overrun; and, ju tractions and ad known, by judic otherwise, just s

travel to be exp It is only a fer one camp in the minent, that of Tin Pond; while recent number graph, I find or tised therein, a River and Range if to those be the Moosehead, and Machias reg greater number

And another r look for increase one of these c hotels and boar state, are consti individual adve or less result.

One has to l

### Sam's Navy as Seen in y Dock.

Feb. 9.-The big arrooklyn was successry dock this morning navy yard. For a y 175 feet her bottom is bruised, indented on the starboard side inched in, but not port side there is one h for a man to crawl number of smaller the straining of her

les of her port propelhent on the end and a the end has been

1

### E'S CONSENT

ning in a Roman Catholic Church.

, Feb. 10.-A special been granted by in order that Baron erman ambassador to married to Miss Ledter of Henry B. Ledof the Michigan Cen-St. Peter and St. atholic church in this Miss Ledyard being Baron Von Ketteler lic. The Rev. Father cretary of Bishop is a very rare hapatholic church for a united to a Catholic dding, and I do not k place in this diocese ic may be married lic in any place but to be married there. he pope is absolutely dispensation was se-Bishop Foley, who vith Archbishop Mar-

### MIGRATION.

Modifications of the Bill o by the House.

reb. 9.—The house tofinal conference remigration bill by an najority (217 to 33). of the immigration the conference rean intending immired to be able to read English or another which permitted the nd minor children to ligible immigrant, resition to the bill.

W AND TO COME.

ster's Recent Speech Becant and interesting offi-

cant and interesting offi-Japan's foreign and do-ce the Japan-China war action of the world to her Okuma, minister of for-ined in a speech which he ast general meeting of the Obstal society. In the hear egretted to the far behind Europe in The graduates of her good scholars only after that from the common edu-university course the Japliversity course the Jap

or to Europe. In wealth, n was only equal to one-d at the most, and much Japanese might be inferio ough its people are in-stherwise. In military af-and industry, and other thing was to be observed. future before her, if her ered by energy and con-

ister, was a peculiarly having the imperial line-3,000 years, and in never jugated by foreign force g time. Formerly the fore country was understood tagems and intrigues, but lorse such a policy. He omacy should be founded ght be well for diplomacy a secret way but he transport was but he transport of the country to the a secret way, but he in n a secret way, but he in-a frank and open manner. e apt to ascribe the merit into the paths of civiliza-tessful changes wrought in all effort. He would rather spirit which guided the ast 3,000 years and to for-

aid, might be necessary ne secret plot to carry out, by wish to pfunder or wage r countries. Japan had matic policy on the prinand the same principle re and more influential as shed in the east. Japan's treaty powers were

nt circumstances he would principally to promoting of the country. His ob-to strengthen the ties of on business interests, and thy to ambitious powers to of the east. But should nade on the part of foreign to upon Japanese rights or fotism of the nation would the eruption of a volcano. said, Japan had very few wanted the Oriental society

had surprised foreigners, upon them the conviction of known Japan really. ot known Japan really.
given rise to exaggerated
luarters. It was held by
hat in view of her recent
rss in industries and comdanger of her encroaching
of Europe and America,
the day was far distant
guine view should be real-

CTOR COULD'NT GO

en ill and under the ent for a long time. As etter all the while, she tful of her physician's t wish to see him, and old enough to tell him nicated her state of

ne, mum, l'ave 'im to doctor came to the et opened it about an

aid she, "but ye can't in? How's that?"

do be too ill for to see -Tid-Bits.

A NORTH SHORE MAN

Manager of One of the Biggest Mills in California.

J. A. Sinclair and the Town of Scotia in Humboldt Co.

Everyone acquainted with the Miramichi and its people knows E. Sin-clair, the mill and vessel owner, and proprietor of Beaubair's Island; and many have shared his hospitality. Mr. Sinclair is an extensive lumber operator. His brother, J. A. Sinclair, is also in the lumber business, but not in New Brunswick. His scene of operations are the famous redwood forests of Humboldt county, California.

Last week's issue of the Northwestern Lumberman, Chicago, devotes a page to an illustrated account of the mills of the Pacific Lumber Co.'s property at Scotia, in Humboldt Co. And this is what it says of J. A. Sinclair, of whose handsome features an excel-lent portrait appears:

"The management of the Pacific Lumber Co.'s mill and property at Scotia devolves upon J. A. Sinclair, by whom most of the town of Scotia has been built. Mr. Sinclair is a native of New Brunswick, who went to the Pacific coast in the early seventies, and located in Humboldt county. His connection with the Pacific Lumber Co. dates

An idea of the size of the mill of which Mr. Sinclair is manager is got Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist from the fact that the outfit was the church of this city, recently said: largest single contract for sawmill machinery ever taken by one concern in the United States.

The mill building is 87x335 feet, two stories high, with a filing room on the blasphemy and intolerance, has joined roof 50x85 feet. The machinery consists of a band-saw splitter, for splitting logs up to 11 feet in diameter, three Allis band saws, complete, one of them having a cutting depth of 72, in New York: one of 60 and one of 44 inches; a 40- "I wish to say emphatically that inch belt power sash gang, 272 and there is not a word of truth in this one 42 inch gang edgers, together with statement. Neither my sister nor myoff saws, shingle, picket and heading church in any way, although our machines, etc., etc.; with power de- father has always wished us to study rived from a 34x48 Reynolds Corliss en- and think for ourselves. We agree

belt on the main shaft. Humboldt Co. is the centre of the greatest possible good." a direct line from the ocean.

size and stand so thickly that it is no tality. uncommon thing to get 100,000 feet off an acre. Compare this with the computed average of 4,000 feet on New Brunswick spruce lands. One of the Mr. Ross was a Heavy Loser by the Lumberman's illustrations is an interfor view of the mill, showing a split redwood log over nine feet in diam-

The product of the Scotia mill goes by rall to Humboldt Bay for shipment. The view of Scotia shows quite a town, with some mandsome houses, and for a background the dense and

# MAINE'S PROGRESS

Board of Trade Men Say the Outlook Is Good-What the C. P. R. has Done for Tourist Travel.

The Maine Industrial Journal prints in the buildings to the amount of \$300. this week letters from the presidents of the Maine boards of trade on the business outlook. All the letters are Mr. Ross' fine horses, sleighs, wagons hopeful in tone and give promise of and robes, harness, etc. better times in the near future. Col. F. E. Boothby writes particularly of Sharlott Co. spent a day in Vancethe summer resort business and in the course of an interesting letter says:

An evidence that something of magnitude has been accomplished, bring to mind the number of trains run over the railroads in this state twenty-five years ago, and compare them with the number of trains now run each summer by our principal rail lines, made necessary by the vast numbers who now each year seek our shores, woods

The Maine Central railroad, aided by the Boston and Maine has, to my mind, brought about the results of today; and, in this work they have been aided, to some extent, by the principal trunk lines running east and west; and materially by the Pennsylvania railroad between Washington and New York, this company, with the Fall River line, having previous years done more to bring travel into Maine than any other line south or west of Boston; though now the Baltimore & Ohio are doing all that they can, and the Fall River line, having been merged in management with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, the latter company is now directing its

Among our western friends, the Can-adian Pacific, Michigan Central and Trunk are the roads which Maine has most to thank for favors received; all three running through cars between Chicago and Portland, and helping, by the advertising thus given, to bring the state into greater

With the ever-growing population of this country, who are each year learning new beauties of Maine, were it not for the fact that seaside resorts in and around large cities, like those near New York or in the vicinity of Boston, have these metropolitan places for additional attractions. Maine would be overrun; and, just as soon as its attractions and advantages get further known, by judicious advertising and

Tin Pond; while now, on looking at a recent number of the Phillips Phonograph. I find over twenty-five adver tised therein, as being in the Dead River and Rangeley Lake regions; and if to those be added the number in the Moosehead, Katahdin, Aroostook and Machias regions, we shall have greater number than one would think

And another reason why we should look for increased travel is that every one of these camps, together with hotels and boarding houses in our state, are constantly sending out their individual advertisements, with more

or less result. One has to bear in mind the fact

that, during the summer, when hot in other parts of the country, the "Arctic stream" is eddying around Cape Sable into the Gulf of Maine, and cooling every one of its seashore resorts, and far into the interior; so that for comfortable temperature in summer Maine is far ahead of anything in the world.

BRAM MUST HANG.

Motion for a New Trial Denied by the Court

Boston, Feb. 9.-A motion of counsel for Thomas M. Bram, recently convicted on a charge of murder of the captain of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, for a new trial was denied this afternoon by Judges Webb and Colt of the U.S. district court. Half-past three tomorrow was the time set for the hearing on the supplementary

motion for a new trial. Bram maintained his attitude of apparent obliviousness until the judges had left the bench, and was only recalled to himself when the court was being adjourned.

Just as the court adjourned Bram was taken at once to the marshal's office. The marshal's officers did not permit any newspaper men to speak to Bram, nor even to remain in the room where he was. After a short time the prisoner was taken back to his old cell in Charles street jail.

BOB INCERSOLL'S DAUGHTER She Has Not Joined a Church

Claimed-Her Denial. Atlanta, Feb. 5.-The Rev. W. W. "Ingersoli especially hates Presbyterians. He calls Presbyterianism the worst of all doctrines. His beloved daughter, perhaps driven to it by his the Presbyterians and is a happy

member of that church." In reply to this Miss Maud R. Ingersoll writes as follows from her home

outomatic gang trimmers, swing cut- self has been associated with any gine, carrying a 72 inch, 10-ply rubber with him most heartily in his religious belief, and think that he is doing the

great redwood operations. The seat of Dr. Landrum today retracted his Humboldt Bay, and Scotia is 30 miles young woman's name n the way he from Eureka, but only fifteen miles in did, and invites father and daughter, if they should ever visit Atlanta, to The trees grow to such an enormous call upon him and accept his hospi-

VANCEBORO.

Burning of His Stables.

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 8.—George W. Ross, deputy sheriff of Vanceboro, met with quite a heavy loss by the burning of his extensive stables last Wednes-day evening. Mr. Ross had been abtown, with some dandsome houses, and for a background the dense and lofty redwood forest. The company own 20,000 acres of land. the most completely finished stables in eastern Maine. He had the buildings insured for \$800 up to a short time since, but took off \$400, so an the insurance on the building at the time they were burned was \$400. He lost other property, which was stored the fire being so far under way before noticed that it was a hard task saving

Benjamin Beech of the Meddowsboro last week. John Timney of Mc-Adam spent Sunday last in Vanceboro Wm. Colter of the Woodstock road was in Vanceboro one day last week. Mrs. William Orr of the McAdam house was in Vanceboro last week.

BEAUTY SAVED BY SCIENCE. Little Carrie Bacon's Face Rebuilt by Dental Surgeons-A Wonderful Oepration

Surgeons and medical men generally ver at the case of Carrie Bacon, a beautiful and talented child, who has vei at the case of Carrie Bach, a most beautiful and talented child, who has gone through a wondertul operation, the lower part of her face has been practically repuilt. Her jaw, which had been smashed by a fall, is remodelined and an incisor tooth, which laid on the sidewalk for several minutes, now gests firmly in her jaw. There is scarcely a scar to recall the operation.

Miss Bacon is the nine-year-old daughter of A. B. Bacon, coal dealer, of No. 614 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. In crossing the street on December 9, near her home, she tripped and fell. Her face struck the edge of the curb.

The lower jaw was fractured in three places. The roof of the mouth was crushed in. The roof of the child's upper jaw was criven into her mouth, her lips cut in two and eight teeth were knocked out of position. One tooth, an upper incisor, was torn out of the mouth, and it fell into the gutter. The other seven teeth were crushed inwardly. Three just hung by shreds of the skin.

ly. Three just hung by shreds of the skin.

Dr. C. F. DuBois, dental surgeon, who was passing, picked up the unconscious child, and carerully wrapped up the tooth, which he found in the gutter.

Dr. S. H. Benton, the family physician, was played in charge of the case, which seemed hopeless at first. It looked as if nothing would save the child from a terrible disagurement.

Dr. DuBois and Dr. J. P. Geraw, a dentist, then began a delicate and hazardous operation. After the application of anaesthetics and antiseptics, the incisor tooth was reset in position. The seven other teeth were moved forward into their places and the broken jawbone reset. A gutta perchacast, fitting the child's mouth, was inserted inside of it to behold the teeth firmly. This done, the girl's head was placed in a harness that kept the jaws closed.

Ever since then Carrie has lived on liquid food, which she sips through a rubber tube. Within two weeks the bones and teeth, the incisor included, have been knitted. Her upper lip, which had been cut open, closed under Dr. Benton's careful treatment.

Carrie is now able to go around "harness"

considering the formula of the manner of travel to be expected.

It is only a few years since that but one camp in the Maine woods was prominent, that of Kennedy Smith, at Tin Pond; while now, on looking at a pin scratch will remain.

Rich wife-My dear, what would you do if I should suddenly lose all my money? Hubby—As I pleased. I don't dare to now .- New York Jour-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

### WINNIPEG.

Liberal Farmers Treat the Tariff Commission to Some Plain Talk.

Dr. Fleming, Their Spokesman, Paid His Re spects to Laurier and Mowat in Vigorous Style.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 9.-Nearly all the time of the dominion tariff commissioners today was occupied hearing the testimony of farmers, who represented all sections of the western country. The first delegation heard was composed of one representative from each of forty provincial electoral districts in attendance at the request of Premier Greenway. This delegation submitted resolutions passed by them as follows:

1. It is our opinion that a protective tariff 1. It is our opinion that a protective tariff detrimental to the best interests of our dominion, and that in the framing of a new tariff it should be entirely abandoned; that until free trade becomes practicable, a "tariff for revenue only" should be adopted, levied mainly on luxuries, or upon articles of general consumption, not produced in the country.

country.

2. That agricultural implements, farm machinery, and all tools used on the farm; binder twine, fence wire, lumber, nails and building material, coal oil, and fruit, be free, and that the duty on salt, cotton and woollen clothing be materially reduced.

3. That the high protective tariff has very materially restricted commerce with Great Britain, which is the country we look above all others for our markets, and has greatly retarded the settlement of this province.

4. The adoption of an income tax with a reasonable exemption would be desirable.

Vesterday a memorial signed by

Yesterday a memorial signed by over two thousand farmers was submitted, declaring that to remove duties on wheat and flour will be disastrous. In view of this the delegation above referred to also submitted a resolution as follows:

Whereas, It has been represented to the commissioners that the farmers of this province wish the duty retained on wheat and flour, that this meeting hereby expresses its opinion that the said duty is of no practical value to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest

Memorials covering much the same ground were also submitted by delegations representing various farmers' institutes and Patrons of Industry. Many representative farmers made speeches, and it was noticeable that they all intimated that if the Laurier operations is Eureka, at the head of statement. He regrets that he used the government did not at once inaugurate a free trade policy they would be heard from.

Mr. Fleming, who was chosen as chief spokesman for the farmers' delegation, said that for seventeen years he had fought in the ranks of liberals, believing they were sincere. Now he declared he was disappointed and disgusted to hear liberal cabinet ministers assuring protected eastern manufacturers they would not be disturbed. He was disappointed to hear Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Mowat now saying that the tariff changes must be made slowly and gradually. Hon, Mr. Laurier before elction had declared the high protective tariff was legalized robbery, and now did he propose to continue that legalized robbery? Messrs. Laurier and Mowa! reminded him of new and nervous surgeons about to amputate an man's injured limb. They knew the in off, but as the man was hollowing a good deal, and declaring he would die under the operation, they decided to take it off gradually, first by cutting off a toe. The fear was, he said, they would not cut off more than the toes before the next general election, and if that proved the case, the chances were that new doctors would be called in. If Messrs. Laurier and Mowat persisted in such a policy, the speaker could see little difference between i and the conservative policy.

Nearly all the farmers present were liberals, and they vigorously applauded the utterances of their spokesman Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 10.-The dominion tariff commissioners conclud-ed their inquiry in the west today and leave for Ottawa tomorrow. Most of today was occupied in hearing repreentative agriculturists, the remark able feature of whose testimony was the unanimity with which they demanded free trade. They declared almost without exception that Mr. Laurier had obtained their votes on the pledge of free trade, and that if he didn't carry out his promises there would be trouble in the liberal camp. Many of the delegates pronounced in favor of direct taxation. Farmer Robert Hogg of Russell said that the government was on trial now, and this tariff commission would be judged by results. Already there were mutterings of discontent at utterances of members of the government If the liberal government did not ful-

fil its promises of free trade it would be swept from power. John F. Smith, representative of Brandon, said if Laurier gave them free trade they would all take down the motto "God Bless our Home," from their walls and substitute one reading "God Bless Wilfred Laurier." Thos. Sissons of Portage La Prairie submitted a memorial from the Portage and Lakeside agricultural societies. The memorial endorsed free trade as a policy, and urged the liberal government to carry out its free

trade election promises. Early this morning fire broke out at Neepawa and destroyed W. W. Stevenson's general shoe store, the Mc-Cormick implement warehouse and

Archibishop Langevin returned her today. He denied emphatically that he had changed his attitude on the school question, declaring he would fight as vigorously as ever for the proposed settlement of the school question.

The Macdonald liberal association has passed a resolution expressing the

highest respect for Joseph Martin, but endorsing Mr. Rutherford as the liberal candidate for the constituency in the event of the riding being opened. Friends of Mr. Martin have been circulating a requisition asking that gentlemen to accept the nomination, and the resolution referred to indicates that the action has not the sanction of the liberal party.

plains loudly to the courts that he can sit in his window and count dozens of people on bicycles riding merrily by while they owe him grocery bills. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

tors there. There was also a slight reference made to the proposed extra

(as he had a perfect right to be). Emmerson was there too. But Dr. Weldon did not get drunk or did not have to go about feeling the wall for support, or did not have to be led away and put to bed in the afternoon. Dr. Welhis part in the campaign. But he was no doubt disgusted at the way that government works at Moncton.

authority that they paid \$15 and \$20. cillors election and vote for a grit can-

man and some more that were astride

Yours, etc., THE OTHER SIDE.

SALINA'S STRANGE BIRDS.

stages). Would you correspondent, if con the visitors and send them to me by express (collect)? If so, I would be what the birds were.

A. GORDON LEAVITT. St. John, N. B., Feb. 9, 1897.

Advance of British Forces Against the Emi

Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, announces that the column of the Royal Niger company's expedition against the Emir of Nupe arrived Jan. 25 at a point 12 miles distant from Bida, the Fulah capital. It is reported that the troops succeeded in driv-ing in the Fulah outposts, killing many. A battle was expected on the morrow, and it was thought that the town of Bida would be bombarded the day following, or Jan. 27.

A Philadelphia groceryman com-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-The Telegraph of Jan. 30th attacks Dr. Weldon very severely for coming to Albert county to vote in the late local election. Now, the article referred to is a misrepresentation of the facts from start to finish. Messrs. Tweedie and Dunn were in the county before there was one word said against the government or its policy. Emmerson and Osman were running abount the county reading letters and telegrams from the government party a week before nomination day. And was not until Emmerson and Tweedie said at nomination that the county had no right to select or nominate a man for the local legislature without first consulting him or them (or words to that effect) that there was anything said against the government or its policy either by Mr. Peck or his friends. And even then only a slight reference was made to the way that noney had been thrown away building a road in the parish of Alma (that was of no use to anyone) and still being thrown away on bridges in that parish, simply as a bait to the elec-

tax in the school law. Mr. Peck was brought out as an independent supporter of the conservative party in the government with a view to strengthen the hands of that party in view of the coming shuffle of portfolios, which the conservatives could see were coming. And it would no doubt have been wiser for Mr. Tweedie to have stayed home and let Albert county fight her own battles. Dr. Weldon was at Elgin polling day

don had nothing to be ashamed of for one of the grit boodlers conducted himself polling day. Dr. Weldon should feel proud (and no doubt he does) to be the leader of the 1.000 electors of Albert that could not be bribed to sell their birthright either for rum or for money, or the promise of a job in the

The Telegraph is very much astray as to the bribery party being the friends of Dr. Weldon, as the grits are boasting that they had \$11,000 on hand polling day and that they spent \$7,000 of it in the election. It can be proved that they paid as high as \$10 for votes, and it is reported on good One canvass they had in Coverdale was "here is \$10 to vote for Osman, and if you are thrown out of a job we will put you right into the government works at Moncton." Some of the conservatives who worked in the government works were told that if they came over and voted for Peck they would be discharged. If this kind of thing is kept up what kind of slavery is the country coming to under grit rule? Emmerson said nomination day that party politics should not be brought into local issues. Why then does he visit the county at the coun-

ishes. The grits knew nomination day that without money Mr. Peck would be elected, and this is why they made such a grand muster for boodle, and they know today that without any money Mr. Peck would have been elected with a good majority. One good thing the election done, it has located Mr. Os-

Afbert county, Feb. 3rd, 1897.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-In today's issue I notice an account of the arrival at Salina, Kings Co., of numbers of strange birds, like woodpeckers, which are said to be doing great injury to the soft wood. Many who do not understand the habits of birds might think from the account that these "strange birds" were either biting off the limbs, felling the trees or tearing them up by the roots. The strangers are in all probability readers may rest assured that they are doing as much good as harm, their abors causing the deestruction of thousands of insects (in defferent

venient, kindly secure one or two of nuch obliged, as I would then in all probability be in a position to state

Yours truly.

WEST AFRICA.

London, Feb. 9.-A despatch from

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET. (Timber News, Jan. 30.)

We are glad to learn that the tone of business in the country is distinctly good, and that very heavy inquiries are out already. This is most reassuring, as it was freely asserted that inland buyers had bought so heavily at the latter part of 1896, that the demand up to f. o. w. 1897 would be but slight. These prognostications have turned out quite wrong, and the coast ports, we are glad to learn, are doing good business.

ness.
With regard to the general state of trade, a steady demand continues, and prices are firm to advancing. Wholesale houses are busy arranging contracts for various wood goods for shipment during the coming season and prices are "up." A considerable number of contracts have already been made on the west coast for spring and summer shipment, from both the Baltic and Canadian ports.

JOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR. THREE GOLD And ONE SILVER Medal

HIGHEST AWARDS Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1887.

DIPLOMA Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 1888 e AWARD Chattahoochie Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888 HIGHEST AWARDS St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Asso'n, 1889

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.

Midwinter Jr. San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

SILVER MEDAL
Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, FOUNDED 1864. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Wrecked Upon the Skerries in the Irish Sea.

With a Large Cargo and 590 Head of Cattle. Liverpool, Feb. 9.—British steamer Angloman, which sailed from Boston

January 30 for Liverpool, is ashore on Skerries Island, in the Irish Sea. Crew aved. Vessel will be a total wreck. Boston, Feb. 9.-A cablegram received in this city late this afternoon W. F. HARRISO & CO., ndicated that the steamer Angloman was breaking up, with little prospect of saving either the vessel or her cargo.

Skerries Island, where the steamer met with disaster, is one of the most dangerous spots on the English coast. It lies in the Irish Sea, off the coast of Anglesea, and consists chiefly of huge ledges and boulders, which mean destruction to any vessel which is unfortunate enough to go ashore there. After passing Holyhead light, steam ers shape their course for the Skerries

the light upon which is the last sighted before making Liverpool, a distance of about fifty miles. It is supposed than the Angloman ran on the island during a dense fog, which are prevalent at this place. The disaster to the Angloman is almost identical to that of the Warren line steamer Missouri, which was lost within five miles of the same spot on March 1, 1886. The Missouri was bound from Boston for Liverpool, and her cargo was much the same nature as the Angloman's. She had on board at the time 415 cattle, which were re-

the time 415 cattle, which were re-leased when the vessel struck, and 156 of them succeeded in swimming

will reach shore the same way. When the steamer left Boston dead weight capacity, including coal, water ballast and cargo, was 4,579 tons, while the measurement was tons. The Angloman had a total capacity of 7,937 tons measurement. Th Angloman was just completing forty-ninth round trip. Liverpool, Feb. 9.—The Angloman, ashore off the Skerries, has a hole for-

BRITISH COMMONS.

ward and is filling.

Disestablishment of the Church of England Voted Down by an Overwhelming Majority.

London, Feb. 9.-Samuel Smith, lib eral M. P. for Flintshire, and formerly president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, moved in the house commons today the disestablish and disendowment of the Church of England. He contended that estab lished churches are inimical to popular

rights. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treas ury, and government leader, described the motion as a shame and as wasting the time of the house.

It was rejected by a vote of 204 to Mr. Smith is the author of a work entitled The Credulity of the Christian Religion. John Lowles, conservative r

for the Haggerston division of Shore-ditch, moved that the pauper alien question receive the instant attention of the government. After several speakers had supported the motion, the president of the board of trade, C. T. Ritchie, said that the government recognized the importance of the matter and hoped soon to be able to introduce legisla-

tion on the question.
Sir Charles Dilke, advanced liberal member for the Forest of Dean divi sion of Gloucestershire, declared that the liberals would oppose such legis-

The house, later, was counted out. THE RULING THOUGHT. Husband (listening)-"I think there

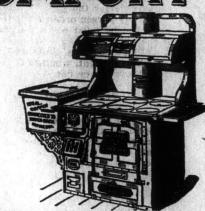
is a burglar in the house !" Wife (excitedly)—"Mercy me! is my nightcap

on straight ?"-Tit-Bits.

She-Once you vowed that I was the sunshine of your life. Now you stay out night after night. Er-Why, I don't expect sunshine after dark

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Express for Halifax 13.10
Express for Sussex 16.10
Express for Quebec and Montreal 17.10

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through Sleeping Car at Moncton at 30.16 o'clerk.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

drowned.

Of the 590 head of cattle which the are heated by steam from the locomotive, Angloman had on board, it is probable and those between Halfax and Montreal, that a considerable number of them

D. POTTINGER.
General Manage.
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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM,

### THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 17, 1897

FROM THE PROVINCIAL AC-COTTNITS.

The auditor general's report for the year ending October, 1896, probably contain all the information that the departments furnish, though it is not very satisfactory in its manner of making exhibits. It is not yet clear how much of the over-expenditure for the year is recorded in the books and how much remains in the form of drafts caried on the banks. The acknowledged indebtedness over assets is now \$2,374,069.92. The gross debt includes \$2,766,000 of bonds, with \$9,246 of unnaid interest, \$75,435 of floating expended on the ordinary board of works account. \$32,445 expended on bridges, \$20,000 due the Foresters and

Although there is still a deficit the receipts for the year have been increased by a new levy on St. John city of \$17.460. This is the amount which the province has taken out of the liquor license revenue of this town, which properly belongs to the municipality. The total receipts from the license grab was \$19,493, so that it is almost purely a new levy on St. John. The imposition of direct taxes by the province began only a few years ago, but these devices provided last year the following items of re-

\$21.364 of equity court funds.

On street railways . . . . On trust and loan compa

\$57,059 This amount is drawn from sources available for municipal taxation.

We pass on some items of penditure. Under the head of administration of justice there is an approsecutions. This was distributed as follows, the genial law clerk heading the list of the recipients as counsel fo the crown in Albert county:

ley comes first Mr. Blair's late partner, Mr. Barry, gets the most and Mr. Blair's son comes in third.

The following are amounts paid to newspapers, which, as the valued Telegraph would put it, are subsidized

The Fredericton Herald, which is Mr. Blair's particular and personal organ, comes highest to the country, with the Telegraph a good second.

New Brunswick is not growing larger and the provincial ministers continue to travel on passes. But the cost of moving them is getting larger. In fact the average annual moving expenses of a New Brunswick minister within the province is larger than the cost of transportation for a federal minister with all Canada for his field. Here is the bill.

Hon. James Mitchell, travelling expenses

A. G. Blair, travelling expenses...
L. J. Tweedie, travelling expenses. Hon. A. T. Dunn, travelling expenses ... Hon. H. R. Emmerson, travelling ex-

It is not quite clear whether Mr. Tweedie or Mr. Dunn got this last \$100. After claiming over \$3,000 for individual travelling expenses the ministers come in collectively as follows: Receiver General, travelling expenses,

ravelling expenses Lunatic Asylur Coach hire for executive The total amount seems to be \$5,341. Hon. A. G. Blair comes in for a \$310 bill of extras for something he is supposed to have done in the fisheries case, and for something he did in collecting estates duty. But this may not be travelling expenses. As it appears to cost the ministers well on to four dollars travelling expenses for each working day in the year, they might be supposed to be on the move all the time about public business. As a matter of fact we know that these gentlemen carry on private trade or professional business, and that they may be usually found at their home engaged in their own af-

### MADE IN GERMANY.

fairs.

The members of the imperial parliament have before them an official report of four commissioners who have been inquiring into the industrial situation in Germany. Sir Philip Magnus and his colleagues were on a similar mission fourteen years ago, and they report an astonishing change in the position since then. Bavaria no longer depends upon England for industrial machinery, but produces an increasing quantity of that required for home equipment and ships machines to foreign lands. Works have been established in some places for the exress purpose of supplying the Britsh market. On the previous visit the weavers of Saxony used English power looms. This dependence has wholly ceased. At first, say the commissioners, Germany came to England for the manufactured product, then for the machinery for making the product. But now the Germans not only use British machinery more effectively the British but are able to compete with England in making it. The American consul at Chemintz declares that unless both America and England bestir themselves they will be compelled to yield to Germany the first place in all the higher and more profitable fields of manufacture and

The commissioners attribute the in dustrial progress of Germany largely to the technical training that is given the workmen. No doubt this is part of it. But Great Britain has lost through over confidence. While Germany was learning to make goods for the world her manufactures were kept secure in their own market by protective duties. Meanwhile Great Britain was freely offering her market to German products. The German workman has had in Europe two free markets for his goods. The British workman has had but one.

THE NOTORIOUS BALL

(Daily Sun, February 11.)

It is possible that greater displays have been made and more costly entertainments given in recent years than the Bradley-Martin ball of last night. This particular ball became famous because a prominent New York clergyman denounced the affair from his pulpit. His deliverance led up to a general public discussion in which many pulpits and the newspapers generally took part. If the vall at the Waldorf had been a public demonstration instead of a private party it could not have been better advertised. All this did not interfere with the performance, which went off as announced. It is not known whether any or how many of Dr. Rainsford's fashionable congregation took his advice and declined to participate in the festivities, but in spite of the protests the New York elite appears to have been pretty well represented at the ball. It seems a little hard that one family should have to bear the weight of the whole protest against the extravagance of the rich a protest which would have been scarcely less appropriate on many other occasions. Not long ago British loyalty was entertained somewhat lavishly at the Marlborough house and the people of Ottawa have not yet forgotten the historical ball promoted in that city by our Aberdeen's These illustrations indicate a difficulty in drawing the line. But the New York family now under discussion is probably not too sensitive to endure it all, and no doubt the criticism will have its effect on other people of

to consider whether it would not be better to give \$100,000 or \$200,000 to a hospital than to spend it on a ball that is over and gone when morning dawns. The lesson is, however, one that should not be limited to the mil-Honaires. Their offence is more glaring, but it is not different in kind from that of people of less wealth who expend in mere display or in the lower form of temporary enjoymen the means which might be devoted to better purposes. This expostulation of Dr. Rainsford has a wide application, and though some have accused him

wealth. Some millionaires may be led

The New York Tribune is no love of Great Britain. But it recognizes the teaching of history in South African affairs when it says:

of needless interference, he seems to be

performing his proper duty as a

preacher of righteousness if he shows

the people of his congregation that

thought and money than in Bradley-

Martin balls.

are better ways to spend time,

The beginning of the end is at hand South Africa. Col. Cecil Rhodes has ar-arrived in England, and is about to submit numerit to a searching induity into insecon mection with the Jameson raid of a year or more ago, and into the attitude and actions of the British South African Company, of which he was the creator and has aiways been the controller, toward the South African republic. That, on the face of it, will be the scope of the investigation. But the real question, which, also, is substantially answered, is whether Mr. Rhodes' policy is to be fulfilled, and what has been gained for Great Britain in South Africa, by whatever means, to be retained. A higher power than courts or parliamentary committees has decided that in the affirmative. The genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, and South Africa, like the rest of the world, must yield to progress. The men who made of Kimberley a new and greater Golconda, of Kimberley a new and greater Golconda, and renewed tenfold the golden glories of old Ophir in the Rand, are sure to win the stery over those who are content to ske big pipes and wallop niggers, 'n True, Boers own the Transvaal by no better title than Zulus did before them, and the a title than Zulus did before them, and the British have no legal right to crowd them out by legal process or political intrigue any more than the Boers had to drive out Dingaan and his followers at the muzzles of elephant guns. Yet these things will come to pass. The Pretoria government may set these grainst the march of progress, as it to pass. The Pretoria government may set itself against the march of progress, as it is doing, and, instead of granting concessions and reforms as it promised, may make its regulations of foreigners still more onerous and humiliating. The Boers—or some of them—all through the Cape may try to rouse a war of races and look to Germany for aid. It will not avail. The imperial dream of British dominance from the Cape to the Zambesi and to the lakes is nearing assured British dominance from the Cape to the Zambesi and to the lakes is nearing assured fulfilment, and will doubtless be fulfilled, no matter what becomes of the dreamer.

The Manitoba farmers who appeared by delegation before Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson at Winnipeg are unreasonable people. They appear to think that the ministers ought to keep their promises. If the Sun is not mistaken Mr. Fleming, the spokesman, is no Unfo other than Dr. Fleming, formerly of Sackville, in this province. The worthy doctor has been denouncing the late government for eighteen years, and is already in doubt whether the new ministers are any better. As a sincere man himself he will probably prefer the conservatives, who did not pre-

A SPLENDID FRATERNAL VISIT. Sirion Lodge, No. 60, I. O. G. T., C. T., in the chair, Rev. R. Fullerton gave the address of welcome to the visitors. J. W. H. Moore of Sirion gave several readings: the Misses Moore of Elmsdale lodge a duet; Thos Williamson of Sirion, readings and songs. Florrie Dobson a recitation: Robina Mitchell, a song and two reci tations; Mabel Allen, a solo; Miss Campbell of Sirion, a solo, Refreshments were then served in fine style, gave a duet: Samuel Dunham of Sir ion lodge, a solo; Miss Coyle of Ivy, a recitation; Mr. Marshall, a speech; Miss Bessie and Miss Blanche Moore, recitations: Thos. Wallace, a solo: Jennie O'Brien, an organ solo; Miss Florence Dobson accompanied Joseph Wallace on the organ, and Miss Maggie Breen gave a recitation. Beaver lodge had splendid programme. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, with sixty members in good standing. The visit-Beaver lodge, which was responded to by the C. T., Alfred Breen.

THE ELECTION PETITIONS. Before Chief Justice Tuck on the 9th instant, in the matter of the election petitions for Charlotte, 'York and Westmorland counties, L. A. Currey, Q. C., and H. A. Powell, Q. C., mov that the petitions be taken from the files of the court, on the ground that no proceedings had been taken within bringing the cases to trial. They also asked for the costs of the application Wm. Pugsley, Q. C., A. O. Earle, Q. C., and G. G. Ruel appeared in answer to the application. They contende

not required by statute. His honor granted the applications with costs, and it was agreed that the should be at liberty move ex parte for the return of their deposits, less the amount of the costs taxen to the respondents, which are to be deducted therefrom.

MORE GRIT ECONOMY. The great work of ushering in an era of economy goes bravely on. In order that the minister of railways and his horse may have private cars and that the partisan commissioner on P. E. Island may get his twenty dollars a day, it is stated that it has been found necessary to reduce the men on the P. E. Island railway to eight hours per day, with a dec in wages in proportion. The cut in wages is about 20 per cent., and as the men were getting low enough pay before they necessarily feel the blov keenly. There is much dissatisfac tion. Grit economy, as thus far practised in railway matters, will make the working man rich.

NO WONDER.

The shade of Charles I. made no de "It is true," it finally remarke that I lost my head. But can eck was something awful."-Detroit

# BUDGET SPEECH.

### Hon, Mr. Tweedie Admits a Deficit Last Year,

But Hopes to Show a Paltry Surplus at the End of the Current Year.

Dr. Alward Arraigns the Administration for its Extravagance and for Piling Up a Terrible Debt.

Fredericton, Feb. 11.-Hon. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to legalize the election of the town of St. Stephen held January 27th last.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the estimates as follows: Estimates of sums required for the

service of the province, not otherwise provided for, for the current year: Administration of justice— Equity chambers, St. John, including dges' cnambers, etc., re-vote 

tion and public departments.... 13,000 iool house poor districts . ..... Free Grants act ..... Legislature-Sergeant at arms, \$4 per diem Two pages, \$1 per diem Law clerk Lunatic Asylumasylum, maintenance, ..... incidental expenses ......

Roads and bridges . ..... Steam navigation . Public Buildings-Legislative buildings and offices unatic asylum, additions to build-ings and artesian well, \$10,000.... liscellaneous expenses of department Refunds, crown lands Sufferers, famine in India

Grand total BUDGET SPEECH

urveys and railway inspection

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in moving house into committee of supply, said that he occupied a unique position and not an altogether desirable one, not had taken my passage for Europe, if only in following, as acting leader of I could get an independent tribunal to the house, the present minister of rail- investigate those chtrges I would prove ways, who was recognized by all as ince had ever produced, but also in succeeding as provincial secretary the adept in the use of phraseology. present premier of the province, whose paid a fraternal visit to Beaver lodge, knowledge of the affairs of the prov- the Heutenant governor pointed out to ince was exceeded by none, and who my hon, friend the co that active attention to the work of legislation and governmental administration which in former sessions he had so ably given. He (Tweedie) had never forced himself very prominently forward as a debater in the house, and he felt fully cognizant that the provincial secretary possessed a store of knowledge and a grasp of the financial details of the province which he could not hope to exhibit. However, it was not a very difficult matter for any member of the government to explain the financial position of the provnce-its income was limited; its expenditures almost wholly authorized by law-and to satisfy the house and even the bitterest opponents of the government that the present governthe province faithfully and well. When he regarded the personnel of the present opposition he found that it was ed almost wholly of representatives from two of the counties of the province, namely, St. John and York. The fact was patent to all that it was not upon the issue of the financial administration of the province that these gentlemen were elected, nor upon the issue of extravagance or maladministration in any form. In St. ment of a police magistrate; in York the issue was a religious one, raised with considerable ability by his friend opposite (Pitts), who had succeeded in getting himself elected, it was true, but who had raised a feelthroughout the province that was inimical to its best interests. The present opposition did not contain within elected to oppose the government be-cause of its administration of affairs. At three general elections, in 1890 1892 and 1895, as well as at a consider-

able number of by- elections, the finanbeen endorsed by the people. It was easy and it was usual for an opposition to criticize the party in power occusing them of extravagance or of wrong-doing, just as it was easy to affect the reputation of a private individual by slander and falsehood. The most feasible way to attack a government when you cannot defeat it is to accuse it of extravagance. He thought nowever, that the statement he would make today would make it very easy for the supporters of the government in the house and out of it to justify their allegiance. When the conservatives were in power in the dominion they were charged with extravagance and corruption, and now that the position of matters is reversed, the same charge will assuredly be laid at the door of the liberals. But with the limited income of the government of this province, extravagance was almost impossible, for they could place their finger upon every item of expenditure,

and varied little from year to year.

The territorial was governed neither

by government nor opposition, but by

general, after consulting the staff in

his department as well as lumber op-

the forces of nature.

The surveyor

little, or other adverse weather con- expenses of the legislature except salditions, would nullify his estimate, and aries. The estimate of \$188,914.48 upon in like manner an exceptionably favorable season would cause his forecast to be considerably exceeded. When today he stated that the ex-

penditure for the past year had exceeded the revenue by \$3,000, or as might be claimed by the opposition, \$8,000, he felt that he was not making a statement that would give concern to any reasonable business man. Last year the receipts from territorial revenue had been estimated at \$165,000, whereas only \$143,000 was realized. This estimate did not show that the surveyor general had not made an inteligent forecast, but that the estimate was controlled by the operation of natural forces. As a matter of fact within three months after the close of the fiscal year the government had derived from the sale of lands over \$12,000. Although that \$12,000 was not available as part of the revenue of last year, still the fact of its being received showed that the opinion formed by the government last year was a reasonable one. It showed that instead of there being a deficit of \$3,000 or \$4,000, or as their opponents would contend of \$8,000, that if the reasonable expectations of the government had been realized there would have been

a surplus. Dr. Stockton-You always expect Mr. Tweedie-Yes, and my honrable friend has been expecting a surplus of supporters, but he has never found it yet. Now, it was a common thing. thing from immemorial experience to be surely expected that the oppos ition would claim that the country was going to ruin because of the policy of the government, yet he would con-tend that no government had ever existed in this province for the past 25 years that had endeavored as earnestly and as faithfully to administer the affairs of the people in an econom

ical way as the present government. (Applause.) He referred to the charges of corruption which the present leader of the opposition, in the voidancy of his political youth, had preferred against the government. The government felt then that it was their duty not only to him, but to the country, that he should have a complete opportunity of proving those charges if ne could. But when the late Governor Tilley replied to the application of the leader of the opposition recom mending the proper course to be pursued, what course did the hon. gentleman pursue? The then leader of the government said, though the house was on the eve of prorogation, that he would keep the house in session until August if necessary to give the hon. member a chance to investigate those charges in a constitutional way, but the hon, member voted against the resolution to appoint a committee because he had not the sincerity of his convictions, and because he wanted to get away.

Dr. Stocktkon-That is not so. said on that occasion that although them and I would stay here if it took mmer to do it.

Mr. Tweedle-My hon, friend is an have simply stated the fact that when a statement with reference to the was prevented by sickness from giving to pursue, namely to formulate his charges and have them referred to a committee, the hon, member voted formulate his charges.

Dr. Stockton-Who propounded the

Mr. Tweedie-The attorney general.

Dr. Stockton-And who advised with the governor as to his reply? as it was his right and duty to go Since that date the leader of the opposition had been dumb as an ovster as to all these terrible charges, until lately he (Tweedie) had seen it stated when it was reported that the present minister of railways was about leave, it was suggested that they ought to be brought again. He desired to say openly and plainly that today financially than it ever had be fore. (Applause). Its bonds were ing for more than they had sold before. He challenged the finan cial critic of the opposition to refute that statement. There had been five issues of bonds altogether. In November the government sold \$40,000 of four per cent. bonds at a rate 105.96 1-4. The bonds were issued the construction of permanent bridges under 59th Vic., chap. 3. They had 40 years to run, and had no provision for optional redemption before maturity. A sinking fund was provided. December \$7,000 of redemption bonds were sold at 105.52 1-2, with twenty to run and no optional redemp tion. In the same month there had been sold \$35,000 of Gulf shore railway bonds at 103.52 1-2, with forty years to run, optional redemption after ten years. On the first of January \$2,500 of bonds in account of deep water harves and grain elevator, St. John, had been sold, with forty years to run,

and no option of redemption, at 106.06 On Feb. 8th there were sold on Parliament bridge account bonds to the amount of \$25,000 under the same con-106.061-2. Turning to the estimated expenditures for 1896 it would be seen that while the estimate for administration of justice was \$14,400, the ac tual outlay was \$12,705.14. Upon agriculture the estimate was \$24.150, while the actual expenditure was \$21,888.46. This was owing to the fact that only \$2,000 of bonds for importation of horses were retired instead of \$4,000, and the sinking fund was now all paid These bonds would come due in July, and the money was now in the People's bank to pay them at maturity. The expenditure was also de creased by the fact that no importation of cattle had been made last year as was intended. For the Boys Industrial home \$1,500 had been paid instead of the \$500 estimated. This institution was well worthy of support, and upon the representation of the trustees that the full amount au-thorized by law was needed, it was

paid by the government. Contingen-

while the actual outlay was \$14,941.

This amount varied from year to year

somewhat, and was difficult to esti-

had been estimated at \$13,000

estimate the lumber cut with a great mate. It included all the contingdeal of care, but too much snow or too encies of the departments and all the education had been slightly exceeded. the actual figures being \$191,638.21 The excess over the estimate had been applied to common schoools. The expense for elections had been placed at \$6,000, the amount paid was \$5,-844.87. The estimate for executive government was \$28,420, which had

been exceeded by \$720.08. That increase was fully accounted for by increased salaries paid in the board of works. The work of that department was much greater than it had formerly been. If the province was to have permanent bridges built it was necessary to have a competent engineer and the numerous wooden bridges scattered throughout the province required the care and attention of another engineer. With reference to that particular item no doubt a detailed statement would be forthcoming from the chief commissioner when the matter came up in supply.

For fisheries protection \$1,200 had

been asked, of which \$939.66 was ex-

pended. The allowance under the free grants act, \$2,000, had been exceeded by \$48.50. For game protection \$2,000 had been voted, of which \$1,-971.43 was expended. Interest on the bonded debt had been estimated at \$117,000, but \$119,375.97 had been ex-The cost of the legislature was \$20,741.79, which was \$753.21 less than the amount voted by the house The expenditure upon lunatic asylum, \$41,872, was slightly within the estimate. Upon mining \$500 was estimated, but only \$200 was expended. Natural History society and New Brunswick Historical society, Public health had cost \$1,337.09, which was 762.91 less than estimated, and \$4,400 had been expended upon public hospitals. The grant for public printing was \$11,000, and the amount actually expended on this service was \$11. 433.36. Public works had cost \$203.150 as compared with the vote of \$195,150. Refunds, crown land, came to \$179. while the amount voted was \$200. For relief of the sufferers by the Chatham fire \$500 had been paid. For surveys and railway inspection the expendi ture was \$1.879.51, while the estimate was \$2,000. Stumpage collections had cost \$9,250 as compared with the estimate of \$9,000. Unforseen expenses had reached a total of \$1,465,55, or \$534.45 less than expected, making in all a total expenditure of \$701,452.03, while the estimate was \$699,879. He thought that was a rather creditable showing, as it indicated that the expenditure had been considered care-

fully and in a business like way. Mr. Tweedle sail it would be seen by reference to the auditor's report that the actual normal revenue of the province last year was \$698,437.96, leaving a deficiency of \$3,015.07. From a plain business standpoint that was the actual deficit, though he had no doubt the hon, gentlemen opposite would declare that it was not correct, and the honorable member for York would not hesitate to claim that the province had gone behind \$150,000, or any sum that happened to strike his mind. The actual deficit in any year could never be stated with absolute certainty it was very largely indeed a

Mr. Tweedie said he wished to make bonded indebtedness of the province. ed to \$2,759,000; on the 31st October, 1896, it was \$2,766,000, and increase during the year of \$7,000.

Mr. Pitts-Oh, that is very nice Mr. Tweedie-Well, well! I am talking as a business man to business men, and I think the thoughtless utterances and ejaculations of an irresponsible man like my learned friend will have no effect on the community. wrong in his statement-he did not know that he possessed any special repute as a financial minister—but he had gone over these figures thoroughly with the deputy receiver general, a arnished as his ability was recognized. He would show just how the account stood upon the year's operations. The subsidy paid the Black Brook and Nelson branches of the Canada Eastern rallway amounted to \$2,500; aid to grain elevator, St. John, \$1,500; subsidy to Central railway, \$8,000; subsidy to St. Stephen and Militown railway, \$12,000, making a total issue of \$24,000. From this should be deducted the six per cent. debentures called in, namely, John Suspension bridge, \$5,500, and (old) Woodstock bridge, \$2,000, making ncrease to bonded debt \$7,000; the net debt on 31st October, 1895, was \$2,321,was \$2,374,069.92, an increase of \$52,657.26.

Mr. Pitts-Better not say much about Mr. Tweedle said no doubt if the hon, member was making the speech he would state just what suited him, and conceal what he did not wish the people to know, but he (Tweedle) was here to show just exactly what the financial position of the province was, and he would show as no hon, member should be ashamed or afraid of. The increase to the net

debt arose as follows: 666 25 . 8,440 12

9.500 00

City of Monoton, J. B., January 15, 1897.

S. Kerr, Esq.: Dear Sir: . . . I am pleased to add

Dear Sir: \* \* \* I am pleased to add my testimony with that of many others, concerning the efficiency and thoroughness of your business course.

Mr. M. Lodge, Accountant W. and L. Dept., City of Moncton, and Mr. L. G. B. Lawson, my assistant (also old students of yours) are both in this office. They have spoken to me on different occasions in the highest terms of the training received at your college, and their work certainly adds weight to their testimony.

(Signed). J. C. PATTERSON.

(Signed), J. C. PATTERSON,
City Clerk and Treasurer,
City of Moneton.
Business and Shorthand Circular mailed
to any address.

St. John Business College.

The net debt ount invested 50th Victoria, chap \$2,000; by amount fund under 54th by interest re-inv a total of \$7,410.59. added board of ture ordinary ac \$1.824.66, making net debt \$52,657.26 Mr. Tweedie tailed explanation expenditure for stated that if pectations were be a surplus of ture of \$866.34. DR. ALWA! Dr. Alward fo

He said that the provincial se speech should give information to manner in which province had bee ing the past year the members of t approach a consid tion with any but should discus strict neutrality o He wished to giv secretary credit fair and full state of the province. tended to discuss marner. He wish sion to dissent fr down a few days a ber from Westmon the address in from the throne That hon. gentle the doctrine that penditures to any were called upon resentatives of the money was the would get the a penditure. He (Alward) co of the representa

to guard with m exchequer of the that no unjust in were made upon that nothing so prises of the cour provincial extrava son was not far t ernment resort to of the province, a fall upon capital, capital will with enterprises of th seek countries wh ly dealt with, and quence will be the then fall upon the got into a most by municipal extr it was the laboring

Continuing, Dr. while he must co vincial secretary had animated did not thin to charge the decrying the he think it states the hon. gentlema opposition had sc (Alward) had al vindicated the cl ince, and because criticise the acts they sh ing its institutio cial secretary h would like to s

done away with. not agree with fullest and amri afforded for inqu into the affairs of hen, provincial stated that he sets of the provi the auditor gen only items which credit at Ottaw fund. These we should in his op The public lands also assets, as t into money and indebtedness, were adopted "killing the goo en egg." with astonishin

that there was

\$8,440.12, but he

if that was all t

found on refere report of the works, that the under act of as 32 m. durin the sum manent bridge not appear in o it was a habilit next year's rev bonded indebte If this were ged deficit of found that the fiscal year of 1 assets amounte at the close of orease in 1896 o province is go assures his fol cause for alar not be asham occupy with re The hon. prov. splendid record ing the 13 or office, but let with the recor During the 17 tion down to the province be from the close debt has risen 069.92, having that time. Ar consideration . revenue which

> possess, then relief their red

First there i

credit at Otta

revenue of \$26,

ided all the contingartments and all the e legislature except sal-imate of \$188,914.48 upon been slightly exceeded. ures being \$191,638.21. ver the estimate had common schoools. The ctions had been placed amount paid was \$5 .estimate for executive as \$28,420, which had by \$720.08. That inlly accounted for by ines paid in the board of ork of that department ater than it had formere province was to have dges built it was necesa competent engineer, ierous wooden bridges ughout the province rere and attention of an-With reference item no doubt a de-

nt would be forthcomhief commissioner when me up in supply. protection \$1,200 had which \$939.66 was exallowance under the et, \$2,000, had been ex-50. For game protection en voted, of which \$1,ended. Interest on the had been estimated at 119,375.97 had been excost of the legislature which was \$753.21 less unt voted by the house. re upon lunatic asylum. lightly within the estimining \$500 was estimat-\$200 was expended. had been made to the tory society and New storical society. Public ost \$1,337.09, which was n estimated, and \$4,400 ended upon public hosrant for public printing id the amount actually this service was \$11.works had cost \$203,150

with the vote of \$195,150. wn land, came to \$179, unt voted was \$200. For ufferers by the Chatham been paid. For surveys nspection the expendi 79.51, while the estimate tumpage collections had compared with the esti-Unforseen expenses a total of \$1.465.55, or ian expected, making in expenditure of \$701,452.03 nate was \$699,879. He was a rather creditable it indicated that the exd been considered carebusiness like way.

e sail it would be seen to the auditor's report ial normal revenue of the year was \$698,437.96, leavncy of \$3,015.07. From a s standpoint that was the though he had no doubt ntlemen opposite would it was not correct, and member for York would to claim that the provne behind \$150,000, or any ened to strike his mind deficit in any year could sted with absolute cer-as very largely indeed a

ie said he wished to make with reference to the tedness of the province. ,000; on the 31st October, \$2,766,000, and increase durof \$7,000.

Oh, that is very nice. -Well, well! I am talksiness man to business think the thoughtless utd ejaculations of an irrean like my learned friend effect on the community. Mr. Tweedie said he might his statement-he did not he possessed any special financial minister-but he er these figures thoroughly puty receiver general, a lose reputation was as unhis ability was recognized. how just how the account the year's operations. The d the Black Brook and hes of the Canada Eastamounted to \$2,500; aid to tor, St. John, \$1,500; subtral railway, \$8,000; subsidy n and Milltown railway, ing a total issue of \$24,000. should be deducted the six entures called in, namely, anch railway, \$9,500; St. nsion bridge, \$5,500, and ck bridge, \$2,000, making 17,000, and leaving the net bonded debt \$7,000; the net t October, 1895, was \$2,321,net debt on 31st October, 2,374,069.92, an increase of

Better not say much about

die said no doubt if the er was making the budget would state just what suit-id conceal what he did not conceal what he did not people to know, but he was here to show just exthe financial position of was, and he would show ite of the province was such member should be ashamed The increase to the net

\$7,000 00 crease . . . . . . . . . . . . of 666 25 current revenue acm, over-expenditure 189 96

City of Moncton, J. B., January 15, 1897.

with that of many others, ny with that of many others, the efficiency and thoroughness iness course.

dge, Accountant W. and L. Dept., acton, and Mr. L. G. B. Lawssistant (also old students of both in this office. They have an different occasions in the

J. C. PATTERSON, City Clerk and Treasurer, City of Moneton. and Shorthand Circular ma S. KERR & SON.

mount invested in sinking fund under 50th Victoria, chap. 11, imported horses, \$2,000; by amount invested in sinking fund under 54th Vic., chap. 3, \$4,500; by interest re-invested, \$910.59, making a total of \$7,410.59. To this should be added board of works over-expenditure ordinary account decreased by \$1,824.66, making the increase of the net debt \$52,657.26. Mr. Tweedie then went into a de-

tailed explanation of the estimated expenditure for the current year, and stated that if the government's expectations were realized there would be a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$866.34.

DR. ALWARD'S SPEECH.

Dr. Alward followed Mr. Tweedle. He said that he thought that while the provincial secretary in the budget speech should give the fullest possible information to the house as to the manner in which the affairs of the province had been administered during the past year, he did not think the members of the opposition should approach a consideration of the question with any bias of partizanship, but should discuss them with the strict neutrality of an impartial judge. He wished to give the hon. provincial secretary credit for having given a fair and full statement of the finances of the province, and he (Alward) intended to discuss them in an impartial manner. He wished first to take occasion to dissent from the doctrine laid have shown that by the provisions of down a few days ago by the hon, mem- | the railway act of 1882 the governber from Westmorland (Richard) when the address in reply to the speech from the throne was being discussed. That hon, gentleman had laid down the doctrine that the government of the day was justified in making expenditures to any amount when they were called upon to do so by the representatives of the people, because the money was the people's, and they would get the advantage of its ex-

He (Alward) considered it the duty of the representatives of the people to guard with most jealous care the exchequer of the country and to see that no unjust inroads or incursions were made upon it. It was well known that nothing so checked the enterprises of the country as municipal or provincial extravagance, and the rea- is from the hon. member who is adson was not far to seek. Let the government resort to direct taxation for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the province, and the burden would fall upon capital, with the result that capital will withdraw itself from the enterprises of the country and will seek countries where it is less unjustly dealt with, and the natural consequence will be that the burden will then fall upon the laboring classes. In the city of Toronto the finances had got into a most deplorable condition by municipal extravagance, and there it was the laboring people who suffer-

Continuing, Dr. Alward said that while he must congratulate the provincial secretary on the spirit which had animated his speech, not think it was fair charge the opposition with decrying the country, nor did he think it statesmanlike or manly for the hon, gentleman to charge that the opposition had scattered the firebrands of religious strife through the land. He (Alward) had alway stood up for and vindicated the character of the prov-(Alward) had alway stood up for and vindicated the character of the province, and because the opposition might criticise the acts of the government they should not be charged with decrying its institutions. The hon. provincial secretary had stated that he would like to see the budget speech done away with. He (Alward) could not agree with that. He thought the fullest and amplest means should be afforded for inquiry and investigation into the affairs of the province. The hon, provincial secretary had further stated that he did not think the assets of the province should appear in the auditor general's report, but the only items which appeared in that report as assets were the amount to our credit at Ottawa and the sinking These were cash assets and should in his opinion appear as such. The public lands of the province were also assets, as they could be converted into money and used in paying off the indebtedness, but if such a course were adopted we would simply be killing the goose that lays the gold-

\$8,440.12, but he (Alward) would ask

if that was all the deficit. It would be

found on reference to page 22 of the

report of the commissioner of public works, that there had been expended, under act of assembly 59th Vic., cap. m. during the past sum of \$32,445.01 on permanent bridges. That amount did not appear in current expenditure, but it was a liability incurred by the province and had either to be met out of next year's revenue or added to the bonded indebtedness of the province. If this were added to the acknowledged deficit of \$8,440.12 it would be found that the deficit for the past year was \$40,885.13. At the close of the fiscal year of 1895 the liabilities over assets amounted to \$2,321,412.66, while at the close of the fiscal year of 1896 the amount was \$2,374,069.12, an in-crease in 1896 of \$52,656.46. Thus was province is going behind year after year, and yet the provincial secretary assures his followers that there is no cause for alarm, and that we need not be ashamed of the position we occupy with respect to the manage-ment of the finances of the province. The hon, provincial secretary in his speech the other day brasted of the splendid record of the government during the 13 or 14 years they had held office, but let us compare that record with the record of their predecessors During the 17 years from confederation down to 1883, the year this government came into power, the debt of the province became \$757,697. Now take from the close of the fiscal year of 1884, the first full year under present government, we find that the debt has risen from \$757,697 to \$2,374,-069.92, having nearly quadrupled in that time. And when we take into consideration the additional sources of revenue which this government has had that their predecessors did not possess, then is brought out in bolder

relief their reckless financial career. First there is the \$530.908.44 to their credit at Ottawa, yielding an annual revenue of \$26,545. In addition to that

last year from pauper patients in the lunatic asylum \$4,986, a direct tax upon municipalities which our prede cessors did not enjoy. Then they received last year for fees for incorpora tion by letters patent the sum of \$1,-240. In addition to that they received by direct tax upon incorporated companies \$14,661, taxes on banks \$7,575, succession duties \$10,365, and in addition to this they took last year from the people of the country for liquor licenses the sum of \$19.493, or a total increase in the revenue of the country which was not enjoyed by their predecessors of \$84,866. And yet notwithstanding this the old government appropriated a larger sum for agricultural purposes than was appropriated by the present government during the last year; they appropriated a larger amount for by-roads; they appropri ated equally as large an amount for education, and they did it out of or-dinary revenue. During the twelve years from 1884 up to the close of the last fiscal year the debt of the province has increased \$1,616,372, an annual increase of \$134,700, while the annual increase under the old government was only \$45,000. Oh, the hon. gentleman says, we are not responsible for this increase: it was a burden

The opposition have answered that argument over and over again. We ment was only committed to the construction of 25 miles of railway, which at \$3,000 per mile would amount to \$750,000. That was all they were committed to, and it required the consent of the executive and a vote of the house to increase the expenditure be however, we find that they have withdrawn from the amount to our credit at Ottawa \$192,000, which was bearing interest at 5 per cent. Then in 1891 they added to the public debt for permaneat bridges the sum of \$25,000, and later on \$150,000 for the Woodstock

cast upon us by our predecessors in

bridge. Dr. Stockton-There is gas escaping in this room. I notice that some of the jets are not lighted.

Mr. Sivewright-The escaping gas dressing the house. (Great laughter). Mr. Alward-Then in addition to that we have horse importation \$30,-000, international bridges \$29,000, and last year they passed an act to add \$400,000 to the public indebtedness, and of that probably \$100,000 has already been expended. That act provided that this amount was to be expended in the discretion of the chief commissioner, and he found, by reference to the report of the public works department, that of the \$32,445 expended on permanent bridges one half of that expenditure was made in the counties of Albert and Westmorland, one being the county which the hon, chief commissioner represents and the other the county in which he resides. Albert received \$3,708 and Westmorland \$12,436, a total of \$16,144, and other counties represented by members of the cabinet fared well in this regard. The county of Restigouche, represent ed by Mr. Labillois, receiving \$7,690; the county of Queens, represented by Hon. Mr. Farris, \$1,665, and the county presented by cabinet members ceived over \$27,000. The leader of the attention of the house to the fact that members of the executive represent counties having a total population of only 113,000, while the other counties, not represented by members of the government, had a population of 207,-000. Outside of the counties of John and York, which, of course, were beyond the pale of consideration, there was Carleton county, with a population of 22,000; Gloucester, with 24.000: Kent, with 23.000, and Westmorland, with 41,000, or a united topulation as large as the counties represented by members of the cabinet, and the counties he named were without cabinet representation. Continuing, Dr. Alward said that when the \$400,000 authorized to be expended under the act of last year had been exhausted, this government have added to the bonded indebtedness of the province for ordinary services over one million dollars, and yet The hon, provincial secretary had the country was going behind at an with astonishing frankness admitted alarming rate year after year, and it that there was a deficit this year of could only end in financial disaster

> we have no platform. Have we not during all these years stood up in our places and advocated economy and retrenchment, and have not our arguments been whittled down to the wind and pooh-poohed as unworthy of consideration? Two years ago there was under discussion in this house a measure for increasing the number of representatives. We argued that although anomalies did exist in the representation it could be overcome by a proper readjustment, with-out adding to the indebtedness of the province. We pointed out that with a population of only 320,000 we would have by this increase over one-half as many members as the great province of Ontario, with a population of 2,200,-000. We pointed out that the province of Nova Scotia, with a population larger than our own by 100,000, only had 38 members, and we said instead of adding to the burdens by an increase in the number of representatives reduce the number of representatives and thus decrease the burdens upon the province by some \$8,000 or \$10,000 annually. On that occasion the leader of the opposition moved a resolution setting forth that the number of rep resentatives in this house was sufficiently large, and the inequalities of representation should be removed by readjustment and not by increase, and that in view of the large deficit in provincial revenue it was inexpedient to adopt any measure imposing addi tional burdens upon the treasury. That resolution was voted down, the measure carried, and the anomalies still exist as glaringly as before. Had our policy on that question been adopted by the government, we should have had a representation worthy of the name, and a large sum would have been saved the province. Then in 1893, Mr. Powell, one of the opposition members, moved a resolution intended and calculated to keep expenditures Mrs. Schofield, relict of the late within income, which resolution he Bentley Schofield, was united in mar-

and ruin. Now, sir, it has been

charged against members of the oppo-

sition that we have no policy-that

we find that this government received (Dr. Alward) now read in full. That last year from pauper patients in the resolution had his hearty support then, and he was in favor of the principles therein contained. If that platform had been adopted by the house much better financial condition

would exist today. (Applause.) After referring to the travelling exenses of members of the executive, which he considered very excessive and it being now six o'clock, Dr. Alward moved the adjournment of the debate.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, further consideration of supply was made the order of the day for tomorrow. Adjurned.

# PROVINCIAL.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Cape, Feb. 4.—The funeral of the late Charles B. Moore took' place on Saturday and was largely attended. Mr. Moore was a brother of the late Thomas B. Moore, barrister, of Moncton. Only one brother, Geo. Moore of Mountville, in this county, survives him. Of a family of nine five survive him: Jane, Josephine and Fred G., Mrs. Alexander Rogers and Mrs. William Brewster, all of whom reside within the parish of Hopewell. Mr. Moore was one of the charter members of Golden Rule division, S. of T., one of the oldest of that order in this province. He enjoyed the respect of all who knew him.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 7.-Mrs. Charlotte Russell, widow of the late John R. Russell, passed away on the 4th inst, at her residence at Hopewell after an illness of several months. The deceased, who had attained the age of 69 years, was a native of Onslow, Colchester Co., N. S. Her maiden name was Fife. She came here to reside at the time of her marriage, fifty years ago, and during her long residence in this village held the respect and esteem of all with whom she came in contact. The deceased was the mother of twelve children, the following of whom survive: James R., Geo. M., John, and Misses Lizie and Flora Russell of Hopewell, and Miss Ada Russell of St. John. The funeral took place this afternoon from her late residence at Hopewell, and was attended by a very large concourse. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Colwell, pastor of the Baptist church. The pall-bearers were Robert C. Bacon, Allen Robinson, W. S. Starratt, G. M. Peck, W. A. West and H.

A. Turner. The friends of Rev. I. B. Colwell are glad to see him out again after his quite long and serious illness. The death of Mrs. Milburn, relict of the late John Milburn, occurred on Tuesday of last week at the residence of Perrin Tingley, Lower Cape, sonin-law of the deceased. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the interment being at the burying ground at Demoisele creek. The deceased was upwards of 80 years of age. A three year old child of Levi Lea-

nan's died yesterday at Riverside.

CARLETON CO. Wodostock, Feb. 9 .- Thos. Forrest of Speerville met with a serious loss by fire last evening or early this morning. He had two barns, a gran-ary, hog house, 400 bushels of oats, 95 bushels of buckwheat, ten head of horned cattle, one hog and all his farming utensils were destroyed. He estimates the loss at \$1.000, with no insurance. The neighbors turned out and did everything they could to save his stuff. It is supposed that the fire occurred through a tramp, with which genus the country is now greatly in-

CHARLOTTE CO. St. Andrews, Feb. 10.-David and Mrs. Thompson of this town are called upon to mourn the death of another member of their family, Alberta (Mrs. Milden), which occurred at Lewiston, Me., on Monday last, after a short illness from gastritis. Her remains will arrive by train today. Twelve months ago Mr. and Mrs. Thompson mourned children now survive, Mrs. Hill (Bessie) of Haverhill, Mass., and Robert of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Thompson, who is in his eighty-fifth year, and Mrs. T., in her seventy-third, have the sympathy of the people of St. And-rews in their deep trouble.

Diphtheria still lingers here. A new case is reported in the family, of Jos- by itself as follows:

eph McCullough.

KINGS CO. Salina, Feb. 5.-Jones's portable saw mill has moved to Salt Springs to saw some 400,000 feet of lumber for J. A. Reid and R. Porter; from thence it will go to Silver Hill to finish sawing for J. A. McDougall. James H. Lackie is lumbering extensively in this vicinity. Joseph Lackie, who did considerable at the business this winter, is now dangerously ill. Dr. Wetmore is in attendance. Boyle O'Brien & Sons Spring Brook and expect to get out about 500,000.

David Smith has purchased a fine four year old colt from Mr. Price of Norton and will make it interesting

for some of the horsemen. Your correspondent has learned of the arrival in the woods of a large, strange species of bird resembling somewhat the wook-pecker. Its ravages among soft wood lumber are said to be very great. These strange birds have been seen in flocks frequenting the growth of soft wood from Edward Horgan's to 'Squire Barnes' None of them as yet have been shot. The funeral of the late Miss McLong took place at Campbell Settlement Presbyterian church on Sunday. The funeral procession was very The service was conducted by the Rev. Frank Baird of Salina. James McLong, father of the deceased, in

very low. Millstream, Feb. 5.-A basket social will be held in Carsonville at the residence of Michael Hynes on Wednes day, 17th. All are cordially invited. Arrangements are being made for the erection of a vestry in St. Phillip's R. C. church under the supervision of Rev. Fr. Savage, P. P.

Mrs. Sharp, widow of the late John Sharp, who some time ago moved from Dingle-de-Couche to this place, has been visiting old friends here.

Mrs. Schofield, relict of the late

riage to Ephraim Darling on Jan. 25th. The happy couple were charivaried by the young folks of the place. W. Mason, who has some fifteen teams in the woods, has his saw mill

now in full operation.

Havelock, Feb. 5.-Edward Cusack, an enterprising young man of this village, has patented at Washington what is considered a very valuable invention. It consists of a motive power requiring neither fuel nor water, and can be used on any steam boiler or engine, and is capable of running machinery of all kinds, from the lightest to the very heaviest. The invention is run by compressed air, which unaided, keeps up the force. The engine can be manufactured very cheap-

he was offered \$10,000 for it by an American firm. Reform lodge deputy, I. O. G. T., last session installed the following officers for the surrent quarter: Edward Cusack, C. T.; Allie Price, V. T.; Mrs. Killam, S. J. T.; Bert Taylor, R. S.; Mrs. A. J. MacKnight, A. S.; Ross Keith, F. S.; Mott Thorne, T; O. N. Price, Chap.: Willie Young M.: Bessie

Cumming, A. M.; Lulu McMurray, I.

ly, and is exceedingly durable. Before

Mr. Cusack's invention was patented

G.; Ina Keith, O. G. Sussex, Feb. 10.-Samuel W. Rowe. ormerly of St. John, who came here at the starting of the old boot and shoe factory, died yesterday afternoon and will be buried in the Sussex cemetery tomorrow afternoon. The deceased was a worthy citizen and much respected by the people of Sussex. He was in the 68th year of his age. He had his life insured in the Oddfellows' Relief association of Canada for \$1, 500. He leaves a sorrowing widow and

a daughter. Letters have been received from Fred T. Boal, son of Postmaster Boal, who left in the last trip of the s.s. Duart Castle for Bermuda, Fred speaks of having a very pleasant trip, and is delighted with the climate of the island.

QUEENS CO.

The Range, Feb. 3.—The L. O. L. o. Queens County East held its annual session with No. 113, Queens Own lodge of this place on Feb. 2nd. The fol lowing officers were elected: Dr. T. J. O. Earle, W. M.; Henry Barton, D. W.; Charles W. Barton, chaplain; P. M. Barton, Sec.; James Stewart, F.S.; A. F. McVicars, T.; Geo. Munroe, D. of C.; A. F. Barton, Lec. The day was fine, and a goodly number were present and a very interesting session was held, after which a sumptuous ea was provided by the members of No. 113. After tea a number of toasts were proposed and heartily honored A public meeting was held in the Baptist church at 7 p. m. A large congregation were present. The speakers were Isaac T. Hetherington, Dr. T. J. O. Earle and Charles W. Barton. Some excellent music was rendered by the choir.

The next session of the lodge will be held with No. 150, Briggs' Corner, on the third Wednesday in June at 2 p. m.

SUNBURY CO.

Blissville, Feb. 4.-S. L. Currie, formerly of Tracy Station and now of Boston, has purchased a site for a sash factory from David H. Smith on the Mill Pond at Fredericton Junction and has given out contracts for lumber for next summer's operations. There will be a rotary mill in connection with the factory. Mr. Currie building in the spring Smith Brothers will put a hundred horse power engine and boiler in their mill at Central Blissville before they commence sawing in the spring, to take the place of the sixty pound horse power used last season. and will add more machinery. They ex-

pect to have two million feet of lum-

ber to saw. WESTMORLAND CO. Monoton, Feb. 8.-The annual meeting of the electors takes place tomorrow and the financial statement to be presented will be the best in many years. After the unfortunate happenings in the management of the the death of their son Daniel. Only civic finances which had their sulmintwo members of their family of ten ation at the beginning of last year, it was decided to make a fresh start, putting the floating debt into a separate fund, the outstanding assets to be applied as fast as collected to the reduction of that debt. At that time the floating debt was \$48,441.57; now it is \$31,043.82, a reduction of over

\$17,000. Last year's business stands

RECEIPTS.

Balance, cash\$ 2,510 91
Assessment, 1896 :
Police
City building 2,298 10
Truck licenses 82 00
Auctioneers' licenses
Show licenses
Civil court
Scott act fines and costs 1.677 41
Scott act fines and costs
Billiard and pool 20 00
Deposit for market
School trustees' interest 130 40
Streets 298 02 Insurance refund 92 00
Insurance refund 92 00
Assessing and collecting taxes 229 26
Street extension 30 00 Changes outstanding 217 29
Cheques outstanding 217 29
W-4-1
Total receipts\$52,968 98  EXPENDITURE.
EXPENDITURE.
To reduce floating debt\$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURE. To reduce floating debt
EXPENDITURE.  To reduce floating debt
EXPENDITURE.         To reduce floating debt       3,000 00         To retire debentures       1,000 00         City government       1,014 65         Police       2,984 93         Fire       3,931 59
EXPENDITURE.         To reduce floating debt       \$ 3,000 00         To retire debentures       1,000 00         City government       1,014 65         Police       2,984 93         Fire       3,931 59         City building       2,227 34
EXPENDITURE.           To reduce floating debt         3,000 00           To retire debentures         1,000 00           City government         1,014 65           Police         2,934 93           Fire         3,931 59           City building         2,227 34           Maintenance streets and sewers         3,833 43
EXPENDITURE.           To reduce floating debt         \$ 3,000 00           To retire debentures         1,000 00           City government         1,014 65           Police         2,964 93           Fire         3,931 59           City building         2,227 34           Maintenance streets and sewers         3,333 43           Assessing and collecting taxes         624 74
EXPENDITURE.         To reduce floating debt       \$ 3,000 00         To retire debentures       1,000 00         City government       1,014 65         Police       2,984 93         Fire       3,931 59         City building       2,227 34         Maintenance streets and sewers       3,333 43         Assessing and collecting taxes       624 74         Interest and discount       9,664 62
EXPENDITURE.           To reduce floating debt         3,000 00           To retire debentures         1,000 00           City government         1,014 65           Police         2,984 93           Fire         3,931 59           City building         2,227 34           Maintenance streets and sewers         3,333 43           Assessing and collecting taxes         624 74           Interest and discount         9,664 62           Street extension         1,081 20
EXPENDITURE.           To reduce floating debt         \$ 3,000 00           To retire debentures         1,000 00           City government         1,014 65           Police         2,934 93           Fire         3,931 59           City building         2,227 34           Maintenance streets and sewers         3,33 43           Assessing and collecting taxes         624 74           Interest and discount         9,664 82           Street extension         1,091 20           Schools         11,500 00
### EXPENDITURE.  To reduce floating debt \$3,000 00  To retire debentures \$1,000 00  City government \$1,014 65  Police \$2,984 93  City building \$2,227 34  Maintenance streets and sewers \$3,333 43  Assessing and collecting taxes \$624 74  Interest and discount \$9,664 62  Street extension \$1,091 20  Schools \$1,500 00  Almshouse \$7,000 00  Street and badrants \$7,000 00  Street and badrants \$7,000 00
EXPENDITURE.           To reduce floating debt         \$ 3,000 00           To retire debentures         1,000 00           City government         1,014 65           Police         2,984 93           Fire         3,931 59           City building         2,227 34           Maintenance streets and sewers         3,333 43           Assessing and collecting taxes         624 74           Interest and discount         9,664 62           Street extension         1,500 00           Schools         11,500 00           Almshouse         1,200 00           Street pumps and hydrants         7,000 00
EXPENDITURE.           To reduce floating debt         3,000 00           To retire debentures         1,000 00           City government         1,014 65           Police         2,984 93           Fire         3,931 59           City building         2,227 34           Maintenance streets and sewers         3,333 43           Assessing and collecting taxes         624 74           Interest and discount         9,664 62           Street extension         1,691 20           Schools         11,500 00           Almshouse         1,200 00           Street pumps and hydrants         7,000 00           Miscellaneous         2,093 73           Side streets and crossings         498 16
### EXPENDITURE.  To reduce floating debt \$3,000 00  To retire debentures \$1,000 00  City government \$1,014 65  Fire \$3,931 59  City building \$2,227 34  Maintenance streets and sewers \$3,333 43  Assessing and collecting taxes 624 74  Interest and discount \$64 74  Street extension \$1,500 00  Schools \$1,000 00  Street pumps and hydrants 7,000 00  Sirect pumps and hydrants 7,000 30  Miscellaneous 2,098 73

This is apart, of course, from the water and light department now operated by the city. The gross earnings of this department during 1896 amounted to \$43,587.12, of which \$24,-465.42 was from water, \$5,909.47 from gas and \$14,112.33 from electric light. The cash receipts of the department were \$41.516.50. The operating expenses, including interest on the onds, amounted to \$36,023.92, so that there is a net surplus of \$7,563.20. Over 80 new services were put in last year, and it is estimated, after an experience of a year and a half with the works, that the net earnings will be ample to pay off the entire bonded debt incurred in the purchase of these works within thirty years, the bonds being payable by the system of annual 900 DROPS

AVegetable Preparation for Asmilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Theope of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Charlet Fletcher. NEW YORK. At6 months old 5 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE --OF--Chart Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose," 43 See that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-I-A.

drawings, the amount of the annual drawing increasing as the total of the onds outstanding is reduced. The net earnings of the water works were last year \$8,694.18, and electric light

2553.93 It is understood that a batch of ifty men will be discharged from the . C. R. work shops here tomorrow. The list prepared by the grit committee was sent to the mechanical de-

\$1,222.95, while gas showed a loss of

partment today. Several changes in the despatching offices are announced. J. T. Hallisey, chief despatcher at Truro is sent to New Glasgow; W. A. Fitch is made chief at Truro; L. S. Brown of Campbellton is transferred to Truro, and A. Dunn is transferred from Truro to Campbellton; K. Stewart of New Glasgow is sent to Truro, and possibly Mr. Rennels, district superintendent at Campbellton, will be displaced by Mr. Jarvis of Moncton. Donald Fraser, track master in Cape

Breton, is sent to the division north

YORK CO. Fredericton, Feb. 10.—A serious Stanley. Last night three young men of that village, James Buchanan, Rob-ert Buchanan and Jack Murray mounted a double cutter on Stanley hill, above McMenniman's, and coasted down at full speed. When near Humble's store the sled ran into a crowd of people standing in the road, but without any warning whatever Several persons were more or less in jured, and the ten year old son of William White had his leg badly frac tured besides other injuries. Dr. Tupper attended young White, who

still in a critical condition. At the request of the department of justice court stenographer Risteer this afternoon forwarded the report of the Sullivan murder trial to Ottawa. The report contains 1,133 pages, or 34,000 folios.

John H. Underwood, living in this city, received a despatch today informing him of a serious accident to his son, Richard H. Underwood, at: Brownville Junction. The injured man was a brakeman on the C. P. R., and the accident is supposed to have happened while coupling cars. His father left by the afternoon train for Brown-

Anna Lee Rutter, the thirteen year old daughter of the sergeant-atat the house of assembly, died today, of spinal menengitis. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the

whole community in their affliction. Fredericton, Feb. 11.—Lieut. Governor McClelan entertained the following gentlemen at dinner at the Queen hotel this evening: Fowler, Barnes, Carpenter, Wells, Beveridge, Dibblee, IcLeod, Alward, Mott and Pinder, M. P. P.'s, and Judge Vanwart, Rev. W. McDonald, chaplain of the house of ssembly; Dr. Pugsley, Mr. To president of the Farmers' and Dairy-men's association; Geo. N. Babbitt, R. W. L. Tibbitts, Prof. Davidson, J. L. thes, Auditor General Beek and J. T. Sharkey, American consular agent. The conversazione given by the university students in the college buildtonight was quite a brilliant affair. The building was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and every. care taken for the comfort and en joyment of the guests. The attendance was large.

Judge Vanwart granted an order today staying all further proceedings in the Kent election case, and ordering the respondent's costs to be paid out of the deposit. The will of the late Thomas F.

Barker of Lower St. Marys was admitted to probate today. The estate is entered at \$3,500, which, with the exception of a few small legacies, goes to Harry Barker, son of the testator. Minchin Barker is executor and Havelock Coy proctor.

In giving the will of the late Rev. Fr. McDevitt the fact was accidentally omitted that he left his library in trust to Prof. Stockley as long as he is a resident here as the nucleus for the establishment of a library for the Catholics of the city.

Advertis: in THE WEEKLY SUN.

HAD A JOLLY TIME.

Cartwright Says He Didn't go to Washington to Negotiate Reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 11.—After a week's stay at the capttol city, Messrs. Cartwright and Davies, the Canadian cabinet ministers, will leave the city for their home tomorrow. According to the statements of the commissioners they have had a satisfactory visit. In their report to the dominion government the nmissioners will recommend the formation of a committee to make this inquiry fruitful, and they hope that similar action will be taken by the government of the United States. The commissioners ridicule the idea that has been suggested in some quarters that their mission has been a failure and that they have accomplished noth-

ing worthy of importance.
Sir Richard Cartwright, speaking of "We return very well pleased with the reception given us and impressed by the frank and cordial manner in which the gentlemen on both sides of poli-tics were prepared to discuss the question of trade relations. We had no idea whatever of making a reciprocity treaty or interfering with the tariff in general at the present time, nor any idea that the tariff bill now being formed by the ways and means cor mittee would be in any way altered by reason of our visit. We are also impressed with the desirability of more frank and cordial intercourse the leading men of Canada and gentlemen on this side of the line, and are strongly of the opinion that such intercourse would tend to relieve any misunderstandings and bring about a closer state of feeling between the two

ST. JOSEPH'S.

countries."

Prize Winners in the Lefebvre Memorial Hall Lottery.

Memramcook, N. B., Feb. 11.-The drawing of prizes in the Lefebvre Memorial hall lottery took place this afternoon in the presence of four or five hundred people. Judge Landry occupied the chair, while Messrs. Robidou of Shediac and Cameron of Amherst acted as judges. The result was as follows: Five years' course at St. Joseph's, Stephen Arsenault of Higgins river, P. E. I.; three years course, Miss Dunn of Halifax; two years' course, Dennis Ryan of Buctouche; gold watch, Roy McGrath of Dorchester; gold watch, Albany Gau-det of McKinley Corner. A large oil painting of Bishop Sweeney, Mrs. Gautreau of Barichois. Many pictures of Father Lefebvre go to St.
John and Fredericton.

THE OLDEST MASON

Amesbury, Mass, Feb. 11.—A despatch received here tonight from Mer-rimac states that John Kelley Sargent, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, lies at the point of death. His wife died today, and Mr. Sargent, who is 95 years old, cannot survive the shock. He has been a Mason seventyone years.

ST. JAMES RECTORY.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the rectory, Lower Jemseg, Queens Co., on Jan. 26th last Members of St. John's and St. James' churches of Cambridge drove to their pastor's residence in sleds loaded with all kinds of delicacles and useful articles. There were about fifty to sixty persons present. After a good attack had been made on the viands, games and amusements were indulged in by both young and old, everyone thoroughly enjoying themselves. The presentation to the rector, Rev. A. Gollmer, was made by Gilbert Colwell, consisting of a sum of money and many varieties of vegetables and household necessaries. The rector made a fitting reply of grateful thanks. The donation amounted to about twenty dollars' worth,

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

SPIRITUAL RESULTS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

The Sunday school has been defined as "a department of the church of Christ, in which the word of Christ is taught, for the purpose of bringing souls to Christ and of building up souls in Christ."

We only wish now to treat of one part of this definition, viz., the bringing souls to Christ. Surely this is matter worthy of the consideration of all interested in Sunday school work. ere is a very lively interest being taken in our New Brunswick Sunday schols at present; better methods are developing at a rate never before known, and the material aids, such as comfortable rooms, suitable seats, maps, blackboards, etc., are being comfortable rooms, suitable supplied as rapidly as possible. In the near future we will no doubt feel pride in the equipment and organization of our Sunday schools. All these are good. They all help to the attainment of the end in view. And when we see how the teachers are moulding the minds which are to shape the future of this Canada of ours we cannot but feel that the very best methods formulated and the best appliances ob tainable are none too good. But we may perfect organization and methods and still not reach our aim. One can not accurately guage results by statistics, but when we examine our annual report and find that out of 46,575 pupils enrolled (of whom probably at least 30,000 have not confessed Christ only 1.856 joined the church from the Sunday school during the year, we must conclude that, whatever the indirect results may be, the Sunday school is not accomplishing as a direct agency for bringing souls to Chris what it might and ought to accomplish. Nor can we ever give the schools the sole credit for these 1,856, as very many of these were brought to accept Christ by special efforts outside of the Sunday school. It is not our wish to in any way minimize the ennobling tendency of the Sunday school nor to dispute the fact that its influence in elevating the standard of morality is very great. We only wish to emphasize one point, that just in so far as we fail in bringing our scholars to accept Christ as their personal Savious, we fail in attaining the legitimate results of Sunday school work. The Sunday school is meant to produce direct results, and conversions should not be an unknown quantity in our Sunday school services. We should expect conversions then, and opportunity should be given the pupils to then and there acknowledge their decision for Christ. It seems ungrateful indeed to say

anything but good of the great body of Sunday school teachers-men and women who Sunday after Sunday. pecuniary reward, teach girls and boys who are often thoughtless and mischievous but also lovable—but yet it does seen that only to the teachers can we look for the cause of failure. Le us then, in the spirit of love, try to find out the points in which we fail, and then try to remedy them. Suppose we put first thorough consecration. No one will discover a sham more quickly the Spirit yourself you will not likely succeed in leading others. A contractor was putting up a large building. One day he saw a workman putting into the building a very inferior of timber. "What are you doing that for?" was the question. "Oh, it is going to be all covered up; no one will know it," was the reply. Quick as a flash came the words from the contractor, "Yes, they will. I shall know it; you take that out." Never try to teach while you have anything you are ashamed of covered up in your own life, for you know it, God knows it, and the character of your teaching will surely finally disclo to your scholars. Be pure in heart.

econd—Be earnest. Have no que tion in your own heart of the of what you are to teach and then teach as if you believed it. It is the earnest, heartfelt setting forth of the truth that is effective. Have some warmth about you. The question was of D. L. Moody?" The answer was: "He convinces everybody that listens to him that he believes thoroughly what he is preaching." A minister once asked Garrick, the actor, how it was that he, dealing only with fiction, could always reach the hearts of his audience, whilst he (the minister), preaching the eternal verities, could not arouse them at all. Garrick plied: "I present fiction as if it was truth; you, truth as if it was fiction." Third—I think we fail in not get-ting more in touch with our pupils. Love them. Love begets love, and an angel could not secure good results as a teacher if the scholars disliked him. Then put youself in place of the pupil and think back to the time when you ere a boy or girl. I once heard of a man who had lost a mule, and he couldn't find him anywhere, so he offered a reward for his recovery. After a while a half-simpleton of a fellow the reward. Said the man: "Jim, how did you find that mule?" "Well," says Jim, "I enquired around till I found the last place that the mule was seen, and I sat right down on a log would I go?"" That man put himself in place of the mule and succeeded you were that age, how did I do? how did I feel? What sort of influences

Lastly-Let us be direct. We really seem to be afraid to speak directly to and until we overcome that we will full roadman living close at hand was not get far. When a boy comes home hired by the county to keep the road eat he does not beat about the bush. He says: "Mother, give me something secretary for the International Asso-He had been teaching a class of six the country road which leads to his young ladies in Sunday school for humble cottage. It is his pleasure eighteen months, when a visiting pastor asked him how long he had been teaching them. "Eighteen months." "Are they Christians?" "Well, I think two or three of them are members of church; I'm not sure." "How long do I understand you have been teaching them?" "Eighteen months." "And

you don't know whether they are Christians. I think, sir, you need to do one of two things move up or move out of that class." This angered move up or Mr. Reynolds and he somewhat uneremoniously left the room. He was much worried about the matter, however, and thought of resigning his class, but decided not to. Instead he prayed: "God, give me a realization of the importance of this work, of the worth of these souls that are under my care." What he had not done be fore he did next Sunday; he went from his knees to his class. Soon an opoffered. He turned to one of the girls and said: "Annie, I want to ask you a question; are you a Christian?" She started as if an electric shock had passed through her, and in rather an amazed way said: "No, sir; I am not." He followed it up and said: "Annie, do you ever expect to be a Christian?" "Why Mr. Reynolds, I certainly do." "When?" The girl's lip quivered, a tear gathered in her eye as she said: "I would like to be a Christian now." He turned to the next, and the next, and so on. He found God was working on the hearts of three of them. Later that same day they all met by appointment at Annie's home, and he opened up the way of the Cross to them and prayed with them, and all six gave themselves to Christ that afternoon. Thirty years have passed. Three of girls are in Heaven; the other three are noble Christian women today. Let us try Mr. Reynolds' way.

### ENGLAND'S GOOD ROADS.

There are the finest roads in England to be found anywhere in the world, and there is nothing to disfigure them. There are no ditches at the side, there are no ruts and pools in the centre, there is no wayside litter, and the fences are either stone walls covered with vines, or neatly trimmed hedgerows. The commonest English road is evenly bordered with turf, and is kept in such perfect order that it might be claimed by the wealthiest land baron as an ornamented drive

on his ancestral estate. I have no hesitation in declaring that the secret of the perfect condition in which English roads are found at all seasons of the year is unremitting care in keeping them in order. Some of the roads leading out of l'ath were originally made by Romans, and all the other highways, whether old or new, are of scientific construction. with deep foundations and ample provision for drainage, but neither antiquity nor the road maker's art would protect them if they did not receive constant supervision and daily care. One of the most important functions of local government in England is systematic oversight of the roads. Every county council has a standing committee on roads which takes charge of the highways and keers them in repair at the expense of the rates. The committee is a large one, and is subdivided into a series of small committees, each with its own district. There is an inspector for every division of the county, and he employs a force of road menders and holds them responsible for the sec-

tions of the road assigned to them. The road mender lives in a cottage on the line of the highway which he constantly at work. He is at once a cavenger and a road mender. He goes over the road every day and removes, in a barrow, everything that is unsightly. After a heavy rain his trained eye detects signs of wear at points where the water does not drain off rapidly, and he mends the break and restores the level by dumping a load of ffint where it is needed. Supplies for material for road mending are in reserve every half mile, where flint has been carted, broken up and left for his use. He watches his section of the road all the year round, and keeps it neat, tidy, free from litter and in perfect repair, and ne receives a sharp warning from the inpector if he neglects his work. This is the English system, and it may be

for efficiency and economy. A few days ago I took a long stro up the Lansing road to see Bec tower, from the lantern of which one of the broadest prospects in Somerse and Wiltshire may be had on a clea day, and, in returning to Bath, I made a detour to an ancient village, secluded from observation in a heavily wooded hillside, and apparently unaware of the existence of the outer world. It was the hamlet of Charlcombe, with a tiny Norman church under a wide-spreading yew tree, which has been reputed to be the mother church of Bath Abbey, with its fantastic Jacob's Ladder. It was a deserted village, without sign of life, one could walk from one end of it to the other without hearing a voice or seeing a human face. A few miles beyond it was Longridge, another vil-lage slumbering peacefully in similar isolation on the eastern slope of Lansdown. These hamlets were approachtrees and bordered with stone walls and high hedges. There seemed to be no farming occupations, and there was not a vehicle of any kind moving, nor hardlyl a stroller by the wayside. Yet the road leading to these sommolent villages was in as perfect condition as though the Queen of the realm were expected to make a triumphant progres sover it on the morrow. There had been heavy rains in the week, but there were no pools of standing water in the road and no slimy trenches at the sides. There was no mud to tarnish a carriage wheel, if one were to be driven over it; there were no stones in the road to trip up wheelmen; there were no fallen trees or decaying stumps by the wayside; there were no signs of neglect at any turn. A faithhired by the county to keep the road school and wants something to in order, and he did his work so well

that it was a source of comfort and delight to every one passing over it. The English people have them be-cause they pay for them in local tax-ation and insist upon having them says of his own experience: kept in order. The poorest rustic loves ground-his rightful share in the goodly heritage of the well governed country.-New York Tribune. GASTORIA.

# IN CENTENARY CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Sexton Preached at Both Services Sunday, Feb. 7th.

Reason, Facts and Faith the Subject of the Rev. Gentlemen's Evening Discourse.

Rev. Dr. Sexton preached in Cententext: "The kingdom of Heaven is like leaven, which a man hid in three text taken was I. Corinthians 1, 21 to

or miracle looked for by the Jews, the and progress of Christianity and th wisdom or philosophy sought after by the Greeks and that which was described as the "Wisdom of God and the power of God" communicated by the foolishness of preaching to those who were called of all races and peoples. The Jew had lived under a theocracy, had received his laws direct from God, had been a constant witness of the supernatural for ages, and to him, therefore, the highest credentials that a teacher could bring would be his power to work miracles. To the Greek miracle would have proved nothing as to the veracity of the wonder-worker. Had such occurred, he would have ascribed it to some occult natural force, known only to the miracle worker, or to demonale influencegood or bad, as the case might bebut would have learned from it no rule of morality or religion. Whatever new system came to him must be recommended by its harmony with wisdom and philosophy; in other words, its rationality. The third class, made up both of Jews and Gentiles, received spiritual evidence of a totally lifferent kind to either, called in the text the "Power of God and the wisdom of God." We had, therefore, here, the domain of sense, the province of eason, and the region of faith.

The present age was one in which sense-knowledge was unduly exalted. This arose partly from the fact that ohysical science had made greater advancement during the past fifty years than during the entire history of the human race before, and partly from the fact that commerce was so extensively developed a d so universally engaged in, that no time was left and no inclination felt for the study of spiritual things. This was essentially materialistic age. Our sense-knowledge was of course

mportant, but it must not be forgot-

en that it was extremely limited. We

knew very little indeed from our own direct experience. Usually men moved in a particular sphere in society, and had no personal knowledge of any other. They lived in one country, often in one part of that country, and their personal experience was geographically confined to a very small portion of the globe. 'Tis true they could read books describing other countries and the habits of people who Life on a Morning Paper Especially knowledge thus obtained was received on testimony, and was no longer, therefore, the result of their own exeryone now-a-days talked of, the great mass of people had no for they had neither experience, time nor the means, nor capacity to conduct even the and thus verify the theories that they so boldly advocated. We must believe much more than we could know. Sense-knowledge, too, was often extremely deceptive. The state of our minds always gave coloring to the things outside of us. The knowledge of sense, moreover, never extended beyond the mere surface of the day, and the disastrous conse things. Behind the domain of our experience there is a whole world things which we could never see or hear or cognize by any organ of sense. The Atomic Theory of matter was much talked of today, yet these atoms were invisible, inaudible, and impalpable. The hypothetical ether, whose waves were said to produce light, electricity, and the other forces in the unicognized by any organ of sense. No truth was clearer nor more self-evident extended to infinity would never meet. Yet parallel lines had never been seen, ledge, therefore, was not alone sufficient to guide mankind. Christianity was not opposed to sense-knowledge. On the contrary, it was based upon just as much of it as would suffice to prove its truth. The Resurrection of Christ was the greatest fact in the his tory of the world, and appealed directfly to sense-knowledge at the first, and came down to us supported by testi-mony which could not be overturned But Christianity itself soured into re-

gions to which sense-knowledge must ever be a stranger.

The province of reason opened up another field of evidence. Modern sceptics called themselves Rationalists was an unwarrantable and audacious assumption on their part for not only were they not more ra-tional than other people, but frequently much less so. The province of reason, like that of sense, was exceeding ly limited. A correct process of ratio curacy of the conclusion arrived at, for the premises upon which it was based might be incorrect. The Copernican system of astronomy was prov ed to be true by the inductive proces by which it had been arrived at. Yet the majority of the people knew nothing of the canons of induction, or of the facts to which in this case it was applied. Butler had well remarked that "The unsatisfactory nature of the evidence with which we are obliged to take up in the daily course of life is scarcely to be expressed." Reason of herself was incompetent to inform man of some of the which appeared to lie completely in ner domain. She could neither describe the essence of matter nor of mind The freedom of the will she had prov-

ed herself utterly incompetent to deal

with since the discussion of the sub-

ject was usually conducted in an end-

less logomachy, and the conclusion ar-

rived at was one which our own con-

ess, and every act that we per-

formed, declared to be false. The quibbles of philosophers and logicians, in this same field of reason, had often been pitiful, indeed sometimes imbecile. The knowledge on which our rea soning was based was exceedingly limited, whilst the instruments which it employed were very imperfect. Nor was man left to the guidance of reason alone. Impulse, enthusiasm, feeling, passion, love and faith were independent of reason and often led to higher results. The Stoics endeavored to crush these out, and some men in modern times had attempted the preary church on Sunday a. m. from the posterous task. They had all failed as a matter of course. Had they succeeded they would have degraded man to a lower position instead of exalting measures of meal till the whole was him to a higher. Christianity claimed leavened. The evening sermon was the support of reason as far as their on "Reason, Facts and Faith." The powers coincided, but she had truths of her own which reason could never reach. The evidences of Onristianity were conclusive if judged of by rea-The doctor commenced by pointing son. Nothing could be more irrational out that there were three kinds of evi- than the various methods resorted to dence referred to in the text, the sign by sceptics to account for the origin influence of the Bible on the world. Many Christian truths were higher than reason, but none opposed to it There were mysteries in religion as there were in nature. Man was surrounded by mystery, and was himself

one of the greatest. And mystery deepened as knowledge increased. The region of faith belonged essentially to religion. It was here that we could discuss the conscience, the soul and man's relation to God. Reason. might discover the existence of God, but could never ascertain His relationship to man. Modern science had put God, when it admitted Him at all, at the end of the Universe. Revelation placed Him at the beginning. Logos was before all things. Scientific men did not hesitate to proclaim again the unknown God, thus taking us back two thousand years. Pure theism, while it professed to worship God, could know nothing of His relationship to man, except so far as it learned it from the very Christianity which it despised. There was a tendency in this age to decry faith, yet society could not continue for a week without it. It was the foundation of all business, and the sine qua non of our entire social fabric. Modern investigation had proved the existence of four great instincts in universal man-the instinct of something or someone higher than humanity, the instinct of continued existence after death, the instinct of conscience or a moral law, and the instinct of alarm or foreboding as the result of doing wrong. Christianity was the only system in the world which enlightened these instincts and directed them into a proper channel. Thus was Christ the "Wisdom of God." Everything seen in His life was clear. In His influence on the soul He was the "Power of God." But He was neither the one nor the other to any persons but believers. Christianity applied to the whole man, while other systems had only dealt with him in part. God had supplied us with two great lights-Reason to and contemplative night.

# THE CITY EDITOR.

Trying.

Extreme Nervousness and Insomnia the Frequent Outcome-Advice to Those Who Find Themselves in This Condition.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and no less uneasy lies the head of the man who seeks repose at unseasonable hours. Year in and year out there are thousands, however, who by nature of their avocations are compelled to forego sleep except during quences of this mode of living soon manifest themselves. especially those employed upon morn ing papers, writing, editing correspondence and reading proof from seven o'clock in the evening until four or five in the morning are perhaps the heaviest taxed of any of them, and almost invariably break down in the end. Mr. Jas. Berry, the talented and active city editor of The Sun, after eight or ten years of almost uninterrunted attention to his duties, las June was attacked with nervousness and insomnia, and for days was able only to secure a few hours of broken sleep. He wisely refrained from the use of opiates, which he knew would be prescribed by physicians, and on advice of the manager left the offor a brief vacation. From several friends who had used them with of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. Their effect was surprising. In less than two weeks his nerves were as steady as a clock, and, as he says, "he could outsleep any man in seven counties Mr. Berry is now at his desk, genial, healthy and active as ever, and while he says his vacation was very pleasof Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which he commends to his brethren of the paste rot and scissors.

ST. JOHN CO. DEALS.

Large quantities of deals will come here this year from Black River, and the shipments of small stuff to American market will be larger than for many years past. J. & R. Mc-Leod's mill is cutting about 35,000 fee a day now. The firm have 40 or 50 men at work about the mill and in the woods. The logs are hauled right in to the mill. Messrs. McLeod's cur for the season will be in the neighbor hood of a million. O'Neill, Low Son will get out about a million, and the parties who are operating at Ball's Lake have already got out half a mil ion. Their output will be something like a million. All this stuff will be taken to Black River for shipment either to this port or the United States

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best has other qualities common to hard

### WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

FIRE IN HIS EYE.

(New Glasgow Leader.) Some rascally villain started an infamous lie last week to the effect that several of our best business men had falled. The report, it is said, nated in another town. The originator of it ought to be horse-whipped.

WITH A HIP POCKET? (Woodstock Dispatch.) The idea of providing the town marshal with a plain but suitable uniform is a good one, and should be acted

upon by the council. AUTHORIZED BY THE PRINCE OF WATES

(Montreal Witness.)

is the authorized name for the celebration of the sixtieth year of the Queen's unparalleled reign.

The expression "Diamond Jubilee"

GIRLS AND MOLASSES CANDY. (Bangor Commercial.)

There is a terrible dissension in Chicago university. The young women students declare that the meals furnished them at the college boarding halls are distinctly bad, and, in particular, that they have been forced to eat pickled tongues, which have made them ill. The head housekeeper scornfully remarks that the girls "have been eating too much molasses candy for their health."

WASTING CANADIAN MONEY. (Toronto Mail.) The new Hudson bay expedition

eems to be a waste of good Canadian money. Every item of information the overnment is sending out to collect is o be found in our own blue books. HIS SWEET WHISKERS.

(Sydney, C. B., Reporter.) A novelty in the shape of a beautiful large butterfly, sporting in the sunshine that came through the windows of the Methodist church on Sunday morning last, drew the attention of the worshippers—but it is hoped not entirely away from better things; but when it finally settled on a gen deman's whiskers, could you blame any one who smiled?

SATAN IN A NEW GUISE.

(Victoria Colonist.) Rev. Mr. Hobs of London, Ont., has been preaching a sermon against skating. Probably the amount of backsliding it causes in beginners is the reason for the reverend gentleman's antipathy.

> BRO. MACNUTT SOARS. (Fredericton Herald.)

small-fry opposition organs which have been spreading unfounded reports regarding the local govern ment, have had to eat their own words -to crawl into their own holes--ind admit that they have been publishing naliciously untruthful statements.

A DEFINITION. (Kincardine, Ont., Review.) Offensive partisans, dear sir, are men commissioned to try other per-sons accused of offensive partisanship.

THE U. S. NAVEE. (New York Express.)

Brooklyn stuck fast in the mud and ice in the Delaware river the government may learn a new leson in the science of naval movement. briefly this, that our new warships should never be sent up a stream like the Delaware until they are first mounted on wheels.

POPULARIZING FEMALE RIGHTS. (Bobcaygeon, Ont., Independent.) As something that would touch the right spot in our social outfit, and each a broad expanse of popularity, how would the Victoria Order of Pot-

HEARD UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

wollopers do?

(Hamilton Spectator.) The telephone is looked upon in Brockville as being a wonderful instrument. It has enable Brockville people to hear a new and thrilling play called Uncle Tom's Cabin, the same being played in Montreal. If Brockville people only had a telescope to enable them to see the blood hounds and jackasses, they would be perfectly happy.

AWAY BEHIND THE AGE. (Charlottetown Guardian.) By the unfair and unreasonable rule

hich closes the telegraph office at 8 o'dock in the evening a large numper of influential citizens who were interested in the important by-elections in Ontario were prevented from obtaining the returns in their favorite paper yesterday morning. All other cities in Canada have the news of such events not later than the morn ing following their occurrence. lottetown, a provincial capital, is forced to wait till the afternoon.

THE ADULLAMITES. (H. H. Pitts, in Fredericton Reporter.) A party cannot long remain intac if made up of such as David gathere around him in the cave of Adullam and that is undoubtedly what the liberal party has in a great meas been in the past. For the self-respect of themselves,

and our people as a whole, the libera party had btter drop their fads, and try, for the short time they are likely to be in power, to goven wisely. This country wants a British policy a courageous Canadian, self-dependent policy, and if the liberals fool aroun

fads, they will be in power but a short time. NOT A COLOSSUS.

(Albert Maple Leaf.) In referring to the Maple Leaf, Butler's Journal says: "Its editor, Mr Rhodes, though born in England, is more Canadian than the majority who call themselves Canadians. Wonder if he is a relation of Ceci Rhodes?"-No, sir! It does not follow that because our ancestors helped to build one of the Seven Wonders of the World, that we must necessarily have been made in the same mould. Cecil is a successful adventurer; a tern autocrat, well fitted to govern a barbarous people; more the politician than the statesman, and withal dangerously wealthy. Beside which he

self-contained natures. No. sir! We neither envy such men nor crave their relationship, yet they play an important part in the world's affairs.

WHAT WINTER MEANS IN LON. DON. Fortune Spent in Clearing Away the

Snow.

At first sight it does not seem a diffi. cult or expensive undertaking to clear a street after a snow storm, but it is an undertaking that costs London thousands of pounds a year. A snow less winter is a thing for which the London ratepayer has cause to be truly thankful, but there are many homes in which the absence of snow is re garded as a positive calamity. Exerything depends, of course,

the amount of the snowfall, but, as a rule, London snow storms necessitate the expenditure of over £10,000 a month. A single snow storm frequent. ly costs the London ratepayers over a thousand pounds. Six heavy storms during the season 1894-5 cost the St Pancras vestry over £2,000-an average of £333 a storm for a single parish. The whole of this expenditure was paid away in clearing the streets of the snow, for which work £730 was

paid as wages. The expense of this work is borne by the parish vestries, and the vast expenditure involved will be guessed from the figures for one parish. During January, 1895, the Bermondsey vestry employed more than 2,000 extra men to clear the snow away, making nearly 3,000 men engaged in this work The wages of these men amounted to £639 17s. 8d., and the expense of the horses was over £100. These men carted away 2,600 loads of snow. The Londoner, when he passes a load of snow in the street, little thinks that that single load has cost him 6s.; but that is he average cost per load expended by this vestry last winter. Another surprising item in the balance-sheet of a snow storm is the cost

of the salt spread over the streets. During a single month one of the vestries spent £99 on salt for this purpose, the spreading of which cost £20. It is interesting to note, too, that in the St. Giles district nearly a million gallons of water were used in getting rid of the snow, the cost of whichreckoning 81-2d. a thousand gallonswas £35.

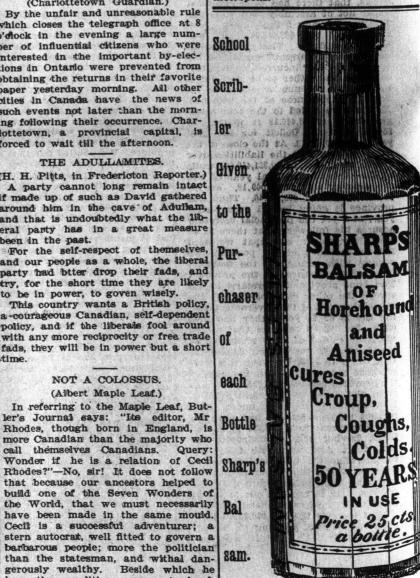
The cost of a month's snow clearing in London parish may be split up as follows, the figures being taken from the account book of one of the vestries: Amount paid for labor to odd men, and overtime to vestry's regular employes, £716: loading boats with snow. £4 5s.; to contractor receiving snow, £33 11s. 8d.; to 65 tons salt for roads, £99 6s.; to labor, spreading salt, £20 9s. 10d.: to 60 tons shingle at 5s 10d., £17s. 10d.; to 252 van loads of ashes (obtained from parish refuse); to horse labor-say, 690 days at 10s.-

£345.

It is impossible to procure accurate nformation on this point, but a rough calculation as to the amount of snow removed from London streets during one month makes the amount 100,000 tons. Possibly it was a great deal more, but it certainly could not be less, seeing that 17,000 tons were removed from three parishes alone Probably the largest number of mer employed on one day was 1,700, of whom nearly 1,400 were extra hands. During the month covered by the returns from which we quote more than 12,000 men were required at various times to clear the snow away, and it is these men to whom a winter without snow means too often a winter of privation. A snowstorm, indeed, may be said to be the most practical solution of the unemployed problem that has yet been discovered. At any rate, it relieves much of the

misery of the unemployed. During a single month three parishes spent over £2,000 each, and three over £1,000, in cleaning the streets after snowstorms, and the total expenditure of the various vestries, including wages, cost of horses, ashes, salt, etc., reckoned up to something like £14,000. Here is the account of a vestry for the clearage of six days snow: Extra wages, £730 9s. 1d.; regular wages, £770 8s. 8d.; cartage of snow, £384 16s.; cost and cartage of salt, £120 8s. 3d.

It will be seen that a snowstorm is an expensive luxury for London, though few who watch the flakes coming down in myriads realize how large a part these flakes play in making up the balance-sheet of the great metropolis.



After Being Dined at

With the Royal

Society's Go

stitute Las He Was Presented by

London, Feb. 8.-T pressive scene in the this evening when audience of about s sons the Prince Dr. Nansen, the No with the special me Geographical society Early in the ever was dined at the the Prince of Wales, and other notabiliti Geographical society The party then repai Albert hall, where a ience awaited them. the most distinguished don. The stage was an half moons. In the fi Clements Markham. the Royal Geographi presided. On his right of Wales, Dr. Nans Hansen and Scott Ke the Royal Geographi Admiral Sir Francis Admiral Sir George miral Wharton. Behin ty distinguished a United States Ambas Bayard; the Swedish ish, Danish, Dutch, anese envoys; the pretary for the foreig N. Curson, Admirals many and Commerell book, Sir George Bad Dr. Nansen, who most enthusiastic rec his lecture in a mod

on slides. At the conclusion o Prince of Wales pre a large gold medal. time only that this given to an explorer, The medal is large and has in high relief

illustrated the subjec

Nansen amid a runni leaves. Outside the ba inscription: "Presente Geographical Society plorations, 1893-1896." Dr. Nansen's name of the head, and on the Fram in the ice. Bes a kyack, and an o bay leaves.

A silver replica wa Lieut. Scott-Hansen bronze was sent to ea CAN'T RECOV

What is Given in a Chur Must Sta What is given in a church is irrecoverable dead to the law. This pr lished in a case heard be in the Bloomsburg county Elise Brown, dressmaker Frederick Hetting, vicar Albany street, Regent's pery of a sovereign which the collection box while lary aberration. Occasio come over her. She or "giftomania," as it took away one's property with was the opposite of "kile consisted of taking some without acknowledgment. case, she admitted, and make the best he could of she did not go to church cided to attend Mr. He munion service, and it vaberration of judgment feher to put into the plate she now wished to rec changed her views on ecclady told the judge that she would have given the been in her right mind. ed that he had nothing tections. The churchwarf favor, have returned the post card the lady wrote, that what was given we church purposes, could Certainly the vicar was in there was any claim at the churchwardens. Judg fendant. This decision with the only precedent an instance of a man with the collection bag in mi and afterwards demand churchwarden refused. "disappointed applicant, "I credit for the two shilli don't think you will," reg as you only intended to will only get credit for haps Miss Brown will be

WOMEN AUTHORS There are in Franc thors and journalis women artists. Th tribute most of the w thirds-while Paris the same proportion 200 are poets, 150 ed and the rest writers

the others are pain

all branches of th

Westminster Gazette. ALBERT CO The county L. O. L. held its annual sess Tuesday in Februa Orange hall at Wat lowing officers were Rev. S. C. Moore of 1 D. M., George Carlto county chap., J. M. 100; county R. S., M. L. 130: county F. S., O. L. 130; county Copp of L. O. L. 130 Walter Slater of L. lect., H. J. Wilbur county D. lecturers,

O. L. 82 and Frank L. 138. R. W. Hanington, New Brunswick, he city with the intent law either here or is a graduate of New Brunswick, a. l. and is sure to con Vancouver World.

CASTO

dector had telegraphed for her without ber son's knowledge, the day after the girl had left the village. Then Anna reproached herself for her sus-picions with unreasoning bitterness.

The drive to the post took two days

It was a horrible experience for the officer. The road stretched on, on,

officer. The road stretched on, on, on, across desert and bad lands, where even the greasewood and mesquite was burned by the terrible sun. The old woman sank from the dust and the heat into an almost senseless state. The girl, being young and strong and alive, fought with the strangling dust, gasped, twisted her small hands, and bit her lips in a perfectly silent struggle. Sometimes,

perfectly silent struggle. Sometimes, as the lieutenant sat opposite them, he wished that they could cry or make a

The beautiful daughter of Col. Ross

was standing by Channing's bed alone, when the doctor led the mother and

her young companion in. The lieutenant had been dead 20 minutes. The

dark-eyed woman did not turn, she

him. Only she was to have been mar-

"That can't be true, because I am

It was cruel, but Mrs. Channing had

For five years afterward Col. Ross cared for the insane mother of his daughter's, husband—even when his

daughter's, husband—even when his daughter was dead.

But until Channing was buried in the graveyard on the hill, where the coyotes dug up the mounds at night, and the prairie dogs barked shrilly, and the snakes glided along the dry, baked earth into their holes—until he was buried there it he two women.

was buried there the two women stayed by her. Their trust in the dead man never faltered. The girl believed

he had been ensnared on his death-bed; the wife, that he had never loved

the childish, pretty Virginian. Yet neither—out of pity—spoke her convic-

Watching over his mother they sat

in the room where he had died, and listened to the thud of the soldiers'

feet as they marched by outside, fol-lowing the young officer's flag-covered coffin. Then there was a long, long silence. They were wide apart—the wife with her beautiful head in her

hands: the g'rl looking straight at the wall: the old woman muttering and scratching at her gown with her

and scratching at her gown with her crocked fingers.

At last came the sound of a far-off volley of musketry. The girl jumped up. "What's that?"

"The firing over his grave."

In a moment it came again. The girl stood swaving. The wife sat with her head still bowed. It was no new sound to her.

A parse—then the last volley. The

girl fell and the woman, lifting her head, stared stupidly at the pretty, dead face, at the fixed, childish eyes,

that still looked hurt; while the mother muttered in the corner and taps shrilled from the bugle over the

The "laws of war," as at present formulated by the civilized nations, forbid the use of poison against the enemy; murder by treachery, as, for example, assuming the uniform or displaying the flag of a foe; the murder of those who have surrendered when

of those who have surrendered, whe ther upon conditions or at discretion; declarations that no quarter will be given to an enemy; the use of such

or bombardment, that whether belonging to church or state, shall be spared; that plundering by private solders or their officers shall be considered inadmissible; that prisoners shall be treated with common hu-

To Wake 'are Vel'cir.

Self-Supporting.

San Francisco Argonaut.

of the man they had loved .-

his wife.

'Nonsense!" she said.

atures. No. sir! We h men nor crave their they play an importworld's affairs.

ER MEANS IN LONt in Clearing Away the

Snow.

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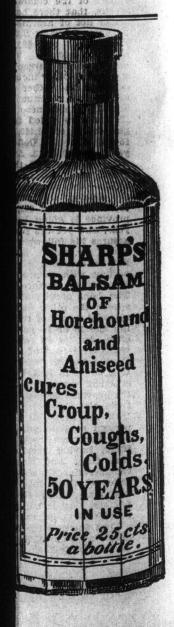
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DR. NANSEN HONURED.

After Being Dined at the Imperial Institute Last Night

He Was Presented by the Prince of Wales With the Royal Geographical Society's Gold Medal

London, Feb. 8.-There was an impressive scene in the Royal Albert hall his evening when amid cheers of an audience of about seven thousand persons the Prince of Wales presented Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, with the special medal of the Roya Geographical society.

Early in the evening Dr. Nansen

was dined at the Imperial Institute,

the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and other notabilities of the Royal Geographical society being present. The party then repaired to the Royal Albert hall, where an immense audience awaited them. It included all the most distinguished people in London. The stage was arranged into three is likely to be wounded by repeating Albert hall, where an immense audhalf moons. In the front row was Sir it. Clements Markham, the president of the Royal Geographical society, who presided. On his right were the Prince Hansen and Scott Keltie, secretary of the Royal Geographical society. Seated on his left were the Duke of York, Admiral Sir Francis McClintock, Vice-Admiral Sir George Naeres and Admiral Wharton. Behind them were sixty distinguished guests, including United States Ambassador Thomas F.

Swedish Snanish Turk-Wales, Dr. Nansen, Lieut. Scottish, Danish, Dutch, Belgian and Japanese envoys; the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office. George N. Curson, Admirals Makham, Ommany and Commerell, Sir John Lub-

book, Sir George Baden-Powell, etc. Nansen, who was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, delivered

At the conclusion of the lecture the Prince of Wales presented him with a large gold medal. It is the second time only that this medal has been given to an explorer, Henry M. Stanley being the first to be thus honored.

The medal is large and handsome and has in high relief the head of Dr. Nansen amid a running circle of bay leaves. Outside the bay leaves is the inscription: "Presented by the Royal Geographical Society for Arctic Explorations, 1893-1896." Dr. Nansen's name is at the back

Fram in the ice. Beneath the ice is a kyack, and an oar crossed with bay leaves. A silver replica was presented Lieut. Scott-Hansen and a replica in bronze was sent to each of the crew.

CAN'T RECOVER IT.

What is Given in a Church Collection Plate Must Stay.

(London Telegraph:) (London Telegraph:)

What is given in a collection plate in church is irrecoverable it is deodand and dead to the law. This principle was established in a case heard before Judge Bacon, in the Bloomsbury county court, where Miss Elise Brown, dressmaker, sued the Rev. Frederick Hetling, vicar of Christ church, Albany street, Regent's park, for the recovery of a sovereign which she had put into the collection box while in a fit of temporary aberration. Occasionally such lapses come over her. She called her malady the collection box while in a fit of temporary aberration. Occasionally such lapses come over her. She called her malady "giftomania," as it took the form of giving away one's property without thinking, and was the opposite of "kleptomania," which consisted of taking somebody else's goods without acknowledgment. It was a curious case, she admitted, and the judge must make the best he could of it. For two years she did not go to church, but at length decided to attend Mr. Hetling's early communion service, and it was there that the aberration of judgment fell on her and led her to put into the plate a sovereign, which she now wished to recover, as she had changed her views on ecclisatical polity. The lady told the judge that she did not believe she would have given the sovereign had she been in her right mind. Mr. Hetling pleaded that he had nothing to do with the collections. The churchwardens might, as a favor, have returned the money but for a post card the lady wrote. Judge Bacon said that what was given was charity, or for church purposes, could not be recovered. Certainly the vicar was not responsible. If there was any claim at all, it was against the churchwardens. Judgment for the defendant. This decision is quite in accord with the only precedent known. There is an instance of a man who put a florin into the collection bag in mistake for a penny, and afterwards demanded it back. The churchwarden refused. "Ah, well!" said the disappointed applicant, "I suppose I will get credit for the two shillings in heaven. "I don't think you will." replied the other, "for as you only intended to give a penny, you will only get credit for that coin." Perhaps Miss Brown will be more successful.

WOMEN AUTHORS AND ARTISTS IN FRANCE.

There are in France 2,150 women au thors and journalists and about 700 women artists. The provinces contribute most of the writers-about twothirds—while Paris is represented in the same proportion among the artists. Among the writers, 1,000 are novelists, 200 are poets, 150 educational writers and the rest writers of various kinds. The artists comprise 107 sculptors, and the others are painters, ranging over hes of the pictorial art .-Westminster Gazette.

ALBERT CO. L. O. L.

The county L. O. L. of Albert county held its annual session on the first Tuesday in February in Bayside Orange hall at Waterside. The following officers were elected and inalled for the year: County W. M., Rev. S. C. Moore of L.O.L. 137; county D. M., George Carlton of L. O. L. 137; county chap., J. M. Steves of L. O. L. 100; county R. S., M. E. Copp of L. O. L. 130; county F. S., Ira H. Copp of L. O. L. 130: county treas., Harris T. Copp of L. O. L. 130; county D. of C., Walter Slater of L. O. L. 100; county lect., H. J. Wilbur of L. O. L. 137; county D. lecturers, G. D. Reid of L. O. L. 82 and Frank Coleman of L. O.

R. W. Hanington, a son of Judge Hanington of the supreme court of New Brunswick, has arrived in the city with the intention of practising law either here or in Kootenay. He is a graduate of the university of New Brunswick, a bright young man, and is sure to come to the front .-Vancouver World.

CASTORIA.

ON THE SEA.

It keeps eternal whisperings around
Desolate shores, and with its mightty
swell
Gluts twice ten thousand caverus, till
the spell
Of Hectate leaves them their old shadowy
sound.

often 'tis in gentle temper found,
That scarcely will the very smallest shell
Be mover for days from whence it sometime fell.

When last the winds of heaven were unbound.
Oh, ye! who have your eyeballs vex'd and Feast them upon the wideness of the sea; Oh, ye! whose ears are dinn'd with uproar or fed too much with cloting melody— Sit you near some old cavern's mouth, and Until ye start, as if the sea nymphs oulred!

### DECEIVER EVER.

Carey Churchill Carter Channing, first lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, died so long ago that most of his story is forgotten, though it was a very great wonder at the time. Everybody con-nected with it is dead also—his mother

He was a superb great fellow—as all He was a superb great fellow—as an the men in his regiment were said to be in those days—of the big, blonde, and brave type, knowing neither fear nor failure, and his fascination was some-thing that has become a tradition in ly ruined, yet Channing kept himself free of blame. Not one could say "he should have done thus or so," he never committed himself, he never acted in a compromising fashion in the pre-sence of a third person. But the women who ran insanely onto the desert of distillusion, followed the elusive pil-lars of the smoke of his words and the fire of his looks never again passed his lecture in a modest manner and beyond into the land of content across the wilderness. They despised themselves in that pitiful fashion that women have, but they loved his always-for such is the way of their kind. It had been his good fortune to have

dealing only with women who either thought of him alone, forgetting themselves, or with those too gentle to de-nounce him. Then, too, he had man-aged well; there was never any definite proof. But in the early summer of '85, the pitcher that had been carried 99 times to the well narrowly escaped be-

ing broken.
The bride of Capt. Morton, having seen fit, with due encouragement, to fall in love with him, threatened to become unmanageable. She was a most wonderfully attractive feminine little thing, but she was neither of the selfof the head, and on the reverse is the immolating nor of the concealing sort. head, and Channing was in much danger of having his methods exposed.

His captain advised him: "Char ning, you'd better take a leave and get

"Why?"
"Well, it's a delicate subject, but
Morton's an old friend of mine, and I
don't want to see his wife disgrace

"But what have I done? I am as innocent as a baby; and besides I think you are mistaken."
"We all exonerate you. It's not your fault; but I am not mistaken.
It's evident to the whole post. Take
my advice and go see your mother like
a dutiful son."

Channing was flattered, but he was also frightened; nevertheless, he was undecided. There was a hop there that same night. Mrs. Morton was there, and it was her actions that determined Channing to take Capt, Lytton's council. sel. She was already in the hoproom

talking to the latter when Channing appeared and the moment she saw him, standing tall and graceful and indifferent in the doorway, she grew so white that the whole room noticed it, and she trembled visibly. She re-alized her paleness and knew that Capt. Lytton's quick movement to put himself between her and the watching eyes had been unavailing.

Her own soft eyes filled as she raised them piteously. "You see what a spectacle I am making of myself. I can't help it. I've tried hard. There's riching for it but to go away or break down.

"Poor little girl! Come away then."
"If you will just take me home, and tell Dan I—" she stopped, losing the thread of her words, for Channing was approaching. was approaching.

Capt. Lytton offered her his arm.

"Come, quickly," he said.

"Just wait a minute, please—just till I tell Mr. Channing I can't stay

for our dance." She had flushed up and her eyes were brilliant. She put out her hand to Channing, drew it back, and again stretched it forth, confusedly.

He took it and pressed it—yes, she was sure he pressed it, almost. "Ti third you promised me, wasn't it?" "Yes, I think so," she answered.

Capt. Lytton turned on his heel and walked away.

At the end of the third dance, while they strolled together up and down the line, Channing experimented to see how far she would go. To his consternation he found that she would the property of his consternation has been depicted by the strong the second of the second stop at nothing short of blazoning her infatuation from the housetops. A scandal was not what Channing want-

ed. He was very gentle with her, but she wept and said all manner of fool-ish things, until Capt. Lytton came upon them and took her home. Very soon after this the lieutenant. Very soon after this the lieutenant went on to visit his mother. She was a Virginian, of the conventional poor, but proud order; and she lived on what had once been the kitchen-garden of the family estate. Quite as often as not she was on the point of hunger, when there was no demand for the needle work of her quivering old fingers. Her son did not contribute to her support. "All of my beggarly pay, and more, too, goes to keep up appearances. My regiment is great party pay, and more, too, goes to keep up appearances. My regiment is great on esprit de corps. I'd like awfully well to help you, mother, but I must hold up my end of the row. I am a Channing." And she loved him all the

better.

While he was with her in the summer of '85, through sheer lack of excitement he became enamored of a certain Anna Trafford. He asked her to marry him—quite the last thing he would have expected himself to do—and she being completely fascinated, consented without even a decent amount of heri at on. It was arranged that in the late fall she should join

Channing at the town nearest his post, and there be married.

In September, the unhappy Mrs. In September, the unhappy Mrs. Morton having gone hopelessly away to another garrison, the lieutenant rejoined his regiment. He mentioned the fact of his engagement to no one, but proceeded promptly to lure on another woman, a girl of gorgeous beauty. a hot-blooded brunette, with

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

the eyes of a Jael, the brow of a Madonna, and a sensitive, well-made mouth. She was the only daughter of Col. Ross, motherless, and betrothed to one Lieut, Hawthorne, who NATIVE OF NORTH AFRICA WHICH had loved her since they had been babies making mud-ples together on the sun-blasted parade-ground of Camp Thomas. She broke her en-gagement, and she broke young Haw-thorne's heart; but her own turn was COMES TO US VIA JAPAN.

Queer Appearance of the Caterpillar Looking Roots-Size and Treatment In November, giving way ungraci-cusly enough to Anna Trafford's plead-ings, Channing granted her permission to join him at the railroad town. She in Growing-The Use of Stachys and Its Probably Future. Stachys offinis, or tuberifera, is the

was very poor. Generally she was considerate and self-sacrificing. Now she clamored, and would not be quietbotanical name of a novel vegetable which but lately has attracted some attention, first in Europe, then in this country. It is a native of North Afed until a mortgage was raised on the wretched little house that was rica, but comes to us from Japan, where it is called Choro-Gi. It is al-lied to the English ornamental, woundall in the world her mother and crip-pled sister owned. She bought her ticket with the money and ten days after the receipt of Channing's let-ter she was at the meeting-place wort (Anthyllis arvensis), and belongs to the same family as the coleus and 5\$the sweet-scented herbs, lavender, She spent a day and two nights in the mean little depot hotel, very nearly out of her mind with loneliness, fright, and at last an acknowledged distrust. Then Channing's mother arthyme and mint, but differs from al of its relatives in that it yields edible tuberous roots. These roots are formed of ring-like ridges, giving them the appearance of a one-horned caterpillar (see figure), rived, and an officer met them with an ambulance. Channing was dying of a fever, the mother told her. The

varying in length from one to three

inches, and in diameter from one-half to three-fourths of an inch. The skin is thin, smooth and semi-transparent. This peculiar vezetable requires no more special treatment than do potatoes, and even poorer soil will answer, though, like everything else, the more though like everything else, the more attention that is given, the greater and more satisfactory will be the result. Planted, a single whole tuber, in hills two feet apart each way, a yield of nearly 500 bushels to the acre has been reported, each plant yielding from 200 to 300 tubers, which may be planted as posters though each joint planted as potatoes, though each joint of the stem can be used as a set.

The plant, growing about a foot in height, has a round, bushy habit, having medium-sized, oval-shaped leaves, and has many small pink blossoms, which in themselves are not unattrac-

dark-eyed woman did not turn, she had forgotten everything in all the world, save only Channing's face. When the southern girl dropped down at the bedside and screamed for her husband, she started.

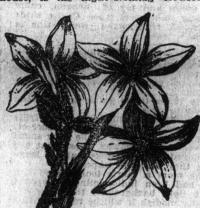
"Is the poor thing crazy?" she asked, dully, of Mrs. Channing.

"No. But she was not married to him. Only she was to have been mar-As for the use of these roots, they probably will never become a staple article for market like other products, but will tend towards securing more variety for the table in winter. When ried at Santa Maria, two or three days ago; I forget when. He sent for picked alone and properly seasoned, or mixed with small cucumbers, on-ions, peppers and cauliflower pickles, Mrs. Channing caught at the bed-post with her shriveled old hand. they are excellent; then, again, when cooked as vegetable oysters, they are delicious; or boiled, mashed and seasoned, in the way of the egg-plant, they become a novel side-dish, hav-ing a pleasant and somewhat spicy "Indeed, it is true. Aren't you his mother?" She put her arm tenderly about the bent shoulders. "I thought you were. You look like him. He and I were married last night at midnight. flavor, midway between the Jerusalem artichoke and boiled chestnuts.

A point not to be overlooked in fawhen they told us he was going to "Anna! Come away, Anna! You've no right there. Get up. This girl's his wife. He didn't love you. He married her. He married her—last night."

vor of their general use and cultiva-tion, is that they may be kept as well, as easily and as long as potatoes, re-quiring only a cool, dry cellar—keep-ing their fresh appearance best if lightly covered with earth.—Country

Nicotiana for Home and Garden Culture A really lovely flower, both for the house, is the night-bloming tol acco,



NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

Nicotiana affinis, says Eben E. Rex-ford, in American Agriculturist. While its foliage somewhat resembles that of the tobacco plant it has not that coarseness which characterizes its better known relative. It is of bushy habit of growth. Its white flowers are produced in loose bunches at the ends of the branches, and in shape are something like the Bermuda lily, though much smaller. They have a peculiar and delightful fragrance which fills a room with its penetrating odor at evening. The plant is a per sistent bloomer. Left to take care of itself in the garden, it will yield flow itself in the garden, it will yield flowers until frost comes and puts an end to it. In the house it can be kept in flower the entire season by simply cutting it back sharply from time to time. Remove the old branches when their crops of flowers become small, and in a short time a new and vigorous growth will take their place. Like all members of the tobacco family, it is a gross feeder, and in order to succeed with it, it must be given a strong, rich soil. If grown in pots, apply some good commercial fortilizer for flowers once a week. Give it a sunny place in the window and keep the red spider from working on it. This you can prevent if you are careful to shower the plant dally, being sure that the water used gets to the underside of the foliage. Canada and Skim Milk Cheese.

arms or projectiles as will cause un-necessary pain or suffering to an enemy; the abuse of a flag of truce to gain information concerning an enemy's positions; all unnecessary de-struction of property, whether public or private We are also asked how to make and how long it will take to cure skim cheese, says Hoard's Dairyman. In They also declare that only fortified places shall be besieged, open cities or villages not to be subject to siege or bombardment; that whether belongcheese, says Hoard's Dairyman. In reply to this we may say, Don't. Skim cheese resembles basswood chips. About six pounds of this leathery, woody stuff can be made from one hundred pounds of skim milk, and such cheese, if a market can re found for it, usually sells for half a cent to a cent a pound for fish hait. Even if two cents a pound could be obtained for it the hundred pounds of skim milk would then be worth twelve cents, which is probably less than it would be worth to feed to hogs or calves, and you have used your fuel, rennet, color, bandage and hox, beside your time, for nothing. If you use milk with a little fat in it, and make a part skim, the cheese will sell in proportion to its fat content, and manity; that the personal effects and private property of prisoners, excepting their arms and ammunition, shall be respected; that the population of an enemy's country shall be consideran enemy's country shall be considered exempt from participation in the war, unless by hostile acts they provide the ill-will of the enemy.

Personal and family honor and the religious convictions of an invaded people must be respected by the invaders, and all pillage by regular troops or their followers strictly forbidden.—Philadelphia Times. make a part skim, the cheese will sell in proportion to its fat content, and is an inferior cheese at that. Canada does not make anything but full cream cheese, and she has the monopoly of the English trade. Seventeen years ago we had a bigger trade than Canada now has with England. Last year Canada exported 1,760,000 boxes of cheese to our 461,000 boxes, and this great change has been brought about largely by the policies followed by the two countries. Canada has stood for quality first, and has sent out only first-class, full-cream cheese, while the To prevent the eyes from watering while cutting onions, hold a knitting or darning needle between the front To give cheap white lace the yellowish tinge beloved of artists, steep it for a few minutes in weak tea. for quality first, and has sent out only first-class, full-cream cheese, while the United States has looked to the quantity first and has made a poorer grade and mixed in skimmed and filled cheese, to the injury of our reputation abroad. We see our folly now. Don't make skim cheese. "That man lives by his wits."
"Is he a crook?"
"No, a professional humorist." Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE EGG YIELD.

Practical Methods to Obtain the Greatest Illustrated.

The following is a description of the last annual egg contest conducted by the National Stockman. One hundred and forty-three pens of fowls continued in the contest throughout the year. Each contestant was required to give weekly reports of the laid, and they were valued at the cur-rent price of eggs on the Pittsburg market. The six highest winners and reported as follows:

First.—Pen 112, W. S. Stevens, Mechanicatown, Ohio, eight white Plymouth Perly

mouth Rock pullets: an average Second.-Pen 189, Wm. G. Dodson,

Second.—Pen 189, Wm. G. Dodson, Carrollton, Ohio, eight cross-bred pullets; an average of 283 eggs each, or an lets; an average of 283 eggs each, or a value of \$4.82 per hen.

Third.—Pen 115, J. G. Redkey, Rainsbrad Chie sight white Plymouth Rock boro, Ohio, eight white Plymouth Rock pullets; an average of 280 eggs each, or a value of \$4.00 per hen.
Fourth.—Pen 75, L. E. Bradbury.
New Libson, Ohio, eight single-comb Brown Leghorns; an average of 270 eggs each, or a value of \$4.64 per hen. Fifth.—Pen 88, Z. N. Allen, East Brook, Pa., twenty-four single-comb Brown Leghorns; an average of 277

eggs each, or a value of \$4.89 per hen. Sixth.—Pen 154, Z. N., Allen, East Sixth.—Pen 154, Z. N., Allen, East Brook, Pa., twelve barreed Plymouth Rocks; an average of 262 eggs each, or a value of \$4.24 per hen.

How it was done.—We believe that great and useful lessons can be learned from the manner these hens were housed, fed and bred in order to obtain from them these spreamers are yields.

from them these enormous egg yields. There is no live stock on our farms There is no live stock on our farms that can, under proper management, be improved so rapidly and so profitably as our poultry. There is no product of the farm that can be turned into cash more readily than good fresh eggs. What we wish to impress upon our readers is that, without very much trouble or expense, every farmer in this province has it in his power to increase the egg yield of his hens from say 120 each per year to from 262 to 289 each. We cannot tell you better how to do this than by quoting what these successful men give as their methods, which, condensed, is as follows:

Mr. W. S. Stevens, the winner of first prize, says: The eight white Plymouth pullets were kept in a house 12x20, divided into two parts, each 10x 12, one part being used for a scratching shed and the other part containing the nests and roosts. The building is seven feet high, and is a frame, weather-boarded with fine siding, and celled with matched pine flooring. The floor is mother earth, covered about four inches deep in the fall with road dust and sand. The building feace four inches deep in the fall with road dust and sand. The building faces south, there being two windows extend from the floor to the roof to admit sunshine and light, so necessary to the health and happiness of the

The perches are about three feet from the floor, and under them are drop-pings boards. The fowls had free access to oyster shells and grit. Twice a week they were fed fresh granulated bone. Their food consists of a warm breakfast—equal parts of bran, wheat middlings and chopped corn and oats, and into this I put fine beef meal: At noon I feed wheat, which is thrown into the scratching shed to give them exercise. In the evening they are fed whole corn. From April to November their morning meal is moistened cold instead of warm water, and no corn fed in the evening, but wheat

instead.

Mr. Wm. G. Dodson, who won second prize, speaks of his method as follows:
Each morning these pullets had a hot feed of chop, mixed with the water that the fresh bones and beef scraps were boiled in. After that some wheat and oats were thrown in the straw for them to scratch for. At noon they had ground bone and meat scraps and stale bread. At night they had, in stale bread. At night they had, in summer, wheat and barley, and in winter corn and buckwheat. At all times they had before them fresh water, and each day fresh milk. Twice a week I gave them some buttermilk. They also had at all times a good supply of broken dishes, seashells and limestone broken in small pieces, and once a week they had a small quan-tity of ground ginger and black anti-

mony.

Mr. J. G. Redkey, the winner of third prize, says: I feed warm food in the morning, composed of cooked meat, two parts, to twenty parts of cracked wheat, with whole wheat and oats at noon, scattered in litter. I feed oats, wheat and corn at night, with clover heads, cabbage, beets or turnips for green food, and cut bone, oyster shells and crushed limestone. My houses are built 14x20 feet, with a hall 4 feet wide in front, and four six-light windows in front. There is a partition in the center, making two six-light windows in front. There is a partition in the center, making two pens 10x10 in each house. These houses are double-boarded, with tarred paper between.

Summing up the exceedingly useful information given in these extracts, we will find that the chief requisites to

successful egg-production are:
1. Warm, comfortable houses.
2. Hens that have been carefully bred from the very best layers.

3. Plenty of room. Eight pullets in a house 12x20 laid \$40.16 worth of eggs in a year. Do you think 80 pullets fed ten times the quantity of food would have produced ten times the in come of the eight in the same house

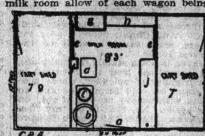
come of the eight in the same house? The chances are that they would not have laid as many ergs during the winter as the eight did.

4. Feed a variety of food, grit, and clean water, and don't forget to feed meat, especially during winter.

5. Like the rest of us, the hen was intended to work for her living, so be sure to give her plenty of scratching to do.

6. Keep the houses clean.

A Model Milk House. The slide doors on either side of the milk room allow of each wagon being



A MODEL MILK HOUSE. loaded and unloaded most easily. The entrance is at a, to the left of the aerator, or cooler, b, next to it for convenience, is the bottle filler, c, near by is a stove, d, for sterilizing for infants and invalids, slide are at e e, chimney, f, sink and run-ning water at g, counter at h, and window over it, storage tank at 1, where the bottled milk is set in ice-water in a tank until wanted for delivery. Windows are at wanted for delivery. Windows are at o o, and the door a, is partly of glass. The chimney is of brick. The building is in every way substantial. It is washed thoroughly clean every morning.—Farmer's Advocate. Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

SPIRITLESS FARMING.

The Natural Result of Doing Things According to Old Methods.

To run too long in one unvarying channel of business, man is prone to become spiritless, grows shiftless and unenterprising. He must vary or change his methods, make new shifts, so as to give newness and variety to his occupation, which serves to stir up an interest, with a desire to see and enjoy the results of his handiwork. This interest and desire begets energy. as it were, from whence follow other and often greater efforts, and, as a matter of course, something profitable will be accomplished. This awakening to the calls of industry, in other words, is enterprise, without which no one is likely to prosper much in any sphere. An enterprising spirit strives to accomplish something as much for the pleasure in its accomplishment as for the actual need of the fruits of its labor.

With some it is difficult to get up this enterprising spirit; especially so with such people as are inclined to "take things easy," and to "let every day provide for itself." from which very cause there are thousands of farms—to say nothing of the personal improvement of families—throughout the country that are rendered unattractive and undervalued by the despoiling effects of neglect, and which, by the touch of a little rubbing up, so o speak, would be enhanced in value and made beautiful as "apples of gold

in pictures of silver Many such farmers, too-as we are chiefly speaking of farmers—are proud, and want themselves and families to stand fairly credible, yet neglect one of the most essential means of gaining that respectability. For next to education and refinement in our persons is that of improving and beautifying the homes in which we dwell. So, then, the father who wishes his family to enjoy a respectable position in society should also strive to bright and attractive home for them.

The neglect of the home and family often comes of a too eager pursuit after money getting sometimes petty speculation, sometimes of too much concern about public affairs and many other similar causes which detract attention from home and home affairs, and as a rule only half work s done anywhere.

However the cause of this unprogressive way of managing affairs, it is one that grows and soon becomes a rut, so to speak, that is hard to pull out of; often it requires some external force to get one out at all. But again a very little semetimes serves to stimulate a spirit of progress. For instance, we once knew a man wno was led to make a great change in his affairs by a potato crop he reared turning out exceedingly well, and from which he realized a good profit, and this stimulated him to turn his attention to his crops more closely and energetically, and which paid better and better year by year, till he became quite a prosperous farmer. Al-though the first step in this case was an involuntary one, we see, yet every one can voluntarily take the first propressive step if they will, and by determination strive after others, and success will ultimately follow.—The Epitomist.

Perin Conveniences of Cement. The use of cement for stable floors is becoming more and more general each year. There are other uses for the same material about a farm, two of which are suggested in the accompanywatering trough made by using two wooden boxes of different sizes to form



FIG. 1-CEMENT WATERING TROUGH. a mold. Put in a thick layer of cement, sharp sand and sharp gravel well mix-ed upon the bottom of the larger box, then set upon this the smaller box, as shown in Fig. 1, and fill in about the sides. If a vent is desired, in the bottom or side, put a round bit of wood in the position where the opening is in. The second convenience is a lawn and garden roller. Get a sheet of sheet iron and fit a disc of wood into one end to make it a perfect cylinder. Bore a hole in the exact center of the disc to insert an iron rod. Place on end, with the disc end down. Select a round iron rod for the core of the roller, and drive it, through the hole in the disc, a few inches into the ground, keeping the rod exactly

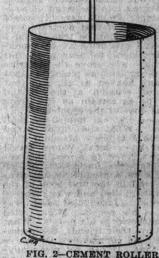


FIG. 2-CEMENT ROLLER. the center of the cylinder at the top. The mold, as seen in Fig. 2, is now ready to fill with cemerc. A light handle is attached to the iron center, and the roller is complete. Use the best cement, the sharpest of sand and gravel and mix thoroughly, that every particle of the cement may be wet. Round off all sharp edges when the articles are taken from the molds.— Webb Donnell, in American Agricul-

Unprofitable Experiments. A breedr says we often see at fairs hogs that look like real monsters. The head is hardly visible, deeply hidden in fat. The legs stick deeply in the body, and are hardly able to carry it. From a short distance they look more like a glant potato resting on four pegs. Such fattening is only a nobby which may prove useful for the purpose of exhibition, to show the fattening capacity of the breed, but such experiments are not profitable to the farmer in any way.-Western Plowman.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year,

REV. DR. TALMAGE SAYS WE MAY SEE AND KNOW OUR FRIENDS.

An Argument Calculated to Show That Beyond Material Death We May Meet and Mingle With Those We Loved on



EV. DR. TAL-MAGE preached this interesting dis-pourse from the text: "I shall go to Him," found in II. Samuel, xii, 23, He

There is a very sick child in the abode of David, abode of David, the king. Disease, which stalks up the dark lane of the poor and puts smothering hand on lip and nostril of the wan and wasted, also mounts the palace stairs, and, bending over the pillow, blows into the face of a young prince the frosts of pain and death. Tears are wine to or pain and death. Tears are while the King of Terrors. Alas! for David, the king. He can neither sleep nor eat, and lies prostrate on his face, weeping and walling until the palace rings with the outcry of woe.

What are courtly attendants, or victorious armies or conquered provinces.

torious armies, or conquered provinces, under such care stances? What to any parent is a splendid surrounding when his child is sick? Seven days when his child is sick? Seven days have passed on. There in that greet house atwo eyels are gently closed, two little hands folded, two little feet quiet, one heart still. The set ants come to bear the tidings to the k as, but they can n t make up their minds to fell him, and they stand at the door, whispering ab "t the matter, and David hears ther at I he looks up and says to them: "Is the child dead?" "Yes, he is dead." David rouses himself up, washes himself, puts on new apparel and sits down to food. What power hushed that tempest? What strength was it that lifted up that king whom grief had dethroned? Oh, it was the thought that he would come again into grief had dethroned? Oh, it was the thought that he would come again into the possession of that darling child. No gravedigger's spade could hide him. The wintry blasts of death could not put out the bright light. There would be a forge somewhere that with silver hammer would weld the broken links. In a city where the hoofs of the pale horse never strike the pavement he would clasp the lost treasure. He wipes away the tears from his eyes, and he clears the choking grief from his throat, and exclaims: "I will go to him."

Was David right or wrong? If we part on earth will we meet again in the next world? "Well," says some one, "that seems to be an impossibility. Heaven is so large a place we never could find our kindred there." Going into some city, without having apinto some city, without having appointed a time and place for meeting, you might wander around for weeks and months, and perhaps for years, and never see each other; and heaven is vaster than all earthly cities together, and how are you going to find your departed friend in that country? It is so vast a realm. John went up on one mountain of inspiration, and he looked off upon the multitude, and he said: "Thousands of thousands." Then he came upon a greater altitude of inspiration and looked off upon it again, and he said. "Ten thousands times ten thousand." And then he came on a higher mount of inspiration, and looked off again and he said: "A hundred and forty and four thousand and thousands of thousand and thousands of thousand and and thousands of thou-ands." And he came on a still greater height of inspiration, and he ooked off again, and exclaimed: "A

find your friends in such a throng as that? Is not this idea we have been entertaining after all a faisity? Is entertaining after all a faisity? Is this doctrine of future recognition of friends in heaven a guess, a myth, a whim, or is it a gigantic foundation upon which the soul pierced of all ages may build a glorious hope? Intense question! Every heart in this audience throbs right into it. There is in every soul here the tomb of at least one dead. Tremendous question! It makes the lip quiver, and the cheek flush and the entire nature thrill. and the entire nature thrill we know each other there? get letters almost every month asking me to discuss this subject. I get a letter in a bold, scholarly hand, on gilt-edged paper, asking me to discuss this question, and I say: "Ah! that is this question, and I say: "Ah! that is a curious man, and he wants a curious question solved." But I get another duestion solved. But I get another letter. It is written with a trembling hand, and on what seems to be a torn out leaf of a book, and there and here is the mark of a tear; and I say: "Oh, that is a broken heart and it wants to be comforted."

The object of this sermon is to take the theory out of the reign of surmise

this theory out of the reign of surmise and speculation into the reign of posi-tive certainty. People say: "It would be very pleasant if that doctrine were true. I hope it may be true." believe that I can bring an accumulation of argument to bear upon this
matter which will prove the doctrine
of future recognition as plainly as that
there is any heaven at all, and that
there is any heaven at all, and that
the kiss of reunion at the celestial
gate will be as certain as the dying
kiss at the door of the sepulcher.

What does my text imply? "I shall
go to him." What consolation would
it be to David to go to his child if he
would not know him? Would David
have been allowed to record this anticipation for the inspection of all
ages if it were a groundless anticipation? We read in the first book of the

have been allowed to record this anticipation for the inspection of all ages if it were a groundless anticipation? We read in the first book of the Bible. Abraham died and was gathered to his people. Moses died and was gathered to his people. Moses died and was gathered to his people. What people? Why, their friends, their comrades, their old companions. Of course it means that. It can not mean anything else. So in the very beginning of the Bible four times that is taken for granted. The whole New Testament is an arbor over which this doctrine creeps like a luxuriant vine full of the purple clusters of consolation. James, John and Peter followed Christ into the mountain. A light falls from heaven on that mountain and lifts it into the celestial. Christ's garments glow and His face shines like the sun. The door of heaven swings open. Twe spirits come down and alight on the mountain. The disciples look at them and recognize them as Moses and Elias. Now, if those disciples standing on the earth could recognize these two spirits who had been for years in heaven, do you tell me that we, with our heavenly eyesight, will not be able to recognize those who have gone out from among us only five, ten, twenty, thirty years ago?

The Bible indicates, over and over

from among us only five, ten, twenty, thirty years ago?

The Bible indicates, over and over again, that the angels know each other; and then the Bible says that we are to be higher than the angels, and if to be higher than the angels, and if the angels have the power of recogni-tion, shall not we, who are to be higher than they in the next realm, have as good eyesight and as good capacity? What did Christ mean, in His conver-sation with Mary and Martha, when He said: "Thy brother shall rise again?" It was as much as to say: "Don't cry. Don't wear yourself out

with this trouble. You will see him egain. Thy brother shall rise again.

The Bible describes heaven as a great home circle. Well, now, that would be a very queer home circle where the members did not know each other. other. The Bible describes death as sleep. If we know each other before we go to sleep, shall we not know each other after we wake up? Oh, yes. We will know each other a great deal

we will know each other a great deal better then than now; "for now," says the apostle. "we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face. It will be my purified, enthroned and glorified body gazing on your purified, enthroned and glorified body."

Now, I demand if you believe the Bible.

ed and glorified body.

Now, I demand if you believe the Bible, that you take this theory of future recognition out of the realm of speculation and surmise into the region of positive certainty, and no more keep saying. "I hope it is so; I have no idea it is so; I guess it is so." Be able to say, with all the concentrated energy of body, mind and soul: "I know it is so!"

There are, in addition to these Bible

There are, in addition to these Bible arguments, other reasons, why I accept this theory. In the first place, because the rejection memory. Can it be possible that we shall forget forever those with whose walk, look, manner we have been so long familiar?

Will deeth came and with a sharp. manner we have been so long familiar?
Will death come, and with a sharp, keen blade hew away this faculty of memory? Abraham said to Dives:
"Son remember." If the exiled and the lost remember, will not the enthroned remember?

You know very well that our joy in any circumstances is augmented by the companionship of our friends. We can not see a picture with less than

can not see a picture with less than can not see a picture with less four eyes, or hear a song with less than four ears. We want some one besides us with whom to exchange glances and sympathies; and I suppose the joy of heaven is to be augmented by the fact that we are to have our friends with us when there rise before us the thrones of the blessed and when there surges up in our ear the jubilate of the saved. Heaven is not inbilate of the saved. Heaven is not a contraction. It is an expansion. If I know you here, I will know you better there. Here I see you with only two eyes, but there the soul shall have a million eyes. It will be immortality gazing on immortality ransomed spirit in colloquy with ransomed spirit —victor beside victor. When John Evans, the Scotch minister, was seated in his study, his wife came in and said to him: "My dear, do you think we will know each other in heaven?" He turned to her and said: "My dear, do you think we will know each other in heaven?" you think we will be bigger fools heaven than we are here?"

Again, I accept this doctrine of

future recognition because the world's expectancy affirms it. In all lands and ages this theory is received. What form of religion planted it? No form of religion, for it is received under all forms of religion. Then, I argue, a sentiment, a feeling, an anticipation universally planted, must have been God-implanted and if God-implanted it is rightfully implanted. implanted it is rightfully implanted. Soorates writes: "Who would not part with a great deal to purchase a meeting with Orpheus and Homer? If it be true that this is to be the consequence of death, I could even be able to die

Again, I adopt this theory because Again, I adopt this theory because there are features of moral temperament and features of the soul that will distinguish us forever. How do we know each other in this world? Is it merely by the color of the eye, or the length of the hair, or the facial proportions? Oh, no. It is by the disposition as well, by natural affinity, using the word in the very best sense and not in the bad sense; and if in the dust our body should perish and lie there forever, and there should be no resurrection, still the soul has enough features and the disposition has enough features to make us distinguishable. I can understand how in sickness a man will become so delirious that he will we not know his own friends; but will we be blasted with such insufferable idiocy that, standing beside our best friends for all eternity, we will never

dess who they are?
Again, I think that one reason why we ought to accept this doctrine is be-cause we never in this world have an opportunity to give thanks to those opportunity to give thanks to those to whom we are spiritually indebted. The joy of heaven, we are told, is to be inaugurated by a review of life's work. These Christian men and women who have been toiling for Christ, have they seen the full result of their work? Oh, no.

There is a mother before the throne of God. You say her joy is full. Is it? You say there can be no augmentation

You say there can be no augmentation of it. Can not there be? Her son was You say there can be no augmentation of it. Can not there be? Her son was a wanderer and a vagabond on the earth when that mother died. He broke her old heart. She died leaving him in the wilderness of sin. She is before the throne of God now. Years pass and that son repents of his crimes and gives his heart to God, and becomes a useful Christian, and dies and enters the gates of heaven. You tell me that mother's joy cannot be augmented. Let them confront each other, the son and the mother. "Oh," she says to the angels of God, "rejoice with me! The dead is alive again, and the lost is found. Hallelujah! I never expected to see this lost one come back." The Bible says nations are to be born in a day. When China comes to God will it not know Dr. Abeel? When the Indians come to God will they not know David Brainerd?

I see a soul entering heaven at last, with covered face at the idea that it has done so little for Christ, and feeling borne down with unworthiness, and it says to itself: "I have no right to be here." A voice from a throne says: "Oh you forget that Sundayand it says to itself: "I have no to be here." A voice from a throne says: "Oh, you forget that Sunday-school class you invited to Christ! I was one of them." And another voice says: "You forget that poor old them to whom you gave a loaf of the to whom you gave a loaf of them to whom you gave a loaf of the to who man to whom you gave a loaf of bread, and told of the heavenly bread. I was that man." And another says: "You forget that sick one to whom you gave medicine for the body and the soul. I was that one." And then Christ from a throne overtonning all the soul. I was that one." And then Christ, from a throne overtopping all the rest, will say: "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, you did it to Me." And then the seraphs will take their harps from the side of the throne and cry: "What song shall it be?" And Christ, bending over the harpers, shall say: "It shall be the 'Harvest Home.'"

Heaven is not a stately, formal place, as I sometimes hear it described, a

Harvest Home. Heaven is not a stately, formal place, as I sometimes hear it described, a very frigidity of splendor, whose people stand on cold formalities and go around with heavey crowns of gold on their heads. No, that is not my idea of heaven. My idea of heaven is more like this: You are seated in the evening-tide by the fireplace; your whole family there, or nearly all of them there. While you are seated talking and enjoying the evening hour, there is a knock at the door and the door opens, and there comes in a brother that has long been absent. He has been absent, for years you have not seen him, and no sooner do you make up your mind that it is certainly he than you leap up, and the question is who shall give him the first embrace. That is my idea of heaven—a great home circle where they are waiting for us. Oh, will you not know your mother's voice there? She who always called you by your first name long after others had given you the formal "Mister"? You were never anything but James, or John, or George, or Thomas, or Mary, or Florence, to her. Will you not know your child's voice? She of the bright eye and the ruddy cheek, and the quiet step, who came

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

in from play and flung herself into your lap, a very shower of mirth and beauty? Why, the picture is graven on your soul. It can not wear, out. If that little one should stand on the other side of some heavenly hill and call to you, you would hear her voice above the burst of heaven's great orchestra. Know it! You could not help but know it.

chestra. Know it! You could not help but know it.

Now I bring you this glorious consolation of future recognition. If you could get this theory into your heart it would lift a great many shadows that are stretching across it. When I was a lad I used to go out to the railroad track and put my ear down on the track and I could hear the express train rumbling miles away, and comtrain rumbling miles away, and com-ing on; and to-day, my friends, if we only had faith enough we could put our ear down to the grave of our dead, the track, and I could hear the express and listen and hear in the distance the rumbling on of the chariots of resur-

o heaven! sweet heaven! You do not spell heaven as you used to spell it, h-e-a-v-e-n, heaven. But now, when you want to spell that word, you place side by side the faces of the loved ones who are gone, and in that irradiation of light and love, and beauty and love, you spell it out as never beand joy, you spell it out as never be fore, in songs and hallelujahs. Oh, ye, whose hearts are down under the sod of the cemetery, cheer up at the thought of this reunion. Oh, how much you have to tell them when once you meet them

Oh, how they bound in, these spirits before the throne! Some shout with gladness. Some break forth into uneet them. controllable weeping for joy. Some stand speechless in their shock of delight. They sing. They quiver with excessive gladness. They gaze on the excessive gladness. They gaze on the temples, on the palaces, or the waters, on each other. They weave their joy into garlands, they spring it into triumphal arches, they strike on timbrels, and then all the loved ones gather in a great circle around the throne of God—fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, lovers and friends, hand to hand around about the throne—the circle, hand to hand, joy to joy, jubilee to jubilee, victory to victory, "until the day break and the shadows flee away. Turn, my beloved, and be like a roe or a young hart upon the mountains of Betber."

Oh, how different it is on earth from

Oh, how different it is on earth from the way it is in heaeven when a Christian dies! We say: "Close his eyes." In heaven they say: "Give him a palm." On earth we say: "Let him down in the ground." In heaven they say: "Hoist him on a throne." On earth it is: "Farewell, farewell." In "Welcome, welcome." hea en it is: "Welcome, welcome." And so I see a Christian soul coming down to the river of death, and he down to the river of death, and he steps into the river, and the water comes up to the ankle. He says: "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not death." And he Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not death." And he wades still deeper down into the waters until the flood comes to the knee, and he says: "Lord Jesus, tell me, tell me, is this death?" And he Christ says: "No, no, this is not death." And he wades still further down until the wades still further down until the wades to the street. down until the wave comes to the gir-dle and the soul says: "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not." And deeper in wades the soul till the billow strikes the lip, and the departing one cries: "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not." But when Christ had lifted this soul on a throne of glory, and all the pomp and joy of heaven came surging to its feet, then Christ said: "This, oh transported soul! this is death!"

Whims of Fashion. Moire velour is greatly favored for

Trained skirts are seen on the new Collarettes and jabots, boasting frills of chiffon, are considered very correct. In strong contrast to the very small

In strong contrast to the very small sleeves seen in gowns, those that are employed in opera jackets are so large that they resemble capes.

The more a fabric looks as though ink had been indiscriminately spilled on a light background, the more decidedly modish it will be regarded this spring. spring.

Advocates Steel Roadways.

Martin Dodge, the Ohio State road commissioner, is enthusiastic on the subject of steel roadways. He estimates that a double track road, the tracks laid 16 feet apart, and the space between the rails of each track filled in with broken stone, macadam size, would cost much less than a good macadam road; and the cost of a country one-track road would be about half as much as the double track. He says that such a road would last much longer than a stone road; and that one horse will draw on a steel track 20 Advocates Steel Roadways. times as much as on a steel track 20 times as much as on a dirt road and five times as much as on macadam.

Incandescent electric lamps can be obtained from 4 up to 500 candle-power. In this country the 16 candle-power lamp is the standard and is the power lamp is the standard and is the lamp mostly used in stores and residences. In some of the foreign countries the eight candle-power lamp is the standard. In store lighting a bright light is wanted, and a writer in the Electrical Engineer, in view of this fact, predicts that in the near future the standard for such service will be

Limits of the Universe Prof. Simon Newcomb, in a recent paper, discussed the question of stellar distances. He said the stars of small magnitude were evidently not as remote from the earth as their faintners would indicate, and this fact seemed to warrant the inference that the visible universe has a definite limit in space.

Of Two Evils. "No," said Miss Cayenne, during a conversation about some young women who take part in theatricals, "I do not like her disposition."

"After she spoke so sweetly of her rival in the cast?"

"Yes. Professional jealously is bad second but hypocrisy is worse." "Yes. Professional jealously is bad enough, but hypocrisy is worse."— Washington Star.

Killed by Japanese Competition A receiver was recently appointed for a straw matting manufacturing concern in New Hoven, Conn. The company has been unable to meet Japanese competition, and some months ago thought of removing its works to Japan.

The New Woman "Wouldn't you feel helpless, Eme-line, if you heard the wolf at your door?"
"Not much; I'd pull him in by the ears and make a lovely rug out of

Mad Dog Does Not Foam. A mad dog does not foam at the mouth, as is commonly believed. The discharge from the mouth is small in quantity, brownish in color, and hangs about the lips like strips of gum. English Who Rent Houses

In England 233 families live in houses which pay more than \$5000 a year rent, while \$.625,000 pay less than \$100 a year for their houses. THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year

SONS OF THE SOIL.

Annual Meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association.

Report of W. W. Hubbard, and Reports of County Vice-Presidents-A Large Attendance.

Fredericton, Feb. 10.-The annual meeting of the Provincial Farmers' and Dairymen's association opened in the Temperance hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock. President W. S. Tompkins made an address, in which he outlined the work which is to come before the association. The address was referred to a committee.

Lt. Gov. McClelan was introduced and made an address, in which he said agriculture was the foundation of the wealth of the country, and he would do all in his power to promote it. His honor spoke of the immense strides made in the last forty or fifty years. In a speech delivered by the late Judge Wilmot over two score of years ago he advocated improved country roads and a more extended education. It always appeared to him that the difficulty in advancing the farmer's life is not in the farms but in making the farmers contented and inducing the young men and young women to remain on the farms. His honor spoke of the shipments going forward from St. John, and said he was satisfied all would be glad to hear of the success being attained in

Charles Smith, M. P. P., of Carleton county, listened with pleasure to the remarks of Gov. McClelan. The great province of Ontario had made remarkable strides in agriculture, and we should look into the case of that province and see if we cannot do something to bring us in line with Ontario. We have a great country as well as a great province, and our farms, he was satisfied, were second to none. One of the subjects to come up before this convention was how best to induce our young men and young women to

stay at home; Mr. Porter, M. P. P., said it must be gratifying to all farmers to see the interest now being taken in behalf of agriculture. We have a fine country, and all we require is to develop it. Let us press on and work for the development of the country. The college on the hill in this city, in which we spend some ten thousand dollars. would be much better if dedicated to education in agriculture. (Applause). Mr. Killam, M. P. P., spoke at some length on the importation of stock, pointing out that the agricultural committee last year decided by a majority of one not to import any stock. Dr. Alward, M. P. P., looked upon farming as the basis country's prosperity. Our lumber is getting scarce, and ship-building on the decline, so that the future success of this province deds upon the farmers. It has been his good fortune to visit every prov ince in this dominion, every city Louisburg, C. B., to Victoria, and he could say we had a country yet undeveloped.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie was glad there vas a growing interest in agriculture. The agriculturists today is different from twenty or thirty years ago. Today he is developing his farm on scientific principles, and is bound to succeed. The provincial government, as far as its limitel revenue is con-cerned, has done and is doing all it can to develop the dairy interests by sending out lecturers and giving practical illustrations in this city. The government will endeavor in every possible way to meet the views of the farmers, and when it fails to do that it must step down and out and give place to other men.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said there was one subject which should claim the attention of the association from an economic and other points of view, that is the subject of good roads. The speaker gave some instances where the people neglect to keep the roads in condition. The people themselves should take a greater interest in the roads. It would be a great saving to the farmers who have to haul their produce ten or more miles to a railway station or the nearest city and

Hon. A. T. Dunn related some inci dents in connection with his farm life. He sooke of the draining and explained his personal experience in that line. Mr. Dunn urged that the farmers go more into hog raising pointing out that he had to import nearly all his hogs from Ontario, and thus the money was sent out of the province, whereby if the farmers started in as he stated the money would be kept in the province. Hon. Mr. Farris as a member of the overnment would do all in his power

promote the interests of the farm Hon. Mr. Labillois was satisfied the annual gatherings of the farmers' association are doing great good. ple come here, exchange views and go home possessing additional knowledge. He was proud to see delegates present from the French districts uniting with the English speaking people in the development of agricul-

Mayor Vanwart on behalf of the city of Fredericton extended a hearty welcome to the farmers from the various parts of the province. There is no doubt we have a great country, but it is not developed, and this must be done. He hoped the day was not far distant when a chair of agriculture would be established in the university of New Brunswick. Educate the chiliren, impress upon them that the calling of the farmer is an honorable one, and we will keep them on the farm. J. R. Taylor, Rockland, Westmorland county, replied briefly to the welcome

an association was organized in Sep-, the expense of this work, and the tember, 1896, and another association total cost to the association of attendmilk were well satisfied with their re-

extended by Mayor Vanwart.

were not as good as the previous year tary.
owing to a very dry season; oats and A m

age; potatoes were very good; other exhibition, and arrangements were roots were very good; fodder corn was made there for the programme of almost a failure owing to the cold this meeting and for the organizing weather early in the season; nearly all of more local dairymen's associations. the cheese was shipped to England, bringing the highest market price. He urged that some step be taken to reduce the incidental expenses in con-

nection with the sale of cheese. George E. Fisher, Northumbriand-The harvest was a bountiful one, except hay, which was below the average owing to the drouth; all other crops were above the average; fair at Chatham was a great success, the show of cattle, etc., being very fine; Northumberland farmers favor an im-

portation of stock; P. G. Mahoney of Westmorland was not present, but his report was read provinces to take evidence in regard by Mr. Taylor.-Westmorland is well satisfied with the crop for the past sociation to send a committee to meet year, all being above the average; the gricultural societies are all in a flourshing condition.

W. A. West of Albert-Hopewell and and a meeting was called at St. John Elgin associations have not done as on the 25th January last. Those presmuch as they should; the instructors of the dairy industry did not visit the Turnbull, James Good, H. M. Campbell, county last year, with the result that M. E. Gilbert, Henry Wilmot, W. W. the same interest was not taken in this industry; the crops were all good. Killam and Wm. B. Fawcett. Messrs. E. H. Turnbull of S. John-He was S. L. Peters and Amasa E. Killam a little ashamed of St. John, for the reason that the farmers have probably more advantages than possessed by I should also mention that an asso-the farmers in any other county, but ciation of the breeders of pure bred they have not taken hold of these advantages. We have splendid hay and organized in Moncton on the 29th Degood pasturage, but they seemed disposed to follow along in the old ruts. breeding of pure bred stock, and we The agricultural society of St. John look for it to do good work, not only for years has been chiefly composed of men who are not much interested inter-provincial friendship and trade in agriculture, and consequently have among the farmers of the three marinot done what they might have to help time provinces. along this industry. Market gardening is of course assuming large proportions and the farmers got good prices. botanist, address two meetings in The milk farms near St. John are not Kings county last month, and we hope up to date; the barns are old, and the feeding is of an antiquated character. by both Doctor Fletcher and Profes-He hoped something would be done to sor Craig, the horticulturist, can visit have a real live agricultural society New Brunswick during the summer in St. John. The hay the past year months and investigate our fodder was a good average crop; oats not plants and weeds, as well as the fruit grown much; roots an average; the aggrowing capabilities of our different ricultural society's new varieties of sections. Advantage should be taken potatoes have turned out very of their presence and have them adgood; fruit not grown much,

P. L. Richard, Kent-The crops were county enjoyed a bountiful harvest. fully through the press it is not neces-Kent has more butter and cheese fac- sary to make mention of it here, ex-

were good and the harvest altogether a fine one. REPORT OF CORRESPONDING

SECRETARY. Before speaking of the work attaching to my office allow me first to join with my brother officers in offering congratulations to you upon the very excellent crops that have been harvested throughout the province during the past season, the maintenance of market prices in our home market above a level obtaining in most producing countries, and upon the ab-sence of the terrible calamities that

have been and are now visiting some portions of the world. The steady increase in Canada's export trade in farm products and the development of our own port of St. John as the point of egress and in-Canadian trade are facts that cheer us with hopes of extended market possibilities in laying our plans to grow more and better produce in the current year. If, as is most desirable, the establishment of cold storage depots becomes an assured fact, we can with feelings of increased security devote our attention to the production of more cheese and butter, meats and eggs, and hope to place them upon the markets in their best condition. These depots are most necessary to complete the system of railway and steamship storage to be provided by the dominion govern-

The first work pertaining to the cor responding secretary's office after our last annual meeting was the publication of the report of that meeting. This, by the direction of the executive committee, was done through the Co-Operative Farmer and a full report of the proceedings was put into the hands of 3,500 farmers of New Brunswick at a cost to the association of

In connection with the Carleton county Farmers' and Dairymen's asociation and the Aberdeen Agricultural society, a summer meeting of our association was held at Glassville on the 5th and 6th of July. Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell of Maine was invited to address the meeting, and came without any expenses to our association. He gave two excelent addreses, and while the meeting was not so largely attended as we could have wished those who were there expressed themselves as much pleased and benefitted with the able papers presented by Messrs. Horne, Tompkins and Tilley and the addresses from Dr. Twitchell.

Extended correspondence was entered into with various agricultural societies and dairymen's associations with a view to increasing the interest in our asocsiation and as to how we could be of mutual benefit the one to the other. This resulted in our assoclation arranging to have Dr. Twitch-ell visit in the capacity of an expert judge a number of our local exhibitions, and judging from the way his work was received we are safe in feeling that the arrangement was of advantage to all the exhibitors whose exhibits came under his judgment. In addition to judging, as far as possible by the score card system, Dr. Twitchell also delivered lectures, bringing home to his audiences the necessity of a greater study of the relation of structure to function in all our farm Your coresponding secretary was in attendance at these exhibitions and lectures to report the proceedings for the association. reports have been published in the Co-Operative Farmer.

The president and other officers of the association were present at some of the exhibitions and lectures. The W. D. Duncan of Restigouche said agricultural societies bore a part of was formed in November. The patrons ing exhibitions at Centreville, Wood-who supplied the cheese factory with stock, Sussex and Petitcodiac, with lectures at Canterbury station and Clifton, was \$58.91 for Dr. Twitchell P. J. Power of Gloucester-The crops and \$8.05 for the corresponding secre

A meeting of the executive commit-

other grain were not up to the aver- tee was held in St. John during the

Three commissioners were appointed for the purpose, and their reports will doubtless be laid before you. I may say in this conenction that J. E. Stewart, vice-president for Restigouche county, organized a dairymen's association at Eel river before these commissioners were appointed, and also that John Oldham for the county of York had done considerable work.

Early in December notice was received from the Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, that a committee appointed by the dominion government would visit the maritime to tariff revision and inviting our asthem.

The president appointed our whole executive committee for this purpose ent were: Messrs. S. L. Peters, E. H. Hubbard, and by invitation Amasa E were appointed to go before the tariff

commission. stock in the maritime provinces cember last for the promition of the along that line, but also in promoting

We were enabled to have Dr. Jas. Fletcher, dominion entomologist and that arrangements can be made wheredress a number of meetings.

As the late St. John exhibition was up to the general average, and Kent visited by most of you and reported tories than any other county in the cept to say that, acting in behalf of this association, your corresponding S. L. Peters, Queens Co.-The crops secretary urged the appointment of expert judges, the better displaying of the butter exhibited and improvement in the live stock accommodations, and their recommendations were carried out in the first two particulars to the fullest extent.

As an association we have to acknowledge the courtesy and hospitality extended to our executive committee by the exhibition association, and should. I think, give them all the support we possibly can that may be in the best interests of the province. The question of the provision of an annual provincial exhibition is one upon which this association should take some action, as also that of local exhibitions. In regard to future work it seems to me that we have now arrived at a place where we must either branch out and increase our sphere or become a mere for an increasing quantity of body for the holding of an annual tative of all different parts of the province, in touch with the local associations and agricultural societies, we are in a good position to undertake and carry forward the educational work carried on by similar associations in other provinces.

One of the pressing needs of the province is more practical educational work, best promoted through a thorough course of local farmers' institutes similar to the Ontario and State of Maine systems. Our system of travelling dairy work is a start in the right direction, but it must be rounded out tific, practical men in other lines of farming, and by that hearty local cooperation only got by local organiza-

In conclusion, allow me to acknowl edge gratefully the services which the provincial department of agriculture has rendered during the past year. The cheese factories and creameries has been most thorough and complete, and the travelling dairy work, where car-

ried on, has given satisfaction.

As a means of disseminating agricultural information and interchange of thought between our provincial farmers, your official organ, the Co-operative Farmer, has been moderately successful, a number of the local associa-tions and agricultural societies having taken it at the nominal rate at which it was offered, but there has not been any general responses, and as a con-sequence the paper is a heavy financial burden to its promoters. If any suggestion can be made at this meeting as to how the paper may be improved and how it can be better placed before the people, its editor and publisher will be glad to have the ad-

There are many matters calling for mention that I have not touched up-on. My report is already too long, and I will close with extending my sincere thanks to my brother officers, the offi-cers of the dominion and provincial demers of the province for the unvarying courtesy and kindly help I have that provision may be made for carrying on the constantly extending work that lies before this association.

> W. W. HUBBARD, Corresponding Secretary.

Prof. Frank T. Shutt and Prof. Gilbert of Ottawa experimental farm were introduced and said they would pleased to give information to all who called on them at the Barker house.

At the farmer's association meeting this evening the remainder of the vice-presidents' reports were read, af-ter which the evening topic of good roads was taken up, the discussion being opened by Howard Trueman and S. L. Peters, and a lengthy speech followed from Hon. Mr. Emmerson. The treasurer's report showed a deficit of

\$18.16. At half-past ten the meeting adjourned until the morning, the hour being too late to take up the registration of pure bred stock.

(Continued on page fourteen.)

I'LL

Their prices are can get good h want room for S Warm Ulsters quickly. You FRASER.

Josh Billings said hous.

We say it takes a lot to keep a farmer happy who wastes time and money on poor fences. Don't take this to yourself if

if not sit down and wr

WIRE FEN Water St

A. J. MACHUM,

OTTA

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Sir returned from Britis day. He is just recov attack of grippe. John Brown, poss Orangeman in Canada

village, near here, last 98 years old, and had of the order for 77 year The department of I consideration the best posing of fifteen Max guns which have ju England. The desire effective use of them or seven will be kept ergencies, and the re allotted to city corp corps will first be in mechanism and han guns, and then from corps instructors will such city corps as mo cure a Maxim. As th sufficient guns to give battalion, it will depe terest which different in learning the uses to whether or not on be assigned to them. of instruction will be petitive examinations upon, and on the resu will be allotted to the

talions. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 1 Boswell, president of railway; C. Riordon of and T. Malcolm of here today to interview regarding this railway they are anxious to the government to op R N. Venning, chief eries department, wi tending the meetings Sea commission at

home last evening young fellow of 19. The meeting held school this afternoon of hearing Countess her scheme of a Victo diamond jubilee, was excellency presided. ing remarks said he plan to celebrate this be devised than the

Lady Alberdeen sp an hour and delive practical address. Si two main objects first, what memoria majesty in connecti of jubilee, and, seco would most widely of Canadians. The to speak of the ince and also of its nee a province in the do as possible to get for the rural distri kind was calculated efit. The scheme wa opposition to any plementary of h training nurses for three qualifications before they could a namely, a practical wifery, practical aid to the injured. of home sanitation. a large representati be appointed to wo was thought \$1,000,0 ed to properly carry which would be equ each family of Cana

the project, showing an organization in Hon. Mr. Laurier. with applause, expr and soul in favor eloquent language la's reign, speaking of arts, letters and was the most fittl the people of Canad appreciation of the and he trusted tha ake hold of this p a resolution pledg hearty approval of affirming the desire

At Lord Aberde

Forget, Indian con

The motion was Clifford Sifton and

After speeches fr Dougall of Morley a ing closed with s Anthem.

During the cour Lady Aberdeen ann ceived many lette parts of Canada tion of the project. received one from

Dingley, Reed and Hitt. The ministers

freely explained to these gentlemen

that at the present time, while the ad-

not expect to negotiate any treaty of

reciprocity, or in fact to lay down

negotiated, but that they rather de-

sired the whole subject of trade relations between the two countries should

be fully enquired into at an early date

by duly authorized commissioners ap-

pointed by their respective governments. Sir Richard and Mr. Davies

whom they met that the new tariff bill

March 15th; that this measure had

een framed with a view to producing

larger revenue and necessarily in

volving higher duties upon many ar-

ticles of imports, but that such a fac

was not to be construed as precluding

involving a full enquiry into free

trade relations between Canada and

the United States with a view to de-

termining whether a satisfactory

treaty could be agreed upon. The

manner in which the question was dis-

cussed convinced our ministers that a

great majority of the American public

nen with whom they came in con-

much impressed with the desirability

on every account of more frequent in

action by the American governs

were informed by leading states

ngements were programme of r the organizing s were appointed their reports will that J. E. Stewfor Restigouche dairymen's assoointed, and also for the county of iderable work. . Sydney Fisher ure, that a comby the dominion isit the maritime vidence in regard d inviting our as-

pointed our whole for this purpose called at St. John last. Those pres-L. Peters. E. H. d, H. M. Campbell, ry Wilmot, W. W ritation Amasa E 3. Fawcett. Messrs. Amasa E. Killan to before the tariff

ers of pure bred me provinces on on the 29th Deed stock, and we ood work, not only t also in promoting ndship and trade of the three mari-

to have Dr. Jas. entomologist and two meetings in month, and we hope can be made whereletcher and Profesticulturist, can visit ring the summer stigate our fodder as well as the fruit es of our different ge should be taken and have them ad-

meetings. John exhibition was you and reported ress it is not necesyour corresponding the appointment of better displaying of ecommodations, and ons were carried vo particulars to the

rtesy and hospitality executive committee association, and re them all the supof the province. The of local exhibitions organization represenferent parts of the ultural societies, we position to undertake by similar associa-

rovinces. pressing needs of the practical educational ted through a thorocal farmers' institutes Our system of travelis a start in the right must be rounded out y the presence of scienen in other lines of that hearty local co-

allow me to acknowl the services which the irtment of agriculture ing the mast year. The ies and creameries has ough and complete, and dairy work, where car-

disseminating agriculon and interchange of our provincial farmbeen moderately sucultural societies having nominal rate at which but there has not been esponses, and as a con-paper is a heavy finanits promoters. If any the paper may be im-w it can be better placpeople, its editor and be glad to have the ad-

have not touched upalready too long, and th extending my sincere griculture, and the far vince for the unvary eir hands, and I trust may be made for carry stantly extending wor e this association.

HUBBARD.

responding Secretary. T. Shutt and Prof. Gilexperimental farm were said they would be information to all who at the Barker house. the remainder of the reports were read, afevening topic of good by Howard Trueman and nd a lengthy speech fol-

ten the meeting adthe morning, the hour to take up the registra-

# I'LL MEET YOU AT FRASER'S.

Their prices are the lowest always, but since they took stock we can get good heavy clothing at almost our own prices. They want room for Spring Goods and must have it at any cost. Good, Warm Ulsters are going for \$3.90. They attend to Mail Orders quickly. You know the place.

FRASER, FRASER & CO. Cheapside.

Josh Billings said: "It taks a hep of luv to kep a woman hapy in a kold

We say it takes a lot to keep a farmer happy who wastes time and money on poor

take this to yourself if you have your farm fenced with the 'STAR" Fence, and if not sit down and write us an order for STAR Fence to do your spring fencing.

# WIRE FENGE MANUFACTURING CO.,

A. J. MACHUM, Manager.

Local representatives of the domin-

ion board of arbitrators of railway

employes saw Hon. Mr. Laurier today

ing which he would not have occupied

as a private counsel for those on whose

side well. Sir Charles will be engaged

Mayor Bingham gave a luncheon to-

to the toast of the parliament of Can-

ada, said the government was full and

tend, he said, to do our best for the

speak for the house of commons, to do

everything possible to make the coun-

try prosperous and the capital of Can-

ada worthy of what the capital should

Last autumn dairymen throughout

theese and the registration of cheese

factories and creameries, in order that

their opinions regarding the provisions

night be forwarded to the govern

nent. The impression has gone abroad

that the bill is already law, and the

tions from farmers asking to be regis

tered. This is a mistake. It was not

proposed to pass the bill until the

The national Indian famine fund has

turned the \$50,000 mark, and the gov-

ernor general has transmitted one lac

Mr. Fuller, chief architect of the

public works department, has been

superannuated. He was one of the

continent, having designed the parlia-

ment building here and the capitol

New York, Feb. 12.-J. B. Harris,

jr., formerly sub-agent and for twenty

Bank of Canada, has been promoted

to the position of agent of that bank

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 12.-A communi-

cation has been sent to veterinaries

all over the country regarding the new

agreement entered into between the United States and Canada in reference

to the importation, exportation and

stated that the continuance of the

agreement will largely depend upor

the carefullness and correctness with

and there is probably none of the reg-

ulations more important than the one

of correctness of the test, think wise

fore making any appropriations to

hold an examination, both written and

oral, of all applicants for the above

Ottawa, Feb. 14.-Hon, Mr. Blair is

inspecting the new Parry Sound rail-

remost architects on the American

of rupees direct to Calcutta.

at Albany.

in this city.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.

lepartment is receiving comm

ada in writing

# OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.-Sir C. H. Tupper returned from British Columbia today. He is just recovering from a bad attack of grippe.

John Brown, possibly the oldest Orangeman in Canada, died at Carprillage, near here, last week. He was 98 years old, and had been a member of the order for 77 years.

The department of militia has under consideration the best means of disposing of fifteen Maxim Nordenfeldt guns which have just arrived from England. The desire is to make as effective use of them as possible. Six or seven will be kept in stock for emergencies, and the remainder will be allotted to city corps. Permanent corps will first be instructed in the mechanism and handling of these guns, and then from the permanent corps instructors will be assigned to such city corps as may desire to sesufficient guns to give one to each city battalion, it will depend upon the interest which different corps manifest in learning the uses of the Maxim as whether or not one of these guns be assigned to them. Regular courses of instruction will be given with competitive examinations founded thereon, and on the results the Maxims

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10.-Messrs, E. D. Boswell, president of the Temiscoutz raitway; C. Riordon of St. Catherines, and T. Malcolm of Edmunston, were here today to interview the government regarding this railway. It is reported they are anxious to dispose of it to

R. N. Venning, chief clerk of the fish eries department, who has been attending the meetings of the Behring Sea commission at Victoria, returned the funeral of his eldest son, a fine

young fellow of 19. The meeting held in the Norma school this afternoon for the purpose of hearing Countess Aberdeen explain her scheme of a Victorian order of hom helpers to commemorate the Queen's diamond jubilee, was well attended. His excellency presided, and in his opening remarks said he thought no better plan to celebrate this great event could be devised than the one now before th

Lady Alberdeen spoke for about half an hour and delivered a thoroughly practical address. She said there wer two main objects to be considered; first, what memorial would please her majesty in connection with this year of jubilee, and, second, what memorial would most widely appeal to the hearts of Canadians. The countess proceeded to speak of the inception of the work and also of its need. There was not a province in the dominion in which it was possible to get sufficient nurses for the rural districts, and she therefore believed that a project of this kind was calculated to be of great ben-efit. The scheme was not submitted in opposition to any hospitals, but as supplementary of hospital work. In training nurses for country districts three qualifications would be necessary before they could accept engagements, namely, a practical knowledge of mid-wifery, practical knowledge of first aid to the injured, and some knowledge of home sanitation. She trusted that a large representative committee would be appointed to work out details. It ed to properly carry out the scheme which would be equivalent to \$1 to

At Lord Aberdeen's request A. Forget, Indian commissioner, spoke on the project, showing the needs for such an organization in the Northwest. with applause, expressed himself heart and soul in favor of the project. In ia's reign, speaking of the developments of arts, letters and science. Charity the people of Canada could mark their appreciation of the diamond jubilee, and he trusted that the people would take hold of this proposal. He moved a resolution pledging the meeting to hearty approval of the scheme and fund for the purpose of carrying it

Clifford Sifton and carried unanti

thes from Rev. John Mo Dougan of Morley and others the meet-ing closed with singing the National

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon Mr. Davies returned from Washington During the course of the meeting Lady Aberdeen announced she had received many letters from different your correspondent tonight, said they interviewed many members of the tion of the project. Only today she had senate and the house of representa- Haven part a deficiency of £24,000 stg. received one from a lady in a rural tives, including Messrs. Sherman, but there is a surplus of £39,000 stg.

mentioned purpose.

tact were seriously desirous of doing what lay in their power to improve the trade relations between the two countries. Until, however, President Mc-Kinley has assumed the duties of his Water Street, - St. John, N. B. declaration can be made. The ministers are nevertheless satisfied that there is a desire on all sides for the appoint E. B. KEICHUM, Secretary. ment of such a commission of enquiry as mentioned above. The ministers are well satisfied with the result of their district of Nova Scotia, who said such mission and are hopeful that good may an order was imperatively needed. result from it. In particular both

> tercourse between the leading pu men of Canada and the United States appointment of a commission to en-Ottawa, Feb. 15.-An extraordinary quire into cases of political partisancase of incendiarism occurred her today, on three occasions the fire brig ship on the Intercolonial. Hon. Mr. Blair was to have been present, but as he had left for Montreal during the ade being called out by private alarm to the Harmon school, a young ladies day the meeting had to be deferred to eminary which has a large number another day.
> Sir C. H. Tupper informed your corof boarders. The first alarm was at 10 o'clock last night to a fire in the respondent today that he expects to basement of the building, which be in Ottawa right along until July, quickly extinguished. Then at 1.30 a when final argument before the Behm. the brigade was summoned for a ring Sea arbitrators comes up. fire in the class room. One of the British Columbia, as counsel for the girls was suspected and at 3 o'clock sealers, Sir Charles co-operated with this afternoon Miss Harmon hent her home. Half an hour later there was the government counsel in the entire case, and was in fact given a stand-

> was light. Tonight as a matter of behalf he was specially retained. He precaution all the girls are sleeping does not think that the government work could have been better done than away from the building. An innocent little query from the by the gentlemen to whom it was entrusted. Mr. Peters, leading counsel, with Mr. Beique and Mr. Dodwell, won encontums on every side. Mr. Dickin-Ontario government on a matter o postage followed by the constitutional opinion from Mowat has led to the cutting off of the franking privileges enjoyed by the provinces for some son, the American counsel, fought his

a second fire in one of the class rooms

Fortunately in each case the damage

with the government counsel in pre-The city postmasters have been ad paring their written argument, which vised that as soon as the postal guide is required to be printed and delivered by the end of March. The American ten days, the law will be enforced in reference to the classes to mail matter ounsel will put in a reply, and then there will be a closing reply from Canhitherto allowed free, but which will hereafter have to pay postage at the rate of 1 cent for two ounces. Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The statement that

the postmaster general has stopped free transmission through the malis of Ontarie government publications is only partially correct. Departmental The provincial secretaries of all the provinces have been apprised of the opinion of the minister of justice, and that the franking privilege hereafter reports and publications authorized by the legislature will still be transmitted free, but the class on publication on limits laid town by the statute, viz.: legislatures, and to votes and proceedage to be paid, as advised by the minings and other papers printer by the order of such legislatures. ister of justice, is blank forms sent out by departments asking for infor-

The inland revenue department has issued an order that whiskey for export must be put up in cases branded day to about 300 leading citizens of Ottawa. The premier, in responding instead of stencilling these letters. In the past, instances have arisen that the export of whiskey on which no exreplete with good will and good intent cise duty is paid has been diverted to towards Canada generally and the city of Ottawa in particular. We in-

Mr. Tarte has brought up a building expert from Montreal, Mr. Lyall, to case, and will give judgment in Torongive his opinion about the rebuilding city. We mean, in so far as I can of the western block. Mr. Lyall says to make the building thoroughly fireproof the woodwork from the basement to the attic will have to be taken out and ironwork substituted. To do Canada received copies of a proposed bill providing for the branding of the building could be restored to its former condition in six or eight weeks.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Feb. 10.-A cable to the Star from London says; The Mansior House fund in aid of the India sufferers is steadily mounting up, and will probably reach the £1,000,000 mark

The news from India that the famine may prove the very worst ever experienced is moving many to augment perienced is moving many to augment their original subscriptions by large sums. Central Indian advices are terrible. The present food supply in the rice districts is gradually being ex-hausted, with no prospects of a fresh supply before September, unless aid is sent. The famine belt is 1,300 miles long and 400 miles wide and among long and 400 miles wide, and among the derse population there is only a omparatively small percentage that is not affected by the great calamity. The stories of suffering are almost inredible; these stories will be worse if aid is not forthcoming at once. The arrangements for distribution of relief at Caloutta are admirable, and the funds received are at once expended in

When relief is sent to a section, it is specified where the aid comes from. The fact that the relief is invariably found to be from Great Britain or a colony is creating the liveliest sense who have to be relieved, and also mong those who are better off.

India is now experiencing the greatest test of the beneficence of British rule. This means much in future loyalty; it is the forging of another strong link in the chain that binds Britons

London says: The Grand Trunk halfyearly, traffic statement, was issued today, and was awaited with keen inerest as showing the results of the new Hays' regime. The gross receipts of the road were £2,079,700 stg., and

the net receipts £616,100 stg. The Chicago and Grand Trunk part £67,500 stg., and the Detroit and Grand f the system shows a deficiency

# MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,

St. John, N. B.

# Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.

We show the finest stock of Furniture ever exhibited in the Maritime Provinces in every conceivable pattern to suit all tastes, and at lower prices than ever before quoted for such fine goods.

We have everything suitable for the Drawing Room and Parlor, in Upnolstered Suits, and suits n Cotton ready for any Covering that may be selected. Odd Pieces, Easy Chairs and a large assortment of Fancy



A great variety of Parlor and Afternoon Tea Tables in Oak, Curly Birch, Bird's eye Maple, Cherry and Solid Maho-

Splendid assortment of Parlor Cabinets in latest American designs from

PARLOR SUITS in Wa'nut, con- | sisting of Six Pieces viz: Sofa, Divan, Rocking Chair, Easy Chairs, and Two Small Chairs. upholstered in Plush two shades at \$40 and design as il ustrat d above at \$46. We have the same design in Silk Brocatelle trimmed with Push at \$60, Walnut Suits, covered Haircle th from \$37 to \$55.

Suits in Oak, upholstered in Brocatelle, plush trimmed \$44.

Many select designs in odd pieces for the

Easy Chairs of all styles and coverings, at the Lowest Prices.

Rattan Chairs in Rockers, Receptions and

Also Overmantels, in Mahogany, Oak, Rosewood and Walnut from \$6 to \$35.

Lounges with and without backs, covered in Denim, Tapestry, Plush, and Plushette and



A very popular Chair for the Parlor is

# The Cobbler Seat Rocker,

which we have in many new designs from \$3 upwards. As illu trations at \$3.50 in Mahogany finish Curly Birch and Oak.

# Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

for the half year, as compared with tused to hear him, going so far as to fortune. He is supposed to have be a deficit of £33,000 stg. for the same

ONTARIO.

London, Oct. 10.-The London elec tion trial came to a sudden end today. Mr. Osler, Q. C., petitioner's counsel, announced that he would offer more evidence. He said that he had many other charges which he thought ne could substartiate, but they would take too long a time. He would not say that they were stronger than the charges already in, so that at the present time they would only add to the volume of testimony. The judges have reserved their decision on every to before parliament meets. The peti-tioner's case has petered out the last two days and several charges were abandoned without argument. trifling act of corruption has found proven in twenty-one There is a saving clause in the which provides that a trifling charge does not necessarily unseat a respondent. This will be argued later on. It is generally thought that Mr. Beattle will hold the seat. The cost of the

trial has been nearly \$15,000. . MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.-Ten thousand bushels of wheat stored in the farm-ers' elevator at Killarney has disappeared and cannot be accounted for. N. J. Ryan, who was connected with

the management of the elevator, has been arrested for the theft. Three immigration officials here have been decapitated by order from Ottawa. They are Hugh Carstens, interpreter, G. A. Cloutier, brother of Rev. Father Cloutier, and James Reid.
Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—F. W. Thompson, manager for the Ogilvies here, announces that all the company's elevators in Manitoba and the Northwest are to be closed at once. He ex-

plains that this action is considered necessary because of the uncertainty regarding the duties on wheat and our. The Ogilvies will not take furher risk of a change in the duties. Reports from the ranching districts show that this season's stock has fared well. The number of stock for shipment this season will be fully fifty per cent. in excess of last year. R. B. Herriman, the Winnipeg dep-

has been charged with ballot box stuffing, was this afternoon acquitted, the The St. Boniface election is proving

very bitter one, and feeling runs high. S. A. D. Bertrand of Winnipeg is the Greenway candidate, and J. A. Lauzon the candidate opposed to the Laurier-Greenway settlement. Archbishop Langevin on Sunday urged his people to vote for Lauzon. Sunday held. This is the Free Press account of it: "Speeches were delivered by the candidats, Messrs. Lauzon and Bert. F. Jerschki, a young ranch man, hyrand, Hon. Mr. Prendergast and ing near Dewdney, was found dead at others, all of whom received a re- his ranch yesterday with a gun bespectful hearing. Some little excite- side him. The contents were lodged in ment was created by T. B. Brodeur, his body. It is considered a case of M. P. for St. Hilaire, Que., and deputy suicide, though why Jerschiel should speaker as the content of the conten others, all of whom received a re-M. P. for St. Hilaire, Que., and deputy suicide, though why Jerschki should speaker of the house of commons, at take his life is a mystery. He is young, tempting to speak. He came from healthy and wealthy, and on the de-Quebec expressly to assist Mr. Bert. cease of his parents, who lived in rand, but the electors asembled re- Holland, would have come into a large

pick him up bodily and carry him drinks away from the place where the speakthat they would be well content with structing the faithful to

and, B. C., Feb. 11.-Ore shipments from Rossland last week, as tabulated by the Miner, were tons. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 7, inclusive, the shipments were 6,085 tons. The average value of Rossland ore is \$35 per ton, or about \$180,000 so far this

Howitt Bostock, M. P., addressed a mass meeting of citizens here last night in Dominion hall. He declared himself in favor of government owner-ship of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, total exclusion of the Chinese from Canada, reform in tariff, and retaliatory legislation if the United States adopted the Corliss amendment to the alieh labor bill. His views were met with the hearty approval of his aud-

A special to the Miner from Spokane announced dividends declared by the Rambler Consolidated Co, of Slocan of \$20,000, and Cariboo of Camp Mc-

Kinney of \$16,000. Victoria, B. C., Feb. 13.—Bert Scriver, wanted for forgery here and in Portland, was arrested in town today. The police have been searching the sound for him for some time and located him under the name of Foster. He was formerly in business in Rossland and forged the name of John Coetteche of that place.

Frank Larochelle, who recently arrived in town from Lilloet, is missing and foul play is suspected. He had just disposed of a valuable mine, but is not thought to have much on his

ments have been completed to work several mines on an extensive scale at once, which have been idle all winter. Novelty and Sultana. Upwards of \$50,of these claims. The option on the is likely to be taken up. It is at the rate of 24 cents a share.

open branches in New Denver, in the Slocan and at some point in the Boun dary District. It is likely a branch of the British North America or British Columbia banks will be opened at Sio-

gives the ore receipts at that point for the week as 532 tons. Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 14.—John Maw-hinney, who was one of the denuty returning officers in the Macdonald election, was on Saturday committed to the assize for trial on the charge of ballot box stuffing.

away from the place where the speakMontreal, Feb. 15.—Your corresponders were. Father Richot and other
ers were Father Richot and other
leading men beged that Mr. Brodeur
be subsidized during the coming session is a line from Edmundston, N. B.,
to Barry's Mills, near Moncton, on the
Intercolonial. The road is to be built
by the Temiscouata Railway Co.

ONTABIO

away from the place where the speakres were. Father Richot and other
from the Manitoba legislature has precipitated a bitter contest in St. Boniface. J. B. Lauzon is the conservative
candidate, with the support of Archbishop Langevin, and S. A. Bertrand
is the Greenway candidate. A pastoral
by the Temiscouata Railway Co.

ONTABIO

ONTABIO

that they would receive the explanations they would receive from those living among them. It is said that another Quebec politician will arrive here on Wednesday to lend of the farmers' delegates before the recent tariff enquiry here, the Free (Indeedent) says: "Does any-Press (Indepedent) says: "Does any one for a moment suppose that the Manitoba farmers would have received a higher price for their wheat prevailed across the line if the prevailed across the line if the duty on wheat had not prevented the Dakota and Minnesota crops from pouradian millers had not been able to come upon our markets and pay these not have received a cent over the Duluth prices, and it was the import duty of 75 cents per barrel on flour

which enabled them to do so."

The Mormons have entered upon the task of converting Manitoba to their faith. Three Mormon missionaries have located in Winnipeg and three have been sent to provincial points.

Winnipeg's big curling bonspiel was not concluded on Saturday. The only contest finished was the chief one of the bonspiel, that for the grand chal-lenge trophy. It was won by Frank Patton's Winnipeg rink. The finals in the other contests will be played Monday. The Walkerville trophy is between Dunbar of Winnipeg and Knight of Brandon. The Tuckett trophy between rinks of Regina and Gladstone, and the international trophy between McArthur of Winni-peg and McCarthy of Regina. Roction of Fort William, Ont., is in the finals for the Galt trophy.

ENGLISH London, Feb. 11.-The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, George N. Curzon, in the house of bles in Crete, said that the British consular reports showed there were 700 Christians on the heights of Halepa and an unknown number to the westward. He added that the general reports indicate that the Christians of that district were rather the assailants than the attacked.

The chancellor of the exchequer,

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question put by John W. Laurie, conservative member for the PePm-broke and Haverford-west district, said he believed that Canad was disposed to contribute towards the cost of a direct cable to Bermuda and Jamaica; but he was not aware that Canada had offered to pay £3,000

Mr. Balfour also said that the government intended to make a public holiday of the occasion of the Queen's dimond jubilee; but it was not pro-

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, replying to Patrick O'Brien, Par-nellite member for Kilarney city, said it was contrary to public practice to that of Edward J. Ivory of New York who was recently found not guilty of the charge of conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion. Mr. Balfour add ed that no communication on the subject had been received from the United States.

d on page fourteen.)

# NOVA S

HALIF Halifax, N. S., Fe seat in the commo for a month. The co a call for a convent that Dimock was u nominated Dr. Muir, have not yet issued convention. It see agree on a man. the party want Speal he does not feel like a year received from The country section of Clure, M. P. P. Ther Affred Dickie of St man, Lawrence's col local election, may Dr. Carleton Jones G. Jones, saved a m means than medicine W. Caldwell was sk on the North West at into a hole in the i man out of the wate New Glasgow, N. new Bantist church divine worship today a cosy, home-like str beautiful. It was bu Dand, and is a cree to the growing con our progressive tow

> son of Moneton cond tory services, and the took part, also se nent musicians. Halifax, Feb. 10.-G the India famine reli D. Grant, E. W. Gi Allister and "T." of each. Joseph A. Smith,

Gates of St. John and

city, and at one tim of the house of asser in Victoria hospital. The old wholesale Burns & Murray has Thomas Little and ployed with the firm into partnership and jobbing and retail dr. Mr. Kline is one of th known travellers on Halifax, N. S., Feb. suffrage bill was defe house this afternoon ity. Mr. McClure (Co the second reading, torney General Long the three months' he carried by a vote of were the only speak ago this bill was only majority. A large were in attendance in

on the floors of the i R. D. Clarke, the tioneer of this city, d 64th year of his age. was stricken with p Sir Herbert Murra Newfoundland, arrive night en route for E he goes on purely p and his visit has no the appointment of at St. Pierre 10 preve

had been stated. The Maritime Minis ment Co., composed Scotians, has been fo gold mining propertie umbia and Rainy R tario. A charter is in the British Colu gerald, who has been the house of assembly

half a century, is lyin The Dalhousians has to attend an At Ho college on Friday. S including the Dalhous The law examinati college begin tomorr There were seven

city today, including One of the chief mo Clarke of St. John, ceased. Mrs. Stamer, widow er, died Saturday mor The prohibition bill prepared by the legis will probably be pres lature on Tuesday. ides for the prohib manufacture of into and declares that t the city of Halifax.

and sale of intoxic it fixes heavy penalt tion of the act. The Queen hotel a lessee. Angus Mo lottetown is here tr rangements to get t Attorney General lay introduced a exhibition commiss

acts, are to cease to

piration of the prese

tory site, a property obtain by expropria AMHEI Amherst, N. S., I Terrace hotel here, noon taken to Hillsbo

for interment there moon. The deceased night from pneumo paralysis. She was leaves two sons, Wal Her sisters, Mrs. Wal and Mrs. Carney of with her at the time A bachelor's ball in on Wednesday night cently occupied by J About two hundred in and the ball is to l brilliant social even

J. R. Ayer, larrig maker of Sackville, A number of res have been enjoying expense of the Jogg some of its custome customary to leave coal over night on t In many cases the erably, lighter after night on the siding investigation, with t boys, Gordon and were arrested on th ing coal from the ca terday each sentence imprisonment, the

entence to be susp

BUDGET DEBATE,

# THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

There is no marked change but the market was rather earther supply continues large in Wholesale.	in quasier la	ust	week.
Lamb, per lb	0.05	**	0 07
Beef (butchers), per carcass	0 06	**	0 07
Deer (Dutemers ), per care	0 0914	**	0 041

Beef (butchers'), per carcass	0 06	**	0 07
Beef (country), per qr per ib	0 021/2	**	0 041/2
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 05	**	0 061/2
Shoulders	0 08	**	0 09
Hams, per lb	0 08	**	0 11
Butter (in tubs), per Ib	0 14	44	0 16
Butter (lump)	0 14	44	0 16
Butter creamery)	0 19	**	0 20
Dairy roll	0 16	**	0 18
Fowl	0 25		0 50
Geese	0 50	**	0 65
Ducks, per pair	0 50		0 80
Chickens	0 25	**	0 50
Turkeys	0 10	66	0 12
Eggs, per doz	0 14		0 16
Eggs (henery)	0 17	**	0 18
Eggs (henery)	0 40	(	0 70
Cranberries, per bbl	3 00	**	4 00
Mutton, per lb (carcass)	0 04	**	0 05
Potatoes, per bbl	0 75	**	1 00
Rabbits, per pair	0 08	**	0 09
Calf skins, per lb	0 06	66	0 07
Sheep skins, each	0 60	"	0 70
Hides, per lb	0 06	**	0 07
Carrots, per bbl	0 80	**	1 00
Beets, per bbl	0 80	**	1 00
Turnips, per bbl	0 40		0 50
Squash, per lb	0 02	44	0 03
Cheese	0 11	**	0 12
Celery, per doz	0 40	-	0 60
Parsnips, per bbl	0 00		1 50
Maple sugar	0 08	44	0 10
Maple honey, per gal	0 60	**	0 80
Apples	0 75	**	1 25

Maple honey, per gal	0 60	-	0 8
Apples	0 75	46	1 2
Retail.			
Beef, corned, per lb	0 06	-	0 10
Beef tongue per ib	0 08	**	0 10
Roast, per ib	0 10	-	0 1
Pork, per lb (fresh)	0 07	**	0 10
Pork, per lb (salt)	0 07	- 66	0 10
Hams, per lb	0 12	-	0 16
Shoulders, per lb	0 08	44	0 10
Bacon, per ib	0 12	44	0 16
Sausages, per lb	0 10	44	0 12
Tripe	0 08	. 44	0 10
Butter (in tubs)	0 15	44	0 17
Butter (lump) per lb	0 16	**	0 18
Dairy roll	0 18	**	0 22
Butter (creamery), roll	0 22	**	0 2
Eggs, per dos	0 16		0 18
Eggs (henery) per doz	0 20	**	0 22
Lard (in .ubs)	0 12	••	0 1
Rabbits, per pair	0 12	44	0 15
Mutton, per ib	0 06	**	U U
Lamb, per lb	0 06		0 09
Potatoes, per peck	0 15		0 18
Cabbage, each	0 06	••	0 00
Fowl, per pair	0 40	**	0 75
Geese	0 60		0 80
Ducks, per pair	0 60	.(	0 90
Chickens, per pair	0 40	**	0 7
Turkeys, per lb	0 12	44	0 14
Carrots, per peck	0 16	-	0 42
Parsnips, per peck	0 20	**	0 25
Squash, per lb	0 03	. 44	0 04
Turnips, per peck	0 12	44	0 15
Calery, per head	0 05		0 0
Beers, per peck	0 18		0 20
Production of the Production o	Artist Control of	0.5000	No. of Concession,

Celery, per head	0 05	**	0	08
	0 18		0	20
Maple sugar	0 10	- 44	0	12
	U 80	••	1	W
Beans, peck	0 30	**	0	40
FISH.				
Large dry cod are scarce. 'smoked herrings is getting sm gradually working down in trade is still rather dull.	all.	Stock	S	are
Wholesale.				
Codfish, per 100 lbs, large, dry	0 00	**	3	35
Codfish, medium shore	2 65	**	2	80
Codfish, small	1 75	44	2	00
Pollock		44	1	20
Smelts		60	-	OF

Wholesale.		
Codfish, per 100 lbs,large,dry	0 00	" 3 35
Codfish, medium shore	2 65	" 2 80
Codfish, small	1 75	" 2 00
Pollock	1 15	" 1 20
Smelts	0 04	" 0 05
Smoked herring, new	0 05	" 0 06
Lobsters	0 00	" 0 04
Bay herring, bbls	2 60	11 2 75
Bay herring, hf bbls	1 30	" 1 40
Grand Manan, hf bbls	1 30	" 1 40
Herring, N S shore, No 1		" 3 00
do. hf bbl	0 00	" 2 30
Barrington herring	3 00	11 0 95
Shad, per hf bbl	4 50	3 25 5 50
Bloaters, per box	9 00	0 60
Cod, fresh	0 00	" 0 02
Frozen herring, per 100	0 00	" 0 02
	A 00	0 70
GROCERIES.	<b>10</b> 27	

Frozen	herrin		100	0 65	07
			ERIES.		
There	is no	chang	e in q	uotation	is. I
sugar r	narket	has ad	vanced	abroad,	and
broker	said or	Satur	lay that	the C	anad
refiners	were t	1p 1/8c 0	n bota	granula	ted a
yellows.					
Coffee		是其种政治的			
Java, I	or Th	~~~~		0 24	

refiners were up 1/3c on both	granul	ate	1 a	I
Coffee				
Java, per lb, green	0 24		0 2	
Matches, per gross	0 24		0.3	
Rice, per lb	0 0314		0 0	
-Modasses-	NO. 10 TO 12 SE	AND I	3400	ä
Barbados	0 27	"	0 2	
Porto Rico, per gal	0 30	7 (78)	0 3	
Nevis, per gal	0 25	46	0 2	6
Liverpool, ex vessel	0.40	150	0 4	3
Liverpool, per sack, ex store.	0 45	Seat.	0.4	8
Liverpool butter salt, per				ä
Dag, Dactory Blied	0 90	Services Services	10	0
Cream of tartar, pure, bbl Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 20	**	0 2	
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 23		0 2	
Nutmegs, per 10	0 50		0 7	
Cassia, per ib, ground	0 18		0 2	
Cloves, whole	0 12		0 1	
Cloves, ground	0 18		0 2	
Ginger, ground	0 18	14.	0 2	
Pepper, ground	0 12	3133	0 1	ě
Bicarb soda, per keg	2 30	1	2 4	9
Sal soda, per lb	00 %	No.	O V	á
Standard granulated, per lb.	0.04			4
Canadian, 2nd grade, per lb.			0 0	
Yellow, bright, per lb	0 03%		0 0	3
Yellow, bright, per lb Yellow, per lb	0 0214	BAKE.	00	3
Dark yellow, per lb.	0 03%	44 5	0.0	
Paris lumps, per box	0 051%		00	5
Park yellow, per lb		2000	300	35
Black 12's, short stock, p lb.	. 0 41	1997		4
Congou, per lb. finuest	0 22	See S	0 2	8

Congou, per ID, finuest, 0 22
Congott neg the good 018 " 022
Congron per the common 0 11 " 0 15
Quotiong, per 10 0 30 0 40
Black 12's, long leaf, per lb 0 43 " 0 47
Black blobest grade per to 0 47 " 0 48
Dright, per m
PROVISIONS.
There is no change in quotations.
American clear pork 13 50 " 14 00
American mess pork 12 50 " 13 00
P E 1 mess 11 00 12 00
Domestic mess
P. E. Island prime mess 9 50 110 00
Plate beef
Wytra plate beef 12 50 " 13 50
Lard, pure 0 071/2 " 0 09
GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.
There is nothing new to report this week.
Oats (Ontario), car lots 0 29 " 0 30
Oats (Carleton Co.) 0 26 " 0 27
Dats (Carleton Co.)
Beans (Canadian), h p 0 95 " 1 00
Beans, prime 0 90 " 0 95
Improved vellow eve

Beans, prime	あんを記	8.86	4
Improved yellow eye	65		
Split peas	40	12039	S
Round peas	4030	种蹈-6	Э
Fot barley	20	50.10	8
Hay, pressed, car lots 11	00	12	ä
Red Clover	00	-	ä
Alskie clover	金字级	0	å
Timothy seed, American	1000	deliv	ä
Timothy seed, American	rc.	FT-8-17-3	
Middlings and bran are a litt	le fir	mer.	ľ
rest of the list is unchanged.			
Buckwheat meal, gray	L 50	30001	6
Buckwheat meal, vellow 1	15.0	SHARE D	2
Manitohe hard wheat	· (2) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	Baselloy 10	
Manitoba hard wheat it Canadian high grade family.	L 80 .		9
Medium patents	60	4	7
Canadian high grade family.  Medium patents Oatmeal, standard	30	4. 3	4
Oatmeal, rolled	30	15:13	ġ,
Cornmeal		" 1	8
Middlings, bulk, car lots 13	50	" 14	
Middlings, small lots	4 50	" 15	5
Middlings, bagged, small lots 16	00	" 17	0
Bran, bulk, car lots 13	00	a 13	6
Bran, small lots 1	4 00	" 15	
Cottonseed meal 2		** 28	
FRUITS, ETC.	治療制	一种的	Ġ
E AUGEAU, MECO.	527796750AG	#25170.3075	-35

Florida oranges are higher.	There	is
Apples		
Ourrants, cases	0 04% "	0
Cururanta per bbl	0 0416 "	0
Dried apples	0 031/4 "	0
		0
Evap, apples, per 15		
th boxes	1 60 "	1
Malaga Clusters	3 25 "	ᇔ
Raisins, California Mrscatels		566
3 Crown	0 07 "	. 0
	0 08 "	0
Raisins, Sultana	0 08 "	0
Valencia layers, new	0 0614 "	. 0
	D 091/ 40	Sec.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Figs, per lb (new)	0 11	**	0 16
Figs (bags)	0 06	46	0 061
Figs (bags)	5 50	**	6 00
Almonds	0 11	44	0.12
Hickory nuts, per lb	0 00	**	0 07
Cal. Oranges	4 50	**	5 00
Valencia Oranges	3 50	("	4 00
Florida Oranges, box	6 00	**	6.50
Grapes, per bbl	6.75		7 00
Cocoanuts, per sack		-	4 50
Cocoanuts, per doz		**	0 70
Pecans	0 12	-	0 13
Honey, per lb	0 00	40	0 20
French welnuts		44	0 11
Grenoble Walnuts		44	0 13
New Naples Walnuts			0 13
Brazils			0 121
Filberts			0 10
Popping corn, per fb	The second second	-	0 00
Peanuts, roasted		44	0 10
Prunes, Bosnia, new		44	0 08
Onions			0 00
Bananas			2 25
Lettuce, per doz		55	0 60
LUMBER AND I			

g	Lettuce, per doz	0 00	. 0
	LUMBER AND L	IME.	
	The lumber market shows	no chi	ange.
	Birch deals		** 10
d	Hemlock boards	0 00	" 6
	do., planed	0 00	" 6
	Birch timber	0 00	" 5
	Spruce deals, B. Fundy mls.	9 50	" 10
	Spruce deals, city mills	10 00	" 10
	Shingles, No. 1	0 00	** 1
	Shingles, No. 1, extra	0 00	" 1
	Shingles, clears	0 00	** 2
	Spruce boards	6 50	** 7
	Pine shippers	0 00	" 10
	Shingoes, extra	0 00	" 2
	Aroostook P. B., shipping	0 00	" 14
	Common	12 00	" 13
	Shingles, second clears	0 00	" 1
	Pine chapboards, extra	35 00	** 40
	No. 1	0 00	** 30
	No. 2	0 00	** 20
	No. 3	11 00	" 12
	Laths, spruce	0 00	" 1
	Palings, spruce	6 00	" 6
e	Laths, pipe	0 00	" ]
	Lime, casks	0 90	日本語
	Lime barrols	0 60	** 0

Laths, pine Lime, casks Lime, barrels FREIGHTS.	0 90 " 1 00
Ocean freights are about as and coastwise business is as	dull as ever.
Liverpool (intaks measure) London Bristol Channel	
West Coast Ireland Dublin Warrenport	40s to 45s.
Belfast Cork Quay New York	9101
Boston	2 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 2 25 5 00 " 5 50
N. Side Cuba (gld), nom New York piking Boston piking, nominal	0 00 5 25

New York lime	0 00 "	0 18
OILS.		
Seal oil is higher. Turpenti ed abroad and this market respond.	ne has a	idvanc- ted to
American water white, Ches- ter A (bbl free)	0 191/2 "	0 21
Canadian water white Arch- light (bbl free)	0 18 "	0 191/2

	Canadian water white Arch-					
ä	light (bbl free)	0	18	**	0	19
ij	Canadian prime white Silver					
ij	Star (bbl free)	0	1514	**	0	17
	Linseed oil (raw)	0	47	**	0	49
8	Linseed oil (boiled)	0	49		0	51
2	Turpentine	0	40		0	42
9	Cod oil		27	-	0	29
2	Seal oil (steam refined)		48	**	0	50
g	Seal oil (pale)		43	46	0	46
ä	Offive oil (commercial)		75			85
			60	44		65
ř	Extra lard oil		55	**		60
	No 1 lard oil		09	**		10
	Castor oil (commercial) per lb	U	09		U	TO
	COALS.					
9	Old Mines Sydney	0	00		5	75
	Victoria (Sydney) per chal	0	00	**	5	30
ä	Spring Hill round, per chal		00		5	50
	Glaco Bay		00		0	00
	Caledonia, per chal		00			30
			00	40		00
	Acadia (Pictou), per ohal		00			30

	Caledonia, per chal 0 00 " 5 30
H	Acadia (Pictou), per chal., 000 - 000
	Reserve mine, per chal 0 00 " 5 30
	Joggins, per chal 0 00 " 5 75
	Foundry (anthracite) per ton 0 00 " 5 75
66	Broken (anthracite), per ton. 0 00 " 5 75
	Egg (anthracite, per ton 0 00 " 5 75
8	Stave or nut, per ton 0 00 ( 5 75
W.	Chestnut, per ton 0 00 " 5 75
jė.	IRON, NAILS, ETC.
W.	The price of wire nails has been cut again
8	and the base price is now \$2.43.
ă	Refined, per 100 lbs. of ordi-
	mary six: 190 " 200
ä	Common. 100 lbs 1 80 " 1 90
	Ship spikes
89	Detent metals nor th 0.00 " 0.13
	Landin Mounts, ber an
	Anchors, per 10 0 04 " 0 05
	Anchors, per 10 0 04 " 0 05 Chain cables 3 80 " 7 00
機能を大学	Anchors, per 10
機能を対象と	Anchors, per 10 0 04 0 05 Chain cables 3 60 7 00 Rigging chains, per 1b 0 031/2 0 04 Nais, cut (base) 0 00 2 30
機能を必要して	Anchors, per 10

# A TRIO OF AFFLICTIONS.

VARIED AGONIES FOR LONG YEARS.

A Man of Seventy-four Years Feels Young Again

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND GIVES HIM NEW BLOOD. ACTIVITY AND STRENGTH

The Great Medicine Removes His Troubles and Burdens

His Cure Vouched For by a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Thomas R. Baxter of Karsdale, N. S., aged 74 years, and fast nearing the grave from a terrible complication diseases—erysipelas for 40 years, eding piles for 15 years, and scfatio bleeding piles for is years, and science rheumatism for over a year—was rescued from torture, agony and death by Paine's Celery Compound after all other means had falled.

After reading the following statement, vouched for by a justice of the eace, how can any sane man or wevirtues of earth's only honest life-giv-

ing medicine?

Mr. Baxter writes as folloys:

"I desire to let you know about my wonderful oure by your precious medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

"I was afflicted by three complaints that made my life a misery and a burden." den. I had erysipelas for 40 years, bleeding piles for 15 years and sciatio m for over a year. "I tried the doctors and all kinds of medicines, but no help or relief was afforded me, and I could not eat or sleep. I was then advised to use Palne's Celery Compound, and, oh, what a mighty change! The use of the first bottle enabled me to eat and sleep, and after using seven bottles I was quite another man; was perfectly cured and felt young again. All that I have written can be proved by merchants, doctors, magistrates, and by three ministers of the gospel, and by scores of other people. I shall always thank

your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound."
"I hereby certify that Paine's Celery
Compound has made a well man of JAMES H. THORNE,

(Continued from Page Five.)

Fredericton, Feb. 12.-On motion of Mr. Morrow, seconded by Dr. Alward, Mr. Harirson was excused from attendance during the session because of his illness.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted returns of the indebtedness of the commissioners of the general public hospital, of the board of governors of the boys' industrial home, and of the civic indebtedness of the city of St. John. Mr. Killam introduced a bill relat-

ing to the Moncton Y. M. C. A. Dr. Alward resumed the bulget debate. He said that at six o'clock last night he was referring to the travelling expenses of members of the government. The item under this heading for last year was \$5,355. This for seven members of the government male an average of \$765 for each member, or between \$2 and \$3 per day for each working day. This amount was excessive. The public accounts committee in 1890 and the following year had called attention to the large amounts spent for travelling expenses of members of the executive and had recommended greater economy in that regard, but apparently no attention had een paid to their ecommendation. He was glad to hear the provincial secretary say that an effort would be made to collect our claim from the dominion government on account of the Eastern Extension railway. He (Alward) gave a history of that claim, and assured Mr. Tweedie if the government tabled a resolution setting forth the strong case of this government in that matter it would have the hearty support of the opposition

The auditor general's report for 1895 showed that our interest account that year was \$117.892.72, while the auditor general's report for last year showed the same item to be \$119,375.97, or an increase for the year in our interest account of more than \$1.483. What we pay for interest is nearly one-fifth of our whole revenue, and in order to reduce our interest account we must limit our bonded indebtedness. In 1895 we received from territorial revenue \$151,227, while last year the amount from this source was only \$143,867—a decrease of \$7,406 for the year. This falling off in the revenue was the more serious when it was considered how rapidly the interest account was growing, and as lumbering was a waning industry we must look for a further falling off in territorial revenue receipts. He read from the official report to show that the provincial secretary had challenged any member to question his (Tweedie's) statement that the province was never in abler financial condition or the bonds of the province ever sold better. He (Alward) would not contravert the statement regarding the bonds, but he would challenge the statement that the province never stood in a better financial position. The statement of the provincial secretary in that regard was a most peculiar one in view of

a plethora of money in the great mon-ey markets of the world. He said money was so plentiful in London that it was loaned at from one and a quarter or one and a half to two per cent. and for this reason civic, municipal and provincial bonds were readily taken up at good prices. The fact that our bonds sold well did not prove that our province was in a healthy financial condition. The bonded indebtedness of the province had beed added to by \$109,500 during the past year, and the time was not far distant when the people would awaken to the alarming financial condition of the province. He could not close without giving the provincial secre-tary credit for not withholding information in his address. In criticising the budget as he (Alward) had done, he had not been actuated by unworthy motives, nor did he want to be understood as decrying the country. He had abiding faith in the country and in our institutions, and only regretted that he could not have faith and confidence in the government of the day. (Applause.)

MR. MOTT said it had been laid down on the other side of the house by a preceding speaker that one of the first principles of good government is that it should guard most jealously the exchequer of the province. This house was here to legislate not alone for the present but for coming years. The government must keep pace with the times and must provide alike for the growth of our people and our country. Here he might instance public works which were being built throughout the province and new settlements which were being made. It was the business of the government to follow up these peo-ple and assist them by means of roads and bridges. The free grants were becoming greater every year, and as with that so with every other branch of the administration. The hon. member opposite had attacked the government for increasing the repre-sentation. When that step was taken by the government one rule laid down was that each county should have at least two representatives, and the mat-ter was adjusted not alone upon the basis of population, but upon the con-sideration of area, resources and of contribution to the revenues of the province. It was with an equitable eye to the claims of all the various constituencies that that increase in the representation was made. He did not agree with the proposition of the hon.
member that as much wisdom would
be displayed by a smaller legislature
as by one of the present size. The tendency was for log-rolling to take place in a house of limited membership and that tendency was under greater

control with the present membership than it had ever been before. With respect to the hon, member's charge that the bonded debt had unduly increased, Mr. Mott said that when the present government came JAMES H. THORNE,

Justice of the Peace.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

When the present government came into power in 1883 they were confronted with a bonded debt upon ordinary services of about \$250,000. This administration assumed the reins of

power burdened with that debt and with necessities which were yearly be-ing greater. The hon, member had also laid down the time-honored proposition that the policy of this government was to unburden itself upor the municipalities, and that year after year we were gradually approaching lirect taxation upon the people. He instanced the charge thrown upon the municipalities with reference to pa tients in the lunatic asylum. was not direct taxation; it was simply throwing off from the shoulders of the province a burden which was properly thrown upon the municipalities in the first instance. Referring to the remarks of the hon. provincial secretary as to the religious issue upor which certain members of the opposi tion were elected, Mr. Mott said he would be very sorry to say that all of the hon, members opposite were guilty of that charge. Perhaps it was unfortunate for them that they had within their ranks members who had been guilty of stirring up strife, but he was happy to say that throughout the province today the feeling caused by that agitation had almost wholly vanshed. He admired the spirit in which the people had received the constitu tional treatment of that question. He was satisfied that it was often the case when important measures were brought before the house too much acrimony was imparted into the discus sion. We ought to approach these questions with a united desire to advance the interest of the people at If it should become necessary large, in the future to throw upon the municipalities the burden of paying their fair proportion of the support of roads bridges, he for one would not shirk the issue and would be prepared

to take his share of the criticism.

MR. BLACK said he had nothing to urge by the way of complaint against the address delivered by the provincial secretary as to the manner in which he had discharged his duty, but he did regret his statement that the representative of the county of York were here solely as the result of a sectarian agitation worked up for political purposes. The member was speaking without the book when he made that charge. He perhaps in mind the election of 1892, but since that time another general election had taken place, and in campaign not a single word was said by any of the members now representing that county upon the matter of the Bathurst schools. It was a dead issue then and was dead now, and

should not have been brought again to the surface by a man who aspired to lead the government of this country. He would tell the hon, member that it was not the Buthurst school driven out of the county because the wheel and never let up until he brought majority of over 1,000 against him. Coming down to the dominion election in York, who was it that sought to stir up religious strife? It was the liberal candidate, who declared that he would not vote for any government that would give separate schools to the Roman Catholics, and the reception which that gentleman got was a conclusive answer to the it was not all comprised in the sum of slander that the people of York were \$119,375.57. On various pages of the

capable of being moved by such approvincial secretary yesterday which Mr. Black said he hardly understood, namely, that there was a mutuality among the members of the govern-ment. Perhaps he meant that it was a ruling principle among them—you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. It was said that the charges of the opposition were an old story, but just so long as the government kept piling up the debt and indulging in reckless extravagance, they might expect to hear the old story. It was refreshing to hear the provincial secretary admit that there was a deficit, but he would endeavor to confine us to the auditor general's report. The fact was that the auditor's report did not contain the actual transactions of the past year. If it did, the deficit, instead of Last year when the banking returns were brought down at the close of the session they showed that the govern-ment owed the Bank of British North ernment owed the bank of B. N. A. to-

such returns to appear in the jouromitted in the past the practices should not be continued. Important ed. The opposition were told that they should not complain because the debt of this government was in opposition he contended that it was a heinou crime for the government to increase try to direct taxation, but in a few net debt had increased by \$52,657,26, and it was revealed by the provincial ed that the present government en-joyed a revenue of \$84,880.46 which no

hon, member for Restigouche say that the lunatic asylum tax was not dir-

Bubbles or Medals.

tory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest

There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean

depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee

tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label-on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make

of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's

Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for

anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsa-

parilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember

the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are

pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more

best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the

old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The

pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks

the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles,

when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is

ect taxation. Was it not taken from the taxes collected at the doors of the ratepayers? This year it was nearly \$5,000, as compared with \$1,000 a year ago, and so the wedge was being driven home. Doubtless the amount would be still larger next year. When he was secretary-treasurer of the county of York he had been notified by the commissioners of the asylum that there were forty-three lunatics in the asylum for which the county should pay \$1.25 per week, which would have amounted to a tax of over \$3,000 a year upon this county. He had felt rates, ustified in refusing to obey that demand and the county council had endorsed his course, and the result was that the government drew in their horns and declared it was all a mistake. If it had not been for the unflinching loyalty of these councillors in standing up for the rights of the people nothing would ever have been heard about the mistake. The time was coming and was now here, if the peo-ple had the opportunity, when this

government would be relegated to their former political nothingness. Referring to the increased revenue this government enjoyed over their predecessors, Mr. Black said that to this \$84,000 of actual cash receipts should be added, the amount saved question that defeated Mr. Blair and by the abolition of government house his government in York county. The present minister of railways was would bring the sum total up to \$95,-598.42. The government claimed that people here had taken note of his their increased expenditure was owing conduct politically and saw that his to the demands of the people. This professions of economy were as chaff, simply meant that the government, in-and that when he got control of the stead of being the trustees of the peoprovince he put his shoulders to the ple's interests, were ready to hand out the money to whoever asked for it. it into the slough of direct taxation. If the money that appeared in the pubwas a most peculiar one in view of the fact that there was a deficit of \$40,000 on last year's current revenue, an increase of \$50,000 in the bonded indebtedness, and that year after year there had been deficits.

Dr. Alward continuing said that because our bonds sold so well was no argument that the province was in a good financial position. There was a deficit of \$50,000 in the bonded indebtedness, and that year after year there had been deficits.

Dr. Alward continuing said that because our bonds sold so well was no argument that the province was in a good financial position. There was a majority of over 1,000 against the first the money that appeared in the public accounts as having been spent upon the public accounts as having been accounts as having been accounts as having been accounts as having been accounts. was a very weak argument to claim that the province was in a flourishing

condition because of the high price re-

ceived for its bonds. The fact was

that the bonds of every municipal

body commanded high prices now in every British country. Turning to the interest account, Mr. Black said

(Continued next week.)

auditor general's report other items appeared which should be added to this, namely, \$1,450 of interest paid on horse importation; \$10,100 of interest There was one remark made by the of public works, and items of interest are charged up in the accounts of the by-road commissioners amounting to \$481.13 for tiding over drafts and accommodation paper to carry on the affairs of this country. Then there is the interest on \$32,590 of over-expenditure on boards of works, amounting to \$1,629.50. To this should be added the interest on bonds issued for soto \$1,297.82, making the total interest charge of last year \$134,234.42, and if to this was added interest on the \$109,000 on bonds issued since the close of the year, the amount was swelled to the enormous total of \$138,614.42. That meant that of the appropriation for next year's services that amount being a few thousands, would reach figures that would alarm the country. was gone already. But that was not all, for the sum of \$76,435 was carried forward as a deficit into next year together with the over-expenditure in the board of works of \$32,590, so that there was already gone of this year's appropriation no less a sum than America the sum of \$132,000. Was there any record of how much the gov-\$247,639.74. Years ago, when the byroad money was expended though commissioners appointed by the muni-cipal councils, the roads and bridges day? He would like to ask why the ournals did not contain those returns cipal councils, the roads and bridges which had been brought down last were well cared for; now there were session in response to his motion?

Mr. Tweedie—Did you ever know not accounted for in the public ac-

counts, and it was a notorious fact that money was charged as having been spent on roads that had not re-ceived a cent of it. Mr. Black thought Mr. Black said if they had been that \$5,000 of travelling expenses for a government that pretended to preach economy was an absurdity on the face of it. The provincial secretary had stated that the cost of public printing was \$11,433.36; as a matter of fact at the cost of the cost of the cost of public printing was \$11,433.36; as a matter of fact at the cost of the cost o records of this kind should be preservwas increasing. When the late leader least \$12,308 was paid out last year, and notwithstanding the great saving that it was contended would be made the debt and go outside of the annual revenue, and he told the people then that because the debt was about \$750,by abolishing the Queen's printer, the expenditure was as great upon this ervice as ever before. 000 the province was on the verge of The debate was continued up to recess by Mr. Fowler, Mr. Pitts and direct taxation. He also stated that nothing but the grossest extravagance and corruption could bring this coun-After recess the debate was continued by Messrs. Pinder, Dunn, Veniot, Howe, Wells and Stockton, the latshort years after his accession to power the debt had rolled up in a ter's address occupying two hours. Shortly after eleven o'clock Mr. Emmanner that was astonishing. It was not disputed that in the past year the merson began to speak. After speaking till midnight, Mr. Emmerso moved adjournment of debate, and on motion of Mr. Tweedle further consecretary that since the close of the last fiscal year no less than \$100,000 of bonds had been issued, although the government enjoyed sources of sideration of supply was made the or der of the day for tomorrow. revenue which no government had ever enjoyed before. The figures show-

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 12 .- At the evening session of the Farmers' association Miss Crawford's paper on how to keep boys and girls upon the farm was read and discussed at length by J. K. Tompkins, W. B. Fawcett, Prof. Davidson, Supt. Inch, S. Watts and others. This occupied until nearly 11 o'clock, and as the meeting had greatly thinned out the association adjourned sine die, after singing the national anthem, leaving untouched several important matters, including a motion of Mr. Fawcett regarding freight

The speech of Dr. Stockton tonight is generally acknowledged to be one of the finest, most eloquent and effective ever heard in the assembly halls. For nearly two hours he exposed the extravagance and inconsistencies of the government. He threw out question after question to the provincial secretary, who sat dumb as an oyster for a time and then left the chamber unable, apparently, to withstand the telling points of the opposition leader. Mr. Tweedie would not answer the questions, contenting himself by saying, put your questions in a parliamentary way and they will be answered. Even government supporters wilted under the powerful expose made by Dr. Stockton, who concluded at 11.30, and was followed by Mr. Emmerson. Mr. Tweedle returned to the assembly shortly after Dr. Stockton concluded.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 10.-Albert's new otel, the Commercial, Miss Maggie McGorman, proprietress, was opened last night. About fifty guests sat down to supper, which was served in excellent style. During the evening music was furnished by B. Beaumont and thers and a most enjoyable evening

Capt. A. Stiles, who is stopping hon while his good ship is laid up in ice-bound Shepody, drives one of the best turnouts in the village and his fair sex. R. A. Bishop has purchased a new rig for his trotter and is enjoying himself on the boulevards of New Ireland. W. L. Peck drives a handsome and spirited colt that has few equals on Moosepath. Of course when it comes to real speed the Riverside sports still carry the palm.

A play entitled Dot, the Miner's Daughter, was given in Oulton hall last evening by the young people of Hillsboro. A fair audience was present Hillsboro. A fair audience was present and the play is said to have been very

DIED AT BALTIMORE The sad news was brought by telegraph 10th inst. from Baltimore that Miss Margaret Mahony, who was studying nursing at the Johns Hopkins institution in that city, had died from pneumonia after an illness of seven or eight days. Mrs. John Fennell of Boston and Miss Quinn of St. John, Miss Mahony's cousins, were with her when death came. Although her illness was considered very serious a few days ago there was every hope and probability that Miss Mahony would pass through it safely, and the news of her death when it was received was therefore a greater hock to relatives and friends. deceased, a daughter of Captain Dennis Mahony of this city, was a raduate of the Sacred Heart acaemy, Halifax, and was a very bright, elever and talented young lady and a favorite in a large circle of friends who will deeply regret to hear of her death. Miss Mahony had almost completed her second and last year at the Johns Hopkins institution. Her body was brought home for interment.

"Do you think," asked the young man who was preparing some interviews with great people on trivial top-ics, "that a light opera singer should marry, if she is really and truly ammarry, it she is really and truly ambitious to succeed in her art?" The queen of burlesque stopped reading what her press agent had written long enough to respond: "Surely, sir, you cannot be serious. If we didn't marry, how could the serious properties." how could the papers say anything about our divorces?"—Washington our

SHATTERED NERVES AND PARALYSIS.

Shattered Nerves Developed Nerveus Prostration Nervous Prostration Developed Total Paralysis of One Side — Great South American Nervine in the Teeth of Most Adverse and Complicated Circumstances Overcomes all, and Restores Wife and Mother in Good Health to Her Family—These are the Written Words of Edward Parr, Surry Centre, B. C.

"My wife was taken bad last August with nervous prostration, which later on developed into paralysis of one side. We tried many remedies, but all in vain. I thought I would try South Amercian Nervine, having seen it advertised in the New Westminster, B. C., papers, and I am glad to be able to say that the result after taking three bottles was an astonishment to myself and family. It worked wonders for her and we can not speak too highly of this great remedy." No case too acute or of too long standing to dety its wonderful merits.

ed that the present government en-joyed a revenue of \$84,880.46 which no previous government had ever posss-essed. He was surprised to hear the Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff

anything—one in, one longest eight and ocean were chemists Fair Committee the label-on the ? Every make r's. So it was to the World's had no room for t, Ayer's Sarsas. Remember but there are blowing more air pricked the medal. The pin that pricks ls, not bubbles,

ORK CO.

N. B., Feb. 12.—At the

of the Farmers' asso awford's paper on how nd girls upon the farm scussed at length by W. B. Fawcett, Prof. upied until nearly 11 the meeting had greathe association adjourner singing the national untouched several im including a motion t regarding freight

Dr. Stockton tonight knowledged to be one ost eloquent and effecin the assembly halls. hours he exposed the nd inconsistencies of t. He threw out ques ion to the provincial sat dumb as an ovster then left the chamber ntly, to withstand the the opposition leader. ould not answer the enting himself by sayrestions in a parlia and they will be angovernment supporters the powerful expose ockton, who concluded was followed by Mr. Tweedle returned to hortly after Dr. Stock-

BERT CO.

Feb. 10.-Albert's new ercial, Miss Maggie rietress, was opened at fifty guests sat down was served in exceling the evening music by B. Beaumont and st\_enjoyable evening

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hat he won't accept a ad."-Chicago Reco

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 7.-Colchester's seat in the commons has been vacant for a month. The conservatives issued a call for a convention the same day that Dimock was unseated, and have nominated Dr. Muir, but the liberals have not yet issued a call for their convention. It seems they cannot LIFE PROLONGED AND ITS USEagree on a man. The Truro wing of the party want Speaker Lawrence, but he does not feet like risking his \$1,300 a year received from the local house The country section want Firman Mc-Clure, M. P. P. There is a rumor that Alfred Dicklie of Stewlacke, lumberman, Lawrence's colleague at the last

local election, may be chosen. Dr. Carleton Jones, son of Hon. A. means than medicine on Saturday. J. on the North West arm, when he went a judicious application of progressive into a hole in the ice. Dr. Jones at science relative to the art of healing much peril to himself pulled the young innumerable triumphs are won in the

new Bartist church was opened for sinecure, its triumphs and successes divine worship today (Sunday). It is are rehearsed daily by the million. a cosy, home-like structure, and very Those who are in the vanguard of this beautiful. It was built by Raymond movement are our greatest benefact-Dand, and is a credit to the builder, ors. Their discoveries are a boon to to the growing congregation, and to humanity; they have given relief to our progressive town. Rev. G. O. thousands who would have dragged Gates of St. John and Rev. W. B. Hin-out a miserable and more or less brief son of Moncton conducted the dedica-existence. Dr. Williams by means of tory services, and the local clergy also his Pink Pills has earned and enjoys took part, also several of our promi- the gratitude of untold numbers who

Halifax, Feb. 10.-Governor Daly acknowledges the receipt of \$1.458 for the India famine relief fund. Of this D. Grant, E. W. Givan, Joseph Mc-Allister and "T." of Monoton give \$5

Joseph A. Smith, barrister of this city, and at one time assistant clerk of the house of assembly, died today n Victoria hospital.

The old wholesale dry goods firm of

Burns & Murray has ceased to exist. Thomas Little and John Kline, emloyed with the firm, have entered into partnership and will carry on the jobbing and retail dry goods business. Mr. Kline is one of the oldest and best known travellers on the road.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 12.—The woman's suffrage bill was defeated in the local e this afternoon by a large majority. Mr. McClure (Colchester), moved the second reading, followed by Attorney General Longley, who moved the three months' hoist, which was carried by a vote of 23 to 5. These were the only peakers. Two years ago this bill was only defeated by majority. A large number of ladies were in attendance in the galleries and on the floors of the house.

R. D. Clarke, the well known auc-

ioneer of this city, died today, in the 64th year of his age. Ten days ago he was stricken with paralysis.

Sir Herbert Murray, governor of Newfoundland, arrived in the city tonight en route for England. He says he goes on purely private business, and his visit has no connection with the appointment of a British consul at St. Pierre to prevent smuggling, as

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 14.-John Fitzgerald, who has been a messenger of the house of assembly for more than half a century, is lying at the point of death.

The Dalhousians have been invited to attend an At Home at Sackville college on Friday. Several will go, including the Dalhousie hockey team. The law examinations in Dalhousie

ollege begin tomorrow. There were seven funerals in this city today, including R. D. Clark. One of the chief mourners was Mr. Clarke of St. John, brother of de-

Mrs. Stamer, widow of Henry Stamer, died Saturday morning at Windsor.
The prohibition bill which is being repared by the legislative committee of the order of Sons of Temperance, will probably be presented in the legis-lature on Tuesday. The bill provides for the prohibition of sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and declares that the license act of the city of Halifax, and other similar acts, are to cease to operate at the ex-piration of the present licenses. Beand sale of intoxicants is prohibited, it fixes heavy penalties for the infrac-

lessee. Angus McDonald of Charlottetown is here trying to make arrangements to get the hotel.

Attorney General Longley on Saturday introduced a bill vesting in the exhibition commission the cotton factory site, a property the commission has for months been vainly trying to obtain by expropriation.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 13.—The re-mains of Mrs. N. C. Calhoun of the Terrace hotel here, were this after-noon taken to Hillsboro, Albert county, for interment there on Sunday afternight from pneumonia, followed by paralysis. She was 58 years of age leaves two sons, Walter and William. Her sisters, Mrs. Wallace of Hillsboro and Mrs. Carney of Havelock, were with her at the time of her death.

A bachelor's ball is to be held here on Wednesday night in the store recently occupied by J. B. Gass & Co. About two hundred invitations are out and the ball is to be one of the most brilliant social events held in Am-

maker of Sackville, has assigned.

A number of residents of Maccan have been enjoying free coal at the expense of the Joggins Coal Co. and some of its customers. It has been customary to leave cars loaded with In many cases the cars were considerably, lighter after standing over night on the siding and that led to an investigation, with the result that two boys, Gordon and Isaac Matheson, were arrested on the charge of stealing coal from the cars and were yesterday each sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, the execution of the sentence to be suspended during good in the surface than any other spot of equal area on the globe. The only blood-purifier admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair was Ayer's Sarsaparilla, all others being excluded as secret preparations and patent medicines. With doctors and pharmacists it has always been considered a standard remedy.

behavior. Other prominent residents are mxied up in the affair, and a further investigation is being made. The residence of Amos Estabrooks, with all its contents, at Upper Sackville, was destroyed by fire last night. There was no insurance.

HOPE ENTHRONED.

FULNESS GREATLY EXTENDED.

The Ruthless Hand of Nature Permits Only the Survival of the Strongest But Medical Science Secures the Survival of the Weakest.

(From the Cornwall Standard.) The science and art of medication holds a unique place in the esteem of Caldwell was skating backwards the entire civilized world, because by struggle for health. The profession of New Glasgow, N. S., Feb. 6.-The medicine we may safely say, is no were on the verge of issolation or death, because their case defied the skill of the ordinary practitioner. The ruthless hand of nature permits criy the survival of the strongest, by the tender ministrations of medical science, as exemplified in Dr. Williams Pink Pills, secure the survival of the weakest, which is in harmony with the divine injunction, "We then that are strong ought to bear the infimities of the weak and not please ourselves. These famous pills have given

strength to the apparently hopelessly weak, and vitalized and invigorated fragile and debilitated constitutions, enthroned health and strength, thus increasing every value and enhancing every joy. In substantiation of the reputed merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills read the following testimonial of one of Glengarry's responsible citizens. Samuel Neil of the village of Lancaster is one of the best known men of the county. "For three successive years," says Mr. Neil, "I suffered from severe attacks of la grippe Owing to the exhausting effects of these attacks I was unable to attend to my business half of the time. The attack I had was in December 1895. It was the most prolonged and the subsequent effect the most trying All the winter of 1896 I was under medical care and being somewhat advanced in life I presented a somewhat frail appearance. My weakness was so pronounced that I became a victim of weak turns, and even with the assistance of a cane I was liable to fall Attempts to walk were risks and often to be regretted. I was troubled with a dizziness in the head that rendered at St. Pierre to prevent smuggling, as had been stated.

The Maritime Mining and Development Co., composed chiefly of Nova Sootians, has been formed to operate gold mining properties in British Columbia and Rainy River district, Contario. A charter is being applied for in the British Columbia legislature.

Halifar N. S. Field 14 Jacob Pitts. tion of the heart and it must run its course. The truth is I felt so weak that my hope of recovery was about nil About the first of May I deter mined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. result was the dizziness left me, day by day my pains vanished into imperceptibility, and I began to feel myself again. The improvement conued until I was able to follow my business with unexpected vigor. I am increasing in flesh and in the general signs of good health, and I unhesitatingly attribute my recovery to

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bear ing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect any pill that does not bear the regis tered trade mark around the box.

HAMPTON

At the last communication, Past The Queen hotel has not yet found Masters Evans and Campbell installed the following officers of Corinthian Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M., for the ensuing year: Robt. G. Earle, W. M.; Edwin G. Evans, I. P. M.; J. Ernest Whittaker, S. W.; P. H. Warneford, M. D., J. W.; R. LeB. Tweedie, chap.; J. Newton Smith, M. D., treas.; Allan W. Hicks, secy.; L. W. Peters, S. D.; G. M. Wilson, J. D.; R. A. March, S. S.; Wm. Langstroth, J. S.; C. S. March, organist; J. Pope Barnes, D. of C.; Thos. Gilliand, I. G.; Wm. Jackson,

HEART PAIN.

Ir. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Defies the Most Intense Pains—No Matter How Long Standing the Trouble, it Masters Disease in Half an Hour, and in the Case of John Crew Five Bottles Cured Heart Disease of Tan Years' Standing—Here's His Testimony United:

rears Standing Here's His Testimony Unsolicited:

John Crow, son of Mr. George Crow, farmer, near the village of Tara, Ont., writes;

"I was alarmingly afflicted with palpitation and enlargement of the heart for nearly tenyears. I doctored with best physicians and tried numerous remedies with very little benefit. In our local papers I noticed Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, and I determined to give it a trial. Inside of half an hour I had relief. I have taken about five bottles, and feel today that I am as well as ever I was. I am completely cured."

The English island of Thanet (form ing a part of the County of Kent) is almost wholly composed of chalk. The island is ten miles in length and about five miles in breadth, and has more chalk exposed on its surface than any

QUEENS CO. ELECTION CASE.

Before the chief justice in chambers, Friday morning, in the matter of the Queens and Sunbury election petition, L. A. Currey, Q. C., for the petitioners, applied to have a day fixed for trial. This was opposed by Wm. Pugsley, Q. C., and A. O. Earle, Q. C., for the respondent, who read the affi-davit on Hon. Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that the respondent was a very important member of the cabinet, and that from the present time until the meeting of the house he would be very busy in the work pertaining to his department in preparation for the sit-ting, Hon. Mr. Blair's affidavit was substantially the same, and also alleged that a few weeks ago he would have been quite ready to have pro-ceeded to trial, but that the petitioners had not sought to bring the charges to trial until on the eve of the sitting of parliament, and that as there were personal charges in the petition he felt he could not in justice to himself

absent from the hearing. After some discussion his honor ordered that the trial be set down for the 5th March, at the court house at Oromocto, at 11 a. m., with the understanding that an application for further postponement would then be made. It was then agreed among the counsel that Mr. Currey at that time should put in some formal testimony and that there would be no objection to an adjournment until some time in July, when the house would probably

An application pursuant to notice was then made by Mr. Pugsley for particulars of the charges in the petition, and these were ordered to be given by May 1st.

DIED IN MONTREAL.

The death occurred in a Montreal hospital at an early nour on day morning of John S. Seaton, ir., son of J. S. Seaton of this city. deceased contracted pneumonia only a short time ago, but sank rapidly. His father was summoned some days ago, and later reports held out hopes of his recovery. His death was consequently a sad surprise to his many friends here. Mr. Seaton was about twenty-four years of age and was a student at McGill medical college, from which he would have graduated this spring. He was greatly esteemed by his classmates, and in this city was always known as one of a bright and cheerful disposition. The remains will be brought home for burial.

DIED AT IPSWICH, MASS. The Ipswich, Mass., Chronicle of Jan. 30th, chronicles the death on Jan. 24th in that town of Thomas L. Wallace, aged 23 years, a native of Sussex Vale, N. B. Last April young Wallace removed to Ipswich, whither his parents had preceded him about a year. He was the youngest of eleven children, ten of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Rev. Mr. Gates conducted the services at his father's nouse and the remains were interred in Locust Grove cemetery. During his lingering and painful illness, it was his daily custom to read ten Bible chapters until weakness compelled him to read but a few verses at a

CHURCH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE The annual meeting of the Church

of England Institute was held Thurs-The twenty-first annual report of the institute was submitted
The auditors, Rev. J. M. Withycombe and James M. Magee, reported having examined the books and accounts of the treasurer, which were found correct in every particular.

The following officers were elected:
President—The Venerable Archdeaon Brigstocks. Lay vice-presidents—Jas. H. Mc-Avity and R. W. Crookshank. Council (lay members of)-Ira Cornwall, T. B. Robinson, W. S. Fisher, R. E. Coupe, Rowland Frith, J. A. Coster, J. E. Secord, Dr. J. M. Magee,

S. G. Olive, H. H. Pickett. Two more members of the council and the treasurer, secretary and librarian are to be elected, according to the constitution, at the first meeting of the

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH. His lordship the bishop of St. John has appointed Rev. T. Casey to St. Dunstan's parish, Fredericton, made vacant by the death of Rev. J. C. Mc-Devitt, and he will probably proceed to his new sphere of duty almost im-mediately. While his friends in St. John will heartily congratulate Father Casey on his appointment to so important a charge as St. Dunstan's, there will be a great deal of regret at his departure from this city. He will not be a stranger in Fredericton, for he was assistant to Father Mc-Devitt for one year before he came to St. John. For nearly ten years he has been in this city, and for several years as senior priest at the palace he has had very important duties to perform, Father Casey has distinguished himself as a priest who was zealous and indefatigable in attendance to his duties, as a pulpit orator, as spiritual director of societies connected with the church (particularly St. Vincent de Paul society), and he will be very much missed by the cathedral

congregation.—Globe. INTERRED AT BARNESVILLE.

The funeral of the late John Wesley Barnes took place at Barnesville on Friday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. B. Green, pastor of the Church of the Messiah of this city. Mr. Barnes was the son ville, but for many years had been a resident of New York city. About eight months ago, the decased in poor health, with a view to its restoration returned, accompanied by his wife, and took up his residence with very near the one on which he was born and spent his early days. Nothing could seem to avail in restoring to him his lost health, and on Wednes day, the 10th inst., he breathed his last. His remains were tenderly laid away by the side of his father in the Rural cemetery of Barnesville. His age was 59 years.

Ship Glosscap, from Ioilo, has been ordered to Halifax. A survey held at Delaware Breakwater on the 10th recommended placing a steam pump on board and tow to destination.

THE LOSS OF THE MOLEGA.

The mate and crew of the Lunenburg schooner Molega, who arrived here yesterday in the Taymouth Castle, have a long story to relate as to their experience. The Molega sailed from Bridgewater, N. S., last De-cember for Barbados with lumber, etc. The schooner met very heavy weather. On Dec. 16, during a storm, Louis Wamback, aged 21, of LaHave, N. S., was washed off the jibboom and drowned. The storm continued the following day, when the rudder was carried away. This left the vessel helpless, and for the next 29 days she was tossed about at the mercy of the waves. As soon as any sail was put on the schooner would roll heavily and ship water. Of course it was in possible to keep her before the wind. The captain and the crew did all they could to navigate the vessel, but as she was disabled it was pretty hard lines for them. After battling with the elements for a month a heavy storm came up, and on January 14 the schooner went ashore on the rocks about sixteen miles from the town of St. Kitts. There was a heavy sea on, with surf running high. Some men from shore managed to get on board, and a line was run ashore. On this line the crew made their way through the surf, a distance of some 300 yards, to shore. They had a hard time reaching land, and every moment they expected to be dashed to pieces. All succeeded, however, in landing safely. The schooner became a total wreck. The captain remained at St. Kitts to wind up the affairs of the vessel.

A SUCESSFUL ST. JOHN MAN.

The following is clipped from the January issue of the New York and Philadelphia Insurance Advocate: Captain A. W. Masters, manager in this country for the London Guarantee and Accident Company, should be a proud and happy man, as doubtless he is. All through 1896 he worked like a Trojan, in season and out of season, at all times and in all places, throwing his entire energies into the work so dear to his heart of advancing the interests of his company, strengthening its position, enlarging its borders, and piling up its figureson the credit side, of course. He, of all men, cannot say with the ancient pessimist-"I have labored in vain and spent my strength for naught." On the contrary, besides making a handsome addition to the financial account, he has gained an increase in the premium income exceeding a hundred thousand dollars. Captain Masters has expressed his belief in the immediate advent of brighter days for liability insurance, and he is acknowledged to be a high authority upon that subject, a keen observer of the signs of the times, and a farsighted man withal, it may be confidently looked for as a sure thing. "A fair field and no favor," was all the captain asked for. He has had it, and has made such a splendid use of his opportunity that the result is most gratifying to his many friends and to the company he so ably represents.

at sea in thick or foggy weather, was placed on board the steamship Lake for being present. Huron, Captain Carey, plying between St. John, N. B., and Liverpool, G. B., for the purpose of giving the new in-strument a test. Capt. Carey reports

A good sized audience greeted the grand and district officers of the Sons of Temperance in the Temperance half at Red Head on Thursday evening. D. W. P., E. S. Hennigar occupied the chair and introduced G. W. P. Woodburn, G. Scribe Armstrong, Rev. G. W. Fisher, R. Wills, S. McCavour, F. Whipple, W. Paterson, J. Law, T. Lawson and R. Gibson, who delivered short addresses, much to the delight

BICYCLES FREE FOUR BICYCLES

Two for Nova \*cotia and two for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island - (Lady's or Gentleman's wheels, at option of the winners ) For the LARGEST NUMBER OF WELGOME SOAP WRAPPERS Sent in up to and including May 31st, 1897. The Bicyclet are the Celebrated "Red Bird" (new 1897 model) costing \$100 each, regarded as the standard high-grade wheel of Canada, Cut out the yellow square in centre of the wrapper and send it in with your name and address as collected or keep together and send in all at once at May 31st n.xt. Results will be published and wheels awarded without delay. Wrappers taken from dealers' unsold stock will not be counted. Our employes and their family connections are barred. HE WELCOME SOAP COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Manufacturers of the PAMOUS WELCOME SOAP

Choice BUTTER Dairy

> 1 lb. Rolls, Wrapped, 36 lb. Cases. For Sale Cheap. . . . Wholesale.

JARDINE & CO., 28 and 30 Water St.

"The Ideal Tonic." **CAMPBELL'S OUININE WINE** 

Tones up the System, Restores the Appetite.

QUICKGURE -> The Bicyclists' Lament. He's a wise wheelman whose tool bag contains something besides medicine for a damaged machine.

He is just as liable to puncture his

own skin as to puncture his tire-

more liable to bruise himself, than to break his wheel. "Quickcure"

is the emergency cure for unexpected injuries. Lint for applying comes with every pot of Quickcure. Make your own plasteron the wound, Quickcure will do the rest-quickly, surely, painlessly. At all druggists 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00. THE QUICKCURE COMPANY, LTD. QUEBEC, CAN.

→ OUICKCURE ←

meeting a division of the Sons of Temperance was formed, with a mempership of 23, which is considered a good start. The following were elected and installed into office: Fred. Coles, W. P.; Miss Lillie Bean, W. A.;

to the company he so ably represents.

INTERESTING TO SHIP OWNERS.

An instrument for finding the horison at sea when the natural horison line is obscured by fog or rain, and which is used in connection with the sextant for finding a ship's position at sea in thick or foggy weather, was

HUTON, Captials Carey, plying between the John, No. B., and Laverpool. Q. G., and the Laverpool. MARINE MATTERS. (Daily Sun, February 10.)

then she has had fair weather. Lost fore-sail.

Steamer Milwaukee, from Shields for New Orleans, before reported anchored hear American Sheals with air pump broken, has, a Key West despatch of the 6th says, left in tow, probably of steamer Bengore. Head, Capt. Brennan, from Penarth for New Orleans, which was reported alongside arranging to tow her to destination.

At London on Tuesday, the proceedings in the trial of first and second mates of the ship George T. Hay of Parrsboro, for causing the death of a seaman named Brostrom by ill-treatment, resulted in the conviction

countered a heavy mow storm with cold weather. He entered the bay on Sunday, but got becalmed. Tuesday he was off Digby, but was forced to reach down again near Grand Manan.

Barkta. Peerless is loading lumber at Yarmouth for the West Indies.

A steamer has been chartered to load deals at Bangor for W. C. England at its. 3d.

Steamer Wiriken, Capt. Bergh, from Philadelphia for Palermo and Messina, has put into Halifax for coal.

Reinsurance has again been effected on overdue ship T. F. Oates, from Hong Kong for New York, at 60 guineas premium.

Government steamer Newfield on Saturday replaced the buoy on North West ledge, Brier Island, and proceeded toward Trinity ledge. The buoy at that place was found bottom up and was righted.

Capt. J. D. Patton of Yarmouth has been appointed to the command of the steel bark Corryvechan, in place of Capt. N. D. Hammond, whe will remain at home for some months on a vacation.

Bark Mark Curry, Capt. Mosher, in port at Holio, Philippine Islands for Delaware Breakwater, has been burned at her wharf. She had on board a cargo of 1,200 tons of Sugar. She was built at Avondale by T. A. Mosher in 1890, and registered 1,256 tons. A. J. Shaw, Windsor, was her managing owner. Was insured in three local offices. The freight, a cargo of sugar, was insured in outside offices. The Mark Curry salied from Newcastle, N. S. W., over five months ago with coal for Holio. Before she arrived at her destination she was almost given up by the owners.



DR. J. H. MORRISON.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eve Rar. Nose and Throat

163 Germain Street.

# THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 17, 1897

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Today's news from the far east points to war between Turkey and Greece. Despite the counsel of the powers the government of Greece has openly taken part with the insurgents of Crete against the Turkish government. The revolt in Crete does not appear to have grown out of Turkish misgovernment, for it seems to be admitted that the rule of the Turk in Crete has been moderate and as free from corruption as is possible in that longtitude. A considerable measure of home rule is allowed to the inhabitants. But the people of Crete are mostly of Greek origin. Not more than one-fifth are Mohammedans, and even these are men of the Cretan race, whose ancestors, with the true Heliennic freedom from theological bigotry accepted with the Ottaman rule the faith that was required of the Sultan's office holders. They all speak Greek, and when Greece was at war with Turkey they took part with their kinsmen. For more than two centuries the Island of Crete has been a part, of the Turkish domain. For several centuries before that Crete belonged to Venice by virtue of a purchase from the Crusaders, who had wrested the island from its Byzantine masters. From the earliest recorded Greek history to the present time Crete has been occupied by a restless and tur- parliament asking for money to build bulent folk, fighting among themselves when they had no outside rulers against whom they could revolt. Their paracies have occasionally led to summary punishment by marine powers, and their untruthfulness, which passed into a proverb before New Testament times, has been noticed in these latter days by most newspaper correspondents who have sought to discover the source of the present trouble. Crete is within sixty miles of Greece at its nearest point. It has an area of less than 3,000 square miles and a population of some 300,800.

There is no doubt that the people if left to themselves will make good their independence of Turkey. They are the superior race, and Turkey's incapacity to rule an aften people is daily becoming more apparent. But if Greece sends a force to Crete it is unlikely that Turkey will be expected by the powers to withhold her army any longer. The collision of the Turks and Greeks in Crete would be followed by an invasion of Greece from the Turkish frontier. The imperhaps be the defeat of the Greeks by superior numbers. No man can foresee the ultimate result. It would depend upon the attitude of the Balkan States and upon Russia, and for that matter all Europe. In the present condition of affairs any Turkish province and almost any village, has in it the possibility of an Hastern question

# IN THE INTEREST OF PURITY

The election of Mr. Laurier's friend, Mr. Heyd, in South Brant is to be investigated. Toward evening on election day a briber and a personator were arrested. One of them had disappeared and it was only after a diligent search that he was found by the officers. Then he was discovered concealed, appropriately enough, in the liberal committee room. A liberal magistrate subsequently released the operators, some liberal commit having offered bail in small sums. The culprits got away as fast as they could and now they cannot be found They are not the only men wanted however, as will be seen by this des-

London, Ont., Feb. 10.—Sergeant Adams and Constable Donnelly of Brantford were in the city yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of six young men, who are alleged to have visited Brantford on Thursday last and assisted by boodling and personation to increase Mr. C. F. Heyd's (liberal) majority in South Brant. The names given in the warrants are those of well known young liberals, and all of them have figured in the London election protest trial, now going on here. Up to a late hour last night none of the parties had been arrested, and it is thought that they have been advised in some way and are keeping quiet for a while.

# AN EXPLORER IN POLITICS.

Dr. James Johnston of Jamaica in a Canadian who has made a journey of exploration across the continent of Africa, from the west coast to Zanzibar, without losing a man or firing a shot in anger. He published the result of. observations / in an interesting book, which contains certain rathe severe reflections on the methods of some explorers and some missionaries. Dr. Johnston took his escort with him from Jamaica, and found that his men were well received by their dis tant relatives in Africa. As a result of his enquiries he foretold the Metabele uprising, which has come to pass and some other events which have not yet occurred. Meanwhile he was not forgotten by his friends and patients in his adopted home. Word comes from Jamaica that while Dr. John-ston was on his recent lecture tour in aica assembly, and that on his return he received an ovation such as few public men have received in that colent with less commotion than Stanley

he was also more favored in his entrance into public life

THE WESTERN BLOCK. The departmental building at Ottawa known as the Western Block, which was badly damaged on Thursday by fire, belonged to the original design of the government edifices at the capital. Though Ottawa was selected for the capital of the old province of Canada some years before the union and the design for the parliament and departmental buildings was prepared for the province of Canada alone, the public men of that day were looking forward to something greater. Some of the fathers thought that the buildings were entirely too spacious even for the whole of British America. When the confederation project was well under way Hon, George Brown inspected the buildings then under construction. He wrote to Sir George Cartier declaring that they were at least five hundred years in advance of the time. He was at the stupendous folly conceived that so much room would be required for centuries to come. The buildings then in preparation were the parliament house, with the library behind it, and the two departmental blocks forming sides of the square in front of the central structure. Within five years of the date of Mr. Brown's protest new rooms had to be fitted up in the garrets and basements. In eight years his friend, Mr. Mackenzie, was before a new wing to the larger departmental block. Another decade and the Langevin block was erected to accommodate the staff crowded out of the Mackenzie building. The dominion has also in the town the large building used for a printing bureau, and another which accommodates the geological survey and museum. It occupies a third with the art gallery, and has erected a fourth for the supreme court. The building which was devastated Thursday is one of the old group which Anthony Trollope saw when they were partly built, and was led to say that he knew of nothing anywhere to equal them in beauty of situation and purity of design. Mr. Trollope said that if he ever came to America again it would be to see the group when completed. The one fault

square than the one on the opposite side of the quadrangle. A CONVERSATION

he found was that the Western Block

was longer on the front next the

Sir Richard Cartwright may have had some such conversation as this enator Sherman in Washing-

Sir Richard-If you give us access ur markets we will take the duty to be an infectious disease.

Mr. Sherman-Free coal would be a good thing for us, but we expect to have it anyway. Your leader has positively promised to take off the duty in the interest of the Canadian

Sir Richard-Then we will give you Mr. Sherman-We shall have that without reciprocity. It is in your

leader's programme. Sir Richard-We will reduce or ab dish the duty on oil. Mr. Sherman-Abolition of the oil

duty is a plank in your platform. We are not so green as to pay you for doing what you propose to do without Sir Richard-We are ready to reduc

the duty on farm implements and make binder twine free. Mr. Sherman-I have not forgotten that you and your party voted in parliament to make this change in the interests of the Canadian farmer.

Moreover, Mr. Laurier has given

all our manufacturers require. Sir Richard-We are ready to give your fishermen a chance in our water nd the use of our ports.

Mr. Sherman-You are going to do that anyway. I remember that your eader made a speech declaring the late government was treating us most inhospitably. He made the same statement to a Chicago newspaper. Sir Richard—Under reciprocity you

yould supply Canada with manufac ured goods, and Great Britain would ose the trade. Mr. Sherman—But you have just old us in a published interview that

Canada no longer imports man tures worth mentioning from and. You said it was all coming our way under the present system. Sir Richard—Surely you will do more for us than for the tories, who

love Great Britain and want to fedrate the empire. hould. We like to have you in power at Ottawa because you give us for rothing what we could not get from

the tories without conce Sir Richard—Then good bye. Mr. Sherman—Good day; come again when you want anything more continental union for instance. Exit Sir Richard, Mr. Sherman solilquizing: I should think the Canadian people would soon send him and his

friends about their business.

The United States squadron, which tried to blockade the port of Charles ton, failed miserably. The little Vesuvius slipped out quietly past Admiral Bunce's line of ships notwith standing that they used their search Canada he was elected to the Jam- lights and all the modern devices. As like experiments by the British fleet have produced the same results, it would appear that there will be some ony. If Dr. Johnston crossed a contin- use for the blockade runner in the next war.

A PROVINCIAL EXPERIMENT.

Ten years ago the provincial government inaugurated a scheme of muicipal registration of marriages, births and deaths. The ministers were told at the time that the dominion government was the proper authority to attend to these statistical matters. But nothing could check the desire of A Permanent Memorial in a New Libthe government to gather statistics. The law was passed. The municipalities were ordered to pay the registrars, but the appointment of the officers the government retained as its own patronage. The provincial authorities even went so far as to instruct the municipalities to purchase their record books and blank forms from a certain designated firm then friendly to the government. For ten years the system has been in operation, and now it appears that the government has concluded to abolish it. The junior law officer of the province and lection of these statistics is after all a federal matter. But whether the dominion takes it up or not it will be All the money that has been paid during that time is thrown away. How much money is wasted in the whole James province we do not know. In this county the lowest expenditure in year cannot have been less than \$400. The highest would be more than twice that sum. The whole amount contributed by the municipality of St. John to this scheme was probably \$5,000 or \$6,000. This is only one county in the province. The other municipalities have to mourn the money expended in procuring the magnificent outfit of record books obtained from the before mentioned printing firm, and the large annual sums paid to registrars.

### A HASTY ORDER.

The Royal Gazette is an official pubication issued weekly by the provinrial secretary. We do not look for much sensational news in its columns and are rather startled to find in the last issue a decree beginning with these words:

The lieutenant governor in council has made and declared the following regulation of the Provincial Board of Health, which reads as follows:

"It is hereby ordered, That Puerperal fever be and the same is hereby declared to be an infectious disease."

It almost takes one's breath away find the lieutenant-governor-incouncil ordering a disease to be infectious. But since Mr. McClelan and his advisors have acquired powers which seem to be almost superhuman. it is a pity that they have not in its first exercise leaned toward An order commanding measles to be eafter non-communicable would hat the ministers have done is incomplete, because they do not provide enalty for puerperal fever, in case it should disobey the order and refuse

It is reported that the men in the Prince Edward Island workshops had their hours of labor and their pay reduced twenty per cent. At last accounts Commissioners Wilson, Atkinson, Ross and their colleagues in Prince Edward Island and Quebec were drawing the usual pay. This is true generosity. A reduction of twenty per cent. in the allowance of say twenty to twenty-five dollars a day to specal Commissioner Wilson or Atkinso would mean a ruinous loss to him of four or five dollars a day. The working man only loses twenty or thirty cents and should not complain.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, is to have a hospital. The late Mr. G. P. Payzant left \$20,000 to be used for that purpose, provided a like sum would be raised by the citizens within seven years. A doctor in the town has been making enquiries and has discovered a lady ready to head a list with \$1,000 and two other persons willing to give equal sums.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr Davies say that they are well satis-fied with the result of their mission and they did not expect that it rould. So they are not disappointed They now look forward to the ap-Washington again and repeat the

'If we cannot trade with Americ we shall be compelled to trade with Great Britain, and once these inti-mate relations are established with the mother country it will be d cult to break them."-Mr. Davies at

egard trade with Great Britain as a ocking possibility.

The Helifax Chronicle is of the opin on that its contemporary the Herald nogwash to explaining" certain things nust on reflection perceive that hogwash cannot be literary, and that is modity to be r by the tubruli than by the column.

plus next year. It required a new dir ect tax to bring last year's reven within say \$30,000 of the expenditu What new tax will Mr. Tweedie d

When Sir Richard Cartwright gets \$300,000,000 of free trade between Can ada and the United States and no com nerce with any other country, where All he get his revenue?

So far St. John is well at the foot of the procession of cities of its class in Canada in contributions to the famine of the fact, because it will not be fact very long.

# JUNE CELEBRATION

Representative Meeting of Citizens Discussed it Feb. 10th.

rary Building Advocated

Aid for India Also Suggested as a Fitting Service-Committee Appointed.

The meeting held on the 10th inst. in the mayor's office to consider the question of celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne was largely attended. It was one of the most representative gatherings ever held in St. John.

Mayor Robertson was in the chair, among the gentlemen present has suddenly discovered that the col- were: Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke Rev. Dr. Bruce, Rev. John de Soyres, Rev. W. H. Sampson, Ald. Hamm, Ald. Daniel, Ald. McGoldrick, Ald. Robinson, Ald. Christie, Col. Tucker, M. abandoned by the province. By this P., James Manchester, J. D. Hazen, cision the work of ten years is lost. J. R. Ruel, Dr. Bayard, W. H. Thorne, J. Roy Campbell, C. E. Macmichael, W M. Jarvis, Geo. Williams, John Montgomery, Judge Forbes, E. J. Todd Barry. Thos. Armstrong, J. W. H. Moore, Dr. D. E. Berryman, C. A. Clark, P. Gleeson Joseph Allison, D. J. McLaughlin, E. To Sturdee, Geo. Blake, W. S. Fisher J. A. Likely, J. A. Belyea, A. O. Crook shank, Robt. Maxwell, Thos. Miller. The mayor in opening the meeting explained that the communication sent to the common council some time ago by the St. George's society rela-tive to the celebration of this event was referred to him. This meeting was the result. It seemed needless to make any extended remarks here. The event would be celebrated all over the world. Th British empire encircled the earth and wherever there was a British subject the occasion was sure to be fittingly celebrated. His worship stated that in Montreal numerous meetings had been held, and in almost every instance a committee was named to determine as to the form the celebration should take. The St. John Oratorio society had offered their assistance. The mayor then read a letter received from Mr. Gower of Montreal suggesting a meet ing of the mayors of the chief cities of Canada to agree upon a national petition to her majesty. After referring to some other suggestions the mayor took up the project that seemed with the most favor here, the erection of a building for the free public library. Some citizens had generously offered to give the required site The city was asked to give a grant sufficient to put up the building. ' In closing the mayor said the young people of the city might be expected to take some part in the celebration. This was the city of the Loyalists. The cendants of those loyal people yould never allow this occasion to go without a celebration worthy city and province and worthy

> give their views.
>
> J. D. Hazen held that whatever was done it should be something that would be lasting. There were several thin suggested. Some advocated the erection of a library building. Then it was proposed that an entrance should be put up at the park, one such as was to seen at Halifax. Many citizens that the best way to celebrate the eccasion was to make a large contribution towards the relief of the famin stricken inhabitants of India. A local elebration would be sure to be a suc

our most gracious queen. The gentle-men present were then called upon to

Col. Tucker, M. P., said as far as his corps, the 62nd Fusiliers, were conperned they would be willing to turn out and do what they could to assist in the celebration of the day. It had een suggested by one of his officers that as the 20th day of June fell on Sunday it would be well to have a hurch parade. The militia corps of St. John and the various societies could join in attending service at some

E: J. Todd, vice chief ranger of the I.O.F., stated that at a meeting held the other day that order decided to take part in the celebration of t ecasion. They could be depended up on to acquit themselves creditably were 800 Foresters in St. John and 5,000 in the province. No matter what form the celebration took the Foresters could be relied upon to do their part. All the societies could have one day for their celebration and the trades unions another.

Col. Armstrong had come to lista ather than to talk. It was for citizens generally to decide wir celebration should take. As fe rmanent form. The suggestion that tside militia corps should be brought was all well enough, but would not a various corps be required at their corps they should remain at home to lend whatever assistance they could

H. E. Codner, speaking for the I. O. O. F., declared a procession only a passing show. If the various societies wanted to do something let them get dollar towards a fund for the erec tion of a suitable library building. Th by laying the corner stone of such a building. He was against a celebration covering several days, as working classes could not afford

W. M. Jarvis, from the St. George's society, was of the opinion that the celebration should be such as to leave its impress upon the city. On Sunday, the 20th of June, a church service should be held. Then the following day should be proclaimed a public holiday. At a meeting of Sunday schools the other evening a suggestion was made P.; H. L. Sturdee, high sheriff; A. looking towards their co-operation in Stockton, M. P. P.; S. Alward, M. P. any local celebration. Such a thing P.; W. Shaw, M. P. P.; C. B. Lockhart, would add to the interest of the same. Thos. Kickham, representing the J. W. Daniel, chairman treasury board.

Ancient Order of Hibermans, said that Wm. Christie, chairman board of body would lend their assistance in any celebration the citizens determinupon. It should be made a thing



worthy of the city and worthy of our militia; W. S. Fisher, president board queen. He went in for a permanent of trade; Hon. J. G. Forbes, vice-pres

James Barry of the Irish Literary vis, vice-president St. George's society; and Benevolent society, assured the James Barry, president Irish Literary neeting that that society stood ready and Benevolent society; J. R. Ruel, to lend a hand in the proposed cele-bration regardless of the form it should Count deBury, president Portland Free ake. His own views were that the Public library; J. D. Hazen, president citizens could best celebrate this occa- St. John Horticultural society; A. O. sion by giving of their means for the Skinner, president Tourist association relief of their fellow subjects in In- John Kerr, chief engineer fire departdia, who were perishing for the want of food. We in this country had plenty fire department; Charles F. Brown, and it seemed only right that we should district engineer fire department fortunate. The royal family appeared to feel that the Indian sufferers should dent Agricultural society; Chas. A. be considered at this time. While he Clark, captain Salvage Corps; James would like to see a library building, F. Robertson, president Oratorio sohe thought it looked rather selfish for us to spend our money in that way.

Historical society; Geo. A. Henderson, while our fellow subjects were sufferpresident Y. M. C. A.; G. U. Hay, presing for want of food. The cost of the local celebration could be easily met. Judge Forbes for the St. Andrews society said they would be found ready to unite with the other bodies The commemoration should leave be-

hind it something tangible. J. Roy Campbell of the same society backed up the words of the previous

A. O. Crookshank of the Loyal Orange association said they were prepared to join with the other societies in this celebration. The feeling in the society was in favor of a library building.

Robt. Maxwell of the same body advocated the celebration of the occasion in two ways, viz., a permanent memorial and a proper demonstration. In the latter each society should meet their own bills. He made several suggestions, among them that the school children might assist very materially. Joseph Walker from the Sons of England said they could be depended upon to do their part.

The mayor here inquired as to the Polymorphian club. They seemed to be always ready on occasions of this

Malachi's T. A. R. society, Capt. C. A. Clark of the Salvage corps and District Engineer Blake of the fire de partment assured the meeting of the hearty co-operation of these bodies. Dr. Bayard said the Loyalist society felt that they would do their duty. Judge Forbes said the Masonic

After a few words from Peter Clinch as to the possibility of getting up a regatta, J. W. H. Moore said Garfield district lodge, I. O. G. T., would do their part. He went in for a church

service on the 20th of June. Major Sturdee of the Fusiliers ored a church service on that day and suggested some things possible of arrangement if outside militia companies could be brought in on their way to Camp Sussex.

Dr. D. E. Beryman wanted a per manent memorial. A library building was favored by him. The council should give a liberal grant towards its

lish cities were talking of establishing libraries on this occasion. Why should St. John not put up a building. He would like to see all the societies uniting and contributing towards

this most worthy object. of citizens ready to help the library scheme along, and none more so than the American citizens. He would like to have their generosity recogn C. E. Macmichael was sure the St George's society would do their part.

what he had heard. The general feelunite in this celebration and have a ing was in favor of a permanent memmonster parade. Then the city firemen orial, and the library semed to be the Rev. J. deSoyres was on record as

favoring the library building. As the Queen governed a multitude of people of different religious beliefs he sug gested for Sunday, June 20th, an un minational service in one of the

Rev. W. H. Sampson moved the fol lowing resolution, which was second ed by Judge Forbes: "That a commit tee be appointed to be named by his worship the mayor to consider suggestions offered as to the best way versary of her majesty's reign and to report to a public meeting to be called at an early day for further action.." It passed, and the mayor announce that he would like time to select the

The mayor then announced the sub scriptions already received towards the India famine fund. VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILIE

The following named form the committee appointed by the mayor in pursuance of the reso passed on the 10th inst. at a public meeting held for the purpose of considering the celebration of the Queen diamond jubilee, and the members of ing to their number other representa tives of the associations named, or any other: Hon. W. H. Tuck, chief justice: M. P. P.; I. E. Smith, deputy mayor; Wm. Christie, chairman board of works; John McGoldrick, chairman board of safety; A. I. Trueman, chairman school board; Lt. Col. Armstrong,

ident St. Andrew's society; W. M. Jarment, George Blake, district engineer Wm. McLeod, district engineer fire department; J. B. Hamm, vice-presiciety; S. D. Scott, vice-president N. B. dent Natural History society; Dr. Bayard, president Loyalist society; Thos. Kickham, president Ancient Order of Hibernians; J. H. Walker, president Sons of England; Dr. W. S. Morrison, chief of Clan Mackenzie: F Thompson, deputy grand master F. and A. M.; the president Polymorphian Allan O. Crookshank, county master, L. O. A.: P. Gleeson, president St. Malachi's T. A. R. society; Robert W. McKinney, president St. John Typographical union; F. H. Tippet, president Bicycle and Athletic club; John L. Carleton, district deputy C. M. B. A.; J. F. Brown, chief ranger A. O. F. F. A. Godsoe, grand vice-chancellor K. of P.: Hon. W. Wedderburn, supreme councellor I. O. F.; Dr. James tie, grand representative I. O. O. F.: R. Callaghan, president Ship Laborers' union; J. R. Woodburn, G. W. P. Sons of Temperance; Thos. Killen, president Trades and Labor Council; W. E. Vroom, vice-president Neptune Rowing club; Ross D. Woodrow, And ient O. U. W.

### VETERINARY

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

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasur in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all queslower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the

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

A. P.-I have a valuable mare that had a windgall on the outside of her hind leg just above the fetlock for about two years. This last week she as been lame on hat leg. Would it he due to the winds had I better do for it?

Ans.—The lameness is more likely to be caused by a strained tendon than by the windgall, but still it might be due to the latter. Examine the leg carefully, and if you find that the lameness is due to windgall use the following treat-ment: Rest in a box stall, high heeled shoes and pressure applied to the wind-gall by means of bandages wet with cold water and wrapped around the leg. Renew the bandages frequently. In some cases a mercury blister is use-

W. B. C.-I have a colt, four years old, that has a large lump on the inside of the knee. It came from striking the knee with the other foot when driving fast. What shall I do for it?

Ans.—Rest; foment the leg frequently ith warm water and then apply daily a little iodine ointment

C. E. P.-I have a pair of horses that had the mange last summer, but got well by the middle of October. Their cks were quite sore and are still ir-able, and the skin seems slightly tiff. I am afraid of the tro turning. What can I do for it? Ans.—Apply a very fittle ntment to the parts once daily, rub bing well in.

# WONDERFUL.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights — Itching, Burn-ing Skin Diseases Relieved in One Day Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, eczema, barber's itch, and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day.

# FREDERICTON.

Mr. Gibson's Subscription to Indian Famine Fund-Successful Concert.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.-Alex. Gibson orwarded his check for \$500 to the governor general today as Marysville's contribution to the India famine fund. The offertories at Christ church cathedral yesterday were for the same purpose and amounted to \$100, which has ben sent to the Bishop of Mont-

The concert given by the Deorings in City hall this evening in aid of Victoria hospital had a big house. Some of the M. P. P.'s presented tickets to respective counties.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

# CITY N The Chief Eve Week in S

Together With C from Correspon Exchan

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the P that of the office to Remember! The N Office must be sent

NOTICE TO CORRI News correspond mailed in time to r not later than Satu to ensure insertion SUN of the following

ensure prompt comp

THE SUN PRINT issuing weekly 8,800 WEEKLY SUN, cha lation of all papers Maritime Provinces. make a note of this.

The Newcastle Adv loss by Monday's fire Jacob Knorr of Fa

his family to his far ment. Capt. Walter Smith bark Curler, passed last week for Puget

is to assume comma

Marshal Gibson of rived Thursday from the three lads who e reformatory on Sunda

Charles Hooper, ag of Vincent Hooper of Deer Island, Charlotte 5th inst. of pneum been preceded by di The railway branch

A. will hold a meeting

Stanley street, at 4 o

At the Main street last night a numb came forward. The continued this week.

A. W. Macrae, of Macrae & Sinclair, in aldermanic honors in at the approaching ci

S. J. Raymond write camp one load comportings what scaled 2,466 one pair of horses. I Frank Haley of Car

day for New York Egenia, which sails Platte, South Ameri brother, Thomas Ha

cently that Rev. Fat tary to His Lordship will be offered the priest of Fredericto late Father McDevit S. A. McLeod of

and James Paton of Co., both of Charlott city on the 10th and ing for Boston, en on a business trip. A telegram from

Sun Thursday says: against imposter col hill strike. Any one have credentials significant workman and secrets The catch of lobs been very small so

them are being ship can market, where g This leaves the St. most bare, except of Sir Leonard Tilley to a St. Catherine pellor, the latest ad kay fleet of Ha Hamilton Spectator

The chartering of deals for the United tinues. Last week tures were made: 0 fax for W. C. Engle to load at St. John and two to load at C. England at 42s.

Duncan Buchanan ed through the city to Centreville, Carl he will superinten a rotary mill for G. Simonson had a sn by fire last year. The of larger capacity.

W. F. Hatheway, mala, has received legation at Washin to correct through rumors about the d America exposition. to the legation an show will come March.

Dr. Rudolph L. D at Portland, Me., for performing a on Miss Alice Barr formerly of St. Jo is alive and well. trayed her on pro and then Dr. Dodge eration.

A gentleman who the Gulf railway t tersation with a very highly of the bridges and tre ent trains are being by July it is wil be fully ballast vice in operation.



sher, president board G. Forbes, vice-pre s society; W. M. Jar-St. George's society; sident Irish Literary society: J. R. Ruel Free Public library; ident Portland Free D. Hazen, president tural society: A. O. t Tourist association: engineer fire departake, district engineer Charles F. Brown, strict engineer fire B. Hamm, vice-presisociety; Chas. A. alvage Corps; James sident Oratorio so-, vice-president N. B. Geo. A. Henderson, . A.; G. U. Hay, pres-History society: Dr. at Loyalist society; president Ancient Or-. J. H. Walker, presgland; Dr. W. S. Mor-Clan Mackenzie; F. ty grand master F. esident Polymorphian Crookshank, county P. Gleeson, president A. R. society: Robert esident St. John Tvn; F. H. Tippet, pres-Athletic club; John rict deputy C. M. B. chief ranger A. O. F.; and vice-chancellor K Wedderburn, supreme F.: Dr. James Chrisentative I. O. O. F.; esident Ship Labor-Woodburn, G. W. P. nce: Thos. Killen. and Labor Council; e-president Neptune ss D. Woodrow, Anc

# DEPARTMENT.

### J. W. Manchester. t. John, N. B.

V STIN takes pleasure s readers that it has ements with J. W. ect to diseases of the will be answered by ent prescribed in those s asked for through the E SIIN

must be addressed: RY DEPARTMENT, Sun, St. John, N. B.

a valuable mare that on the outside of her above the fetlock for rs. This last week she on hat leg. Would it ndgall, and if so what for it?

ness is more likely to strained tendon than by ut still it might be due amine the leg carefulnd that the lameness is se the following treata box stall high heeled ure applied to the wind-of bandages wet with wrapped around the bandages frequently. mercury blister is use

have a colt, four years a large lump on the inee. It came from strik-ith the other foot when Vhat shall I do for it? ment the leg frequently ter and then apply daily ointment.

ve a pair of horses that e last summer, but got addle of October. Their te sore and are still irhe skill section and of the trouble reskin seems slightly can I do for it? a very little mercurial e parts once daily, rub-

to 6 Nights — Itching, Burn ses Relieved in One Day. intment will cure all cases in from three to six nights. brings comfort. For blind is it is peerless. Also cures a eczema, barber's itch, and the skin. Relieves in a day.

# EDERICTON.

bscription to Indian Famine uccessful Concert.

Feb. 15.-Alex. Gibson check for \$500 to the ral today as Marysville's the India famine fund ries at Christ church erday were for the same amounted to \$100, which to the Bishop of Mont-

given by the Deorings is evening in aid of Vichad a big house. So P.'s presented tickets to ool students from their

nties.

CITY NEWS. The Chief Events of the

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

Week in St John.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. News correspondence must be mailed in time to reach this office not later than Saturday afternoon to ensure insertion in THE WEEKLY SUN of the following week.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY issuing weekly 8,800 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

The Newcastle Advocate places the loss by Monday's fire at \$40,000.

Jacob Knorr of Fairville has moved his family to his farm at Mill Settle-

Capt. Walter Smith, formerly of the bark Curler, passed through St. John last week for Puget Sound, where he is to assume command of a large steel

Marshal Gibson of Woodstock arrived Thursday from that place with the three lads who escaped from the reformatory on Sunday, 7th inst.

Charles Hooper, aged 18 years, son of Vincent Hooper of Chocolate Cove, Deer Island, Charlotte Co., died on the 5th inst. of pneumonia, which had been preceded by diphtheria.

The railway branch of the Y. M. C. A. will hold a meeting in the old rooms, Stanley street, at 4 o'clock Sunday af-

At the Main street Baptist church last night a number of candidates came forward. The meetings will be continued this week.

A. W. Macrae, of the law firm of Macrae & Sinclair, intends to offer for aldermanic honors in Wellington ward at the approaching civic elections.

S. J. Raymond writes from Edmundston that he saw at Tidleys & Nixon's camp one load composed of six spruce logs that scaled 2,466 feet hauled by one pair of horses. Next.

Frank Haley of Carleton left Thursday for New York to join the bark Egenia, which sails shortly for River Platte, South America. Mr. Haley's brother, Thomas Haley, is captain of the bark.

Sun reporter was informed recently that Rev. Father Casey, secretary to His Lordship Bishop Sweeney, will be offered the position of parish priest of Fredericton in room of the late Father McDevitt.

S. A. McLeod of McLeod & Moore and James Paton of James Paton & Co., both of Charlotteown, were in the city on the 10th and left next morning for Boston, en route for England on a business trip.

A telegram from Springhill to the Sun Thursday says: "Warn public against imposter collecting for Spring: "Warn public hill strike. Any one authorized have credentials signed by master workman and secretary.'

The catch of lobsters at Mispec has been very small so far. The best of them are being shipped to the American market, where good prices prevail. This leaves the St. John market almost bare, except of the smaller ones.

deals for the United Kingdom con-tinues. Last week the following fixtures were made: One to load at Halifax for W. C. England at 40s. 6d.; one to load at St. John for Cardiff at 40s., and two to load at Miramichi for W. C. England at 42s. 6d.

Duncan Buchanan of Apohagui pas ed through the city yesterday en route to Centreville, Carleton county, where he will superintend the erection of a rotary mill for G. J. Simonson. Mr. Simonson had a small mill destroyed by fire last year. The new one will be of larger capacity.

W. F. Hatheway, consul for Guatemala, has received a letter from the legation at Washington asking him to correct through the press false rumors about the date of the Central America exposition. A cable despa to the legation announces that the show will come off on the 15th of

Dr. Fuddiph L. Dodge was arrested at Portland, Me., Wednesday night for performing a criminal operation on Miss Alice Barnard of that city, is alive and well. She says a man trayed her on promise of marriage. and then Dr. Dodge performed the op-

A gentleman who recently was over the Gulf railway to Tracadie, in con-versation with a Sun reporter spoke ery highly of the road, particularly bridges and trestle work. At pres rains are being run twice a week, by July it is expected the road will be fully ballasted and a daily ser-

Thomas Forrest of Benton, Carleton Go., on the 9th inst, lost by fire two barns, a hog house and granary, with all his farming implements, 460 bush, oats, 60 bush, buckwheat and seven tons of hay. Loss over \$1,000; no in-

The usual winter repairs to the river mills about Indiantown are nearly com-pleted and everything is in readiness to start sawing. Most of the mills will commence operations about the first of next month, although some may start a little before that time. Chas. Miller expects to start sawing about

E. I. Simonds has purchased for \$2,500 the property on Peters street owned by A. P. Tippet. The property at Red Head belonging to the Religious of the Sacred Heart, known as "The Rosary," has been sold for \$2,200 to William Carter and J. D. H. Turner, the former taking the land and the

An effort is being made to get together all the men residing in New Brunswick who served in the Imperial service. The object is in connection with the jubilee of her majesty. As oon as the names are known a meeting will be called. All interested should communicate with Richard Rawlings, Douglas avenue, or John Nixon, Car-

A successful carnival was held in the Hartland, Carleton Co., roller rink on the 12th inst. The Hartland prize winners were: Fancy dress, Miss Mc-Adam and Mr. Nevers; original cos-tume, Miss Ella Harmon and Joseph Blizard. The Woodstock prize takers were: Mrs. Geo. Lee and Ed. Manzer for fancy dress, and Mr. Nason for original costume. The prizes were costly, the music fine and the attend-

The horse belonging to Hon. Mr. Blair has been shipped to Ottawa. Like the minister of railways, the horse travelled in a special car, and Fred Morrison of the I. C. R. freight department had been detailed to take the animal to the capital of the dominion. Mr. Morrison and his charge started on their trip at the expense of the country on the 9th inst.

A Lodner, B. C., correspondent writes under date of Feb. 1st: "Frederick Scotney, a native of Nova Scotia, died at Westcott & Penzer's cannery on the morning of the 29th ult., somewhat suddenly. He had been suffering for some time with severe pains in his head, but death came so suddenly, it was not expected. He had many friends in this province, where he has resided for 10 or 12 years. He was about 47 years of age.

S.S. Taymouth Castle, Capt. Forbes, arrived Thursday morning from the West Indies. The passage up was a medium one. Wednesday might it was very cold, and a good deal of ice was made on the deck. The passengers are as follows: Mrs. (Dr.) Farrell, St. Lucia; Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Doering, K. Doering, Demerara; J. C. Oland, Bermuda. The steamer also brought twelve men, one weman, and one child from Barbados, and one man from St. Lucia. These men belonged to the army, and are en route to Halifax. She also brought Mate Rafuse Scotia wrecked schooner Molega.

The following despatch from his excellency the governor general, express-sing his sorrow on learning of the fatal ccident at Palmer's Pond, on the I. C. R. fast express on Jan. 26th last, was received on that day by the Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, who was himself among the wounded. In the receiving of the message over the wires a mistake was made in the signature, and it was not until the latter part of last week that Dr. Borden discovered from whom the message was. The message read: "Offerma 27

"The Hon, Dr. Borden, Dorchester: "We have heard with much concer about accident. Sincerely hope that effects in your own case will rapidly pass away.

# THE COURTS.

The case of Brayley v. Morrison was up on the 9th on review. The case was Sir Leonard Tilley is the interpolation to a St. Catherine's composite propellor, the latest addition to the Mackay fleet of Hamilton Bay. The Hamilton Spectator of the 6th inst. publishes a cut of the Sir Leonard miley.

Sir Leonard Tilley is the interpolation of the Mackay fleet of Hamilton Bay. The din a verdict for the defendant for publishes a cut of the Sir Leonard miley.

M. N. Cockburn for the plaintiff application of the plaintiff application of the plaintiff application of the sir Leonard miley. piled for a review on this ground. The commissioner made an affidavit that he had orally delivered judgment on the day of trial, but did not enter it up until Dec. 11th. An affidavit of Mr. Cockburn showed that on Nov. 9th the commissioner had informed him that no judgment had been delivered, and had also agreed on that date that if the plaintiff would pay the costs of trial he would treat the proceedings as a nullity, and refuse to give the defendant an execution, leaving him to sue on his set off if he desired to do so. Brayley did that day pay the costs of trial, and the matter was settled in that way. On Dec. 11 the commissioner told Brayley that if he did not pay an execution would be issued, and Brayley paid the \$16.50 under protest, pending the result of the review.

Mr. Simpson's affidavit also stated that Brayley had paid him \$20.50 on judgment on Dec. 11th, acted wholly be the first in this province. without jurisdiction.

A carload of mackerel from

al, on application of M. N. Cockburn, beach was shipped this week. in October last at the Charlotte cir- is good reasons to believe they cuit, on the ground that two terms of manufactured in this county. the court had elapsed without the case beting set down for argument. The the last meeting of the county council summons was returnable the 16th inst. to build a new registry office.

There is much sickness in and around Newburg Junction.

Snow in Gloucester Co. is about right now for a large cut of logs.

Kent Co. will send a large contingent to the Rossland gold fields this

to be loaded on vessels at the mouth of the river and shipped to Paisley, Scotland. S. P. Benjamin has contracted with W. R. Huntley of Parrsboro to build him five scows and a steamer of shoal

called to his case. Miss Shaw and Miss Samuel of the Montreal Decorative Art rooms, who

years of age, was a most estimable lady.

# ST. MARTINS.

The extensive alterations and improvements made in the Commercia hotel, St. Martins, are greatly appreciated by the travelling public. winter the proprietress, Mrs. Jane Ingraham, has had a new wood-burning furnace placed in the basement. Hot air pipes lead from it to every room in the house. The large range formerly used in the Aberdeen at St. John has been purchased by Mrs. Ingraham and will be placed in the kitchen of the Commercial. A new system of waterworks has been introduced, and the house now sports a large and neatly arranged bathroom with all the modern conveniences. The bedrooms have been newly after fitted up, and a large modern pland placed in the reception room for the use of the guests. The dining room is large and has been newly decorated, while the table has few equals in the province. In connection with the hotel-is a well equipped livery and boarding stable, with experienced hostlers al-ways in attendance. The management have expended much money in adding these improvements and making the Commercial one of the most comfortable hotels of the maritime provinces.

# KENT CO.

Richibucto, Feb. 13.-Mrs. Lawson December 12th in full satisfaction of Richibucto, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Lawson, the judgment, although on the 21st of wife of Rev. Wm. Lawson, was ten-December he had written a letter to dered a reception at the parsonage on Mr. Cockburn stating that Brayley had her return from New York, where she paid the money on protest. Judge has been for six weeks.

Forbes yesterday ordered a nonsuit A firm here have been granted the to be entered, and taxed \$10 costs possible. to be entered, and taxed \$10 costs privilege of operating a large mackagainst the defendant and expressed erel net off this coast next summer. In very strong language his disapprobation of the course pursued by Commissioner Simpson, stating that in his Nova Scotia and P. E. Island coasts opinion the commissioner in signing to a correct account this one will opinion the commissioner, in signing for several seasons, but this one will

A carload of mackerel from W. S In the case of Bonness v. Webber et Loggie's freezer at Kouchibouguac the chief justice granted a summons Some counterfeit fifty cent pieces to remove the stay of postea which dated eighteen hundred and ninetywas granted in the trial of the case four were passed off recently. There

The Rise in Lumber and the Work of Rotary Mills Makes them Valuable.

There has been quite a notable increase in the value of timber land in this province during the last year. This remark applies not only to crown lands, but especially does it apply to granted lands in settled districts where there is available spruce tim-

ent to the Rossland gold fields this spring.

A new organ has been placed in the Methodist church at Moius River, Kent Co.

Sch. Ravola is now repairing at Key West. Her shoe is gone, keel damaged.

The appointment of C. N. Vroom for Scott act inspector of St. Stephen is being urged by prominent tempera ance people of that town.

C. H. Lugrin, who succeeded the late Mr. Lawon as editor of the Victoria, B. C., Colonist a few weeks ago, has removed his family from Seattle to Victoria.

The Sun's St. Stephen correspondent writes: "Calais consumers and dealers complain that the market has been fooded during a year past with kerosene oil of very poor quality."

A Parrsboro letter says: "A large number of men are at work laying the keals of the two barks to be built here. A steam saw mill is also being put in the yard."

Donaid Fraser & Sons, the Gleaner says, will put a new boller in their Aberdeen mill, at Fredericton, next month, and replace the two engines with one large one, oesides making other improvements.

Mr. McKinley, a Scotchman, has about forty men employed on the Kouchibouguac preparing spool wood to be loaded on vessels at the mouth of the river and shipped to Paisley, Waterford, Feb. 9.—On Sunday last Rev. Waterford, Feb. 9.—On Sunday last Rev.

Waterford, Feb. 9.—On Sunday last Rev. C. W. Hamilton of Sussex held a gospel temperance service in St. Paul's church under the auspices of Essex Division, S. of T. J. H. DeForest is attending the provincial association at Fredericton this week as a delegate from the Waterford Farmers' and Dairymen's association. him five scows and a steamer of shoal draught to bring lumber from his new mill on the Avon to a point of shipment.

The funeral of the late John Peck of Riverside, Albert Co., took place on the 11th inst., Rev. Mr. Colwell, Baptist, officiating. The pall-bearers were: B. Woodworth, R. Tingley, Allen Robinson, F. Carney, H. A. Turner and G. Brewster.

Nevers Dow, an employe in Arscott & Co.'s tannery at Benton, Carleton Co., is dangerously ill from poison contracted while working with imported hides. Dr. Howard of Debec and Dr. Rankin of Woodstock were called to his case.

Marine Marters.

Another steamer has been chartered to take in deals at Bangor for Cardiff in May at 40s.

A British steamer has been fixed to load

were so generally liked during their stay here last autumn, passed through on Saturday on their way to Halifax. Fancy workers will be glad to learn that they intend making St. John another visit later on.

T. T. Trites, trackmaster on the I. C. R. at St. John, has received notice that he will be superceded on March list by Nell Johnstone, foreman carpenter on the road. Mr. Trites, who is a very old man and has been a long time in the service, will be retained in a secondary position if he wishes to remain.—Globe.

A. British steamer has been fixed to load here the latter part of May for Liverpool, timber at 19s., deals at 40s.

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See the latter part of May for Liverpool, timber at 19s. deals at 40s.

Simp Glooscap, having had a steam pump put on board, left Delaware Breakwater on the 1st for Halifax, N. S., is ashore near Trelleborg, Sweden. Her forehold is full of water. A steamer has golden to water a session to Her John and the put of water and the put of water. A steamer has forehold is full of water. A steamer has forehold is full of water. A steamer has forehold is full of water. A steamer has of the latter part of May for Liverpool, timber at 19s. deals at 40s.

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Mrs. James Queen, a former resident of Petersville, Queens Co., died recently in Portland, Maine, leaving a young husband and two small children to mourn their loss. Her remains were interred in the Petersville cemetery, Rev. A. D. McCully officiating, on the 7th inst. The deceased was a daughter of John Scott of Petersville.

Miss Ella Slipp, only daughter of Mrs. John Slipp of Hampstead, Queens Co., died on the 10th inst. of abscess of the abdomen. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. W. Foster, F. C. B., in the Upper Hampstead church. The deceased, who was 31 years of age, was a most estimable

of Gaptain Haley. Captain Haley, who took her across, came out in her also.

A cable to Wm. Burrill and Co., Yarmouth, Wednesday, from Rio Janeiro, announced the death of Capt. Reuben Saunders, of the ship Lizzie Burrill. No particulars were given. The deceased was a son of Captain John Saunders of Eaptin Holey, who took her across, came out in her also.

A cable to Wm. Burrill and Co., Yarmouth, Wednesday, from Rio Janeiro, announced the death of Capt. Reuben Saunders, of the ship Lizzie Burrill. No particulars were given. The deceased was a son of Captain John Saunders of Beaver River, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn their sad loss. The many friends in St. John of Capt. Saunders will be sorry to hear of his death.

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A cable death of Capt. Saunders will be sorry to hear of his death.

A cable deaph on Liverpool stated that British steamer Angloman, which stranded on Skerries Island, is gradually sinking, and at high water she is entirely submerged, with the exception of her masts and funnel. Besides the cattle already mentioned as having been saved

there is little hope of saving much else of value.

Sch. Gold Seeker, Capt. Page, from Demerara for Boston, which put into Lockeport, N. S., Jan. 27, and went ashore there on the following day, and was afterward floated, leaking badly, after discharging her cargo of 2,856 bags of sugar, has just finished repairs at Liverpool, N. S., and sailed from there on the 12th for Lockeport, where she will reload her cargo and proceed to Boston. It is thought that a considerable portion of the cargo of sugar was damaged by sait water before it was removed from the leaky vessel. The Gold Seeker is expected at Boston in about ten days.

FIRE AT MILLERTON. Saturday evening last fire was discovered in the attic of T. C. Miller & Co,'s store, Millerton, Northumberland Co. When it was found impossible to save the buildings efforts were made to save a portion of the stock. derable was taken out, but in a damaged condition. The store con-tained about eight thousand dollars f goods. Insurance \$2,500. The store was insured for \$800. The fire is suped to have originated from a de-

fective flue. The insurance on the stock was divided as follows: \$1,250 in the Etna, \$1,250 in the Imperial; the \$800 on the building was in the Liverpool & Lon-

The death occurred on the 15th, after a lingering illness, of Mrs. W. Tre-maine Gard, in the forty-first year of her age, leaving a husband and two children. The deceased, who was a Miss Mary Macpherson, was an estimable lady. The Sun joins with the general public in extending sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

Before and After. of To known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; it he offers some worthless medicine in place of this inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, £1; six, 55. One off please, six self wire. Pumphlets free to any address. The Wood Company,

# WINNIPEG.

A Liberal, a Farmer, a Mennonite and a Protectionist.

His Remarks to the Tariff Commission Aroused the Ire of Several Salaried Agitators,

Who, the Speaker Charged, Misrepresented the Farmers of the Prairie Province and Tried to Throw Dust in the Eyes of the Government.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 11.-Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, the dominion tariff commissioners, consented to sit for a couple of hours this morning, before taking the train for Ottawa, to hear a few more agricultural witnesses who desired to put in testimony. Several more delegates representing the Manitoba Farmers' Institute were heard, declaring for free trade, demanding that the duties be abolished and asserting that the duty on wheat and grain was of no benefit to them.

Then came a witness who held views totally different. He was R. A. Culver, who represented the Mennonita farmers, a very important element of the farming population. He pointed out that the Memonites were staunch liberal members. They were strongly opposed to the removal of the duty on wheat and grain, believing such removal would be disastrous to their in-terests. Mr. Culver then proceeded to terests. Mr. Culver then proceeded to pour hot shot into the ranks of the Farmers' Institute delegates. He declared those delegates were agitators

175 TERMENT ST., BUNTON. Consultation from the pour hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (undays and holidays excepted.) and professional politicians, who represented but a small percentage of the farmers. These delegates had decried the country and declared it to be poverty stricken. This the speaker de-clared was false, and would do this country more harm than all Hon. Mr. Sifton could offset by immigration efforts in three years. After listening to the agitators from the Farmers' Institute, the speaker said he had come to the conclusion that what this country was poverty stricken in was in The speaker declared that the farmer of Manitoba had for the past five years in his experience received more for his wheat than the farmers of Dakota and other states across the line. He hoped the commissioners would not accept the views of the Farmers' Institute delegates as representative of the farmers of Manitoba. Several of the Farmers' Institute delegates were salaried agitators, who were forced to keep up an agitation to retain their salaries. farmers had grievances and hardships which were incidental to all new countries, but they were fairly prospe

and a people as contented and happy as any people in the world.

Mr. Culiver's speech naturally created quite a stir, and half a dozen delegates attempted to interrupt him and ask questions. Pretty soon there was a good deal of confusion, and the commissioners had to point out to the

uable time.

Mr. Postlethwaite, representing the farmers' institute, made a speech favor of free trade and condemning protectionist principles. He also agreed that the American farmer received more for his wheat than the Canadian farmer. He took up the miller's statement and disputed its contention. True the millers in the country had this season paid more than an export value for wheat, but that was purely a busi-

ness matter, and protection had noth-ing to do with the higher prices. After the farmers had got through pork packers from Winnipeg and Calgarry urged that to remove the duty from hogs and hog products would be disastrous both to farmers and to the

packing industry in the west. J. B. Lauzon, who has been nominated by the conservatives of the Cath-olic constituency of St. Boniface as successor in the legislature to Hon. Mr. Prendergast, announces that Arch-bishop Langevin endorses his candida-ture. The liberal candidate will be A.

Richard of Winnipeg.

It is proposed that Winnipeg signalize the Queen's diamond jubilee by changing the name of Main street to Victoria or Queen street, or something ss suggestive of a village thorough Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson

# ACROSS THE BAY.

went east in their car over the Canad

ian Pacific through the states.

Commissioner Douglas Has Not Yet Had Any Defended Cases.

Digby, Feb. 15 .- Dr. Kinsman left or Saturday for Nassau, going via Yar-mouth, he having received a cablegram that his wife is very ill at that place Mrs. Kinsman went south last De sember in hope the warm climate would improve her health, which he fast been failing for the last year. Their many friends will hear of this sad call with deep regret.
Commissioner Douglass opened his court of enquiry at Digby on Saturday. Charges against T. C. Shrew

fishery inspector; H. B. Short, wharf-anger; N. A. Turnbull, pier lights; J. K. Tobin, tide waiter, and Jas. Co sins, harbor master, were not defended. There are some fifteen others in the county to be dealt with yet. H. B. Churchill, the enterprising livery stable keeper of Digby, is addng to his stable built last season al ell 60x45 feet, to accommodate his fast increasing business. Mr. Churchill the coming season will have one of the largest and best equipped stables in the province.

On an ordinary dirt road a horse can draw three times as much weight as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road the animal can pull three times as much as on a dirt road, while on an asphalt pavement the power of the horse is multiplied to such a degree that he can draw eleven times as much as on a dirt road, or 33 times as much as he can carry on his back.

# SHELBURNE AND ... RIPPLING HERRING.

50 Qtls Codfish and Pollock 50 Casks and Tierces Molasses. New Teas in Small Packages. Mash, Feeding Flour, O'meal,

Landing: Feed, Oats, Hour Etc. JAMES COLLINS

210 Union Street, St. John, N. s. FOR SALE.—A Farm situated in the parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., containing 170 acres, eighty acres under the highest state of cultivation. Large apple and plum orchard, all bearing House, two barns and outbuildings in good repair. For turther particulars enquire of M. E. GILBERT, Sheffield, Sunbury Co., or at A. J. GREGORY'S office, Fredericton, N. B. Possession given to buyer the first of November.

Public notice is hereby given that a bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Legislature of this Province intituled: "An act to inas the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Carleton, in the City of Saint John," the objects of the said bill being the incorporation of the local society at present bearing that name and the vesting in the corporation the real estate described in a certain deed made between John Clarke of the one part and Jacob Sherwood and others of the other part, and recorded in Book K, No. 2, of Saint John County records, pages 363 and 364.

Dated at the City of Saint John, N. B., 25th January, A. D. 1897

FISTULA treated without the use of knife or dentention from business, als, all other diseases of Rectum, Cure HOBERT M. READ M. D.

# Real Estate Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at Quispamsis, on MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of MAY next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forencon, all of the right, title and interest of the late George Roberts, in and to that certain piece or lot of land which he owned and on which he resided immediately before his death. The said lot is intersected by the I. C. R., is only a few minutes' walk from Quispamsis Station, and has a nice frontage on a large lake, which gives it a fine water view and affords good fishing privileges. A very large business could be done in the cutting and storing of ice from this lake, as the ice is pure and the lake is only a short distance from the track, which may be reached by an easy grade.

an easy grade.

Also, at same time and place will be sold a small piece of land, which was also owned by the late George Roberts, and which is situate near the property of William Vin-Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid at time of sale, and balance on delivery of deed, in ten days from time of sale.

J. LEE FLEWELLING, at Gohdola Point, Executor of Estate of late George Roberts. February 3rd, 1897.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED .-A lady and her daughter, living in a quiet country home, near Gondola Point, on the Kennebecasis River, want a General (Female) Servant. For further particulars apply to the REV. A. W. DANIEL, Rothesay.

# SPRINGHILL NEWS.

Halifax, Feb. 11.—The following mmunication was today sent by the management to the secretary

Pioneer lodge:

Haiitax, N. S., Feb. 11th, 1897.

To James Murphy, Esq., Secretary Pioneer
Lodge, Springhill, N. S.:
Dear Sir—I enclose agreement in duplicate prepared strictly along the lines of the settlement for your signature.

Re Rea case.—As Henry Rea was an official of this company at the time of his suspension, he should not have been connected with Pioneer lodge, and further, as he was behind in his dues, he was not a member in good standing in your lodge. You have, therefore, no jurisdiction in his case. As promised, Premier Murray, Dr. Gilpin, Hon. Mr. Drummond, David Wright and John Corbett, Henry Rea will get work when the pits start, and I have telegraphed him to that effect. The matter of extra payment for timber in heads cannot be considered. Special rules and penalties will be prepared and discussed with your committee in respect to men who are unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of the law. If agreement acceptable, please sign and return to office.

Yours truly,
(Signed)

Yours truly.

(Signed)

J. R. COWANS,
General Manager.

The agreement referred to is as follows:
Memorandum of agreement entered into
between the management and the employes
of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company on th fifth day of February, 1897:

1. That in the matter of working hours,
pits hoist coal from 7 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.,
with riding trollies at 330 p. m., regular
shift; and every second day, one quarter at
a shift extra, sufficient men to remain after
trolly time to keep bottoms supplied with
coal.

business, will be acknowled to in time for special mee Monday night following. 7. The management promi-bution of work. 8. Employes return to the work resumes.
(Signed)

J. R. COWANS,
General Manage
To Management Committee, represent Halifax, N. S., Feb. 11th, 1897.
To Henry Rea, Springhill, N. S.:
By special request Premier Murray and others, you are promised a job when pits

(Signed) J. R. COWANS. Dr. Robert Jardine, whose father is the well known shipowner of Kingston, Kent Co., N. B., has recently been appointed chief physician to the Ma-ternity Hospital in Glasgow, Scot-land, a position of considerable importance. Dr. Jardine was for some years a student at Mt. Allison College, afterward studied medicine and graduated in Edinburgh, and subsequently took his M. R. C. S. in London. He began practice and married in Glasgow, has held various minor tospital appointments, and is to be congratulated on his success in obtain-

# SONS OF THE SOIL.

(Continued from page eight.)

Fredericton, Feb. 11.-At last evening's session reports were received from Vice-Presidents A. J. Hutchison of Charlotte and S. L. Peters of ens. John Oldham of York; Murray Gilbert of Sunbury; Major Campbell of Kings; James Good of Carle ton; all reported the crops good. The minutes of the afternoon were

read and approved. The topic of Good Roads was taken up, being introduced by Howard Trueman. After a few preliminary re-marks Mr. Trueman said he had left the paper on Good Roads at home, but he expected it in the morning. However, rather than disappoint the meeting, he would make a few re-marks on the topic to be considered. He said the farmers more than any other people were interested in good roads. A road should be built of the very best material, thoroughly drained and then kept in good repair. To make a road bad repair it only about once a year and then use poor material. Under the old law no one was responsible for the roads and men were put in charge without any special The new law is an improvement, but he took exception to the rate of wages allowed per day, namely fifty cents a day. Labor is worth more money. So long as men go on the road to rush the work along without any regard to the quality of the work, so long will we have bad roads. With reference to the tires he thought there was a loop hole. should be distinctly stated that all team wagons should be four inch tires. A road should be divided into sections, the same as a railway, and competent men put in charge of each

S. L. Peters of Queens followed with a paper on Good Roads. One of the stions now for us is how we can les sen the cast of production. Good roads are a necessity to us. They should have a sufficient width to allow two carriages to pass without either go ing into the ditch, so that persons may travel pleasantly and safely. Mr. Peters pointed out the evil effects of farmers turning out their cattle to feed on the road side. In a large portion of the province the soil is such as good roads can be constructed at a moderate cost. A good road should be twenty-one feet wide with a crown of twelve feet. This will insure a good road. There should be good drainage. centre of a road five inches deep, thoroughly broken down and then rolled. He was speaking from personal knowledge, and some time he had occasion to make a road after this manner. The small culverts in the road should be constructed stone, and the bridges should have stone butments and the superstructure of hard pine well painted. Here Mr. Peters expressed his satisfaction with the bridges Commissioner Em-merson is causing to be erected. Every time a wagon with a four inch tire passes over a road the road is so much the better for it. If a road is not thoroughly drained the work is useless. Good roads can be made general by placing the responsibility for their care on the residents of the several districts. A day should be fixed by the legislature when the res of the various districts should meet to choose a man to act as road supervisor who shall superintend the work. To further create an interest a Good Roads association should be formed, and then with the assistance of the chief commissioner and his new roads act we may expect better roads. In reply to a remark that the percentages was not enough, Mr. Peters said his reply was that the farmers did not want any additional taxes. Mr. Peters concluded with a strong appeal

for better roads. Hon. Mr. Emmerson was called on. Since it has been his duty to look after the bridges and roads of the province he has made the two questions some what of a study. There is an abso lute necessity for reform for the mak-ing and repairing of the roads. The duty does not devolve on the government of this province to maintain the a foundation that will not be accepted highways; they are under the control of the municipalities. The gov-ernment does not make grants or subsidies. The province of Ontario does sibility is placed upon the people. The cluding, Mr. Innis made a strong aptario in some cases make grants to the same extent as the property of the propert not make road grants, excepting certain colonization grants. The respontario in some cases make grants to the same extent as the people. The good roads of Ontario are largely due to the interest taken by the people. Good roads pay in hard cash. Aside from the increased value that good roads give to the property, you can't measure it in hard cash. As an instance of this Mr. Emperson mentioned a case in a Massa. merson mentioned a case in a Massa-chusetts town where the roads had gone almost to decay and the place was almost deserted. The people came together, decided to have good roads, together, decided to have good roads, and the place is now in a flourishing condition and the roads are about perfect. In Ontario they have a road instructor going over the province instructing the people how they shall build their roads. The result has been very marked, as you know the roads of Ontario have a high reputation. The country road is as much a part of agriculture as the rails are pant of a railway. The farmers should keep their roads in such a condition that the farm wagons can pass over them without an obstacle. He believed a good roadway proper should be sixteen feet, which would make it about the width from ditch to ditch as sugteen feet, which would make it suggested by Mr. Peters. In order to carry out that idea Mr. Emmerson said large stones should be placed understand and gradually built up. making the surface gravel. By this means the frost would not affect the road. The best gravel to be found in the Marsh, in St. John, All who have travelled over the Marsh since that gravel was placed on the road will recognize the truthfulness of this statement. The road machines did good work. Let any one point out to

ed to find out the different opinions of the highways act all he has to do is to visit the house of assembly and he will find every man with a different opinion. He was always of the opinbe one dollar, but that was only his A man cannot always carry was in hope that the new act would result in great benefit throughout the forth that the commissioners are not enough. Others think they are How are you going to arrange these differences? He hoped that the legislation of this country would be so arranged that it would succeed in keep-

In reply to G. W. White of Centreville, Carleton county, Hop. Mr. Em merson said he considered the present road act a better one than the old one The chief commissioner explained the differences between the two acts. If the county council do not appoint good men to look after the roads, he (Em merson) would not recognize the council's appointment. He did not care for

the man's politics. In reply to Major Montgomery-Campbell, Mr. Emmerson said unruestionably if a good man was appointed a commissioner he would get he grant. And a minute later he added "that is our judgment of a good man." (Loud laughter.) Mr. Emmer-son concluded by saying we all want good roads and that is the thing.

Harry McAdam of Nashwaa ed about the farmer having to maintain the roads, while dominion bonds, provincial bonds, city bonds

George W. White of Centreville said there was a great diversity of opinion as to whether the present act was any better than the old one. He did not agree with Mr. Peters' theory of road naking. In a humorous manner Mr. White showed the great love the law ver has for the farmer about election time, and declared that in every case when a portfolio is open the lawyer into the office and the farmer remains before the masthead.

W. W. Wells, M. P. P., pointed out that under the old act a man had to work three days, and under the new act it was just the same. The way the road act stands today he has to pay \$1.50, or if he works the sum out h works three days at fifty cents, while if the rate is put up to one dollar he has to pay double the amount.

treasurer, H. Wilmot, submitted his report, showing a deficit of \$18.16.—Referred to the audit com-

President Tompkins appointed nominating committee, after which

the meeting adjourned. Fredericton, Feb. 11.-The Farmers and Dairymen's Association resumed this morning. After the reading of the minutes of last night's session, George E. Baxter, vice-president for Victoria county, reported. The crops with the exception of hay, were all The farmers, individually, are doing all they can to better their condition. Interest and railway rates maintain their usually If the government would lend the farmers their credit and have the mortgage indebtedness of the county placed at 4 per cent, it would start farm. Among the many wants of the farm. Among the many wants of the farmer is cheap money, especially the stock breeders of the province should be when farm produce is low. We read in the papers of the steamers from St. John carrying great cargoes of cattle, sheep, horses, grain, etc., and of the miles of freight cars awaiting the arrival of the next steamer, and we ask why do not the farmers in this section of the country share in that trade? Is this market going to be within our reach? It will not, unless our farmers enter into a solemn league and cove-

this market going to be within our reach? It will not, unless our farmers enter into a solemn league and covenant with each other to unite together to raise something to send to that market.

The topic of pure bred stock, left over from Wednesday evening, was presented by Donald Innis. In opening his subject, he said he desired to impress upon the breeders of the province the need of a herd book for registering pure bred stock, especially of sheep and swine. Some will say we have a herd book for the province, and we have, but it is established on a foundation that will not be accepted by other breeders' associations. The purchaser. The book should be made as indisputable as possible. In concluding, Mr. Innis made a strong appeal for pure bred stock.

No one wishing to continue the discussion, the association proceeded to the next subject, that of Mistakes in Dairying, proof can be had not only from the makers of dairy goods, but from the consumer as well, and it is from this latter source we dislike most to be reminded. To remedy mistakes, Mr. Mibery staid: Don't let your cows fall off in their milk when the pastures are short. Have some green field hand oats. Give a liberal feed of this might and good pure water is hand, and

and morning. See that plenty of sait and good pure water is handy, and ed judging an exhibition of wage an everlasting war with the horse made in an adjoining room, fly. Don't make the mistake of letting the ball and was called upon in the autumn. As the winter comes on, see that your stables are warm, light and well ventilated. You cannot its bad odor and worse flavor to some

filthy matters. Keep the cows clean and then it is quite easy to have clean milk, and he sure that your pail and also your hands are clean. Never indulge in the nasty habit of wetting stripping. If there is the least par-ticle of foreign matter on the udder it is in this way sure to find its way into the pail. Milk rather by the squeezing pressure. Do it quickly and as gently as possible, and it is need-Next comes the straining. Care must be exercised that this part of the business is properly done. After setting the creamers in the tank of ice water, the animal heat is expelled by stirring for a few minutes before putting the him a defect in a road where a machine has been at work, and he (Emmerson) would show that there was some mismanagement in the working of the machine. With respect to the new road act, he said if any one want-

warm weather. The working process is a very important one, and if using on that the allowance for labor should the hand tray avoid rubbing with the ladle; it is sure to injure the grain and make greasy butter. Mr. Milbery out his ideas in a government. He in reply to questions said he sold his butter put up in prints at twenty cents at the depot. He made his cold land. In one county he understood a storage improvements at a cost of \$150 petition has been prepared, setting and considered it paid him. The building is near a spring, and he has provision for ice and can keep his butter in a good state during the warmest weather.

He was not prepared to say, in reply to a question of W. B. Fawcett, that ing our young men and young women his dairy was better than the co-operative system. He calculated to keep 20 cows, but at present only had eight. All his cows are either Jersey or a

strain of Jersey.

E. H. Turnbuil followed with an address on the same subject. He read a paper on his experience in butter making, and answered many questions. Questioned as to an advertise ment offering eggs at a reduced rate he explained that they were not his own. He got forty cents for his, and he would give any man forty dollars who would find a single bad egg in a dozen of his own. At present he had thirty cows, which cost him between 15 and 18 cents per head, allowing \$10 a ton for hay. He fed his cows four times a day, and starts milking at 4.30 o'clock in the morning and finishes about 6 o'clock. He considered roots valuable for feeding, but did not use them for the reason he wrote some armers along the river for quotations, but did not get any answers.

Harvey Mitchell of the provincial department of agriculture spoke on butter making. He said never before was there a time when butter makers should give more attention to the quality of milk used.

Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., was called upon, and was given a hearty reception. He hoped the farmers at this meeting would make some deliverance on the importation of pure bred stock. If our own farmers are producing as good stock as can be mported the government of the country should not come into competition with the farmers of the country. That was his view at present, although he was open to hear argument to the contrary. In reference to our foreign markets an effort has been made, as you are aware, to ship the agricultural products of this province, and in fact of all Canada, through the port of St. John. Now in shipping the package and quality should be considered. The products should be put in packages to meet the requirements of the markets. Cheese and butter should be put up in packages to suit the foreign market and thereby capture it. For health, general happiness and prosperity there is no province in Canada ahead of the province of New Brunswick. He was in full sympathy with the statement of Mr. Peters last evening, that the farmers of the province did not want any more taxsoil for our living, and no matter what our politics we should all unite in making the province of New Brunswick a prosperous and happy place to

Mr. Peters gave notice of the followthe grass growing on many a worn out ing resolution for the evening session:

J. E. Hopkins, who had just concluded judging an exhibition of butter made in an adjoining room, entered on the subject of mistakes in butter making. He pointed out that better cows and better buildings were needproduce good, pure milk in dark, fifthy ter and better cheese, and then the stables. There are lots of butter that farmers of New Brunswick can comcomes into the market today that owes pete against the world. Success is impossible unless we have good cows. The great mistake of the farmers was in keeping inferior cows. Another mistake is poor buildings. Talk about ven-tilation; the trouble is there is too much ventilation in very many of them. We want to study how to keep our cows healthy and clean. Mr. Hop-kins then spoke of the examination of the butter he had just completed. Butmake it palitable. There were twenty samples of butter on exhibition and there were twenty varieties. Now if one creamery had made all that but- the roots up and was positive he was ter we would have had but one var- right. iety. A good dairy is necessary to the production of good butter. Another the experimental farms, spoke of the mistake in butter making is the way stable management of cattle. The mistake in butter making is the way in which the cream is kept. Do not let it get warm. After drawing off the portant ones, and it is an absolute When skim milk put the cream away in a necessity that these be provided in on his cold place until it is required for use a modern stable. If animals are exature

of becoming filled with bacteria. Mr. seventy degrees. Every dairyman and Mibblery explained at some length his process of butter making during the as to be accurate in the matter of heat and cold. Another mistake is made in the use of bad or impure salt. Don't use a common salt; use one that will dissolve quickly. He then called attention to the Sussex school of dairy instruction, which opens on the 23rd of this menth, and urged that all should avail themselves of this oppon tunity to get a thorough instruction in the art of butter and cheese make ing. A gentleman would be present at the school well qualified to give instruction in the French language, and he hoped the French people would attend in large numbers.

Major H. Montgomery-Campbell that the paper, which he considered a very valuable one, read by Mr. Innes, be placed on file.—Carried. Adjourned for dinner.

Fredericton, Feb. 11.-At the after noon session the minutes of the morn ing meeting were read and apopted. It was decided to devote forty min utes for a discussion on the registration of pure bred stock, each speaker to be allowed five minutes. Mr. Innes, who read the paper on

the subject at the morning session, explained that under the present mode only cattle can be registered, and he advocated that horses, sheep and swine be placed on the same footing. F. J. McManus of Bathurst did not see why such a request should not be carried out. He would like to hear those conversant with the subject discuss it.

James Gilchrist said that at the Stock Breeders' Association meeting at Moncton it was decided that the association have a herd book of its own. Mostly any kind of an Ayrshire can be registered in New Brunswick and the establishment of a herd book would be the means of protecting the owners of genuine pure bred stock.

George W. White said the govern-

ment was desirous of helping us along in this matter, and that being the case the matter should be thoroughly considered, say by the appointment of a

The paper on The Registration of Pure Bred Stock prepared by D. Sinclair Smith was read by W. W. Hubbard. The paper pointed out the requirements of the herd books in the maritime provinces, and showed that they all required more stringent requirements. He said there are a great many animals registered as pure bred in the different herd books that are not fit to breed from, but because they have a pedigree they command a price equal to that put on a really good animal. This is a hard matte to change, but perhaps the day may come when there will be a standard scale of points to be passed by these cattle that have the necessary bring before they can be registered. It was ordered that the paper be re-

ceived and placed on file. D. C. Parent's paper on Stable Management of Cattle was read by Mr. Hubbard, which covered much of the same ground gone over in the speeche

E. H. Turnbull described his farm. His cows are kept in a fifteen foot stall and no manure is under them It is taken out every day and spread his farm. He never saw a roof enough to keep the steam the animals from injuring feed, consequently he any feed over He had adopted a new meth-feeding his cows. He fed them cook house on a barrow, thereby giving them warm feed. In the matspring running near his barn, turned them out, but he was not well satisfied with this method, especially in cold and stormy weather, when he thought the cows should have water with the chill taken off.

W. B. Fawcett had listened with interest to Mr. Turnbull's address, but in the morning and in the afternoon Mr. Turnbull complained about dishonesty in butter making, that is in what is called pound rolls, only fifteen ounces. Now, on the question of flavor, the fact should be orne in mind that the transportation arrangements are not all that could be desired, as, for instance, sometimes cars which one day carry barrels of kerosene oil, another day will be gaged in carrying butter to market. He would say that the farmers as a class are as honest as any other class of people. It does not need intelligence to cultivate many of our New Brunswick farms. Unfortunately he had not yet been able to build a modern barn with basement. We do not "pulp" for cattle, but simply roll in "pulping." It is too expensive. We notice that Page Bros. of Amherst also adopt this method, although they have a modern barn. He fully appr ciated the remarks of Mr. Turnbu as to keeping cattle comfortable.

President Tompkins could not agree with the last speaker. His own ex-perience was that cattle required a

rtain degree of heat. In reply to a question of Donald In-nes, President Tompkins said that he fattened eleven head of cattle on turnips and ground grain. He did give them any course grain until the day before they left for market. He would like to have his cattle eat each day a barrel of turnips and two quarts

Reuben Lyon of Kingston, Kings county, spoke of the experience he had himself in butter making. He believed the cow could be made to pay. He had a good dairy, could churn at any hour of the day, summer or win-ter, and never got less than twenty cents per pound for his butter. He failed to see where the great money came in under the improved system so much talked about. He was going to try the deep cans for a year, and if they prove a success he will con-tinue to use them. But he could get that is as much as is got under the improved methods. He fed his cartle with turnips, carrots and mangolds. whole, and he found the experiment of feeding roots whole a good one. He had abandoned the mode of cutting

Prof. F. T. Shutt, chief chemist questions of air and light were im-Then heat it gradually until it reaches pected to thrive and the milk to be

healthy the barn must be well ventilated. We hear a great deal about germs and microbes, and he had no loubt to a large extent the disease in cattle is due to bad air. Sunlight is absolutely necessary also, and then good pure water should be provided. The effect of bad water may not be noticed for some time, but in many nstances it had been found on chem cal analysis that disease among cat tle is due to impure water. It becomes polluted through bad drainage. wells should not be placed too near the barn. Food is another important condition. There is a great difference n different foods. The heat of the animal first of all has to be kept up. The food, we eat produces the heat, and so it is with the animals. Food must he used which contains substances for the purposes of fattening. If we want a cow to give a large quantity of milk we must feed with nitrogen substances. If you feed a cow on straw it is absolutely impossible for her to give milk, so in order to get the very best returns we supply the proper limit of food. We want to give a cow evry day about twenty-four pounds of dry matter, and about two pounds should be of the nitrogen substances. If we feed the cow on course fodders the digestive

organs would not go on properly. If we were to feed a concentrated fodder we would destroy the usefulness of the cow Prof. Shutt was much sur prised at the experience of President Tompkins in fattening and certainly was one he could not endorse. There has been no crop as successful as the corn crop, and he would advise all n the dairy business to grow corn. He would recommend a mixture of oats and peas, about two-thirds oats and the remainder peas make excellent food. He also advised the growing of clover, as it will increase the fertility of the soil. If the soil is poor try buckwheat and in time clover will come He did not know of any means as like ly to increase the fertility of the soil as cloved. Prof. Shutt described experiments made in this direction. In dry, gravelly soil he would recomm Lucerne clover. He next spoke of the care of manure and advised the use of sawdust to absorb the liquid, but too much sawdust used on a light sandy soil, would tend to dry up the

In reply to a question Prof. Shutt said a great deal depended on the locality as to the variety of corn grown, but he would strongly advise the growing of small corn, as a result of experiments in Ottawa In concluding he said for horses

timothy hay should be grown, but for cows clover. By all means where it is possible clover should be grown. In the Dominion Agriculturist, which will be issued, the members will find a great deal of information as the result of analysis of corn made at its various stages of growth. He could not see why pools of water should be allowed to exist in barn yards. The animals should be kept comfortable and in very cold weather the chill should be taken off the water.

In reply to a question Prof. Shutt said he did not think a small quantity of iron in the water would be injur-

John McLaughlan spoke of a barn he had erected accommodating fifty head of cattle. He had the manure removed every day. He watered his cattle from a spring on a side hill and is brought to the barn by a pipe. The The barn is a very warm one, Mr. Mc-Laughlan pointing out that he had a large quantity of roots stored in one end and the frost did not touch them. The stables are cleaned twice a day. The cattle are principally fed dry and found to work satisfactory. The cows are watered twice a day and are not let out of the stable from November to April. By his modern barn he found he could do the work himself, while others farmers required the assistance of two men to do the same work in

George W. Forrest, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., was called on. He advised the farmers that if they had cows realizing say forty dollars for milk, do not change the mode of feeding. His own experience was that turnips were better sliced that fed whole. In regard to stables, it requires a large amount such as we have had described. He did not thing there was any excuse for a cold cow stable. Timber is cheap, in New Brunswick, and the farmers should spend some of their time in making their stables warm.

Wm. A. West spoke on the subject of stable management. He said he had no trouble in keeping his barn warm. He only watered his cattle once a day, due to the great distance he has to bring the water. He sliced the turnips, as he believed that the better way. His stables are cleaned twice a day, and he found no trouble in preventing impure air and producing good pure milk. In his basement barn good pure milk. In his passenter, there was plenty of light, it was pro-

S. L. Peters would prefer his co barn had sunlight all day long. His barn was an ordinary one, and he found it somewhat difficult in cold weather to keep the temperature up, and when the temperature is low it means additional feed for our stock, and consequently extra expense on the farmer. On stormy days the cattle are watered in the barn, giving a pail in the morning, a pail at noon and another in the evening. A con that is shivering with the cold cannot give milk.

Hamilton Emery of Carleton county spoke of his experience in farming and stable management. He fed his cows on straw in the morning, after wards pulped turnips, then water and straw again in the evening. The barns have very much improved in recent twenty cents all the year round, and years. They are now all double boarded in Carleton county, and consequently quite warm.

R. C. Williams has carefully studied the various methods of feeding, his efforts being to get his cows to average three hundred to three hundred and a quarter of butter each. He had four cows. He raised as much feed as he could, growing a good deal of corn. He feeds now on cornmeal, wheat bran, heavy wheat. The last two years he has fed the turnips whole When very cold he throws a blanket on his cow, so keeping up the temper-

E. H. Turnbull said he did not wish

to be understood as saying the farmers were dishonest. His aim was to have a stop put to what is called pound rolls of butter being put on the market weighing less than sixteen

In reply to a question, S. L. Peters explained that he had some doubts as to whether it is best to put manure under the stable. He puts his horse manure with the cow manure, and he found no evil effects. His stable floor is made of the best wood he could get. One of the causes of impure milk, he thought, was the practice of milking before the stable was cleaned. He always thoroughly cleaned his stable first and then milked the cows after-

Prof. Gilbert did not believe the farmers would bring bad eggs to market, but there is no doubt they are to be found on the market-there are brought there unwittingly by the farm.

Hamilton Emery made a few remarks on the care of cattle, after which Secretary Hubbard announced the result of the butter competition judged by J. E. Hopkins of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., as fol-

Series 1-Byron Kilburn, Kingsclear, 95; J. F. Clarke, Macnaquac, 94; W. A West, Albert, 93. Series 2-C. N. Goodspeed, Penniac, 94; S. L. Peters, Hampstead, 93; Luther Goodspeed, 92 (Continued next week.)

# PILL-PRICE

The Days o 25 Cen s a Box for Pills Are Numbered.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pil's at 20 Cents a vial are Surer, Safer and Pleasan er to Take.

And are Supplanting all Others All Drug-g st. Sell Them. Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver

LONDONDERRY IRON CO., LTD.

At the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Londonderry Iron company, Limited, held in their office, Montreal, on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected as a board of directors for the ensuing year: Lord Mount-Stephen, Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., A. S. McClelland, A. T. Paterson, John Turnbull, R. McD. Paterson and Hartland S. MacDougall. At a subsequent meeting of the directors A. T. Paterson was re-elected president and managing director: John Turnbull, vice-president; R. L. Hildreth, secretary; Fred. C. Budden, treasurer; George Durnford, auditor. The annual statement was read and adopted.

# HE SENDS IT FREE

Physician's Prescription for Cure of Weakness in Men.

When a man has suffered for many years with a weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes life worth naturally feels generous. He wants his felhowmen to know about it. He feels that his musion on earth is to lift out of bondage men who are today butthing with a shattered nervous system, lust as he did; men, who by their own secret foliaes, are suffering a mental torture that words cannot adequately describe.

The word has come to look at such sufferers in a different light from former days, it now regards them as unfortunate, not oriminal. They have lacked moral courage. They may be victims of inherited passion, or they have acquired seven habits from evil associates. But whatever may have been the incentive that causes a man to degrade his being and isolate himself from society he needs a friend, He needs the right hand of fellowship and good cheer. It is wrong to denounce him for his folly, and it is equally assiens to give him advice. He must have the hungry man's bread, not a stone, offered him. This is why I send the prescription which made me a man among men, free to any one whe writee for it. I know the averation that suffering men have to the least semblance of publicity, and I, therefore, send the prescription securely seased in a plain envelope, without marks to show where it came from. Thousands of men have written me, to say how glad they were to get this prescription, and every mall brings encouraging reports of severe cases of physical debility cured, and emaciated parts restered to natural strength.

Now, my friend, do not sit and wonder how I can afford to give away this valuable recipe, but write for it today. It is free to all, and I want every man to have it. Address, in the fullest confidence, THOMAS SLATER, Box 192, Kalamasoo, Mich. 1240 mission on earth is to lift out of bondage

# REV. W. KINCAID DEAD

New York, Feb. 12.-The Rev. Wm. Kincald, 54 years of age, secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon of anaemia. He had been ill for about two months.

# MURDERER BRAM

Boston, Feb. 12.-The motion for a new trial for Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, was denied this forenoon in the United States court, the judges holding that the alleged newly discovered evidence

was merely cumulative.

Appeal will now be made to the United States supreme court at Wash-

THREE WEEKS IN AGONY.

nfiamatory Rheumatism so Acute He Could not Attend to His Daily Duties—Lived Three Weeks in Agonizing Fain When that "Good Samaritan" of all Cures, South American Rheumatic Cure, Passed His Way—It Helped in a Few Hours, and Speedily Cured — Cost

Mr. E. A. Norton, a well-known citizen of Grimsby, Ont., was severely attacked with inflammatory rheumatism some 20 years ago—after a time he recovered, but five or six weeks ago the dread disease returned so violently that he had to give up work. For nearly three weeks he lay in bed suffering terrible agony. Another resident of the town who had been cured by South American Rheumatic Cure persuaded him to try it, and, to his great surprise after using the medicine but one week he was so far recovered as to go about town. From the first dose taken he felt marked improvement, and today he is most enthusiastic in singing its praises. No case too severe for South American Rheumatic Cure to check in six hours, and cure permanently.

OTTA

**Destructive** Fire Department

The Upper Flat of Building Utterly in a Few I

Damage Estimated at sand Dollars-Cause by a Careless Cler Hydrants All F

Ottawa, Feb. 11.which the capital ha a long day is raging result thereof taxpay ion will eventually he of a quarter of a mil

At midnight tonigh of the western depart and the offices on the in flames, the efforts ing the flames from lower story of the bu

The only portion which has escaped, w of some water in th Mackenzie wing, from northerly. In this por-ing are the offices of of railways and can revenue.

The rooms burnt of cupied by the engine tects' staff of the p partment, which room dreds of valuable pla-certain offices occupie clerks of the marine partment, and the en-mounted police depar offices below those wh by the departments marine and fisheries, commerce, and custo

The fire was first d fourth flat of the pu partment, and is suppo-caused by the careles the clerks, who had For a long time a sme be detected before it covered.

It unfortunately has conflagration broke o vulnerable point of the whole of the top story fire trap. The roof w partitions were of wood were of wood. To add this portion of the b the exception of the ment, situate on the the parliament building the water supply was a however, there was go owing to the inflamm this portion of the b

practically impossible gress of the flames. From the west side their way along to th and then moved roun facing on Parlaiment stopped short at the Davies' office, which

northeast end of the One hundred thous cover the actual loss, opinion is that a new copper similar to tha largely increasing t to the figure already The government of

ance on its buildings All hydrants on with one exception, works department of sponsible for this ren Ottawa, Feb. 11.-F

a vacant room used and canals departm block this afternoon. on the government could do nothing, ar brigade arrived there of water pressure. Then a fire engine which gave an addit water, and later on was on the scene. mansard roof of block, extending fro tower to the main ington street, is b the old papers and to the period before provinces were stow were burned. The s the department of the photograph gaburned. The remains part were offices. N cipal government

ant records were des Ottawa, Feb. 12. our western depart dollars," said Min morning to the Su 'I believe it had its It began in a room spontaneous combi public buildings from have the leading arc minion visit the cap plans, and I conter permanent third st copper, including th have our own system after this. The press pumps was not stron Mr. Fisher, minist said: "If they had so a portion of the top flames reached it the

an awful lesson to The hose was rotte themselves, and wh were not frozen up supply a garden h power. Minister Day his papers. The cel built of concrete, fell this unlooked for es leaped to the

able to check its pro

as saying the farm. st. His aim was to to what is called butter being put on hing less than sixteen

question, S. L. Peters had some doubts as best to put manure He puts his horse cow manure, and he cts. His stable floor best wood he could auses of impure milk, the practice of milk. ly cleaned his stable ilked the cows after.

did not believe the ring bad eggs to marno doubt they are to market-there are wittingly by the farm-

ry made a few rere of cattle, after Hubbard announced butter competition, lopkins of the Experiappan, N. S., as fol-

Kilburn, Kingsclear, Macnaquae, 94; W. A. Series 2-C. N. Good-94; S. L. Peters. Luther Goodspeed, 92. ed next week.)

# PRICE

Cen's a Box for Pills

Pil's at 20 Cents a vial and Pleasan er to Take.

ng all Others All Drugtion, Sick and Nervpepsia, Loss of Appe-bles arising from liver

RY IRON CO., LTD.

general meeting of of the Londonderry imited, held in their on Wednesday, the men were elected as tors for the ensuing Stephen, Sir Charles A. S. McClelland, A. n Turnbull, R. McD. tland S. MacDougall. meeting of the dirrson was re-elected managing director: rice-president: R. L. ry; Fred. C. Budden. Durnford, auditor ent was read and

scription for Cure rness in Men.

suffered for many years that blights his life and t medicines and alleged vers a remedy that the power and physical to him lost forever, he rous. He wants his felbout it. He feels that his to lift out of bondage

quired secret had But whatever m

do not sit and wonder

# KINCAID DEAD

eb. 12.—The Rev. Wm onal Home Missionary t 1 o'clock this after-He had been ill for

# ERER BRAM

12.-The motion for a mas M. Bram, the rer of Capt. Nash of noon in the United judges holding that discovered evidence lative.

ow be made to the preme court at Wash-

EEKS IN AGONY.

natism so Acute He Country and Daily Duties—Lived Three ing Pain When that "Good ill Cures, South American Passed His Way—It Helped and Speedily Cured — Cost

n, a well-known citizen of a severely attacked with matism some 20 years ago recovered, but ave or six read disease returned so and to give up work. For he lay in bed suffering other resident of the town red by South American persuaded him to try it, surprise after using the week he was so far recovout town. From the first-elt marked improvement, ost enthusiastic in singing the too severe for South tic Cure to check in six remanently.

OTTAWA.

Destructive Fire in the Western Departmental Block.

The Upper Flat of This Magnificent Building Utterly Destroyed in a Few Hours.

Damage Estimated at One Hundred Thousand Dollars-Caused, it is Reported, by a Careless Clerk-The Water Hydrants All Frozen Up.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.-The worst fire which the capital has had for many a long day is raging tonight, and as a result thereof taxpayers of the dominion will eventually have to meet a bill of a quarter of a million of dollars.

At midnight tonight the entire roof of the western departmental building and the offices on the fourth floor are in flames, the efforts of the Ottawa brigade being directed towards keep-ing the flames from descending to the

iower story of the building.

The only portion of the building which has escaped, with the exception of some water in the offices, is the Mackenzie wing, from the big tower northerly. In this portion of the building are the offices of the departments of railways and canals and inland

The rooms burnt out are those occupied by the engineering and architects' staff of the public works department, which rooms contain hundreds of valuable plans and records certain offices occupied by some of the clerks of the marine and fisheries department, and the entire offices of the mounted police department. All the offices below those which are occupied by the departments of public works, marine and fisheries, militia, trade and commerce, and customs, are deluged

fire was first discovered in the fourth flat of the public works department, and is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of one of the clerks, who had been smoking. For a long time a smell of smoke could be detected before its origin was dis-

It unfortunately happened that the conflagration broke out in the most vulnerable point of the building, as the whole of the top story was a veritable fire trap. The roof was of wood, the partitions were of wood and the floors were of wood. To add to the disaster this portion of the building is, with the exception of the tower of parliament, situate on the highest level of the parliament building, and at first the water supply was not of the best. As soon as two steamers got to work,

From the west side they worked round to the northern facade, licked their way along to the eastern front, and then moved round to the east side, facing on Parlaiment square, and only stopped short at the tower over Mr. Davies' office, which is at the extreme

northeast end of the building. One hundred thousand dollars may cover the actual loss, but the general opinion is that a new roof of iron and copper similar to that of the Langevin block will be necessary, thereby largely increasing the cost, probably to the figure already mentioned.

The government carries no insurance on its buildings in Ottawa. hill All hydrants on Parliament with one exception, were found to be frozen hard. Just whether the public works department or the city is sponsible for this remains to be deter-

vacant room used by the railways and canals department in the upper story of the western departmental block this afternoon. All the hydrants on the government grounds frozen. The government fire brigade could do nothing, and when the city brigade arrived there was a total lack of water pressure. This went on for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Then a fire engine was obtained, which gave an additional supply of water, and later on a second engine was on the scene. The whole of the mansard roof of the departmental block, extending from the Mackenzie tower to the main entrance off Well-mater attract in hurrend down All ington street, is burned down. the old papers and records pertaining to the period before the union of the provinces were stowed away there and were burned. The stationery office of the department of public works and the photograph gallery were also burned. The remainder of the burned part were offices. None of the principal government official and import-

ant records were destroyed.
Ottawa, Feb. 12.—"The big fire in our western departmental block will mean a loss of at least one millilon dollars," said Minister Tarte this norning to the Sun's correspondent I believe it had its origin in smoking. It began in a room which was unoc upled, and therefore cannot be from spontaneous combustion. Anyway, smoking shall cease in the Canadian public buildings from this day. I will have the leading architects of the do-minion visit the capital to talk over plans, and I contemplate building a permanent third story of steel and copper, including the roofing. We will ave our own system of water works

pumps was not strong enough."
Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, said: "If they had seen fit to demolish a pontion of the top story before the flames reached it they would have been ble to check its progress. It has been an awful lesson to us."

themselves, and where the hydrants were not frozen up they would not supply a garden hose with sufficient power. Minister Davies lost nearly all clear the draught his papers. The celling of his room, and things are built of concrete, fell through, and with this unlooked for catastrophe the gel's Syrup does flames leaped to the second story and when it sets the sutted the marine and fisheries deproper operation.

partment. Montreal sent up a strong band of fire fighters, whose help was

found very varuable.

The council met at eleven o'clock temporary roof over the burnt portion, and engaged offices on Wellington and Sparks street for the public works and marine and fisheries departments. The fire is pretty well checked, but is not over yet, and two engines are pumping water steadily since yesterday afternoon. All the lower portion of the building is deluged with water, and no work can be done in these till the water is all pumped out.

Fire broke out again at six o'clock this afternoon in the office of Mr. Coste, chief engineer of the public works department, but was quickly squelched. Half the city brigade with a steamer are remaining on duty all

It is understood the government will enter into the question of better protection of all departmental buildings as well as the parliament buildings. The centre and east blocks are said to be as great fire traps as the one destroyed vesterday.

The dominion archives branch in the basement of the burned building suffers from water with all the other departments. Minister Scott tells me the government will propose the erection of a special records building to hold all plans, documents, records over three years old and on which final action has been taken.

The department of public works is coming in for much adverse criticism on account of the condition in which the hydrants on parliament grounds were found. The care of the hydrants devolves upon the department, and as the men who had charge of them under the late government had all been replaced by new men since the liberals took office, these new employes either were not instructed about the care of the hydrants at all, or else did their work in a very perfunctory manner. The government hose at-tached to the hydrants in the burnt building were found to be perfectly rotten, and the valves so rusted that they could not be turned. As soon as the fire was discovered a length hose was run towards the scene of the conflagration, but when the water was turned on it ran out of the hose as from a sieve, and could not be got

within many feet of the fire. It is admitted that the Ottawa fire brigade is not properly equipped. The fire and light committee meets tomorrow to prepare a money by-law to procure two new steamers, two chemical engines, two new ladders, water tower and hose, and will erect two new stations. In 1895 the citizens by vote rejected a by-law for a similar purpose. Now they have had a rude awakening to a sense of their insecur-

HARD WORK AND EASY WORK.

There was a time very lately when Mr. Donato Arnoldi found it hard to keep up vith his work. Not that there was more to be done than usual, but

Dear, dear, what a thing it would be if we were always right up to the mark eating, sleeping and working with a relish. We might not have money to burn even then, but we should have some to save. Well let's hear Mr. Ar-

"At Easter, 1893," he says, "I began to feel as if a cloud had come over me. I was weak, low and tired. My tongue was thickly coated, and my mouth kept filling with a thick, tough phlegm. I could eat fairly well, yet my food seemed to do me no good. After eating I had a feeling of heaviness at the chest and pain at the side.

"I lost a deal of sleep, and night after night I lay broad awake for hours. I kept up with my work, but I was so weak I was scarcely fit for it. This state of things naturally worried me and I consulted a doctor. He gave me medicines that relieved me for a time, and then I went bad as ever. eing this, I saw another doctor,

who said my stomach, and perhaps other organs, were in a very bad way. I took his medicines, but they did not help me as I hoped they would. On the contrary, I got worse and worse. "At this time cold, clammy sweats began to break out over me, and as 1 walked my footsteps were uncertain. Sometimes my legs gave way under me, as if they were too weak to bear

the weight of my body.
"Not to trouble you with details, it may be enough to say that I was in this miserable condition month after \$30,000. In fact, I came to think I never should be any better.

"Then I bethought me of a medicine
I had heard highly spoken of Mother
Seigel's Curative Syrup. I said to myself, I will try it. I am thankful I
did. After taking only two bottles all
the pain was gone, and shortly I was vell and strong as ever. Since then I it, I take a dose of the Syrup, and it season of 1897 will be begun at once,

fects now from the mercury I use in have marred the lines of success, but my business. (Signed). Donato Artitis hoped that the new firm will mainmy business. (Signed), Donato Ar- it is hoped that the new firm will main-nold, 39 Spencer street, Clerkenwell, tain the good records of the old ser-London, May 1st, 1894."

No doubt lead, arsenic, mercury and The Beaver liner Lake Winnipeg plenty of poisons of its own, and has be the Diamant, of the German-no need of help from outside death- American Petroleum Company, bound dealers. He wasn't able to eat much, for Philadelphia; her propellor nor to digest what he did eat, and his nerves got weak and shaken because

clear the draught and light a fresh fire and things are buzzing and humming directly. And that's what Mother Seigel's Syrup does for the human body. when it sets the digestive system in MONCTON.

this morning and decided to erect a Deputy Sheriff Rankin Says Sullivan Will Break Down Before the Day of Execution.

> The Schools Closed Down on Account of Diphtheria - Daley Was Rightly Placed in Newcastle Jail.

> Moncton, N. B., Feb. 14.-Deputy Sheriff Rankin of St. John, who was in Dorchester last week with a prisoner for the penitentiary, saw Sullivan during his stay. Mr. Rankin says he has assisted at the execution of four men in St. John, and from what he has seen of Sullivan, he believes that notwithstanding his air of unconcern, he will break down before the execution takes place. Sullivan is quite talkative to visitors, and complains of

the failure to move for a new trial. A house and barn belonging to An thony LeBlanc, College Bridge, Mem-ramcook, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. All the contents of cellar and barn were destroyed, including hay, grain, one cow and a

sheep, were burned. The Newcastle curlers failed to reach Moncton on Saturday for their match with the local club. The Moneton bankers' hockey team went to Shediac on Friday night and defeated the Shediac team, 3 goals to 1.

The India famine fund is growing quite rapidly, and now amounts to upwards of \$200. Among the latest subscribers are D. Pottinger, \$50; P. S. Archibald, \$10; J. A. Harris, \$15, and C. P. Harris, \$10. St. George,s church is raising a fund and the collection in the First Methodist church this even-

ing was also in aid of the fund. Owing to the existence of several cases of diphtheria in the town the trustees have decided to close the central schools for one week as a precautionary measure. The Presbyterian Methodist and Reformed Epescopal Sunday schools were closed today for the same reason. It is thought by these means the disease will be confined to the houses in which it now exists.

Judge Landry at Dorchester on Saturday gave judgment on the order of habeas corpus for the release of Chas. Daley, committed to jail at Newcastle for refusing to answer in a Scott act case against one George Palmer. It appears Daley was called for the prosecution and admitted buying a horse from the accused during the time mentioned in the information, and that he had a bottle of liquor in his possession at that time. Asked from whom he had got it witness refused to answer holding that the question was not relevant, and the magistrate nitted him to jail for contempt. Judge Landry held that the question was relevant and that the prisoner was righly incarcerated and refused the application for discharge.

however, there was good pressure, but owing to the inflammable nature of this portion of the building it was practically impossible to stay the prois. Those of us who must work when it is medical attendant has worked a good W. McKinnon, coachman at the Am-

A BOON FOR EVERY HOME.

Every Wise Woman Should See that Sh Gets the Best.

Dyes far excel all other dyes. These be pushed forward with the utmost special cotton dves are recent discoveries of the best dye chemists in the of 53,000 bushels of grain, 12,000 sacks world, and are remarkable for fast-ness against exposure to strong light standards of deals, 6 cars of provisand for standing any amount of wash- ions and a lot of sundries. Her live

ing with soapsuds.

Special attention is directed to Dia- and 100 horses. mond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and

have the "Diamond."

WINTER PORT ITEMS. The Lake Ontario on her last trip took away from St. John a very valucargo. The value of the goods ship ped is placed at about \$145,540. Among the shipments was \$11,022 worth of

leather, and cheese to the value of

The long established business venture known as the Beaver line of steamship has again changed hands. This time the purchasers are Messrs. Peterson, Tait and company, the well known owners of the turret steamers that have made money for years. During the past season the Beaver line was backed by the Messrs. have had good health and worked MacIver of Liverpool. The details of without trouble. When I feel I need management and organization for the eeps me right. and a representative of Peterson, Tait
"I am a surgical instrument maker, & Co. will arrive in Montreal this week and think my illness was due to the to take charge. Since the days when quicksilver that I work amongst act- H. & E. Murray owned the Beaver line, ing upon me when in a low state of peculiar circumstances and strong op-health. At all events I feel no ill ef- position in the steamship business

other poisons do often produce injuri-ous effects on those who habitually an eventful voyage. The steamer sall-handle them; but the symptoms in Mr. ed on January 27th, and when out five Arnoldi's case go to show that his ail-ment was indigestion and dyspepsia. a disabled steamer. The Winnipeg ran This abominable disease generates close to the steamer, which proved to gone and she was helpless and wanted to be towed. Preparations were made for this, but when all was in completethey were not fed. That accounts for for this, but when all was in complete-his wakefulness and for his uncertain ness the tow rope carried away and part of it became entangled in the Take the ashes out of your furnace, screw of the Winnipeg. The latter lear the draught and light a fresh fire steamer stayed alongside of the Diamont for twelve hours, and then parted after doing all she could for the disabled steamer and receiving assur-

ances that she would be all right. The

until picked up. After leaving her, the Winnipeg had rough weather, and when off Newfoundland met a large field of ice and had to steer about forty miles south to clear it. The tow rope was still around the screw of the steamer when she arrived here. Sixty-five steerage passengers came out in the steamer. Of these all but three are for American points. The

three are for St. John and consist of

an Irish woman and an English and

The quantity of western goods shipped from St. John this winter is al-ready largely in excess of what went forward last season. The C. P. R. people say that over 2,000 carloads more came here for evport up to last week than were received all last sea-

A steamer has been fixed to take deals from Campbellton to W. C. England in July at 41s. 3d. The Furness steamer Durham City, from this port for London, which was

recently towed into Halifax disabled, has completed repairs and cleared on the 10th inst. for London. The Beaver steamer Lake Huron, Capt. Carey, which left Liverpool on the 31st, arrived here Thursday, having made a good run out. She has about 1,000 tons of cargo and 65 pass-

The following Furness line sailings have been arranged from London direct to St. John, viz.: Feb. 20, Damara; March 6, Stockholm City; and March 20, Carlisle City, to be followed by regular fortnightly sailings during the

mainder of the season. The Donaldson steamer Keemun was taking grain and deals in the forward es Thursday, in order to tip the vessel so as to permit of a new blade being inserted in her propellor, one having been broken on the passage out. The work of erecting the accommodations aft for cattle will be completed today. Some thirty carpenters are engaged at it. As soon as this job is finished, work on the forward cattle deck will be begun.

The Stockholm City of the Furness line sailed Thursday morning for Lon-don. She had, all things considered, quick despatch here. She arrived on Friday last and began discharging that afternoon. She was idle Saturday and Sunday. Her cargo is made up of 40,000 bushels of oats and 30,000 of wheat, 12,000 bags of flour, 1,260 bags of oil cake, 500 cases of paraffine wax, 220 sacks of grass seed, 2,325 sacks of bran, 325 cases of meats, 150 barrels of pork, 100 cases of agricultural machinery, 1,000 barrels of apples, 125 stand-

ards of deals, and a lot of sundries. The Beaver line management have made arangements with Elder Dempster & Co. to have their large steamer the Assaye make two voyages between this port and Liverpool. The Assaye will leave Cardiff for this port direct on Sunday, and will, it is expected, sail for Liverpool on March 3rd. Her second departure from St. John will be on April 7th. The Assaye is a comparatively new vessel, having been built in 1892. She is 4,900 tons register, is a fast boat, and a great carrier. This move on the part of the Beaver comshows that they have the interests of

St. John at heart. The Glen Head of the Head line arrived at Dublin from this port at 9 o'clock Thursday night.

Head line, is at the Royal. He save there will be six more Head line sailings from this port during the sea-son. The Inishowen Head is now on her way here. The Glen Head, Teelin Head, Dunmore Head and Bengore Head will follow in the order named.

Men were at work all day yesterday on the propellor of the Keemun. When it is fixed the work of loading her will despatch. Her cargo will be made up stock will consist of 270 head of cattle

The Beaver line boat Lake Huron Mixed Goods. This marvellous black Capt. Carey, which arrived Thursday has proven its title to first place as night from Liverpool. docked at the a dye for all cotton and mixed goods. C. P. R. wharf on Friday morning. excels all rivals in every good qual- Capt. Carey reports that he had ity. One package of this dye will do fairly good weather on the way out, as much work as three of any other considering the season. He sighted make of dye.

The Diamond Dyes are first, best west. She made the passage in 11 days. Among her passengers were Mr. and the cheapest to use.

The Diamond Dyes are first, best west. She made the passage in 11 days. Among her passengers were Mr. and Mrs. F. Aldous of this city, who have been visiting relatives in England. The passengers for the west left on the C. P. R. express in the

KIDNEY PAIN.

John Snell, of Wingham, Ont., was in a Maelstrom of Pain and Agony from Diseased Kidneys—South American Kidney Cure was the Welcome "Life Preserver"—It Relieves Instantly and Gures Surely.

"Five years ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe which affected my kidneys and caused intense pains in my back and urinary organs. I suffered untold misery, at times I could not work, and any standing position gave me intense pain. I became worse so rapidly that my family became slarmed, Just at this time I noticed South American Kidney Cure advertised. Although I had little faith left in any remedy—having tried so many worthless ones—but a drowning man will grasp at a straw, and I procured a bottle. In a few days it had worked wonders, and before half a bottle was taken I was totally relieved of pain and two bottles entirely cured me."

CUMBERLAND COAL AND RAIL-WAY CO.

The Cumberland Coal and Railway ompany held its annual meeting in Montreal Wednesday afternoon in the offices of the company, Imperial building, the president in the chair. The reort showed that the past year's output was considerably in excess of 1895. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, the output of coal was 405,042, while that for 1895 was 375,788 tons.

The business for the past year had been fairly satisfactory. The following board of directors were elected: R. H. Cowans, president; the Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, vice-president; J. R. Cowans, general manager, and H. R. Drummond, secretary. Just previous to the strike the company gave employment to 1,100 men.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower ani-So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly

The Christians Began to Bombard Canea Saturday.

People Seek Refuge on Board Greek Warships.

Reserves Called Out-Foreign Ambassadors Ask Their Governments to Take a Hand.

Canea, Island of Crete, Feb. 14, Sunday evening.-The Christians occupied the heights surrounding the town this morning and began to bombard Canea. As soon as the firing commenced Prince George Berovitch, civil governor of Crete, with thirty recently en-rolled Montenegrian gendarmens, boarded a Russian man-of-war. The Greek consul also embarked on board another vessel. The Turkish from the fortress replied to the fire of the Christians. It is reported that the fighting was attended with bloodshed. The foreign consuls have gone on board the various vessels lying off the

town of Canea. The Greek consul at Heraklion went aklion are also hurrying on board the Greek warships.

Fighting occurred around Halepa Saturday. After a brisk fusilade the Turks dislodged the Christians and have occupied Akrotiri hills. The French consul was obliged to visit his country house and Halepa and return to his official residence at Canea. A Greek warship yesterday fired on Turkish vessel conveying troops

from Canida to Canea. Constantinople, Feb. 14.—As a result of a conference held on Friday, the foreign ambossadors decided to reommend to their respective governments that the powers occupy Canea, Retimo and Candia for the purpose of affording protection to the Mussulmans.

Athens, Feb. 14.—It is evident that he Grecian government has taken a serious step in sending troops to Crete for the purpose of protecting the

A force consisting of a regiment of infantry, battery and artillery emparked at Piraeus yesterday on board three steamers. There was a scene of great enthusiasm before the departure of the troops. Crown Prince Constantine, the Duke of Sparta, reviewed the men, and addressing them, said: "Officers and men, remembers where you are going, and that you are Hal-

head of the men and conducted them bett says he finds among western ship-to the railway station at Athens, en pers a desire to use the Canadian route for the port of Piraeus, the populace meanwhile cheering for Crete,

voyage immediately, and it was ex- for the Furness line, who will find it pected that they will reach Canea to-day. It is rumored that they will vir-There will be at least three of their tually occupy the island without de- boats here in March. lay. All of the Grecian newspapers hall the departure of the troops with expressions of delight. There is much activity at the palace, King George personally directing affairs conected

with the crisis. Athens, Feb. 14, Sunday evening. Prince Nicholas has started for Larsa, Thessaly, with the third artillery regiment. It is stated that the British admiral commanding in the Cre- go eisewhere which they might have tan waters has orders to prevent any secured without any difficulty.

collision at sea between the Turks and Prince George arrived at Canea the business. Then with superior boats Greeks. yesterday. He received a visit from the commanders of the foreign menof-war. Later he returned to Mile

with the flotilla. The foreign ministers at Athene met at the French legation for the purpose of considering the situation. It is believed that they decided to address further representations to the Grecian government, which replying to their recent statements, declared that the government having full know ledge of the situation, had not hesi tated to assume the whole respons bility for the measures it has taken. The reserves of 1893-94 classes have been called out. Grecian officers starting for Crete who having been recalled at the last moment and ordered to rejoin their regiments, have resigned their commissions, and issued a man-ifesto explaining that they are leaving the army in order to fight for the free-

dom of their brethren in Crete.

The report is current at Canes that the Turkish authorities, considering that resistance to the cause of the Christians in Crete is hopeless, have requested the foreign commands to occupy the town. The commanders of the men of war have referred the subject matter to their respective gov-ernments and asked for instructions. A Greek steamer arrived at the Island of Syra last night with 1,500 refugees who left Candia on the advice of the commander of the Greek warship and foreign consuls there.

London, Feb. 15.—A despatch to the Times from Canea, dated last (Sunday) night, says that the resignation of Prince Georgi Berovitch, governor of Crete, has already been accepted. afternoon on board the Austrial Lloyd steamer for Trieste. Despite the otficial statements, there is reason to beheve that he left his post without the Sultan's permission. In his letters to the consuls representing the powers,

his resignation.
Although well intentioned, Berovitch Pasha has shown a lamentable lack of courage during the recent troubles, according to the Canea correspondent of the Times. He practically abandoned the direction of af-fairs at a critical moment. It must in all fairness be said that the task imposed upon him was one of extra-ordinary difficulty. Without gen-darmes, without law courts, opposed medicine to render the blood perfectly by military subordinates, thwarted in pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla Constantinople, and harrassed by his

he only stated that he had tendere

# of the Province:

The season for Black Dress Suits and White Ties is at hand. You can see a fine assortment of them at the De-pot Clothing Store, 48 Mill Street. Black Dress Suits, \$12.00 with a box of White Ties thrown in. Blue Tweed, \$6.25, with Braces in the pocket. Blue

Collars, Cuffs and Ties-latest. W. J YOUNGCLAUS.

administrative council, he had no means to make his authority respected. It must also be borne in mind that the sudden disappearance of Turkish officials is often due to occult influences. The position of the next governor will not be enviable. According to another despatch to the Times from Canea, the Greek consul. with his staff, boarded the Greek ironclad Hydra, after placing the refugees at the consulate under the protection of the British consul, who told them to board the Greek warship. Up to the present time, however, the refugees remain at the British consulate. The closing of the Greek consular offices seems to indicate a definite rupture of the relations between Greece and

Turkey. The centain of the Greek warshin off on board the Greek warship Nauor-chos Miaulis. The Christians at Her-the town if the Monammedans comthe town if the Mohammedans com-

mit any outrages in that vicinity. The Russian and French admirals rave received indentical instructions, enjoining upon them the adoption of energetic measures. This is probably in accordance with the English proposals which the ambassadors at Constantinople agreed upon, namely, the joint naval occupation of Canea, Retimo and Heraklion, the removal of the Greek fleet, and the prohibition of the despatching of the Turkish reinforcements to the Island of Crete.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

A High Authority Says the Port of St. John is Superior to Portland,

Maine John Corbett, the foreign freight agent of the C. P. R., is in town, having come down from Montreal to interview the representatives of the various steamship lines which are :un-

ning between St. John and the United Kingdom. To a Sun reporter last night Mr. Corbett said there was a great future before St. John. This port is in his opinion superior in every respect to Portland, Me., as a winter port. is no more difficult to come here than to make Portland. The rates on goods from the west are the same to St. presence of the queen and crown princess and an immense crowd. The crown prince with his state. bett says he finds among western shiproute in preference to sending their goods via Portland. The C. P. R. have the army and the royal family. Similar scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed during the embarkation of the soldiers.

St. John of 35,000 tens of cargo during the month of March and the early part of April. There will be half a Chas McLean, of McLean, Kennedy & Co. of Montreal, the agents of the directly been reported from the Island tons of flour and enormous quantities the directly been reported from the Island tons of flour and enormous quantities at the Royal He says the Royal He say

> The C. P. R. management, Mr. Corbett says, are greatly pleased with this winter's business. The season's exper-ience has shown them the absolute need of larger boats. If vessels of larger carrying capacity had been put on the route the railway would have been able to secure more cargo. Then they could have accepted all the stuff that

the higher class of traffic can easily be

attracted here.

PATENT REPORT. Below will be found the only complete up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is specially prepared for the Sun by M. M. Marion & Marion, solicitors of pat-ents and experts, head office Temple building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:

Canadian Patents. 54,618-J. B. Garand, Hochelaga, 54,775-Wm. D. McCauly, Elmore, 54.758—Samuel Vessot, Joliette,

grinder. American Patents. 573,336—Charles L. Benedict, Am-nerst, hand stamp holder. 576,398—Thomas L. Fortune, Chinton, ortable commode and bed pan.
576,218—Isaac Moore, Toronto, memrandum book. 576,147—M. Patterson, Almonte, bicycle ball bearing. 576,479—Olof L. Stadig, Connors' Sta-

tion, shears or solssors sharpener.
576,484—Robert Sword, Brandon, stovepipe joint.

A ST. JOHN SYNDICATE (Vancouver World, Feb. 5.)
The World is informed by Lucas
Hunt that after considerable delay
and discussion the owners of the Golden Sceptre group of claims in the Blackwater camp have signed a bond for the sale of a two-thirds interest in three claims to an influential syndicate at St. John, N. B., on terms offered as long ago as September last, and that the syndicate has started on

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

But This Time it was a God-Send to Mr. John Brown, a G. A. R. Veteran, of 2446 Marshal St., Philadelphia—Dodged Shot and Shell in the Interest of His Country, Only to be Attacked by That Insidious Disease, Catarrh - But Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cur-ed and Permanently, too—This is What He

(For week ending February 16.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN,

Feb. 9.—Stmr Kee Mun, 1985, Rainnie, from Glasgow, Schofield and Co, gen cargo. Bark Maiden City, 776, Humphrey, from Cork, Est O. Emery and Co, bal. Coastwise—Sch Arimento, 9, Ingalls, from Campaballa. Campobello.
Feb. 10.—S S Lake Winnipeg, Taylor, from Liverpool, Troop and Son, pass and general Bark Ashlow, 639, Pye, from Newport, Est ) Emery, bal. Sch Hunter, 187, Whelpley, from Boston, O Emery, bal.
Sch Hunter, 187, Whelpley, from Boston,
D J Purdy, bal.
Sch Susie Prescott, 99, Wilson, from Yarmouth, F Tufts and Co, bal.
Coastwise—Sch Abana, 97, Floyd, from
Plack Fiver mouth, F Tufts and Co, bal.

Coastwise—Sch Abana, 97, Floyd, from Black River.
Feb. 11.—Stmr Taymouth Castle, 1172, Forbes, from West Indies, Schofield and Co, mdse, mails and pass.
Sch Romeo, 111, Campbell, from Boston, Peter Melntyre, bal.
Sch Lida Greta, 67, Ells, from Eastport, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Feb 12—Str Lake Huron, 2576, Carey, from Liverpool, Troop and Son, mdse and pass.
Feb 12—Sch Mary F Corson, Baisley, from Boston, D J Purdy, bal.
Feb 13—Coastwise—Sch Rex, 57, Sweet, from Quaco.
Feb. 15.—Stmr Flushing, 126, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport, Merritt Bros and Co, mdse and pass.
Bark Antoinette, 884, Healey, from Queenstown, C A Palmer, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Brisk, 20, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; Marguerite, 98, Dickson, from Quaco.

Clifford I White, Faulkingham, for New York. Sch Viola, Forsyth, for Barbados via Anapolis. Coastwise—Sch Valdare, Whelpley, for Alma.

10th.—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand
Manan via Eastport.

Sch Cathle C Berry, Gayton, for New York.
Sch Georgia, Longmire, for New York.
Coastwise—Sch Alph B Parker, Outhouse for Tiverton. 11th.—Stmr Stockholm City, Richards, for Sch Edna, Donovan, for Grenada. Coastwise—Sch Thelma, Milner, for Anna. Feb 13-Str Lake Winnipeg, Taylor, for

Feb 13—Str Lake Winnipeg, Taylor, for Liverpool.
Str Mantinea, Smith, for Liverpool.
Sch Thistle, 122, Leonard, for Newport.
Coastwise—Schs B and C, Keenan, for North Head; Meteor, Thomas, for do; Abana, Floyd, for Quaco.
15th.—Sch Sackville Packet, Lunn, for Vineyard Haven.
Coastwise—Schs Meteor, Thomas, for North Head; B and C, Lakeman, for Grand Manan. CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, NS, Feb. 10.—Ard, str Naparima, from New York.
Sailed, strs ason, for Jamaica; Stella, for Porto Rico.
Cleared, str. Durbam, Cl. orto Kico. Cleared, str Durham City, from St John or London, having repaired. At Yarmouth, Feb 6, sch Gem, Cole, from St John.
Halifax, NS, Feb. 11.—Ard, schs Eureka, from Rum Cay. Parthenia, from Boston.
Salled, str Knight Commander, for Ant-Salied, str Knight Commander, for Antwerp.
Halifax, Feb 12—Ard, str State of Nebraska, from Portland; sch Thomas W Holder, from Boston.
At Quaco, Feb 12, schs Karslie, McLean, from Lynn; Marguerite, Dickson; Rebecca W. Gough; Rex. Sweet, from St John.
Halifax, NS, Feb 15.—Ard, stmr Bonavista, from Boston; sch Utopia, from Bo.
Sailed, steamers Alpha, for Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica; Naparima, for London.

BRITISH PORTS. AFFIYEL

At Kingroad, Feb 6, bark Northern Empire, Knowlton, from Buenos via Falmouth At East London, Jan 15, sch Mola, Parker At East London, Jan 15, sch Mola, Parker, from Buenos Ayres.
At Bristol, Feb. 7, ship Brynhilda, Mc-Kenzie, from Portland, O, via Queenstown.
At Belfast, Feb 7, bark G S Penry, Grant, from Newcastle, NB, via St Michaels.
At Fleetwood, Feb 9, bark Ravenscourt, McLean, from San Francisco via Queenstown. Own.

At Port of Spain, Jan 18 sch Sirocco, Mor-rell, from Mobile.

At Barbados, Jan 8, sch Olive, from Dal-housie, NB; 20th, brig Harry Smith, Costa, on, Feb 12—Ard, str Iona, from Port-Southampton, Feb 13—Ard 12.15 a m, str Trave, from New York for Bremen. At London, Feb 13, str Damara, Chambers, from St John. At West Hartlepool, Feb 10, ship Durham, Doty, from San Francisco. At Barbados, Jan 32 At West Hartlepool, Feb 10, ship Durham, Doty, from San Francisco.

At Barbados, Jan 23, bark Douglas, Crosby, from East London; sch Onyx, Robinson, from Yarmouth; 26th, brig Iona, Mosher, from Europeol, N S.

At Barbados, Feb. 9, bark Levuka, Harris, from Buenos Ayres-ordered to Boston.

At Dublin, Feb. 11, stmr Glen Head, Kennedy, from St John.

At Liverpool, Feb 15, strm Lake Ontario, Campbell, from St John.

At Port Spain, Jan. 18, sch Sirocco, Morell, from Mobile; 19th, brig St Michael, Porter, from Yarmouth via Barbados.

At Brisbane, Jan 8, ship Asia, Dakin, from New York. New York. At London, Feb. 12, str Nor, from Hall-

for Philadelphia.
From Fleetwood, Feb. 7, ship Sarmatian,
Greshy, for Sapelo.

for Hailfax.

Port Jackeon, NSW, Feb 10.—Sailed, str. Miowers, for Vancouyer.

Swanses, Feb. 9.—Sailed, str. Innishowen Head, for St. John, N. B., From Barbados, Jan 13, brig St. Michel, Porter, for Trinidad; sch. Mystery, Richards, for Porto Rico.

From Gravesend, Feb 10, bark Ragnar, Young, from Pensacola for Bremen, in tow. From Fleetwood, Feb 10, bark Sagons, Thompson, for Sapelo.

London, Feb 11—Sid, str. Mohawk, for New York. toville, Feb 12—Sid, str Labrador, from erpool for Halifax and Portland, iverpool, Feb 12JSid, str Tauric, for New na, Greig, for Panama. Barry, Feb 13.—Sailed, str Assaye, for St.

> FOREIGN PORTS. - Arrived.

At Delaware Breakwater, Feb 7, brig Gertha Gray, Messenger, from Natal (with her royalmast gone). At Philadelphia, Feb 7, L T Whitmore, Haley, from St John, N B. At New Haven, Feb 6, sch Abby Bentley, Price, from St John. At Pernambuco, Jan 30, bark Golden Rod, McBride, from East London, to load for Delaware Breakwater. City Island, Feb, 3-Ard, sch Pefetta, from St John, N.B., via New Haven. At New York, Feb 7, ship Fred E Scam-

mell, Mahoney, from Cape Town; bark Edgeria, Haley, from Limerick.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Ard, str Caspian, from Glasgow and Liverpool via Halifax; sch L T Whitmore, from St John, N. B.
Portland, Me, Feb. 9.—Ard, sch Carrie Easler, from Lunenburg, NS.
Salied, schs N E Symonds, for Bermuda via Horse Island and Boston; Golden Rule, for Roston for Boston.
At Antwerp, Feb 6, ship Ancyrs, Robinson, from Junin.
At Vineyard Haven, Feb 7, bark Enterprise, Cathoun, from Preston, E, for Sydney, CB; 8th, sch Zeta, Byrnes, from Salt Cay for om Havana.

Below New York, Feb 8, bark Minnie Q
hitney, Harvey, from Fleetwood, spoken
eb 7, ten miles SE of Highlands (and ordered to —).

At Buenas Ayres, Feb 10, brig Darpa, Bradley, from Dorchester.

Boston, Feb. 10.—Ard, schs Annie G Quinn, from Souris, PEI; Ella & Jennie, from Grand Manan, NB; Donald Cann, from St John, NB.

At Havana, Feb I, sch Utility, Copp, from Canning. Canning.
At New York, Feb 8, bark Ontario, Law-At New York, Tennes, Tennes, Tom Waterford.
At St Jago de Cuba, Jan 20, sch Bartholdi, Berry, from Mobile.
At Boothbay, Feb 8, schs J W Durant, Ourant, from Kingsport, NS, for Havana; Donaid Cann, from St John, NB, for Bos-At Philadelyhia, Feb 9, brigt Bertha Gray, rom Natal.

At Vineyard Haven, Feb 8, bark Ethel

At Vineyard Haven, Feb 8, bark Bear Rivr.
At Mobile, Feb 8, stmr Selma, Donovan trom Liverpool; sch Boniform, Lockhart rom Gonaives.
At Buenos Ayres, Feb 3, barks Stranger Leibke, from St John, NB, for Rosario (mate Leibke, from St John, NB, for Rosario (mate died on passage).

Boston, Feb IL.—Ard, strs Carlisle City, from Hamburg; Bonavista, from Halifax, NS; Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; sch Grace, from St Andrews, NB.

Cleared, schs Utopia, for Halifax, NS, and Liverpool; A Gibson, for St John; Pleasantville, for Halifax.

City Island, Feb II.—Ard, schs Stephen Bennett, from Blue Hill, Me.

New York, Feb II.—Ard, str Germanic, from Liverpool.

Cleared, str Ardanrose, for Halifax; schs Potanoc, for Halifax, NS; Pefeta, for St John. At Faro, Feb 4, sch Vamoose, Crowell, At Faro, Feb 4, sch Vamoose, Crowen, from Philadelphia.

At Vineyard Haven, Feb 10, schs Lexington, Thomeson, from Boston for New York; Mary F Pike, from New York for Eastport.

Portland, Me, Feb 12—Ard, sch Nellie King, from St John for Boston.

At Fernandina, Feb 11, sch Syanara, Finlay, from Canary Islands.

At New York, Feb 11, ship A G Ropes, Rivers, from San Francisco; bark Ravenswood, Jones, from Baltimore.

At Mobile, Feb 10, ship Kings County, Salter, from Greenock, and ordered to Ship Island.

land.

At Key West, Feb 11, sch Golden Hind,
Curry, from Mexico.

At New Haven, Feb 11, sch E V Glover,
from St John.

At Wilmington, NC, Feb 13, sch Bessie
Parker, Carter, from Havana.

At Rosario, Jan 18, bark Antilla, Read,
from Buenos Ayres.

Cleared.

Boston, Feb. 9.—Cld, str Boston, for Yarmouth, N S (and sailed); sch Mabel Howard,
for Parrsboro, N S. mouth, NS (and sailed); sch Mabel Howard, for Parrsboro, NS.
At Boston, Feb 8, schs Modena, Bullerwell, for Parrsboro; Dominion, Ritcey, for Liverpool.
Portland, Feb 10.—Cld, sch Edith R, for West Islands, NB.
Sailed, sch Sarah E Palmer, for coal port. At Machias, Me. Feb 5, brig Lutzberg,
Larsen, for Dominica.
From New York, Feb 9, bark Hector, for
Port Natal; sch R L Dewis, for Aracaju, and
anchored in Hart Island Roads; sch Laconia, for Bahia.
From Buenos Ayres, Jan 8, bark Strathome, McDougall, for Barbados.
At New York, Feb 10, brigin Venturer,
Kemp, for Fonce, PR.
At Jacksonville, Feb 10, sch Shenandoah,
Gibson, for Demerara.
At Jacksonville, Feb 11, scha Canaria,
Brown, for Colon; Delta, Baxter, for Demerara. erara.
At Philadelphia, Feb 13, bark Salina,
Johnson, for Lisbon.
At Norfolk, Feb 13, ship Macedon, McMas-At New York, Feb 13, sch Alert, Godett, for Barbaios.
At Buenos Ayres, Jan 7, bark Wolfe, McDonald, for Barbados.

From Buenos Ayres, Feb 1, ship Loanda, Dodge, for Cardiff.

From Boothbey, Feb 8, schs J W Durant, from Kingsport for Havana; Donald Cann, from St John for Boston.

From New York, Feb 8, sch Gypsum Princess, Merriam, from New York for Yarmouth, NS (and anchored in Hart Island Roads).

From City Island Feb 7 sch Calabria. From City Island, Feb 7, sch Calabria, Grant, from New York for St Pierre, Mart. Returned to Delaware Breakwater, Feb 7 sch L T Whitmore, from Philadelphia for St. John.

St. John.

New York, Feb 10.—Sailed, strs New York, for Southampton; Majestie, for Liverpool.

New York, Feb 11.—Sailed, str Sarmatian, Portland, Feb 11.—Salled, str State of Nebraska, for Liverpool.
From Richmond, Va, Feb 10, sch Nellie J Croker, for New York.
From Manlia, Feb 3, ship J V Troop, McDonald, for New York, Feb 10, ship Fren E Scammell, for Ship Island.
From Vineyard Haven, Feb 10, bark Zeta, for Turk's Island; 9th, bark Ethel Clark.
Boston, Feb 12—Sid, str Boston, for Yarmouth, NS.
From New York, Feb 11, brig Venturer, for Ponce.

From Calais, Me, Feb 9, brig Clyde, Strum, for Barbados.
From Vineyard Haven, Feb 11, sch Lexgton.

Boston, Feb 15.—Sailed, stmr St Croix,
r Portland, Eastport and St John, NB.
From Galveston, Feb 12, bark Genesta,
avies, for Cork or Falmouth for orders.
From Pensacola, Feb 10, ship New City,
bbinson, for Rio Janeiro.

Robinson, for Rio Janeiro.

\*\*\*MEMORANDA.\*\*

In port at Bermuda, Feb 4, schs Sainte Marie, Vallis (lying in stream).

Brig Bertha Gray, Messenger, at Delaware Breakwater, from Natal, has been ordered to Philadelphia.

In port at Port Lyttleton, NZ, Feb 10, bark Mary A Troop, Baker, for Newcastle, NSW. In port at Buenos Ayres, Jan 4, ships Eelkirk, Crowe, from Montreal; barks Lovisa, Nickerson, for New York or Bonston via Rosario; Carrie Le Smith, Chapin, for Rosario; Carrie Le Smith, Chapin, for Resident and Rio Janeiro or Santos; Assyria, Dernier; Strathome, McDougall; Yiolet, Pierce, and Wolfe, McDonald, all without destination reported; schs Edith L Allen, Darrah, from Philadelphia; Gypsum Empress, Roberts, for New York.

Passed Nobska, Feb 8, steamer, supposed Naparima, from New York for Halifax; bark, supposed the Ethel Clark, from New York for Bear River.

In port at Rio Janeiro, Jan 13, bark Katahdin, Swartridge, for Ship Island.

In port at Rio Grande do Sul, Dec 31, bark Matilda, McKensie, for New York, ready.

Southampton, Feb. 11.—Str St Paul, from New York, passed Needles Feb 10th (detained by fog):

Str Trave from New York for Bremen.

Passed west at Hyannis, Feb 10, sch E V Glover.

In port at Key West, Feb 10, sch Ravola. Boston, Feb 11—The new line dividing the high seas from the inland waters and easterly end of Long Island, recommended by the New York Maritime association and the Boston chamber of commerce, has received the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and the following abstract from a circular just issued by the bureau of navigation describes the new line of demarciation, and all craft, sailing or steaming inside of this line will hereafter be subject to the inland rules of the road:

The line begins at Little Rock Head, about 30 miles west of Eastport, and runs to the cuter edge of Old Man, thence to outer side of Double Shot, thence to Libby Island light, thence to Moose Peak light house, on through Little Pond Head, to cuter side of Crumple Island, to Petit Manan light house. From this point the line runs out to Mount Desert Rock light house, thence to Mohegan light, thence to Seguin whistling buoy, Cape Elizabeth, thence to Boon

line in Massachusetts bay has already

been established.

The line further down the coast starts from the Gurnet light, off Plymouth, and runs to Race Point light, Cape Cod; and from Chatham lights thence to northeast Slue Channel whistling buoy (Pollock Rip), thence Great Round Shoal light, thence to Sankaty Head light.

From the westerly end of Tuckernuck Isthence Great Round Shoai light, thence to Sankaty Head light.

From the westerly end of Tuckernuck Jisland to Block Island (southeast flight house) thence to Montauk Point light.

By the adoption of this new plan the area of inland waters has been largely increased, the dividing line having been moved some distance seaward.

Southampton, Feb 12—The American line steamer St Paul arrived here safely at 8.35 p m today.

Passed St Helena, Jan 18, ships Larnica, Burgess, from Manila for New York; 21st, Eskasoni, Townsend, from Cape Town for New York. S W.

In port at Vineyard Haven, Feb 11, bark
Enterprise, for Sydney, CB, and St John,
In port at Littleton, NZ, Jan 10, bark Ensenada, Toye, for Sydney.
In port at Port Chalmers, NZ, barks Mary
A Troop, Baker, from New York.
In port at Port Pirie, Jan 10, barks Bolivia,
Glassen, from Vancouver, arrived Dec 24;
Kosciusko, Rodd, from Chemainus, arrived
Jan 2. Jan 2.

In port at Sydney, NSW, Jan 11, ships Canara, Brady, for Manila via Newcastle; King Arthur, McPherson, from New Yorki Malin Head, Feb 15.—Passed, str. Alcides, from St John, NB, for Glasgow.

SPOKEN. At noon, Feb 8, 100 miles Sh. by E. from Boston light, sch E V Glover, from St John for New Haven.
Ship Ruby, Robbins, from Barry for Cape Town, Jan 23, lat 25 N, lon 18 W.
Bark Strathmuir, McDougall, from Londonderry for New York, Feb 3, lat 39,13, lon 55, 15. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

New Bedford, Feb. 7.—Lighthouse tender zalea sailed from this port today, towing antucket South Shoal Lightship to her sta-New York, Feb 8.—The marine observer at Sandy Hook reports that the electric lights in Gedney Channel are in operation to-Elbow Leage gas budy was placed on the tation yest-orday.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Lighthouse Board ives notice that the electric budys marking the sides of Gedney Range Cut and Baydide Range Channels, New York Lower Bay, rhich have been lighted since Feb 2, on acount of damage by ise, were relighted on ba 6th inst which have been lighted since Feb 2, on account of damage by ise, were relighted on the 6th inst.

Portland, Feb 10—Matinicus Island Harbor, Maine—Notice is hereby given that Harbor Ledge buoy, spar, red and black horizontal stripes, has drifted into deep water about 130 yards from mouth of harbor; only a small portion of the buoy is visible. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

Luckses Sound, Casco Bay, Maine—Johns Rock buoy, spar, red, No 4, has gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Washington, D C, Feb 9—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on Feb 1 a temporary fixed red lantern light was established on the foundation cyclinder of the lighthouse in process of erection in 17 feet of water, mean low tide, on the northerly edge of Plum Beach Shoal, west side of the channel through the western passage of Narragansett bay. The light illuminates the entire horizon and is suspended, 22 feet above mean high water, from a bracket on top of a mast projecting above the cylinder. The cylinder is 33 feet in diameter, rises to a height of 10 feet above mean high water, and is covered by a peaked roof. Both 100 and cylinder are black. The approximate geographical position of the light is lat 41,31,48 N; lon 71 24 20 W. Bearings of prominent objects from the light are: Conanicut Lighthouse, N 41.30 E, (NE 5-16 N), 3 miles; Dutch Island Lighthouse, S 10.29 W 18,15-16 W.), 2 miles; Wickford Harbor, Lighthouse, N 17.30 W (N by W 2-16 W), parly 3 miles; Dutch Island Lighthouse, 10.20 M 18,15-16 W.), 2 miles; wickford Harbor, Lighthouse, N 17.30 W (N by W 2-16 W), parly 3 miles; Dutch Island Lighthouse, Inductor approximately. Miles are nautical inless.

Vineyard Sound—Tarpaulin Cove—A recent survey by Lieut J J Blandin, USN, com-

East Channel, lower bay, was extinguished on Feb. 11.

Washington, Feb 11—The Lighthouse board gives notice that the Nantucket Shoals light vessel, No 66, broke adrift from her moorings Feb 3. She was replaced on her station about 14½ miles SW by W from Asia Rip, Phelp's Bank, on Feb 8.

REPORTS

REPORTS.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 10.—A despatch received from Yarmouth today states that sch. Harry, with seven hundred tons of rails, was ashore near Yarmouth Lights and lying in a bad position. A short time ago, while on the same voyage, the Harry put in to Vineyard Haven in a damaged condition. She was towed to Boston, her cargo discharged, and she went on the slip for repairs. Then her cargo was re-loaded and she sailed last Friday for Yarmouth.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 11.—The stmr. Nimrod succeeded in getting free from the ite-fice last night, reaching here early this morning. Captain Blamford, her commander, and Captain Ashe, representing the owners of the missing steamer State of Georgia, agree that the latter must have foundered. The steamer Nimrod went 200 miles north, truising in a zigzag fashion through the ice-fices. Nothing was sighted. The Nimrod then steamed south. Again nothing was visible within the range of the most powerful scope used from the Crows' Nest. It is sgreed on all sides here that the steamer State of Georgia left Dantzie on Dec. 23rd, for Halifax and St. John. She passed Dunnet Heal, Scotland, on Dec. 26th, and has not been heard from since. Her cargo consisted of 2,000 tons of beet sugar.)

Halifax, Feb 13—A writ was issued from the admiralty court today on behalf of the owners of the steamer Knight Commander against the Corona, which was towed into port yesterday, disabled by the former. The amout claimed is \$30,000.

Liverpool, N. S. Feb 13—The British sch Goldseeker, Capt Page, from Demerara for Boston, which put into Lockport, N. S. on January 27, and went ashore there on the following day, and was afterwards floated, leaking badly, after discharging her cargo and proceed to Boston. It is thought that a portion of the cargo was damaged by sait water before it was removed from the leaky vessel.

Halifax, NS. Feb. 15.—German steamer Corona, from Charleston, SC, for Bremen, which was towed in here last week with shaft broken, was placed in dry dock today to have broken shaft remov

HALIFAX

Arrival of Sir Charles and Lady Tupper by the Mail Steamer.

Halifax, Feb. 15.—The Allan mail steamer Mongolian, Capt. Moore, arrived tonight, nine days from Moville rived tonight, nine days from Moville with fair weather. Sir Charles Tuppert, bart., and Lady Tupper were among the passengers. Sir Charles told your correspondent that he was told your correspondent that he was in the best of health and had enjoyed in the best of health and had enjoyed the voyage and his trip to England very much. Sir Charles will remain a day or two in Halifax before pro-

Births, Marriages and Deaths occur-ring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the ust accompany the notice

BIRTHS.

MANNING.—On the 15th instant, to the wife of Dr. James Manning, a son. WORDEN.—On Feb 10th, to the wife of Geo. H. Worden, a son.

MARRIAGES

HILL-ROBERTSON,—At the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 10th, 1897, by Rev. Henry W. Stewart, Benjamin W. Hill, Nauwigewauk, and Jessie B., daughter of George F. Robertson, Burn Brae, Upper Loch Lomond, N. B. PULLEN-McCLARY.—By the Rev. L. G. Macrelli, James H. Pullen to Isabella A. McClary.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—On Feb. 12th, at his father's residence, 122 Adelaide street, north end, Frederick Arnold, infait son of J. Arnold and Annie E. Mowry, aged 14 months and 23 Annie E. Mowry, aged 14 months and 20 days.

BARNES.—At Barnesville, N. B., February 10th, John Wesley Barnes of New York, aged 59 years.

CLARK—On Thursday morning, Feb. II, George, son of Mrs. Jane Clark, in the 26th year of his age.

FLAHKRTY—Suddenly, in this city, February 3th, Thomas Flaherty, in the 53rd year of his age, leaving two children to mourn their loss.

GARD.— On Monday, February 15th, after a lingering illness, Mary Macpherson, beloved wife of W. Tremain Gard, in the 41st year of her age, leaving husband and two children to mourn the loss of a most affectionate wife and mother.

HALAHAN.—At Boston, Feb. 8th, Margaret, widow of the late John Halahan, aged 56 years, leaving four daughters and two sons. sons.

HARRIS—In this city on Feb. 13th, after a short illness, Ellen, widow of the late Robert Harris. (Boston papers please

a snort lilness, Ellen, widow of the late Robert Harris. (Boston papers please copy.)

HIGGINS—At Moncton, N. B., Feb. 8th, Ethelinda, beloved wife of Lewis Higgins, aged 32 years.

MAHONEY.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10th, Margaret C., only daughter of Captain Dennis and the late Annie Mahoney.

O'CONNOR—On Feb. 12th, Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. A. Clark, 26 Dorchester street, in the 82nd year of her age.

RUSSELL—At Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., Feb. 4th, after a lingering illness, Charlotte, wife of the late John R. Russell, aged 35 years and 4 months.

SEATON—At the Montreal General Public Hospital, on Feb. 11th, after a short illness, John Smith, only son of John S. and Maggie Seaton, in the 25th year of his age, SMITH—At her residence, St. Andrews, Feb. 2nd, Mary, widow of the late Stephen Smith of Dunsenane, Kings Co., N. B., leaving six children to mourn their loss.

STEEVES—At Indian Mountain, N. B., Feb. 10, Pearl Steeves, aged 4 years and 6 months.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 9.-The recent oft spell of weather has taken off considerable of the snow, and as there has been no great quantity at best, the lumbermen are very anxious about their roads. Unless there is good hauling until well through the season many logs will stay in the woods or will be hauled under great difficulties. Leander Wallage of Mountville is putting up a handsome stair rail for C. L. Peck at the Hill. As a wood-

no superior in the province.

John Peck, one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Riverside, died suddenly at his residence this morning. Death was lue, it is supposed, to heart trouble age, was a man of the highest integ rity, genial and kindly, and honored and respected by his friends and neigh bors. He was for a great many years a consistent member of the Hopewell Baptist church, and in his death the Hill section of that body loses one of its most zealous and liberal-handed adherents. He was a regular attendant at the church services up to the time of his death, being very seldom absent from his place in the choir, of time. Since his early years the de ceased had been engaged in farming pursuits, and during a long life of strict industry has accumulated a large amount of property. He was twice married, his first wife being a Mise Steeves, and his second wife, who survives him, being a daughter of the late Deacon Calhoun. Four daughters also survive: Mrs. G. V. Peck, Misses Mary and Francelia, of his first family, and Lillian, daughter of his last wife. One brother of the deceased, Nathaniel Peck, resides at Riverside.

ENGLISH LIBERAL VICTORY.

Sir Charles Cameron Elected in Bridgeton Division of Glasgow.

London, Feb. 15.-The election today in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow oeed Sir O. Trevelyn, radical, who re-cently resigned his seat on account of ill health, resulted in a victory for Sir Charles Cameron, liberal, thus re-taining for the opposition a seat which has regularly returned a liberal for at least fifteen years. The polling today was as follows: Sir Charles Cameron, liberal, 4,506: Charles Scott Dickson, Q. C., conservative, 4,381; liberal majority, 125. This shows a loss by the liberals of 317 votes since the election, when the Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyn, liberal, received 4,823 votes. Sir Charles Cameron, who has just been returned by the liberals, ran upon a platform favoring"home rule disestablishment," "taxation of land values," and "the cancellation of the prohibition of importation of cattle from Canada and the United States," policy which he declared had been found to be injurious to Glasgow.

Watts-I don't believe in the antihigh hat legislation. The nuisance can be settled without passing any ordinance. Potts-I know it can, but somehow a man hates to hit a woman with an axe.—Indianapolis Journal.

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TROOPS LANDED

From Various Warships at Canea Without Opposition.

People Wild With Joy Over Greeks thrill of passionate shame to enter the Landing at Crete.

Turkish Merchantmen Being Hauled Up-Opinions of This Morning's London Papers.

London, Feb. 15.-A despatch to the Times from Canea, dated Monday, Feb. 15, says that the flight of the Prince Georgi Berevitch, governor the Island of Crete, and the resignation of Abraham Pasha, brings affairs in the Island of Crete to a crisis. Mustafa Pasha, second in command of the troops, is at Heriklion, and Edhem Pasha, commandant of the fortress, is disabled by a wound. Thus both the civil and military powers are in a state of abeyance. Chaos is complete. Fortunately the troops behaved well, but it is hard to say what may occur at any moment. Before absconding, Berovitch Pasha instructed Mushavir Ismail Bey to assume the reins of government, but it s doubtful whether this devolution of powers is valid. The choice of the new vali, who, under the recent reform scheme, may be recommended by the powers, will occupy a considerable period of time. While the powers are deliberating, some provisional government may be appointed. The powers must decide whether they uphold the recent reform or not. In case the reform programme is not carried out to execution, there appears to be no alternative but Greek annexation. This is the only solution of the problem possessing the ele-ments of finality, but if Europe intends to complete her handiwork, energetic measures must quickly be taken. Joint naval occupation at the ommencement of the trouble would have altered all of the unfortunate complications, for the insurgents would have suspended hostilities and Greece would have remained inac-

tive. It may still be possible to retrieve the situation, but experien has unhappily shown that every step the powers have taken regarding Crete has been taken too late. Crete has been taken too late.

The Canea correspondent of the Times also reports that four Greek ships, apparently conveying troops, have been sighted. When the decision providing for the naval occupation of Crete by the powers become known at noon, Mushavir Ismail Bey drew up a protest. Before 3 o'clock in the afternoon a crowd collected along the quays, evidently attracted by mere curiosity. At 3.25 p. m. precisely a launch from H. M. S. Revenge, the flag ship of Rear Admiral Harris, entered the harbor, the launch being last after a brief illness of hasty consumption. Her remains (accompanied by her sister Agnes) arrived here on Saturday and were intered in the Roman Catholic cemetery at the Den settlement on Sunday morning, a large concourse being present to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed. The deccased, who was in the 31st year of her age, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis McDermott of White's Point. She was a young lady of high moral character, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. She was a Sister of Charity, The Canea correspondent of the tered the harbor, the launch being commanded by Lieut. Nelson. Sub-Lieutenants Addison and Hunt, with a detachment of officers, who were drawn up to the quay with launches from H. M. S. Rodney, Barfleur, followed shortly afterwards by French landing parties. Then the Austrian, appearace. The weather was pleas-ant and the scene brilliant and highly picturesque. The Mohammedans did not make any demonstration. The British forces, consisting chiefly of marines, was met by Consul Genera Billiotti and other British officials. Some Turkish officers were pre-sent, as well as the military attaches of the French and Italia: embassies, and Constantinople mar-ines. The saliors of the various na-tions then marched to quarters prepared for them by the authorities the request of the Italian admiral, the

senior commanding officer, who also arranged the order of precedence in landing. The great majority of the Mo hammedan population seemed apparently pleased with the occupation of the island by the powers. Many of Miss Towney (in search of the idyllic, tion be extended to the whole island. at last meets a real, live shepherd)- It was arranged that the occupation

ways wants to trump it.—Philadelphia and three Mohammedan villages are said to be burning.

A despatch to the Chronicie from

Athens says that the commander of the English ironclad threatened the commander of the Greek cruiser, and

told him he would sink his boat if he again fired at the Turkish trooper.

The Chronicle, editorially, denounces

in a highly indignant manner the

heart of every one caring for freedom. The Chronicle editorially then exhorts

The Times in its editorial column ap-

plauds the naval occupation of the

Island of Crete as a sensible act, and

The Rome corespondent of the Daily

Mail says that Crete now practically

belongs to Greece. If Turkey accepts

the situation the marines will with-

draw, and the Crete defacto will pass

under the sovereignty of Greece. The

Grecian governmnt, it is assrted, has

signified its assent to this arrange-

ment, and Prince George and his flo-tilla will be withdrawn from Cretan

A despatch to the Times from Con

A despatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the porte is sending a note to Greece, and threatens to break off diplomatic relations unless the Greek squadron is withdrawn from Turkish waters.

Cologne, Germany, Feb. 15.—A despatch to the Kolnische Zeitung (Cologne Gazette) from Canea says that the Greek warships are stopping the Turkish merchantmen.

Canea, Feb. 15.—People here are wild with joy over the news of the landing of the Greek troops on the island of Crete,

general here, Leon Messinesi, in an interview today with a representative of the Associated Press said Greece

has stood the situation in Crete long

enough, and is now thoroughly aroused and will not stand it any

longer. The king is a cautious man

and would not have taken decided ac-

tion unless it was necessary. Volun-

vices to go to Crete. The situation is

impossible, and we mean to end it and plant the Hellenic flag over Crete.

WHITE'S COVE

Death of Miss Maggie McDermott at Lynn, Mass.

White's Cove, Feb. 10.—The death of Miss Maggie McDermott took place at Lynn, Mass., on Thursday morning

her. She was a Sister of Charity, having joined that body some time ago at New York.

Herbert Carney, son of William Carney of Cherry hill, died at his home on Sunday, the Sist uit., after an illness of only two and a half days.

On Thursday, evening he was taken

On Thursday evening he was taken with a severe pain in his head and neck, which resulted in death on Sun-

London, Feb. 15 .- The Greek

the Turkish merchantmen.

Greece in God's name to go on.

is practical statesmanship.

HALIFAX W. C. 7

fax W. C. T. U. was 1 this month. Mrs. Wh been president or the presided. From the se for the year, I gather important fact AT Hunter and Cros ley g to the work, and adde bership. The meetings ly were well attended cially, so that the bui mortgaged to the or The Granville street co formerly had been a so had, owing to the elect strong competition, become investment. A booth had ed for the national fa cided to adopt the depa tematic giving, and to

An effort to have a and a patrol wagon h met with success. W

was a balance on han hungry to school,

"Although the Ha Christian Temperance endorse the policy of the present time, ye government having pr a plebiscite on the que

'Resolved, That this nizes with gratitude t temperance cause has the past year, and es that all who desire our est good will unite in

F. H. Wright, and seco McChure, M. P. P., re

MANN'S GELE

neck, which resulted in death on Sunday afternoon. His remains were interred in the Church of England cemetery at Lower Jemseg on Wednesday afternoon. Rev. N. C. Hansen, rector of Gagetown, conducted the obsequies.

On Thursday last while Robert Orchard was hauling hay from the intervale his load unset. Mr. Orchard's tervale his load upset. Mr. Orchard's face was badly bruised and he received a general shaking up.

Charles D. Titus, miller, will erect

a steam grist mill near his grist mill at Mill Cove in the early spring. at Mill Cove in the early spring.

Tramps have infested this place and adjoining district all winter. A tramp giving his name as Dennis Canute is now doing this place.

C. W. White received word recently that his sister Dora, wife of Dr. W. M. Taylor of Boston, was lying very

slowly recovering. Mrs. John Kelly is

Cottor

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