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WHENCEY, SUPERSTRUCK, S. TERRUCKY, S. 1868. SI.JOHNWERKIN SU

VOL. 21.-NO. 6.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

FIRST PART.

We've Made a Print Purchase!

A Great Sale of Printed Cottons and Cambrics recently took place. We were represented and secured some of the best - about 3,000 yards. They're neat patterns, good colors, and excellent fabrics. worth 10c. and 12c. per yard. We've divided them into two lots at

51/20. and 71/20 per yard

The price is the same whether you buy a yard or a

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WHISKY

Extra Old Kentucky Bourbon 5.50 "

JUGS, { Gal, 20c. 1 Gal, 25c 2 Gal, 50c, 3 " 75c. 4 " \$1.00. .. 5 Gal, \$1,00 10 Gal, \$1.50. When ordering, add price of

Jug or Keg to amount. . . Family List Sent on Application.

Goods shipped immediately on re-ceipt of order. Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

M. A. FINN. Wine and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince Wm. Street., St. John, N. B.

COL. DOMVILLE ON THE KLON-DYKE

The Member for Kings Talks About the Country-The Timber

Col. Domville, M. P., was in town Thursday and talked freely on Klen-dyke matters. The colonel does not believe that 200,000 or 100,000 or more than 25,000 people will go into the Yukon district this year. If more than 20,000 go he is of the opinion that there will not be food for them. In reply to the suggestion that if provisions sold high at Dawson City it would be possible for merchants to deliver them in large quantities by the all water route, Colonel Domville says that there is not enough suitable shipping on the Yukon or the Pacific coast to do the says to do the says that there is not enough suitable shipping on the Yukon or the Pacific coast to do the says that the past to do the business. The dis tance up stream is some 1,800 miles, and the river is swift and shallow. Only boats built for this class of work could be engaged for transport, and there are not enough of them available on the Pacific coast. Two trips

only could be made in a season by one

toat. Colonel Domville's company is

building one river boat at Vancouver.

This is the one which Captain Ferris is to command. The member for Kings is of the opinion that the majority of the adventurers who set out for the Yukon gold fields this year will give up the enterprise before they get there, and ninety of every hundred who go will come back the same season sorry they went. He has a poor opinion of the Stickeen route for a railway. Stickeen, he says, is not navigable earlier than the middle of May, and then the western terminus of the prorosed railway can only be reached by vessels drawing about two feet of When the railway terminus is reached there is one hundred and fifty miles of rail to Teslin lake. When the traveller gets to this lake he is no better off than he would be if he had gone to Skagway and taken an overland journey of 30 miles from deep water navigation. Over this 30 miles

Colonel Domville's company is buildng a wagon road. Colonel Domville is elated over his

capture of timber limits on Bennett lake. He says that his company has secured seven of these limits, for which they were the highest tenderers. The stumpage charge is \$2 per thousand, and it cost about \$7,000 besides to secure the lease. A saw mill is to be put up at once in the vicinity of

Colonel Domville also assured the Sun that he had bought the charter for the railway from Edmonto to Athabasca lake. This is the charter said to have been purchased by Mr. Pugsley from the town of Edmonton "We propose to begin construction at once," said Colonel Domville,

QUEBEC NEWS.

A Liberal Caucus to Discuss Patronage Ouestion-Chapleau's Position.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.-A liberal caucus ield here was attended by about one hundred and fifty. Its object was to discuss the questions of patronage and to settle the discontent existing in the district on that score. principal matter under discussion was the Intercolonial railway. One complaint was that some members went round to different dementments and so well pressed their claims that they got all the patronage, while their neighbors got none. Some members brtterly complained that conservative employes of the Intercolonial railway were still in the employ of the road. although orders had been issued for their dismissal. This was attributed to the refusal or neglect of the roadmasters to comply with the orders. is attributed to the wickedness of the New Brunswick roadmasters. To obviate this difficulty members have been instructed to get Ron. Mr. Blair to do his whole duty and put on the screws, and also to have from Levis to Campbellton made one section under a French-Canadian with headquarters at Levis. It is also understood that the liberal members from the district should unanimously support the Quebec bridge and other kindred interests of the section

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, ex-lieutenant governor, and Lady Chapleau have taken a suite of apartments at the Windsor for the winter months. "I Lurpose," humorously observed. Sir. Adolphe this morning, "to take up my hammer and chisel again. It is twenty-two years since I last appear-

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The execution of Allison, the farmer's boy who mur-dered Mrs. Orr, wife of his employer, takes place tomorrow at Berlin. the clergyman and jail officials will be allowed to be present. The press is

The senate committee on public health has reported favorably the bill authorizing an investigation of leprosy in the United States. Surgeon General Wyman believes the disease much more prevalent than is generally sup-

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WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

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Eggs will More than Pay for one of

MANN'S GREEN BONE GUTTERS

WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.

MARKET SQUARE . . . ST. JOHN.

The Hens Lay when Fed en GREEN CUT BONE

PARLIAMENT.

Opening Thursday Attended by Large Gathering.

The Government Has Scored a Sharp Move on the Senate.

Laurier Provides a Means of Avoiding a Fair Investigation Into Brummond Deal.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.-In piercing but bright winter weather the third session of the present parliament was opened this afternoon. The attendance in the senate chamber was the largest ever witnessed, crowds of ladies dressed decollet having to stand for lack of accommodation. Previous to Lord Aberdeen's arrival Mr. Dandurand being introduced as a senator. Lord Aberdeen being seated on th throne, the commons sent for, the speech from the throne was read as

Gentlemen of the House of Commons Honorable gentlemen of the Senate: I have observed with great pleasur the remarkable advance in the political importance and material prosper ity of Canada during the year which has just closed.

The loan recently negotiated has shown that the credit of Canada has never stood so high in European mar-kets, and affords reasonable grounds for expecting that the burdens of the people will in the near future be materially reduced by the substitution of a much lower rate of interest on the indebtedness than that which now

I congratulate you upon the exceedingly cordial reception accorded to the representatives of Canada at the jubilee ceremonial, and also upon the warm appreciation manifested everywhere throughout the mothe country in reference to the conduct of Canada in materially reducing the rate of duty upon goods imported from the United Kingdom into the dominion of Canada.

The action of the imperial govern ment in denouncing the treaties with Germany and Belgium also affords most satisfactory evidence of their desire to facilitate your efforts to promote the closest possible relations between Canada and the remainder of the colonies, and will, I trust, con-tribute materially to the development

of imperial trade. The extraordinary gold discoveries recently made upon the Yukon and its tributaries appear likely to result in an enormous influx of people into that ernment to take prompt action for the preservation of law and order in that distant and almost inaccesible locality. Measures will be laid before you

for that purpose. A contract has been entered into subject to your approval, for the completion at the earliest possible mo-ment of a system of rail aid river communication through Canadian ter-ritory with the Klondyke and principal gold fields, which it is expected will secure to Canada the larger por tion of the lucrative traffic of tha

country The bountiful harvest with which we have been favored by a benevolent Providence has contributed greatly to the increase of our prosperity, and I am glad to note that the trade and commerce of the dominion, and more especially the amount and values of her principal exports, have increased greatly during the past eighteen months, and there is good reason believe that this improvement may be maintained, if not augmented during the remainder of the present year. I observe with pleasure that certain government contracts recently let con-

the evil of the sweating system. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for he succeeding year will likewise be placed upon the table at an early

tain provisions calculated to suppress

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Measures will be submitted to you respecting superannuation, the repeal of the present franchise act and a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. These and other measures I commend to your earnest consideration, invoking the divine blessing upon the important labors on which you are again entering.

Almong dignitiaries present were Lieut Governors Mowatt and Jette. Premier Laurier wore his privy councillor uniform with the decoration of St. Milchael and St. George, and the Legion d'Honneur, but not the Cobden club medal. When the floor was cleared, the senate resumed. Sir Macken-zie Bowell asked for the Yukon railway charter.

Hon. Mr. Mills said he would have it down on Monday.
In the commons the proceeding were of the usual routine character.
Five new grit members were introduced—Messrs. Gauvreau, Temiscouta;
Lavergne, Drummond; Ross, Rimouski; Mallouin, Quebec, and Ber-

tram, Toronto.

The debate on the address comniences tomorrow, and in the senate jects mentioned in the speech from the throne, that referring to the Yu-kon radiway matter attracts the most

The public opinion is deeply stirred over the concessions granted by the government to Mackenzie and Mann Mackenzie is here, and along with him is his legal adviser, Mr. Lasp, Q. C. The members from Manitoba and the territories are practically a unit in their opposition to the monopoly clause, and will strenuously insist upon it being modified. Mr. Scriver told ine tonight, after carefully consider-ing the government offer to him of the pattlion of lieutenant governor of the Territories he decided not to take it, owing to his advanced age and the ties in Huntingdon.
Of the weather predictions, num

bering 9,963 last year, 7,323 were fully verified; of the storm warnings, 1,015 out of 1,181. The marine department contempletes abandoning the carrier pigeon service to Sable island, owing to the

want of success.

The Patron member (Rogers) got it very hot last session because be was charged with accepting a leather trunk provided by parliament while shouting for economy. The trunk is awaiting him in the lobby of the building with his name on it in big letters.

at Government house tonight. The government has scored a pretty prove against the senate. It late in the last session that the ators got ready to investigate the mious Drummond county deal. The bered, withdrew the proposal to buy the road out and substituted an estimate to cover the expenses of nine months' trial of the road and induced the senate to forego its enquiry at session. But the government was going to risk a repetition of the Baile des Challeurs disclosures of 1891, and so decided to take the matter out of the hands of the senators altoether and have the investigation self the commons. No time has been lost in carrying out the plan for the first issue of the common order paper will contain notice of the following resoutions given by the premier himself: "Resolved, That a special commit-tee of the house be appointed to en-

re into the expenditure of the sub-es granted by parliament of Canh said of the construction of the mmond County railway and in aid tations and transactions between the government of Canada and any member or officer thereof, or any person, or any person in its behalf, and the Drummond County Railway Company, or any director, officer or person in the company's behalf relating to the acquiring of the said rafti-way bill the government with power to send for papers, persons and rec-ords and to report the evidence to this house cogether with the opinion of said committee thereupon."

Mr. Tarte will breathe easier now. Mr. Reld gives notice of a bill to establish railway communication with power to regulate freights.

Hon Mr. Foster will ask for papers regarding the fast line, also respecting the gold dredging rights given to parties in the Northwest. Mr. Penny proposes to top off some of the religious holidays in Quebec.

Mr. Taylor proposes to strengthen the alien labor law.

Among the New Brunswick ladles present at the senate chamber this afternoon were Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, Mrs. King, and Mrs. Robinson, wife of the popular member for Northumberland. Mrs. Robinson wore a very andsome costume of pink and white brocaded satin court train, plaited cream chiffon with handsome lace caught up on the shoulder with black velvet and crimson roses; also black

velvet and roses on the skirt diamond The trials and tribulations of the C'algnecto Marine Transportation Co. are well known to the average newsparer reader. The company has secured several extensions of time to finish the enterprise and earn the government subsidy of \$150,000 a year for

twenty-five years. Now the end has come. Another application for an ex-tension of time has been under consideration of the government. Last year Mr. Provand, M. P. for Black Friars division of Glasgow, one of the and spent several weeks here urging the company's case. The jubilee cele-bration and Mr. Fielding's visit to England prevented the consideration of this question until within the past few days, when, after going into matter carefully, the government has come to the conclusion not to grant a further extension, thereby killing the project. DEATH OF JOHN MCQUEEN

Word has been received by friends in Little Harbor, N. S., of the death John McQueen, who moved from that place in 1890, and settled in Anoka, Minnesota. Few men in East Pictou were more extensively or favorably known than the deceased, who while he lived in Pictou county, manifested a keen interest in all that pertained to the social, moral and spiritual advancement of the place. He was an active elder in the convergation at Little Harbor, for a period of 25 years, and it was with deep regret that he severed his connection with the congregation on the eve of his departure for the west. During the years he lived in the west he enjoyed good health and always maintained that deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the home of his youth. He was a regular subscriber to this paper, which he gadly received every week as a letter from home, and gladly noted every item that showed advancement in the country. The change came very sudden and most unexpected, but he was not alarmed, for he knew in whom he had believed, and he passed into the great beyond (surrounded by the partner of his joys and sorrows, his children and grandchildren) in the sure hope of a glorious immortality. Deceased was in his eighty-fourth year, yet his faculties were good and his intellect clear until the last, He was married to Margaret McKenzie, daughter of the late Dun-can McKenzie of Churchville, who survives him. Four daughters are in the state of Minnesota and one in Massachusetts. Two brothers in New Brunswick still survive. One Sheriff McQueen of Westmorland, the other, Alex., lives in Shedlac. An aged sister lives in Little Harbor. The aged widow and relatives have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

THE POISONING CASE

Arrival of Deputy Sheriff Foster at Woodstock.

He Brought All the Important Witnesses in the Tucker Case.

Mrs. Tucker Interviewed by the Sun Correspondent-She Professes Innocence.

WOODSTOCK. N. B., Feb. 1.-Early this morning Deputy Sheriff Foster took the train for Bath, where he will will be joined by Sheriff Balloch and the two will get the various with required at the examination Police Magistraite Dibblee to The terrible snow storm w vailed all morning and is still on, may sause a good deal of delay. In fact it is quite possible that the country rosis are impassable, in which ease it may be necessary to deter the examinaton. Howver, several must nesses are at the stations along the line and can easily be got here, provided the trains are not blocked

Apparently the case is not one that will be too easily disposed of. As I have written before, the prisoner has made nothing like a confession. Deputy Foster was most guarded against anything of its kind. It also transpires from the evidence before the oroner that she made no adm of guilt, and that both she and he mother proclaim that the deceased took the poison herself. Against this theory is the damaging evidence of Dr. Somerville that the prisoner, Annie which the prisoner denies.

Supposing she admits that she did in this instance, it certainly seems that the crown will have some difficulty in proving that the prisoner administered the poison. It might have been the mother or father. It is only known among them. Of course, when the search light of court investigation is on, one or other of the parties may weaken and the truth come out. At the same time the case is not alto-gether clear against the prisoner, yet again, she is evidently ready to make

is shocked that such degrading pov-erty and misery should have a place in a county like this.

The cell in which Mrs. Canovan now must seem palatial to the wretched room where there was no furni-ture, and where the whole family slept and ate together.

have enquired at the jail and find that the prisoner is quiet and apparently Whatever she may suffer mentally, it has not affected her apetite, one of the fail attendents informing me that she ate her dinner, and appeared to relish it:

Wendell P. Jones has been retained o defend the prisoner. She will probably be committed for trial at the next elroutt court, which will sit here on the 26th of Amril

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 3.-Progress has been made in the Tucker poisoning case. The mixed train from the north arrived about half-past four. and on board were Deputy Sheriff Foster, old James Tucker, his wife Mary Tucker, and Mrs. Caroline Brewer, a neighbor. In the meantime Sheriff Balloch drove through from Bath with Patrick Canovan, and he was at the Victoria hotel when the deputy arrived with the other witnesses. Old man Tucker is a sorry looking representative of humanity. He is old and feeble and weak, and seems not all there, as the saying goes. The old woman is a well preserved old body, and when she divested herself of her outer garments and was sitting before a comfortable fire in a parlor one was inclined to form a rather favorable opinion of her. The husband, Canovan, is a young man, apparently about thirty. He has sandy hair and moustache, and is not a bad looking chap. He was decently dressed. The sheriffs had quite a time getting to Glassville, where the parties lived, but they got through on a double sled and had the witnesse at Bath last night.

I had a talk with Mrs. Tucker efter the child, a little by a year and a half old, was given in care of a neighbor in Glassville by the husband.

As to the tragedy she said she did not know anything about it, excepting that she herself was entirely innocent. She seemed to dwell on this a good deal. She also said it was hard for poor folk that had to work out to be put to all this expense. I do not know a thing about how it occurred, she said. I was out getting water. Be-fore going out I noticed the deceased and prisoner talking together. prisoner had been rocking and holding the baby all day. A great deal of the time I was not home. I work out. Further she said that the farm, which was in hers and her hus name, comprised one hundred acres. They had to mortgage it, however, to get a team to work it. All I wish is that the dead girl were here to tell the truth of the matter. I hope the truth When she was asked about Canovan's habits, as to whether he was a drink-ing man, she said she had never noticed him the worse of liquor. He would take a drink. She did not care to discuss her son-in-law apparently.

During the interview Mrs. Brewer, the neighbor, was handed a cigar by some kind party, which she lit and proceeded to smoke.

As it was late when the witnesses arrived, the magistrate decided not to proceed with the case until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

Of course there is great excitement



afternoon the town hall was filled with a crowd, who expected the hearing to be on. Court Stenographer Fry is here to take the evidence.

BIG WINNIPEG FIRE.

Most Destructive Conflagration in History of City.

The Handsome Three-story McIntyre Block on Main Street Destroyed.

The Loss is Estimated Close on Half a Million Dollars.

WINNIPEG, Man, Feb. 2.—The most destructive fire that has ever visited Winnipeg started this morning at 6.30 e'clock in the Mointyre block. Main street, and in two short hours this handsome structure was completely destroyed. The adjoining block on the north side, occupied by the Criterion restaurant, was

The principal losses are: McIntyre block, \$200,000; Thomas Porte, jeweller, \$8,000; A. G. Morgan, boots and shoes, \$20,000; Alex. Taylor, stationer, \$15,000; Geo. Vette & Co., liquors, \$15,-000: James Payne, wall papers, \$5,-000; J. Elizinger, tobacconist, \$15,000; James Turner, milliner, \$18,000; Mass-Kay Bros, & Norris, \$25,000; Miss Maycock, toys and fancy goods, \$15,-000; Criterion blook, \$35,000. The total loss is estimated at \$500,-

The total loss is estimated at \$500,000, and insurance at \$30,000. The fire
is supposed to have been caused by an
electric light wire. No accidents or
loss of life have been reported.

When the brigade arrived the fire
had gatred such headway that the
men were powerless to do anything.

half-past nine nothing was left but a few bare walls and a heap of debris. The McIntyre block, which was a

brick, facing on Main street, was oc-cupied by a caretaker and fraternal lodges on the top floor; offices and sample rooms on the second floor and store on the ground floor.

The fire entered the block from the north end and spread upwards and along the top of the building, and it was not half an hour before the flames were issuing from almost every win-dow in the block. There was no time to save anything whatever, and all stocks carried by occupants of the stores are a total loss.

A conservative estimate of the loss on stocks alone is placed at \$250,000, while the buildings were valued at \$200,000. The upper stories of the taillings were fully occupied by lawyers, travellers, sample rooms, contractors and insurance offices. It was impossible to save even the books, as the fire doors had been left open and the flames had made a clean

sweep down the corridors. Very little insurance was carried by any of these people, and it is estimated the insurance on the whole thing is about \$230,000.

The block was recently reconstructed of iron ceilings, fire doors, and all the latest improvements being placed in the building, and it was considered one of the safest risks in the city

I. C. R. "BUSINESS" MANAGE-

The application of business principles to I. C. R. freight tariffs con-The Sun pointed out recently that

the rate on lime from St. John to Hallfax had been increased from \$27 to \$33.60 per car. This was done with-out notice, and the first additional \$6.00 was collected in Hallfax after the old rate of \$27 had been paid and accepted at St. John, and the shipper at St. John was not informed of it he heard from the consignee. to pay the \$33.60 rate here before being sent forward. When it was announced that the

tariff under which the increased was levied was unauthorized and had been cancelled, the St. John shipper of course applied for a rebate of the amount he had been overcharged.

He has been advised that though
the unauthorized tariff has been canthe unauthorized tarin has been concelled, he cannot get a rebate of the amount paid extra on

It therefore appears that it is good business for a government railway to dive into the pockets of its patrons whenever it is pleased to do so, without notice, and appropriate whatever it can secure by that method, ex-plaining afterwards that nobody au-thorized it and therefore there is no edress for the party plundered.

TIME WASTED.

(From the Chicago News.)

"So you've decided to take your son out of college and put him to work at once. Why don't you let him go ahead and gradu-"What's the use? They had a coffe

where men have done this,

but never in history was this

by a weak and unhealthy man.
Ill-health not

ery mental fac-ulty and every

auses of impure blood, or its far-read

tious, hard-working men and women. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder.

MOTHER GOOSE DEFENDED.

Pythagoras to Nietzsche.

SHIP CANAL RETURNS.

The returns of the traffic on the

Manichester ship canal during the past

year show that the total weights were

Inwards (tons), 1,053,637; outwards,

In 1896 the total was 1,826,237 tons, s

JUST ONE MORE QUESTION.

(From the Brooklyn Life.)

Bobbie-Momma, what makes you so cross Mother-Because, my son, you ask so

nany questions.

B.—And won't you be cross if I don't ask

M.—No, my son, that will make me quite cheerful again.

heerrul again.

B. (after a short pause)—Momma?

M.—Well, Bobbie, what is it:

B.—Are you cheerful yet?

M.—Fairly.

B.—'Cause I wanted to ask what you sup-

pose makes grown-up people so cross whe you just ask a few questions that don't hurt nobody.

ALL HE HAD.

(From the New York Journal.)
Short—Here is another account of a man being held up and robbed of a large sum of money. Serves him right for being such a fool as to carry the morey on his person. N.C.W. I make it a rule never to carry more than \$5 in my pockets at one time.
Long—What would you do if they raised your salary?

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Brown-I hear that Green's wife is leading

im a merry pace.
White-Let's see; she's his third wife, isn't

Brown—Yes.
White—Well, I've no sympathy for a man who Josen't know when he's got enough.—Chicago News.

that last year shows an increase

646,962; barge carried, 365,336;

traffic of 239,698 tons.

as follows:

(New York Sun.)

THE SAGA

SIR CHAS. TUPPER

Coming Session.

He Speaks Strongly With Respect to Chapleau-Tarte Correspondence.

Reference to Nova Scotia and Other Insinuations Contained in the Letter Extracts Vigorously Repelled.

(Montreal Gazette, Friday.) Sir Charles Tupper left for Ottawa yesterday afternoon. Before return-ing to the capital he granted an interview to a Gazette representative on the political situation. Asked with reference to the policy of the opposition in the coming session of parliament Sir Charles said:

"There has been a great deal happened since the close of last session which will no doubt become the subject of very lively discussion in par-liament, notably the speeches made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the premier of Canada during the jubilee celebration and upon his return home. The complete flasco in reference to the proposed preferential trade which the government declared to be their policy to give to Great Britain and to Great Britain only will doubtless be the subject of considerable discussion, and the opposition will deem it their duty to call attention to the manner in which all the positions taken in parliament by the government on this important question have been proved to be entirely erroneous, exhibiting the most gross ignorance of the matters with which they undertook to deal, or a dishonest attempt to mislead and deceive the country in reference to matters of the greatest importance and upon which public men could have no excuse for being unacquainted with the real facts. Every position taken by the opposition the discussion of that important subject last session has been corroborated by the result and shown to be absolutely sound. Attention will be drawn above all to the desertion the interests of Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in violation of the most solemn pledges given by him before he obtained power as to his views and course of action in regard to trade on a preferential basis within the empire, so long advocated by the United Empire Trade league. The utter want of knowledge shown by the government in the measure for giving preferential trade to Great Britain in the tariff, in violation of existing treaties which made that impossible, has been again displayed by the postmaster-general in attempting to override the arrangements to which Canada was committed as a member of the great international postal union, and with a like result of rendering the country ridiculous in the eyes of the

Questioned with reference to the government's Yukon policy, Sir Charles said: "I am very glad to made in the gold mining regulations in the Canadian Yukon, which I long ago denounced as utterly impractic ble and unjust, but I am of the opinion that they will have to be still more largely modified in order to be rendered at all defensible. I motice with very great pleasure the announcement that the government have promptly provided for the maintenof an all-Canadian route to that great gold mining centre towards which the eyes of the world are now so strongly directed. I have no doubt that the measures they have taken to secure the prompt construction of a sled-road between the Stickeen River and Teslin Lake, to be made into good trail so soon as the snow disappears, and followed by the construction of a railway to be opened by September next, will meet with the approval of parliament. I regard these measures of incalculable value to Canada, and shall be only too glad to give the government the best support in my power on a question such vital importance at this moment. It is greatly to be regretted that the government has not earlier seen the necessity, which was apparent to a great many other persons who have investigated the subject, of providing the means of maintaining communication between Dawson City and the outside world. A great deal of useless expenditure has no doubt been involved by the delay."

THE CHAPLEAU LETTER "I suppose," said the Gazette representative, "you have seen the extracts published purporting to be part of the corresponderce between Sir Adolphe Chapleau and the minister of

"Yes; I need not say with what amazement I have read these statements alleged to be contained in a letter written by Sir Adolphe Chapleau to the Hon. Mr. Tarte, and the surprise I feel at their not being promptly disavowed by Sir Adolphe Chapleau. I cannot believe in the authenticity of these statements, as it would brand a prominent public man with conduct that would stamp him as in the last degree dishonorable and unfit to hold any position in public That Sir Adolphe Chapleau should boast of having prevented me from forming an administration that would secure the confidence of the country is a statement that it is impossible for me to credit under the circumstances in which I undertook that

THE THAT DIT WAT "Your attention has doubtless been drawn to the following sentence alleged to have been written by Sir Adolphe Chapleau to Mr. Tarte: "You have not forgotten the role I played from ruling the country with a party founded 40 years ago, and in which the bad elements predominated the good?" In reply to the question Sir Chas. Tupper said: "It is quite true that I

founded a party 40 years ago, but it was based upon a policy and principles which I should expect Sir Adolphe Chapleau to be the last man which I should expect Sir three millions on the upper St. John waters, the Chapleau to be the last man all the teams are engaged in hauling from the yards to the landings.

ife in Nova Scotia, the policy of the Outlines His Policy for the Conservative party was anti-Catholic. I pointed out to the remnant of the conservative party which survived the general election of 1855 my objection to such a policy, and took the ground that a policy of the policy of the conservative party which survived the general election of 1855 my objection to such a policy, and took the ground that a policy of equal rights and equal justice to all parties without respect to race or creed, was the only policy with which I would be willing to be associated, or which I believed could successfully be carried out in Nova Scotia. When in 1857 the liberal party were defeated by the combination between the conservatives and the Roman Catholics, the liberals boldly proclaimed through their organ, the Hallfax Morning Chronicle, that their policy was the formation of a purely Protestant government, in which no Roman Catholic should be permitted to hold a seat. The fierce anti-Catholic crusade which followed led to the defeat of the government of which I was a member in 1859, and the formation by the liberal party of a government in which no Catholic was inculded. The principles of equal rights and equal justice without respect to race or creed were steadily maintained by us in opposition, with the result that in 1863, we swept the country from end to end, only fifteen out of fifty-five members being elected by the liberal party. These principles were firmly established as the policy of the country by that victory in a manner which has prevented their being ever questioned from that day to this. The same principles and the same palticy were maintained with

equal vigor by Sir John A. Macdonald throughout his public career and they are held as firmly by the conservative party today as they were by me, both as premier of Nova Scotia and when entrusted with the duty of forming a government previous to the last general election. Whether in power or in opposition, the conservative party will steadily maintain those principles as the only sound basis upon which the government of Canada can successfully carried on. I cannot believe that any man professing to be Catholic should consider it necessary o make those principles an object of attack. As I have said before, I hesitate to believe it possible that Sin Adolphe Chaplean can have committed himself to the declaration of the views and opinions ascribed to him in excrepts from a correspondence,

RESTIGOUCHE AND WESTERN. One Hundred Miles of Railway Likely to

existence of which would be as dis

graceful to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ad-

ministration as to the writer.

(Woodstock Press.) In a few months a line of railway across this province will be commenced, which, when completed, together with the completing of two other lines, will make a connecting link which will make the quickest line between England and the western portions of America. Several years ago a company of America. Several years ago a company was organized to build a line of railway from was organized to build a line of railway from the Restigouche across the province to the river St. John. But they falled to accomplish any practical result. Another company was formed, the Restigouche and Western Railway company, and there is now a fair prospect that practical results will immediately follow. Both the dominion and local governments have signed the contract; the route has been partly surveyed, and twenty miles of the line from the Restigouche and twenty miles of the line from the Restigouche and have been located. The contractors for building the road are the well known railway builders, Mesers. Malcolm & Ross. As soon as arrangements had been sufficiently advanced to ensure the completing of the advanced to ensure the completing of the work the contractors put on a surveying party, under the direction of C. LeB. Miles, C. E., to locate the line. They commenced at Campbellton, which will be the eastern terminus of the road, and after making a general survey of the country, located the first twenty miles from the east. The western terminus will be in the vicinity of St. Leonards. The road will be about 100 miles long and will open up a very important section of the province, passing through heavily the whole dision of the province, passing through heavily imbered and fertile land for the whole dis-

This road, when built, will be a connecting This road, when built, will be a connecting link of a complete system from the west to Gaspe, provided the Bay Chaleur road is then completed to Gaspe, and the B. & A. is extended to Vanceboro. There can be little doubt that both of the other lines will have been completed, the one to Gaspe and the other to Vanceboro, by the time the Restigouche and Western is built.

With a port on the Gaspe coast, and a line Restigouche and Western is built.
With a port on the Gaspe coast, and a line of ocean steamers calling there, travel between the Western States or New York and England would be shorter by a few days than by any all-American line, and might the quickest route of travel bety

ONE A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

(Bangor Commercial.)

When the early morning freight reached Old Town from Mattawamkeag Saturday two sorry looking men crawled out from between the cars. The men had been stealing a ride and they had had for their seat the broad and comfortable bumpers of an ordinary freight car. The men gave their names as Todd and Prowsley, and they said they were bound for Boston. Todd is a young man, and his condition and the story that he told appealed to the sympathies of those around the depot, who did what they could to relieve him of his sufferings. He was taken into the station, and on examination it was found that he had frozen both ears and parts of both feet. All that he had on his feet was a pair of thin shoes and cotton stockings. It was some time before his shoes could be removed, but by working easily they were taken off and the man's feet put in a pall of cold water to draw out the frost. Several pairs of wool socks and a pair of overshoes were then provided for him. According to his story, he left Boston about Tranksgiving time to go to New Brunswick to visit his relatives. He had about \$200, but he had lost it nearly all, and was trying to work his way back to the Hub. His pal had stood the cold of the morning considerably better, as he had only chilled his fairs. Riding on the bumpers of a freight train on a morning with the mercury 40 degrees below zero is not the most comfortable thing that anyone can do. The men claimed that they had only ridden about five miles on the train. After getting thawed out they boarded the train for Bangor. (Bangor Commercial)

ST. JOHN LOG CUT.

(Bangor Commercial.)

The cut of logs on the St. John and its tributaries in Maine this year, it is estimated will be from 70 to 80 million, or from 26 to 25 million less than the cut was last year. This estimate includes the logs cut for the Ashland Mfg. Co. This company cut about 35 millions last season. This season it is estimated that they will cut only from 12 to 15 millions have the close of last season they had about 19 millions in the bcom. The mill was shut down for some little time, but is now running part of the machinery, and from three to five car loads of the product are being brought to this city by the Bangor and Aroostook railroad each day.

Among the well known Aroostook county operators are the following: J. A. Laiberte, who is lumbering on Fish river waters, will cut about three millions; W. H. Cunliffe's Sons will cut from four to five millions on the Allegash; John Sweeney will cut about four millions on Big Black river; C. H. Dickey will cut from four to five millions on the Allegash; James Yerxa will cut about two millions on Fish river; Page & Mailett will cut from five to six millions, mostly on Red river; John S. Stevens will cut about three millions on the upper St. John waters. There is an abundance of snew and about (Bangor Commercial.)

LATE ROBERT RANKIN.

Death of One of the Most Prominent Shipowners of Liverpool,

Born in New Brunswick and Early in the Forties He Came to This Country.

(Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Jan. 21.)

If a man will stop and reason for a moment, Death has removed one who has teen for many years prominently ntified not only with the commercial life-in its broadest sense-of this causes of impure blood, or its far-reaching effects. When a man's digestion is disordered, his liver sluggish, his bowels inactive, the blood is deprived of the proper food elements, and the sluggish liver and bowels supply in their place, the foulest of poisons. The blood is the life-stream. When it is full of foul poisons, it carries and deposits them in every organ and tissue of the body. Bone, sinew, muscle, and flesh-tissue, the brain cells and the nerve fibres are all fed upon bad, poisonous food. Serious ill-health is bound to result. The man is weakened in every fiber of his body. city, but also far beyond its confines; in fact it would be difficult to accur ately define where this deceased gentleman's influences began and where it ended. Who in Liverpool could fail to have some knowledge of Robert Rankin, the gentleman alluded to? He was a typical merchant of the last generation, and there were very few men better known about 'change, the docks, and lumber yards, or whose serious fil-neath is bound to result. The man is weakened in every fiber of his body. He is weakened physically, mentally and morally. He suffers from sick headache, distress in stomach after meals, giddiness judgment in commercial matters was riper and more valued. The late Robert Rankin, who died esterday at his residence, Fulford and drowsiness, loss of appetite and sleep, bad taste in the mouth, shakiness in the morning, and dullness throughout the day, and lassitude and an indisposition to work. park, aged 67 years, was born at New Brunswick, and early in the forties came over to Liverpool. In due cours he entered the office of Rankin, Gilconsumption, nervous prostration, malaria, rheumatism, or some blood or skin disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all known medicines for ambimour & Co., his uncle being the Liver-

pool partner. He threw himself with

vigor and enthusiasm into commercial

life, and thus early was exhibited that

perseverance and tact and shrewd-

ness which were but the stepping

It makes the appetite keen and hearty, and the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich, the nerves steady, the body vigorous and the brain alert. Where there is also constipa-tion Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be stones to his great success. In 1861 he was admitted as a partner into the firm, as also in the Glasgow house (Pollok, Gilmour & Co.) and the Lonused. Both of these creat medicines are for sale by all medicine dealers. don firm (Gilmour, Rankin, Strang & Co.), and he thus continued until about fifteen years ago, when he was released from that very active share in the ordinary routine of the business which he had at all times displayed. A writer in the Outlook is in favor t was only in the natural order of f feeding the minds of children with things that others were anxious to obtain the benefits of his wide experience serious poetry, of substituting Longfellow and other bards of name for and acumen, and hence we find him Mother Goose. We are ready to mainfiguring upon the boards of several tain against a world in arms that as mportant public companies. And in an introduction to poetry, presedy, music, mythology, folklore, history, respect many a director might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of the late Robert Kankin. Such comedy, tragedy, geography, astronopositions to him were not of the sinemy, natural history, and all arts, surist order so frequently affected; to sciences and trades, and to soothing sleep and delightful dreams, the colbe a member of a board was to the deceased a most respectable undertaklected works of Mother Goose are superior to those of all the other poets ing, and few have shown more regular attendance to such duties, or striven in the world. They are an encyclopedia. Both in their obvious and their more loyally to fulfil those obligations allegorical significance, they are rich separable from such positions. He and full of matter. Thousands of peohad been a director of the Pacific ple puzzle and suffer over the "Divine Steam Navigation company Comedy" who have never mastered the works of Mother Goose. The wisnumber of years, and for the last few years he had filled with conspicuous dom of many generations is condensed success the chairmanship of this powerful and well managed concern. He was one of the founders of the Standard Marine Insurance company, and had always been a director, and a few years ago he was appointed a director of the Midland railway, in which he had always been keenly in-

terested. He was also from 1875 to 1891 a member of the Mersey docks and harbor board, and the apprecia-tion in which he was held by the rotic-Idiotic School; and we wouldn't swap the Cow that jumped over the Moon for all the philosophers from ference made yesterday to the deceased by John Brancker and reported elsewhere. Our readers can well appreciate the changes that have taken place alike in business firms WESTERN LIBERALS ARE MAD. and in the nature and manner of con-In Open Rebellion Owing to the Yukon Rail ducting business affairs that the sub ject of our memoir witnessed. sphere of action was coeval with that of the late Sir Edward Bates, James

way Deal.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 28.—If the voices and votes of the seven western Canadian liberals prevail, the deal between the federal government and McKenzie and Mann will never pass parliament. These seven members have been revolting of late on account of the alleged high-handed and impolitionacts of the minister of the interior. Now they are in open rebellion against the whole government. Your correspondent has this on the best authority, and if the terms of the railway deal are not modified very considerably, one member at least will either join the corservatives or go on the independent benches. "It it either a witless blunder or wilful plunder," said one M. P. today. "It is the most barefaced attempt to lob the public ever perpetrated in Canada," said archer. "It will put a stop to prospecting in the country, or the government will nave to send an armed force to protect the rights of the contractors. The miners will never consent to the capitalists coming in and depitying them of the benefit of their work and discoveries, and if they resist the sympathy of all the people of Canada will be on their side. It would be insane to suppose that if a prospector, after two or three years' work, makes a rich strike, he will hand his Bland, Edward Chaloner, John. Farnworth, Charles MacIver, Ralph Brocklebank, George Bahr, Thomas and James Harrison, and others. In 1862 he married a sister of Sir Donald Currie and of Mrs. David Jardine of this city. She died, however, within a year or two of her marriage, leaving issue one daughter. Though in politics a conservative, he never took any active part in parliamentary or municipal affairs. He was, however, a member of the Constitutional club, London, and of the Conservative and Palatine clubs in Liverpool. Throughout his business career he maintained a high sense of what is, or should be, expected from a man in business, strict in all his dealon their side. It would be insane to suppose that if a prospector, after two or three years' work, makes a rich strike, he will hand his claim over at the bidding of McKenzie and Mann without a struggle, and hundreds of men will quickly rally to his support. While sprung suddenly, no doubt the scheme has been hatching some time. Western men will not support it, and sufficient honest eastern representatives will ident them. ings, he was never overreaching. A sound, shrewd man of business, with a kindly heart, and detesting all ostentation, he had his own way of doing much that was considerate, and there are many indeed who today and in the past could testify to his representatives will join them to defeat and the government, too, if necessary."

liberality and charity.

At the weekly meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbor board, Jan. 20th. J. Brancker, the chairman, said: "Before commencing the general business of the board, I wish to refer to the death of a former colleague of ours, Robert Rankin, which took place yeserday morning after a long and serious Illness. Aithough it has not been our custom at this board to refer to the loss by death of those gentlemen who were once our colleagues, yet the name of Rankin has been for so long associated with this board that I think an exception might be made in this case, Mr. Rankin being so well known in commercial circles in Liverpool, who for sixteen years was a member of our board, and did much efficient service in connection with the work of the board, and, moreover, whose uncle and namesake was assoclated with the management of the estate before the trust created, and was second chairman of the board for 12 months, and for 24 years connected with the board more or less. Under these circumstances on

behalf of the members of the board I

They cured me of nervousness throb.

bing heart beat, dizziness and constant

headache. My heart beats as steady

as a clock now."

wish to express our sincere regret the news we have heard." A THROBBING HEART is caused by wrong action of the heart, and can only be cured by correcting and regulating its working. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills do this. Here is the proof: Mr. John Griffin, St. Lawrence Hotel, says:

LONDON. the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

LONDON, Jan. 20.-A special meetng of the shareholders of the above named company was held at the of-nice, Great Western street, on Friday, F. Tothill in the chair.

The general manager, W. R. Camp-bell, having read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last general meeting, The chairman said that the next

business was the resolution as to the creation of £150,000 of further second benture stock. He explained that the additional capital was required for accommodating the traffic and adequately providing for the development of trunk business and generally for the progress of the company. His colleague, Mr. Ronald, had just returned from Canada, and had visited their property.

T. R. Ronald addressed the meeting, and said that he found their line, rolling stock, and property in first class condition. He saw extensive evidence of a very large volume of business. Mr. Sopper expressed the opinion that in incurring the additional interest which this proposal would do, the charge would be much more than covered by the additional traffic brought to the line. As to the stocks behind this one, this £150,000 would earn a good deal more than its own £6.000 a preference stock and not forgetting the ordinary stock. When one considered the position of the ordinary stock, and that an increase of only £11,500 a year would give 5 per cent. on that stock, it could not be a disadvantage to it to spend money on the property.

W. R. Campbell (general manager and secretary) then said: I have little to add to what has already been said, but I may be pardoned emphasizing one point to which some reference has been made-I mean our trunk traffic. This business simply means that, in addition to the local business we have been gradually building up, we shall have more passengers and more freight to fill the trains we have to run daily. It is a business which will not only pay the interest on the present capital which we require, but will make more profitable still the capital you have already invested from the first year of the railway's operations. It is a business which is large, permanent ,and growing.

The chairman then moved: 1. That the directors of the com pany be and are hereby authorized to create and issue £150,000 £4 per cent. econd debeneure stock of the company in addition to the existing £100, 000 like debenture authorized by reso ution of the special meeting held on March 17th, 1895, and as further part of the £440,000 second debenture stock therein mentioned, and so as to be entitled in all respects to rank equally with the said existing £100,000 of like benture stock and to the benefit pari rassu therewith of the charge created by the trust deed April 17th, 1896, for securing such second deben ture stock, and upon all other the special terms and conditions set forth in the said resolution, but so that no turther additional stock shall be created without the sanction of special meeting of the company convened under and in accordance with

the Railway act. That the said additional amount second debenture stock hereby authorized be created and issued by the directors and when they shall think fit, and be disposed of by them to such persons at such price or prices, times, and manner, and on such terms and conditions as the board may hereafter

Mr. Kemp seconded the resolution which was thereupon unanimously adopted, and the proceedings termin-

DEPENDING ON BRITISH COAL. Without It the German Fleet Would Be Powerless in Chinese Waters.

The Japan Mail comments as follows on

one phase of the German seizure of Klaochou: Now that China has agreed to negotiate, leaving the Germans in possession of Kiaochou pending a settlement of claims, allusion may be made to a phase of the affair which seems to have either escaped attention or been left purposely unnoticed Suppose that China had declared war in consequence of the violation of her terriconsequence of the violation of her territory, and then quietly folded her hands and left Germany to work her will. What could the German squadron have done? Its potentialities for raiding the coast of China would have been strictly limited to the quantity of coal now in the bunkers of the ships. Fresh supplies could not have been obtained. Moreover, the squadron of German cruisers now en route for the east must have stopped on the way; all the coaling stations would have been closed to it. It is at a crisis like this that the immense advantages possessed by a power like England in the east becomes appreciable. People talk of a crisis like this that the immense advantages possessed by a power like England in the east becomes appreciable. People talk of a combination on the part of France, Russia and Germany to partition China. Assuredly the presence of France in such a combination would be essential, for without her Tonquin mines, the ships of the allies would be powerless. Even with her Tonquin mines, htwever, the coadjutors would fare ill. To have to go such a distance for coal would be bad enough, but much worse would be the fact that access to the solitary coaling station could easily be prevented by Great Britain. If, at the same time, England and Japan were allies, sorry indeed would be the plight of their enemies.

The Germans at Klaochou appear to be drawing their supplies from Shanghia at present—an extraordinary phase of modern naval operations, it must be confessed; a foreign power making a foreign settlement in China its hasis of conversions for a heatile. naval operations, it must be confessed; a foreign power making a foreign settlement in China its basis of operations for a hostite seizure of Chinese territory. How the steamer, or steamers, that act as tenders for the German squadron manage to obtain their clearance from the imperial Chinese customs we are at a loss to conceive. The ineffable contempt for China that all these proceedings evince is paralleled only by her own utter incapacity to resist them. Will the ever awake? One imagines that a slumber so troubled as hers must have quite ceased to be enjoyable.

CALLED THE SPEAKER TO TIME. A colored evangelist who was soliciting subscriptions for "de po heathen sinners what live 'cross de ocean" said in the course what live 'cross de ocean' said in the course of his remarks:

"Jes' think er dem, dear brotherin'—dem po', benighted people—goin' eroun' stark naked, in a climate dat's ez hot ez de place whar lots er you is gwine ter! Not a stitch er cloze ter der backs!"

But just here an old deacon arose and said: "May I ax der brudder one question?"

"Yes, suh; en two, ef you likes."

"Well," exclaimed the deacon, bringing his first down on the pew railing, "what I wants ter know is dis: What does dem naked aeathen want wid cloze in a climate ez hot as dat? In my opinion, what dey raiy needs mos' is umbrellas!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE STICKEEN RAILWAY.

Onlooker's Letter in the Ottawa Citizen on Letter of the Contract.

Messrs. McKenzie and Mann Given One of the Most Gigantic Monopolies Ever Bestowed.

The Stickeen railway contract is cissected in an admirable paper in the Ottawa Citizen, over the signature of "Onlooker." After referring to the manner in which the contract had been cisposed of on the eve of the session of parliament, and referring to the light way in which the ministers speak of the concessions as involving no exense, Onlooker proceeds: For the building of 150 miles of rail-

way forming as it were a connecting fink between two natural highwaysone an ocean highway of say 800 miles in length and the other a river highway of about the same length—a railway which must carry and at highly remunerative rates all the mighty stream of human and material freight which is but beginning to pour into the righest gold country in the world, and which must be commercially profitable from the moment it is built, this country delivers up to Messrs. McKenzie and Mann one of the most gigantic monopolies ever bestowed, to wirt, 3,700,000 acres of selected gold lands in the Klondike and Cassair district free of taxes and of all working conditions. These lands will not be taken hap-hazard, but will be selected on placer creeks and quartz leads as a powerful and active company knows so well how to do. It is difficult to estimate the value of this tremendo concession. One gulch such as the Bo nanza or El Dorado creeks would bring in with a minimum outlay scores of millions of dollars. In this given area of 3,750,000 acres, how many such finds may become the property of those two gentlemen! And besides there ere the inevitably rich lodes from which the wearings and washings have come. Nothing, say, the minis ters! Go to the real estate owner, and say to him: "Now, sir, I am not going to ask you for a single penny, but will take from you 1-10 of all your landed estates," and then expect him to praise you for not having burdened him by a single penny!

But more than this. All other prosectors and workers of mineral lands have to pay from their increment ten per cent in royalty to the government. If their claim vields \$100,000 \$10,000 goes to the public treasury: if a million, \$100,000 must go to the government. But these favored gentlemen have given them 3,750,000 acres of picked mineral lands, and when they work it they pay back one per cent in royalty to the government. If they take out a million in a year or less they pay not \$100,000, but a paltry \$10,000 into the treasury. Why? And no answer comes

I venture to say that \$5,000,000 will easily build and equip this road. The interest charge on this will be, say, \$200,000 yearly. It is estimated that 200,000 people will go into the Yukor this year and twice that many next year. The contractors will have three months' full navigation and operation this year. Suppose this fall they take in and out 50,000 people and offering freights. This would bring them this season at least \$500,000 for passengers and probably \$250,000 for freights on the basis of \$10 per passenger, or six cents per mile. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a big return for profit on an outlay of \$5,000,000 and working expenses of 150 miles of railway. Next year they will probably carry 200,000 passengers in and out. This would, at \$10 per head, give an income of \$2,000,000 from passengers alone. Vary this calculation as you may, cut it down or increase the estimate, and it shows you that no more paying franchise could be obtained than the bare privilege of building and

operating this road." But more still. They get a monopoly of this transportation for five years! For five full years no other railway shall be permitted to be constructed from the Canadian boundary line, or Lynn canal, into the Yuko For a coast and boundary line of over 1,000 miles not a rail shall for five years be laid to compete with Mann & McKenzie. No matter what eligible passes may be discovered, no matter what citizen may wish to build and engage in lawful transport, there stands the flaming sword of the government flashing in the monetary defence of Mann & McKenzle. The mere statement of this monstrous proposition instantly condemns it. such monopoly has ever been given or dared to be proposed in Canada. My belief is that none such should be allowed. Parliament is yet to be heard from. But a liberal (?) government have proposed it-bour themselves by contract to maintain it. Worse still, if worse there could be. The government have undertaken to preference for Mann & McKenzie for any railway between Stikine river and any ocean por: in B. C .- promising aid to them and prohibition to all others. That is, if Mann & McKenzie con-struct a railway from this railway on the Stikine through the Cassia district south to an ocean port, they, and they alone, shall have government aid, and they have an exclusive option and monopoly of this all-rail Again, the mere statement of the deal is its utter condemnation Indefensible as these mor ditions would have been had they been

determined on, and then thrown open to public competition; now when se-cretly and suddenly bargained for by two contractors and thirteen members of the government, the compact is in this respect utterly and absolutely indefensible.

WHERE HE'MISSED IT.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

with all the facilities for the disseminator of news they appear to need, and would have saved us six weeks of hard work and \$327.50 in hard cash."—Chicago Tribune.

The Reporter is Keep His Hair

Mr. Paul and Newel Heavy Load o

A Question of Freight Rate Animated Discu

"Mr. Paul," said 'wasn't it understood l you were to deliver rab

at one cent each ?" "Yes," replied the say "Well, sir, the last fo was presented to me and a half on each rabl Mr. Paul seized a

cap, jammed it down er's brows, caught up spruce boughs, and be with great vigor.
"Keep your hair dow "Be calm! Keep cool some fits here !" "I'll give you fits if careful," replied the re off the cap and seizing

'What's the matter w "Now sh-h-h!" sootl sagamore. "Don't you good little boy. Do!" "Are you drunk?" porter, "Or am I? Du and sit down there or

Mr. Paul sat down. "Now," said the rep my question. Why ha the rate on rabbits?" "I didn't," replied Mr. here—he's got charge him full charge." There is no doub charge," growled the r

to pay it in full. Here to Newel-"what made rate ?" Newel looked at Mr. over close to him. "Tell him you didn't Paul to Newei, in an was not so low but the

"I didn't do it," pro "Tell him it was Pet Mr. Paul, in the same "It was Pete," echoed reporter. The reporter turned

"So you are the par tucked on an extra half Pete looked very much who was going to tell to this matter, but Mr. P again became audible. "If you open your m Paul, "I'll cut your hes Pete's jaws became and the reporter was moved over close to N

"Look here, Harrisjust between you and yourself fix up that lit est Injun, now-didn't don't speak square-I Mr. Paul saw the re-

movement, and sent th stick forcibly against That worthy turned a able eve on the repo more echoed, "It was "Well," said the repo

the young man's nerv me to be in striking co body else's incapacity But when do you pr fic. Mr. Blair-I mea No, no-I mean Mr. Par names will come to a isn't it? But I want now that I won't pay more. I'll handle no r "You kin." said rate's been cancelled." "And the old one res

"No," replied the "Then there isn't now," said the report charge what he likes-"Don't you have an Mr. Paul. "It's all rigi "Oh. ves." said the re right. Of course it isness principles. Busine Say-do you know wi think that as the head ation service you and fit to carry offal to a l "You wait," said us chance to show wha "You wait," said N chance to show what The reporter turned if he had anything to

Paul's eye was on Pe eye was on Pete, and The reporter went over "Pete," he said, "wh of the tribe get you send you out into where other scapegos you will be able to dun find good pasturage. sympathy. As for you,' Paul-"you advise me is not necessary for y that advice. You'll enough. Just wait till I'll give you a frosty keep you in cold a

With which declarati pulled aside the blank out of the wigwam.

All Fools' day is 200 ; "Clavis Calendaria," publitions that more than a ce almanac designated the 1s

18 YEARS TOWN

Mr. B. Knisley, Ha constable for 18 years says: "I was cured o adder weakness by Doan's Kidney Pills. rise five or six tunes account of bladder pills entirely did awa

mend them for all ki troubles."

d Mann Given One of tic Monopolies stowed.

way contract is irable paper in the the signature of referring to the contract had been eve of the session referring to the he ministers speak involving no exeeds:

of 150 miles of railwere a connecting atural highwaysay of say 800 miles ther a river high. me length—a railerry and at highly, all the mighty d material freight ing to pour into ntry in the world commercially proment it is built. s up to Messrs one of the most ever bestowed, to of selected gold e and Cassair disnd of all working nds will not be at will be selected quartz leads as company knows It is difficult to this tremendous such as the Bo creeks would ium outlay scores In this given how many such property of those d besides there ich lodes from and washings say, the minis state owner, and

All other prosof mineral lands ir increment ten to the governn vields \$100,000. blic treasury; if go to the govavored gentle-3,750,000 acres of and when they ck one per cent ment. If they a year or less 0, but a paltry iry. Why? And

sir. I am not go-

single penny, but

1-10 of all your

having burdened

then expect him

at \$5,000,000 will this road. The nis will be, say, estimated that into the Yukon will have three m and operation fall they take ole and offering oring them this for passengers for freights on ssenger, or six hundred and is a big return of \$5,000,000 and 50 miles of railwill probably ers in and out head, give an m passengers ulation as you crease the estiu that no more ld be obtained of building and

tation for five vears no other tted to be con dian boundary nto the Yukon ary line of over shall for five with Mann & what eligible ed, no matter to build and ansport, there rd of the govmonetary de-Kenzle. The monstrous prolemns it. No been given or Canada, My none such liament is vet t a liberal (?) sed it-bound to maintain it. here could be. undertaken to n years to a McKenzie for kine river and promising aid to all others. IcKenzie conthis railway the Cassiar m port, they, e government exclasive opthis all-rail September 1, statement of demnation. onopoly conhad they been thrown open w when se rained for by teen members mpact is in

ED IT.

editor of the valed ctory, 'is e didn't start a newspaper. It

absolutely in-

THE SAGAMORE.

TIRET PART

FIRST PART.

The Reporter is Exhorted to Keep His Hair Down.

Mr. Paul and Newel Lay Another Heavy Load on Pete.

A Question of Freight Rates Leads to a Very Animated Discussion.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "wasn't it understood between us that you were to deliver rabbits at my door at one cent each ?" "Yes," replied the sagamore, "that's

"Well, sir, the last freight bill that was presented to me charged a cent and a half on each rabbit." Mr. Paul seized a large coonskin

cap, jammed it down over the reporter's brows, caught up a bunch spruce boughs, and began to fan him with great vigor.
"Keep your hair down!" he yelled.

"Be calm! Keep cool! Don't have 'I'll give you fits if you don't be careful," replied the reporter, flinging

off the cap and seizing a war club. "What's the matter with you?" "Now sh-h-h!" soothingly urged the "Don't you go crazy. Be good little boy. Do!"

"Are you drunk?" roared the reporter, "Or am I? Drop that brush and sit down there or I'll break your

Mr. Paul sat down "Now," said the reporter, "answer my question. Why have you raised the rate on rabbits?" "I didn't," replied Mr. Paul. "Newel

here—he's got charge of that. I give him full change." "There is no doubt about charge," growled the reporter—"I had to pay it in full. Here, you"—turning to Newel-"what made you raise the

Newel looked at Mr. Paul, and sidled "Tell him you didn't do it," said Mr. Paul to Newel, in an undertone that

was not so low but the reporter could "I didn't do it," promptly echoed "Tell him it was Pete," admonished

Mr. Paul, in the same undertone.
"It was Pete," echoed Newel, to the The reporter turned to Pete. "So you are the party—ch? You tucked on an extra half cent did you? Pete looked very much like a youth who was going to tell the truth about this matter, but Mr. Paul's undertone

again became audible. "If you open your mouth," said Mr "I'll cut your head off." Pete's laws became firmly wedged and the reporter was baffled. He moved over close to Newel.

"Look here, Harris-I mean Neweljust between you and me, now—didn't Mr. Blair—I mean Mr. Paul—and yourself fix up that little rate? Honest Injun, now-didn't you? If you don't speak square-I'M give you the

Mr. Paul saw the reporter's strategic movement, and sent the end of a long forcibly against Newel's ribs. That worthy turned a cold, inscrutable eye on the reporter, and once more echoed, "It was Pete."

'Well," said the reporter, "I admire the young man's nerve. It seems to me to be in striking contrast to somebody else's incapacity and cowardice But when do you propose to apply business principles to the rabbit traf fic, Mr. Blair-I mean Mr. Harris-No, no-I mean Mr. Paul. Funny how names will come to a man sometimesisn't it? But I want to tell you right now that I won't pay the rate any more. I'll handle no more rabbits.' "You kin," said Mr. Paul—"that rate's been cancelled."

"And the old one restored?" "No," replied the sagamore-"not

"Then there isn't any rate at all now," said the reporter. "Pete can charge what he likes—is that it?" "Don't you have any fits," replied

Mr. Paul. "It's all right." "Oh, yes," said the reporter-"it's all right. Of course it is and on business principles. Business is business. Say-do you know what I think? I think that as the head of a transportation service you and Newel are not fit to carry offal to a bear." 'You wait," said Mr. Paul-"give

us chance to show what we kin do." "You wait," said Newel-"give us chance to show what we kin do." The reporter turned to Pete to see if he had anything to say. But Mr. Paul's eye was on Pete and Newel's

The reporter went over to him.
"Pete," he said, "when these heads
of the tribe get you loaded up and send you out into the wilderness where other scapegoats abide, I trust you will be able to dump the load and find good pasturage. I give you my sympathy. As for you," turning to Mr. Paul-"you advise me to keep cool. It not necessary for you to give me that advice. You'll find me cool enough. Just wait till I get a chance.

With which declaration the reporter pulled aside the blanket and strode out of the wigwam.

I'll give you a frosty touch that will

keep you in cold storage for five

All Fools' day is 200 years old. Brady's Clavis Calendaria," published in 1812, men-tons that more than a century previous the Imanac designated the 1st of April as "All

18 YEARS TOWN CONSTABLE

Mr. B. Knisley, Hagersville, Ont., holds the record of having been town constable for 18 years. Mr. Knisley bladder weakness by three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I often had to rise five or six tunes in the night on account of bladder weakness. The pills entirely did away with this annoying symptom, I highly recom-mend them for all kidney or bladder

AN INDIAN GIRLS DARING RIDE. She Braves Death to Be Married to the Man

An Indian romance which almost rivals that of Possbonance which almost rivals comes from Pine Ridge growth of the comes and proceeded to severe a Heard. The outper rivals the state of the Pine Ridge to Chadron, Neb., on their posies during the night, pursued by the girl's relatives all the way. They arrows the proceeded to secure a Hearney Sawn of the couple met about two years ago at Certilele, where the young woman was attending a private seminary, and become anomic of each other. They became engaged whom the grill received a letter order that their attachment would become known to the parents of the gril, who were very much opposed to her forming an alliance with other than a thoroughbred Sloux. A letter to the girl was finally intercepted by a young Sloux admirer and laid before the pocher. Therewise not a letter was per an answer. Jacobson decide and receiving a said has been a sawn of the tot-beats awakened the village, where the city. They Zulied house from the corral, all proceeded to the Indian village, where with the girl and arranged an elopement. On dark night the girl stole forth, and procuring a saidle horse from the corral, all proceeded the same procuring a saidle horse from the corral, all proceeded to conter with the girl of the World's W. C. T. U mentlers was called to conter with the store battle ground at wonder the city. They Zulied in this attempt, how they are the cry of their pursuers. When the light of chedron appeared in view the pursuing party increased their pasa, hoping to over the city. They Zulied in this attempt, how were for, as well as those who were seed to the city. They

OF ENGLAND. There has lately been issued from the press of Messrs. Barnes & Co. a pamphlet of about 100 pages, entitled 'The Progress of the Church of England in the Seven Rural Deaneries comprising the substance of the addresses made at the last anniversary meetings of the Diocesan Church Society held in Fredericton in October

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH

Raymond; Deanery of St. Andrews, by Rev. O. S. Newnham; Deamery of Shediac, by Rev. J.R.Campbell; Deam-Rev. Canon Roberts; Deanery of Chatham, by Rev. Canon Forsyth; Deanery of Woodstock, by Ven. Archdeacon Neales. The addresses, which have in some cases been somewhat elaborated from the form in which they were first published, are of very great in-terest to those who desire information especting the origin and subsequent story of the Church of England in

this province. The very admirable sermon pres by Dean Partridge at the sixty-first anniversary service of the Church society in the Cathedral in Fredericton is included in the pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained at E. G. Nel-son & Co., and at Alfred Morrisey's bookstores.

LONDON BRIDGE.

When was the bridge built? It is impossible to say. It was not there A. D. 61, when Queen Boadicea's troops sacked the city and murdered people. It was there when Allectus led his troops out to fight the Roman legions. It was there very early in the Roman occupation, as is proved ly the quantity of Romain coins of the four centuries of their tenure found in the bed of the river on the site of the old bridge. It is also proved by the fact that Southwark was a settle nent of the wealthier class, who could not have lived in a plece absolutely without supplies, had there been no bridge. We may take any time we please for the construc tion of the bridge, so long as it is quite early—say, before the second

The Britons themselves were quite unable to construct a bridge of any kind unless in the primitive methods observed at Post Bridge and Two Bridges, on Dartmoor, by a slab of stone laid across two boulders. The work, therefore, was certainly undertaken by Roman engineers. We have, in the next place, to inquire what kind of bridge was built at that time by the Romans. They built bridges of wood and stone; many of these stone bridges still remain, other cases the pieces of hewn stone still remain. The bridge over the Thames, however, was of wood. This is proved by the fact that, had it been of the solid Roman construction in stone, the piers would be still remaining; also by the fact that London had to be contented with a wooden bridge till the year 1176, when the first bridge of stone was commenced. Consider-ations as to the comparative insignificance of London in the first century, es to the absence of stone in the neighborhood, and as to the plentifue upply of the best wood in the world from the forests north of the city confirm the theory that the bridge was built of wood. We have only, therefore, to learn how Roman engineers built bridges of wood elsewhere, in order to know how they built a bridge of wood over the Thames.-February Pall Mall Gazette.

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

A TELL-TALE TELEPHONIST. A well known Washington horseman

has discovered a fact in natural history which may not be generally known It is that all four-footed beasts in making the first movement in walking or running, or at any sor of forward movement, always employ the left hind leg as a starter. Even a child, if put on all fours, will make the first movement with its left leg.

There is more snuff used in Bost than in any other city in the United A LIVELY MEETING.

Now, what was the question? In a spirited address Mrs. Dr. Yeoman ointed out in a frank and unhesitating manner that, in view of the action of the World's executive in re-electing Lady Henry Somerset as World's vice president, there was no alternative left for all conscientious W. C. T. U. members of the dominion than to rise in protest and strictly uphold the consuitution and principles of the organi zation. "I sincerely love and admire last. The addresses are as follows: Lady Henry Somerset," said Dr. Yeo-Deanery of St. John, by Rev. W. O. mans, "and today I am not here to criticize or blame Lady Henry Somet set as to her attitude in favor of regulating vice in the military canton ery of Kingston, by Rev. C. P. Han-ments in India, but rather as a memington; Deanery of Fredericton, by ker of the Women's Christian Term ter of the Women's Christian Tem-perance union, whose attitude must he to compromise with evil in any form, to protest, and that vigorously against any such system. This is matter in which the heart of the W C. T. U. is deeply interested, and should receive the fullest and freest investigation possible.

The right place to lay the blame and nowhere else, said Dr. Yeomans, is with the World's executive, in reelecting Lady Henry Somerset, with full knowledge of her position on the question. The course to be pursued new is to see that the executive rescind their position and ask Lady

Henry Somerset to resign.
It is a known fact that Lady Henry Somerset has resigned the presidency of the British Woman's Temperance Association, but it may not be as clearly understood that she has no intention whatever of resigning her posi-tion as vice president of the World's

The position of our society must be determined, said Dr. Yeomans, not the ideas of Lady Henry Somerset, however estimable and good they may be, and without the required change be made there is no help for it but for us to cease affiliation with the World's, for the present, at any rate. It is a atter of congratulation that no dominion officer voted at the election of Lady Henry Somerset, but we have tr regret that no resolution of regret at the action taken had been subsequent ly passed. There is no opposition worse than passivity or inertia, and while there is no use in anger or criti-cism, I would maintain that we up-hold unflinchingly the high standard of the White Ribbon Army. Some would advise to keep quiet in this matter, but wrong never rights itself, and should we not rather consider the whole matter in the clear light of day

and act accordingly. After this preliminary address th president, Miss C. Richardson, invited a free discussion on the subject. A number of ladies responded, among them beling Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Urn. Mrs. R. McLachlan, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Smirth, Miss Monk, Mrs. McGarry Miss Richardson, Mrs. Dr. England Mrs. Simms, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Walker and others.

A lengthy and most animated dis cussion ensued, in which various opinions and questions were set forth. Such questions as the following were pretty well threshed out: Shall we have our officers represent the views of our union? Apart from any action of views taken by Lady Henry Somerset was it in accordance with the principles of the W. C. T. U. to counten ance a legalized system of vice in any shape or form? Could there be any ise on the watch words of the society, prohibition and abolition

There was an evident feeling amon those who opposed taking action against Lady Henry Somerset retaining her position as vice president, that such action and opposition must ne-cessarily do harm to the W. C. T. U. as a whole and only cause division But those on the other side fearlessly declared that they were not afraid of division, and that as individuals they lekt free to give expression to their

A resolution, moved by Dr. Yeomans and seconded by Mrs. Macdonald, in which Lady Henry Somerset be re-quested to resign, as being opposed to the views of the society, was put before the meeting, whereupon it was moved by Mrs. Radford, seconded by Miss Walker, that the resolution be time as the next meeting of the Dominion union. This provoked discussion and amendments, but finally it was moved by Miss Monk and seconded by Miss Rowe that no motion be put before the meeting, but that after the meeting had adjourned all who wished could sign the protest, which would be forwarded to Miss Willard.

fever heat when Dr. Yeomans read extracts from a letter she had received from Mrs. Andrew, World's W. C. T. U. missionary in India, in which she referred to Miss Francis Willard as a false shepheal. Miss Willard, she said, had taken the scales and on one side had placed her idol, Lady Henry Somerset, and her views on the ques at issue, and on the other side the or-

but in her desire to keep her favorite the society must kick the beam. (Cries of no, no.)
In the discussion that followed, Dr Yeomans said she did not approve of the term "false shepherd," as applied to Miss Willard, but, in her opinion. Miss Willard had certainly misled the

Letters were also read from Dr. Kate Bushnell, missionary in India, setting forth the deplorable condition of the child-women of India who are

used for immoral purposes.

Dr. Yeomans also stated that so far Miss Willard, the world's president of the W. C. T. U., had made no statement defining her position in regard to this question which is so deeply agituting all White Ribboners.

If it did no more, the meeting of yesterday certainly emphasized the fact that certain members of the W. C. T. U., feeling deeply averse to the recent action of the world's executive in the re-election of Lady Henry Somerset, felt it their right as individuals to give expression to their opinions protesting fearlessly against such ac-tion, and to uphold and strictly adhere to the constitution and principles of their organization at any price.

PORK PACKING

(Guardian, Saturday.)

Notwithstanding the extreme cold and bad roads, the farmers' convention held in the Market hall yesterday afternoon was one of the largest and most representative meetings of any kind ever held in Summerside. The hall was crowded to the doors, about 100 not being able to find sitting room.

The meeting was called to order by appointing William McNeill Simpson of Hamilton chairman, and Thomas Moyse, Bedeque, secretary. The chairman briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the advirability of establishing a co-operative pork packing establishment in Summerside, and he invited discussion from the delegates present.

merside, and he invited discussion from delegates present.

D. Sullivan and Peter Warren of Clinton stated that a meeting had been held in their district last Wednesday, at which they had been suthorized to represent Clinton as being fully favorable to the establishment of this pork packing institution, and promised the cordial support of all the farmers in that

vicinity.

Charles Craig reported from a Lot 37 meeting. All were favorable there to an immediate organization, and promised their hearty support to a pork packing establishment in Summerside.

D. S. Wright of Searletown; W. A. Leard of Bedeque; James Carruthers, North Bedeque; William Brown, Margate; John Curtis, Wilmot Valley; Geo. Stavert, Wilmot; Robert Douglas, Norboro; Rober Fitzsimons, Long River; L. A. Arsenanit, Egmont Bay; John Goodwin, Lot 16; Jas. E. Brown, Lot 14; John Praught, Lot 14; Elsias Kilbride, Lot 11; Alex. Nicholson, Lot 67; Benj, Haslam, Lot 67; John A. Smith, Abram's Village; Thos. McNutt, Malpeque, as delegates, reported that the meetings at which they had been authorized to attend this cenvention had expressed unanimously in favor of at once organizing, with a view to erecting a pork packing establishment in Summerside.

After a good deal of discussion, all of which was favorable to the project, the following recolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

That in the opinion of this meeting it is in the interest of the people, and especially of the farmers of this part of the province, to erect and operate a co-operative curing, packing and shipping association at Summerside.

That it is expedient to carry out this object by a joint stock company, in which all who desire to promote the welfare of this country are expected and solicited to sub-

cothery are expected and solutions scribe stock,
That as soon as the amount of said subscription will warrant, an application should
be made to the lieutenant-governor-in-council for letters patent incorporating the som-

cil for letters patent incorporating the sompery.

That the proposed corporate name of the company shall be The Curing, Packing and Shipping Association of P. E. I., Ltd.

That the amount of the capital stock of the company shall be \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$10 each.

That the affairs of the company shall be managed by a board of nine directors, and that the first provisional directors of the company shall be Peter Doyle, Lot 1; John McFarlane, Sea Cow Head; Daniel McKenzie, Lot 67; Waiter Simpson, Bay View; D. H. McDonald, North Bedeque; H. R. Baker, Margate; Geo. Compton, St. Eleanors; Wm. Deighan, Cape Traverse; John H. Praught, Lot 16.

It was resolved on a notion made by W.

Lot 16.

It was resolved on a notion made by W.
T. Lefurgey, that when \$30,000 had been subscribed a meting of stockholders be at once called, to adopt such measures as may be seen advisable. After a vote of thanks to the town council for their kindness for giving the hall, and a similar vote to the chairman the meeting closed.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE OUTDONE

(London Mail.) The Dublin court of appeal has given judgment in the case in which a syndicate of gentlemen sought to establish their right to inclose the Giant's Causeway, a favorite tourist resort on the Antrim coast, and deprive the public of free access to it, which has een enjoyed for a long time.

syndicate allege that they were entitled to exercise the right, which they claimed under a lease that they had obtained from Hugh Lecky, the owner of the property within which case came before the vice-chancellor he declared the plaintiffs entitled to the Causeway and the lands comprised in the lease.

The court of appeal now con the decision regarding the Causeway, but decided by a majority of three to one that the road leading to it is a

ACT OF A FIEND.

NEW GLASGOW, Feb. 1.- Some fiend opened an I. C. R. switch near the flour mill in New Glasgow last night and when the accommodation train was going to Trenton at o'clock the engine and all the went over the points. Twenty feet further would have landed the locomotive, the cars and passengers into the river. A reward of \$500 is offered for the arrest of the perpetrator this deed

Care of Complexion

It is a well-known fact that torpid liver produces a sallow hue and a dull yellow complexion. You complexion if the blood is rendered impure by a sluggish action of the iver, which cannot properly perform its function of purifying and filterimpurities from the blood. Ladies, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is an invaluable remedy, for by their action on the liver and blood they promote true beauty by rendering the blood pure. This is the secret

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Striking Speech by Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief.

England Can Send Abroad a Stronger ar Better Equipped Force Than Ever

Before in Her History.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Field. Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army, spoke last hight at the anmual dinner of the North London Rifle club, which took place in the Holborn restaurant.

The guests comprised several well known military officers, and one of the survivors of the famous "Six Hundred" (Henry Herbert, late *tai Dra-

goons). Lord Wolseley said he did not believe that any nation in the world had existed in modern times that could spire to be at once a great military nd a great naval power. We did not but we did pretend to be the gre naval power in the world, and they might rest contented and secure when they lay down at night. (Cheers.) As to the army, a great deal had recently been said about it, and he felt some little diffidence in speaking of it, as he knew something of the subject.

(Laughter.)
They were told ad nauseam that the army was suffering from disorder, and from every calamity and disease that a body politic could suffer from: and if a foreigner were to judge of our forces by the statements that made broadcast he would come to the conclusion that our army consisted of two men and a boy, and that even they were far from strong. (Laughter.) But he would be puzzled to find th leason why people took such pleasure in so describing the army, which had done such great things in the past, and had recently been distinguishing itself and covering itself and its country with glory in one of the most try ing and difficult campaigns which had ever fallen to the lot of the army.

So accustomed was he to read that the army was in a moribund condition. that he looked in the newspaper each morning, expecting to find

THAT THE ARMY WAS DEAD and gone, and to read its obituary no

tice. (Laughter.) He did not take that gloomy view. He knew that the army was not in the condition many people wished them to believe. He did not mean to say it was perfect. As an officer said to his the other day, they had for years been trying to solve a most difficult mathematical problem. "This is what is the matter with the army," said the officer. "You have been trying to fill a quart pot out of a pint." That really described the situation. We had been struggling to fill the quart pot of the army abroad out of the pint pot of the army at home.

had come to the conclusion which was errived at by military men long agothat the machinery of England was everstrained; we had not the requisit machinery at home to turn out wha was required by our army abroad. mallady which was easily remedied. We had only to increase our battalions and batteries to place and keep the army in the condition in which it ught to be maintained. (Cheers.)

With reference to the frontier to which allusion had been made, and which he hoped were now comple thatever might have failed or have roken down, one thing had not been roken down, and that was the British soldier. (Cheers.)

In connection with that frontier fighting statements had been made ABOUT A CERTAIN BATTALION He had taken the trouble to inquire nto the circumstances, and ne found that that battalion began by marching thirty miles on one day and twenty-seven miles on the next-and that too, during the hottest time of the

He thought they would admit that a regiment that could do that was by no means a regiment of children, but regiment of well-trained and wellisciplined men.

He had heard it said a great deal that the army was a paper army and that it had not been tested.

There were many unbelieving Thom ses in the world. He would tell them, as a positive fact, upon which he would stake his honor, that if the government decided to go to war and o send an army abroad, we could put on board ship at the quays on the see past of England, and at our ports, two full army corps, complete down to the very last possible stores that would be required, and that that could be done considerable time before the navy could have the necessary ships to carry them from those shores.

He felt sure that at no previous per-

od in our military history could any commander-in-chief have stood before and audience and have said what he had just stated. (Loud cheers.) He would go further, and say that those two army corps would be posed of the

FINEST MATERIAL IN ENGLAND, and the army would go abroad stronger than any army that had ever left these shores at any previous period in our history.

To the critics of the new proposals to increase the army, who had said

we had nowhere to go for men, he would say that we had the whole la-boring population of England at our It was not a question of men, but of

wages. If men were paid they would Finally, his lordship said: "I wish

tonight to assure you that the army is not in the condition which many "That it has its faults, and that certain changes are needed, no one will

"The government are fully alive to that fact, and are anxious, I will not say to reform the army, but at any rate make it capable of performing its

duties, and of maintaining the high standard of integrity and renown that has been handed down to it by our forefathers."

COURAGE.

It is not they that never knew
Weakness or fear who are the brave;
Those are the proud, the krightly few
Whose joy is still to serve and save.

But they who, in the weary night, Amid the darkness and the stress, Have struggled with disease and blight, With pitiful world-weariness:

They who have yearned to stand among The free and mighty of the earth, Whose sad, aspiring souls are wrung With starless hope and hollow mirth—

Who die with every day, yet live Through merciless, unbrightened years, Whose swestest right is to forgive And smile divinely through their tears: They are the noble, they the strong.

They are the tried, the trusted ones,
And though their way is hard and long—
Streight to the pitying God it runs.

—Harper's Weekly.

(Written for the Minneapolis, Minn., Pre-gress.)
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Walter P. Anderson, St. John, N. B.

Hail to the coming century! In wonder we approach its vestibule, And claim a kindly welcome!

Hail to the coming century, With privileges and duties far beyond Our slow imaginations!

All hail to earnest thought and deed Of faithful priest and knightly prophet of The best in human nature. Nor will we be permitted long. To stand debating on the threshold, ere Our heritage we enter.

Duty imperatively clear And definite is yours and mine: To take Firm stand with best enceavor.

Ours not with "second best" to try To still our consciences to action rouse The best alone must please us.

Toe long our idle Past has called: The Future's opportunities remain unsolved: The Present's our salvation. All hall, then Nineteen Hundred One! all hall to gladder, happier, better lives Which here we, hopeful, pledge thee.

THE VOICE ABOVE

Lost on the drift—and where the full clouds The steep above him looms,
And strong winds out of distant regions
blow
The snow in streaming plumes,
And yawas the guit of the crevasse below
in sapphire glows and glooms.

Along the precipice there is no way
That he may surely tread,
Slight is his footbold on the slippery stay
That trembles to his tread,
And chilf and terrible the dying day
Falls fast about his head.

Could be but hear some lowing of the herd, Some mountain bell ring clear,
It some familiar sound one moment stirred To guide him lost in fear!
He dares not move—some beckoning leading He dares not move some a word Alas! could he but hear!

In those waste places of the earth and dim No star shines forth at all— Through awful ioneliness enabrouding him He gives one shuddering call, While horror of great darkness seems to

And fold him in its pall. Then, like blown breath of music in the height. A cry comes far and low— He thrills, he springs, he gathers all his

per's. THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

I am tired of planning and tolling, In the crowded liftes of men; Heart-weary of building and spoiling And spoiling and building again. And I long for the dear old river, Where I breamed my youth away-For a dreamer lives forever, And a toller dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie,
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' ender
I would go where children play—
For a draamer lives foreyer.

I can feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich endure:
There is rothing sweet in the city
But the ratient lives of the poor.
O, the little hands too skilful,
And the child-mind choked with
The daughter's heart grown wikul,
And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no, from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies from mart and stage,
I would fly to the woods' low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page,
Let us dream as of yore by the river,
And be loved for the dream alway—
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day,
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO THE COL-

Truly ye come of the blood; slower to bless than to ban:

Little use to lie down to the bidding of any man.
Flesh of the flesh that I bred, bred of th Flesh of the flesh that I bred, bred of the bone that I bare;
Stark as your sons shall be stern as your fathers were.

Deeper than speech our love, stronger than life our tether,
But we do not fall on the reck nor kiss when we come together.

My arm is nothing weak, my strength is not gone by;
Sons, I have borne many sons, but my dugs are not yet dry.

Look, I have made ye a place and opened wide the doors,
That ye may talk together, your barons and councillors— Wards of the outer march, lords of the low

Wards of the outer march, lords of the lower sees,
Ay, talk to your grey mother that bore you all on her knees;
That ye may talk together, brother to brother's face.
Thus for the good of your peoples thus for the pride of the race.
Also, we will make promise. So long as the blood endures.
I shall know that your good is mine; ye finall feel that my strength is yours. In the say of Armangeddon, at the last great fight of all,
That our house may stand together and the pullars do not fall.

fight of ari,

That our house may stand together and the pillars do not fail.

Draw now the three-fold knot upon the nine-fold bands,

And the law that ye made shall be law after the rule of your lands.

This for the maple leaf, and that for the southern broom,

The law that ye make shall be law and I do The law that ye make shall be law and I do not press my will.

Recause ye are sons of the blood and calt me mother still.

Now must ye speak to your kinsmen, and they must speak to you.

After the use of the English, in straightflung words and few.

Go to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways.

in your ways,
Bauking the end half-won for an instant
dole of praise.
Stand to your work and he wise—certain of
sword and pen.
Who are neither children nor Gods, but men
in a world of men.

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1898 BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

(From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) Chlina, which that fallen into illifortune in some respects, is happy in the fact that more than one wealthy mation would like to tend her money. Great Britain and Russia are rivals for the kindly office of acting as banker for China in distress. Russia is almost disposed to make it a case for war if Great Britain should advance the amount needed on the terms suggested. Yesterday's despatches made a Russian diplomat say that Port Arthur will be no good to Russia if another far northern port in China is maide free to England and the world as part of the terms of the loan. This belligerent Muscovite maintains that Russia has the power to make Britain feel her wrath if the British attempt to stay the Russian advance upon the Pacific. It is pointed out that Russia is behind the India frontier and by combining with the Afghans and other warlike tribes, who only require a little encouragement to open hostilities against the Indian empire, the Czar's forces can imperil Great Britain's position in Asia. There is no doubt that the Russian diplomatist has pointed to the most assailable position of the prospective enemy. No European country has been able to handle the half savage tribes of Central Asia as Russia has. There is good reason for it. The Russian is a Tartar himself. and only a stage removed from the half-wild men that dwell east of the Caspian. He is diplomatically an outlaw. He gives assurances and breaks them. Steadilly the Russian frontier has extended east and south until the cry of "Russia at the Gates of Herat" gave an effective alarm. It has been believed, and sometimes pretty well stablished, that Russian intrigue was behind the treacherous acts and murderous raids of the Afghams and the Hill tribes. One day it is a question of the occupation of Khiva. Then it is Again it is the Pamir dispurte. But allways the local rulers of India find Russia in the attitude of a and treacherous and lying foe. It would be considered the most natural thing in the world, in the event of a

guised as a colony of irresponsible Russia has gained this vantage point since the Crimean war, that she can now carry on an aggressive campaign against England: But Britain has gailined, too, in acquiring a native army in India. The native forces have all the dash of the Cossack, with superior staying powers and a greater apetite for war. It is by no means certain that in the event of a Russian attack on India the assailants would be met there by a purely defensive force. The fighting might be forced into Tuslator. Yet even if it were so the Black Sea is still accessible to a British navy. The Crimea is more exposed to attack than when Sevastopol was in its prime. The only place where Russia could strike Britain effectually is on the India frontier. But so long as the British fleet exceeds that of Russia by four or five to one, and so long as the Czar has an exposed water front, either on the Black Sea, or toward the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, or on the Pacific coast, Great Britain would not be under the necescity of fighting a purely defensive campaign. Nor does it appear that the threats of the Muscovite have intimidated the statesmen who now control the policy of the British empire. The echoes of the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer that the interests of British commerce shall be pro-

war that India should be the objective

point of Russian attack. Perhaps it

men to meet Russia in the passes in

her own proper person, and not dis-

Lord Salisbury is not a war minister He is a man of peace, who knows that permanent peace cannot be bought by submission to the aggressive demands of a mattion like Russia. No British minister can be oblivious to the fact that Russia would be a hard nation to fight. But all British history teaches that Russia is a nation which must be met every few years by some one or more European nations and warned off, the premises she is about to occupy. That has happened ait least once a decade, and is likely to happen periodically hereafter. It may be Great Britain's turn to assue the notice

tected though it should require a war

to do it, have not yet died away.

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the Globe. The majority is indeed large enough, though it is mainly, if ot entirely, a Quebec majority. But as to its unity, the less said the better. It was only the other day that a member of parliament supporting Sir Willfrid declared that one of the ministers rught to be driven from the cabinet. When the minister asserted that no three government members would endorse the proposition, two other liberal nembers offered to find a dozen comrades prepared to sign a request for the dismissal of Mr. Tarte. It might. therefore, be doubted whether there perfect cordiality between Mr. Tarte, Mr. Beausoliel and Mr. Prefontaine. Perhaps it would also be safe to suggest a want of unity beween some of the members from the Elastern Townships, Mr. Scriver for example, and Mr. Dobell. Then it is understood that Mr. McMullen, Mr. omerville and some other of the Onarto members who have taken serisusly the pledges of reform made by the party in opposition, are disposed to give some sign of their independence alt the coming session. The revolt of Mr. McInnis of British Columbia last year against the Crow's Nest policy of the government, supported as it was by Mr. Oliver and other western nembers, was a mild emulitifion compared with what is threatened this year from the occidental regions. One nember of parliament from Manitoba, who has a Winnipeg newspaper at his back, has already issued his note of defiance, and the declaration is made that seven liberal members from the west are about to make a united protest against the conduct of their leaders. Such are the signs of unity that are seen in other parts. But how is it in the St. John Globe's own territory? Will the member of St. John city assure the public that he is conrected by bonds of political and personal sympathy and unity with the cabinet minister from this province? Are the political friends and confidants of Mr. Blair the friends and well-wishers of Mr. Ellis? Are the projects of the minister of railways. and his political principles satisfactory to the city member? The current opinion is quite the contrary. Conversely lit appears that Mr. Fillis is not wholly a satisfactory comrade of the minister. Some of the subsidized organs of the minister of ratilways spare no opportunity to assail Mr. Ellis and abuse him in all the moods and tenses. The bankshment of the friends of Mr. Ellis from the party orgamization in this city, by the allies and friends of the minister of railestablishment of peace and unity in this district. Mr. Bladr says it is right and necessary for him to purchase Mr. Gibson's road. Mr. Ellis strenuously condemns the proposition. The majority behind Sir Wilfrid is "large and would be some relief to the India army unlited." So were the Killkenny cats.

MILLIONS IN THEIR PULL

When Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann have built the Yukon railway they will cwn it. Moreover, they will have guarantee that no one of the thirty other companies which have surveyed routes through this region will be allowed to build a competting line to divide the traffic with them. In addition, they will have 25,000 acres of gold bearing lands for every mile of narrow gauge road they have built. The cost of the railway is estimated at \$15,000 a mile. These lands they have the right to choose through all the gold fields of the Yukon and its tributaries.

A free miner who goes to the Yukon at his own expense, and has no pull, must pay \$10 a year for a certificate and \$15 a year for a claim 250 feet square. For less than an acre and a half he must pay \$25 a year, and one man is not allowed to hold more than one claim, unless he takes a hill claim, for which he pays \$100.

The favored contractors get their railway and their traffic monopoly, and a present besides of more than an acre of mineral lands for every dollar that their road will cost. But the working miner, after paying the above prices for his claim, must give the government ten per cent on all the gold he obtains. Mackenzie and Mann are asked to pay only one per cent as their royalty.

It is claimed that the contractors must explore their lands in order to get any good of them. This is not so. They have alternate sections with the government, and thousands of prospectors will be climbing over the whole country within a few months. If a rich district like the Bonanza or El Dorado Creeks is found, the contractors have only to claim the half of it. and find themselves without any effort on their part in possession of areas worth millions. Once in possession they are in a much better position than the government to have their properties developed. They can offer niners a property on which only one per cent royalty, and no annual fees are to be paid. They have the benefit of the mounted police protection, and over 820. per 100 lbs.

the cream of the frid Laurier is large and united," says wealth whole Yukon is placed the hands of these two men. Talk about millions! There are tens of millions in it, all taken from the reople of Canada and given to a span of contractors with a pull.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

The speech with which parliament pens is singularly barren. It recites. 7 ith more or less accuracy, certain ncidents of the past year, but in regard to proposed legislation it mentions only four matters. Three of these were on the programme at the opening of last session. The fourth natter, which is the Yukon rallway, the government has apparently disposed of without waiting for the meeting of parliament. The franchise bill was introduced and read a first time last year. The superannuation measure was also promised in last year's speech and a bill was introduced which was dropped. The plebiscite bill was not introduced last year, though Lord Aberdeen informed the two houses that it would be brought

The first session of the present parhament was wasted. It did nothing but vote the supplies, which Sir Willfrid and his friends had blocked a few onths before. The third session is amparently to be employed in performing the work cut out for last

Mr. F. G. Bovyer of Gagetown, P. E. Island, recently told the Maritime reeders' association that the horse breeder or butcher who shipped a car oad of stock from Prince Edward Island to St. John or Halifax had to pay more freight than the man who brought a car load from Toronto or Guelph. Mr. Bovyer also says that in 1896 the Charlottetown board of trade ecured a cheaper freight rate for oats. This year the old and higher rate was restored. The whole argument of the Cagetown man went to show that despite the claim of low local raites on the government railways the vestern long distance shipper is given tremendous advantage. As far as ne can judge by the present tendencies the situation of the local shipper will be worse before it is better.

Some of our valued contemporaries are disposed to make much of the circumstance that Sir Charles Tupper ome days ago expressed approval of he Yukon contract as then very valguely outlined. But we notice that no opinion of Sir Charles Tupper commending the bargain has been exmade known. It may perhaps be renembered that the government press last year boasted that a number of prominent conservative public men would support the Drummond railway

The Toronto Globe condemns the French millitary authorities for holding the trial of Dreyfus in secret. The Globe need not go to France to learn of the unfairness of secret trials. The Star chamber trials held by Commissioners Wilson, Ross, McAlpine and Palmer, and the secret trial of the officials of the Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries are cases much nore to the point and much nearer nome. They are a disgrace to a decent compiter

"Could not the mineral lands have been disposed of separately for a much larger sum than would have sufficed to build the road?" This is the pertinent question which the Torento Monetary Times, an independent commercial paper, asks about the Yukon deal.

A report comes from Edmonton that valuable discoveries of gold have been made on the Liard river. This will be good news for Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann. The Liard river district is included in the area from which they may select their 3,750,000 acres.

farmers' meetings throughout the province have passed several resolutions. But so far as observed, they have not as yet endorsed the wheat bonus programme.

SUSSEX CREAMERY.

(Co-Operative Farmer.) The central creamery business running along with a good supply of d an active demand for butter, the thermometer hovers arcund 35 degrees below zero. During canuary the weekly supply of milk everaged 15,500 lbs. In November and ember there were 103,712 lbs. of milk received. Of this 1,637 lbs. were sold as new milk and 5,065 lbs. butter made. The fat test averaged 4.35 per ent. fat.

During the two months the Wall ord skimming station received 14,465 be of milk, which made up into 717 lts. of butter; the average per cent. of fat was 4.47

At Berwick, where the business was nly started well on in December, 7,-321 lbs. of milk were received and 361 Ibs. of butter made. The fat test showed 4.32 per cent, fat. The average price received by the atrons for their milk was a trifle

BIG SNOW STORM

The Worst Experienced in St. John for Many Winters.

V.C.T. USE IF

Boston Shut Off From Communication Wit the Rest of the World and Left in Total Darkness.

The severe cold of Sunday and early Monday morning seems only to have een an introduction to the blizzard. for by no other name can snow storm of Monday night and Tuesday be described, which piled snow in impassable drifts about city, stopping completely for the day the street railway and played havoc with outside communication, so that the one or two train that did reach the city were of little use to the ravelling public.

storm was certainly the worst that has visited these parts for years. Shortly after midnight of Tuesday snow commenced to fail, but so evenly that up to two o'clock nothing serious anticipated. After that nour the wind freshened and commenced shift and at four o'clock the driving wind was piling high the light snow that still continued to fall.

This state of affairs continued

hrough the day and into the evening. The depth of snow that fell on the evel would not have been disastrous without the wind that kepit shifting the snow in deep drifts all over the streets, and out in the country kept piling it high in the railway cuttings. In the city the storm played have with pedestrians and street railway The former during the foreallike. roon, blinded by the drifting snow, had a hard time to get along, while the street railway people after a hig fight with the adverse elements, gave up all idea of keeping up a service for the day and devoted their energies to opening up the line and getting everything in working order for today. Barly in the morning, or to be more definite pefore 5 o'clock, their powerful sweepers, pushed by cars, left the sheds in an attempt to get over the line. they succeeded in doing, but the effort was of no avail, as the snow drifted back on the track to the depth of the sweepers. This resulted in the stalling of several of the cars on the main line, and one sweeper and a car on the Paradise Row branch.

In addition to the sweepers, the big eveler, with four horses and hundreds of men with shovels, aided in the effort to get the line open. All worked hard, and the sweepers, the plow and the shovels that were called into play piled great banks of snow up on the of the road, the removal of which will make a big hole in the sum paid the city by the company for this work. At first their efforts seemed to avail little, but gradually toward evening had the upper hand.

The company did all in their power to provide for the comfort of the men night at Wm. Clark's, Cafe Royal. It is unnecessary to add that both meals were thoroughly appreciated by the employes.

een more severe, if possible, than in the city, and it hung up the trains on the T. C. R. and C. P. R. roalds as they have not been interfered with for years past. The storm was general over the At

lantic division of the C. P. R., and reports from many places say that drifts of six and eight feet were nunerous. The trains that left here Monday afternoon for Montreal and Boston, and the local trains got out of the division or to their destination all right before the storm became severe, but since midnight there has not been any freights moving. The locomotive that left Fairville to

ome to the depot to take out the early morning express for Boson, Fredericton. Woodstock and intermediate points, got stalled in a cutting on the way over. While this engine was working its way slowly in from Fair ville several locomotives with plows and a big gang of men were at work getting a freight under way that was blockaded near South bay. Then three nours late the Yankee started on her way west with but few passengers. This was the only train to leave the city over the C. P. R. during the day. Of the incoming trains the early Fre dericton train was cancelled, and no train arrived from the west until about 7 o'clock last evening, when a ocomotive, plow and flanger came through from McAdam and a special consisting of engine and two cars with but two passengers, arrived.

The express from Montreal got within a mile of Brownville Junction with considerable delay, but finally tied up there from one o'clock resterday afternoon until 8.40 last night, when she got away, and will reach this city early this morning.

The I. C. R. early took "the bull by the horns" and had plows running all night, but with the drifts of sever to eight feet in some of the cuttings, were hardly more fortunate than the C. P. R. One of the first moves of the I. C. R. officials was to cancel all reight trains

The day express that left here at even o'clock in the morning with Wo engines was stalled a half mile vest of Quispamsis, in Wetmore's out. A special in charge of Conductor Williams, sent out from Moneton with a plow and two engines to clear the ine, got stuck at Model Farm, and the ussex train was stalled at Bloomfield. The line, however, was opened up shortly after noon, when the Sussex and Quebec express arrived within a short time of each other. trains were due at 8.20 and 10.30 o'lock. The Quebec express fortunately ot over the northern division before

the storm reached that section. The next train to arrive was the falifax day express, known along the "old reliable," which pulled into the depot just an hour late, in charge of Conductor Kelley. This train brought several passengers for

At 9.10 the fast em due here at 4 o'clock, came in, by two engines. This train and the Day express leave Halifax within a few minutes of each other, and it puzzled some to understand how there was such a difference in their run, the fast express being so much behind the "old reliable." It appears that the day express was all made up and on the main line at Halifax, while the fast express spent the night at Rich and when the time came to back her into the North street depot at Halifax they found they were stuck, and as a result did not leave Halifax until 11,20 of 7 o'clock, the schedule

The Moneton accommodation, which leaves here at 10.30 p. m., left on time and will probably have no difficulty in getting through.

The express for Montreal over the C. P. R., the train that is known as the fast express from Halifax, and caves here ten minutes after arrival, was supposed to go out as soon as the usual changes were made, but did not get away until 11.30 on account of a delay in getting the engine in from All trains on the branch lines of the

C. R. are hung up and it may be hat some of them will not be opened again until spring. The Prince Rupert started for Digby, but Capt. Potter, after getting a mile or so outside, came to the conclusion

that he would be taking too much risk, and returned to port. The ferry boat hands said they nevered such a severe storm, and that when the boat started on her first trip it was almost impossible to nake any headway.

The telephone service in the city worked all right, but the long distance line was sowewhat interfered with and conversation with Fredericton was interrupted all day.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.-A northeast snow storm which set in yesterday and raged until this afternoon, completely paralyzed all branches of business, the street car and steam railroad traffic, and shut off the city from communication by wire with all places outside the limits of Boston. storm was the most severe this city has experienced in twenty-five years and caused the loss of several lives, pesides doing a damage estimated in he hundreds of thousands.

The city and suburbs are covered with broken poles and tangled wires. Many horses were killed in the streets by stepping upon the ends of telephone wires which had fallen across he trolley wires.

Tonight the situation assumed such dangerous aspect that Mayor Quincy ordered that none of the electric lights e turned on except in districts where he wires are underground. It will require weeks to restore the telephone and telegraph service to its former. standard. Not a single telegraph wire cuit of Boston was in operation all day, ind the telephone wires were almost in as bad shape. This afternoon tele-Ilhone service as far as Worcester was established

The wholesale and most all of the usiness district of the city was deserted all day. The stock exchange was lifeless, and transactions were very limited, chiefly due to the absence of news from the New York stock exchange

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The full realiza ion of the magnitude and severity of the winter hurricane which on Monday night and Tuesday morning made record for itself in eastern chusetts and in Rhode Island, was the eature of today's revival of business and communication with the outside world after many hours of practically complete isolation. With the resumption of traffic and the slow patching up of telegraph wires, as well as the arrival of mails from different points. came more of the details of this terrific and now historic storm. People here were in a measure able to count the loss, not only to property, but of the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships, for while the former already foots up into the millions, the loss of life on the rocky New England coast and in the wild surges of Massachusetts Bay will probably not be equalled for many years to come That so many brave seamen should have found a watery grave will undoubtedly make this the most startling feature of the storm, and as the reports came in today, meagre to be sure, but nevertheless trustworthy bodies, not singly, but in twos and threes, being picked up along shore it was seen that while the blowing down of telegraph poles and the crippling of railroad traffic was a great hindrance to communication, it sunk into insignificance as compared with the terrible news of brave saillors going to their death while their ships of oak were broken to bits on dangerous

Four unidentified bodies lie in the coroner's office in Gloucester. Five nore are in Lynn, brought over from Little Nahant on the rocky beach on whileh was wrecked the schooner Charles H. Briggs.

Twelve unknown corpses are reported to be at Kakona Island in Salen Harbor. They too must have manned some of the schooners which were lost in Gloucester harbor. That there are others in the dark waters of the bay eems almost certain, but tonight dead can be counted, all victims of the storm's fury.

Up and down the coast from Cape Ann to Cape Ced are strewn the grim vestiges of the storm. Gloucester haror was the storm centre, but the peaches near this city were not exempt from a similar spectacle, while the shipping within half a mile of the wharves broke from their cables dur ng that fearful night and worked de struction to themselves and

On land the loss by the storm seems

to have been confined entirely to property, for while horses almost without number were killed in the main thor oughfares of Boston, electricuted by alling trolley wires, by some miraculovs chance no human being was struck, although there were Carrow arrow escapes. This wholesale This wholesale haps the only chastly feature of the torm in this city.

After twenty-four hours of unremit ting labor the two big telegraph com-panies were enabled to obtain a few messages over their own lines with the world Boston seemed, how-

cities affected by the storm, for while communities only a few miles from the hub managed to obtain aged to obtain good communication late in the day, it seemed as if clear wires would never reach

the city.

The railways, however, helped wonderfully in bringing in news from more fortunate localities, and the officials of the different companies worked as hard as the telegraph men to get their service once more near its

The electric car service in this city at least also became once more a factor in human affairs, and nearly every one of the different divisions of the Boston street raiwlay were in good working order by noon.

Outside the city among the small trolley companies the embargo was much harder to break, and alt night but few of the smaller towns had a local service. The telephone proved its value by giving almost continuous service in the city, and practically the only communication with New York was by the long distance lines,

A summing up of the storm's work is as yet difficult, but tonight it appears almost certain that the great hurricane claimed more than a dozen human lives, wrecked over thirty schooners in Massachusetts bay, completely prostrating all telegraph lines, and caused a total property loss of nearly two million dollars.

The cost of the storm in this city is stimated as follows: Boston Elevated Railroad Co., \$224,000; city of Boston, \$75,000; Western Union Telegraph Co., \$20,000; Postal Telegraph Co., \$10,e(0; Long Distance Telephone Co., \$5,-000; New England Telephone Co., \$10,-000: electric light companies, \$4,000; fire alarm and police signal service, \$5,000; fire losses due to disabled equipment and defective wires, \$100,-000; steam railroads, damage to property and loss to income, \$125,000; loss to shipping interests, about \$250,000; less to Boston's business interest at least \$600,000; total, \$1,428,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Daring Attempt at Bank Robbery at North Sydney Last Evening.

The Provincial Finances—Liverpool County Academy Destroyed by Fire.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.- The county academy at Liverpool was totally destroyed by fire today. The fire started in the basement, and in two hours the roof fell in. Two hundred children were in the school at the time of the fire, but they were marched out in good order. The building cost \$10,000, and was insured in the Imperial for \$5,000.

Premier Murray in the legislature today brought down the financial returns for the province. The revenue faills short of the estimate by \$27,000 the total receipts being \$832,240. revenue from royalties was \$18,000 less than the estimate, received being \$270,000 whi \$3,600 less than in the previous The legislative expenses were \$48,000. The grant to the roads of the province was \$90,000, and \$35,000 was given in miship and ferry subsidi provincial revenue this year is \$9,000 ess than in 1896, partly accounted for by the fact that in former years there was an unexpected windfall of \$18,000 from the sale of old Nova Scotia post

age stamps. NORTH SYDNEY, Feb. 3.-A most daring attempt at bank robbery was made here tonight. About six o'clock a stranger quietly entered the Union Bank of Halifax and was making his escape with a cashbox containing between six and seven hundred dollars when he was intercepted by a clerk bank, a young man named W. S. McDonald. McDonald was alone in the bank, finishing up his day's work when the stranger entered and went directly into the manager's office, where the vault is situated. The clerk glanced at the man as he passed the teller's window and took him to be the agent, Mr. Fraser. Something aroused his suspicion, however, and going into the inside office, he confronted the man just as he was leaving the vault with the box under his arm. The only thing at hand to attack the rober with was a glass ink bottle, and this the clerk hurled with direct aim, striking him in the head. The clerk then grabbed hold of the box and a scuffle took place between them, during which the box burst open and the contents were strewn about the floor. Both exchanged plows freely for a short time, when the fellow realizing that the plucky clerk was likely to get the upper hand of him, made for the door and escaped. nus the booty. As soon as the clerk recovered his presence of mind, he gave the alarm, but no one was then in sight and the would-be robber still at large. Detective Musgrave is on his track and expects to capture him within twenty-four hours.

CON UMPTION CURED An old physician, retired from pra-having bad placed in his hands by an India missingary

having had placed in his hands by an India missionary the formula of a silvegetable remedy for the speedy and manent cure of Consumption, Broned Catarrh, Asthma, and all threat and affections, also a positive and radical for Nervous Debility and all Nervous (plaints, after having tested its wond curative powers in thousands of cases, felt it his duty to make it known to suffering fellows. Actuated by this manents

A MISAPPREHENSION

(From the Washington Star.) "Do you think that glasses tend to weaken the sight?" asked Col. Stillwell's friend. And after pensive consideration, the colonel

WICKED WASTE. (Trom the Chicago Record.) "Don't you think it is cruel to kill rabbits in the interest of science?"
"Yes; they make such good stews."

OTY Recent Ever

Around S Together With from Corresp

Excha

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to he the NAME of the which the paper is that of the office to member! The Office must be s ensure prompt com

Mr. and Mrs. Jan Village, N. S., wil golden wedding on Rev. A. J. Cress

Carleton, that he h cept the unanimous tended to him.

It is expected that stock to attend til grand lodge in St.

M. McLaughlin is most improved pot already extensive touche. It will pro benefit to the farm and vicinity.

Fred Baker of Ath to the United State claim to a pension rendered during the Baker, it is said, a the campaign was dent Lincoln's body

Miss Prescille Oue sister of Rev. Jose Marys, Kent Co... ult. Her funeral t urday and was very She was living wit the last twenty-eigh

Word has been re of the death of Wm curred at San Fran The deceased was Tilley of Carleton, a Quinton and Mrs. He left St. John wi man and settled in He was business. age.

Mrs. Mary I. Bent. Lemuel Bent of Poin the residence of Amherst, Friday, Jan weeks' illness. The a daughter of the l and has two surviv and George Dixon She was 70 years of rent member of the

The death took ville, Carleton Co., Whitehouse, in the age. Mr. Whitehou gyle, N. S., 37 years ville, and by indus succeeded in makin family a comfortab a consistent member tist church.

Capt. W. R. Palr Kelveriale and Mrs. companied him on h Rio Janeiro, arrived day. The Kelverda coppered and reclas where she is charter and cased oil for captain expects to verdale in about two

ter Spectator. Capt. John Ferris King will leave r toria, B. C. Capt. F gaged by Col. Domi place on the Yuk Domville says that (be master of the fir on that river. Car missed from St. Jol friends, but all wil him success in his

The death is any Black of Greenville. of 76 years. He wa late Richard Black, old homestead. He and daughter, and a connection. His bro now of Weymouth. presented Cumberla assembly. The sist ed are Mrs. Schu Mrs. Cove, Claren Springhill; Mrs. M. Mrs. E. J. Purdy. Mrs. R. Donkin Sentinel, Amherst.

It may have been hart, whose grist Hartford, five miles a buzzing business Press said last we made flour, decide could be done by a At all events, Mr. bag of flour of his o from personal exp test was fully equal imported flour. white as the high tern flour, yet it w in other respects pastry to most Woodstock Press.

Harvey Graham at New Glasgow. ney Herald, has b for some days gat with a view to re able location for smelting works. I Louisburg, Sydney, South Bar. He l ments with the G. I of coal to be sent its suitableness for It is understood Coal company favo

reach than other storm, for while a few miles from the day, it seemed vould never reach

wever, helped out ging in news from lities, and the officompanies worktelegraph men to

rvice in this city once more a facand nearly every divisions of the ay were in good

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orm in this city is Boston Elevated ; city of Boston. nion Telegraph legraph Co., \$10.lephone Co. \$5. elephone Co., \$10,ompanies, \$4,000: e signal service, ue to disabled tive wires, \$100 .damage to prome, \$125,000; loss about \$250,000; ness interest at \$1,428,000

COTIA.

Bank Robbery at ast Evening.

-Liverpool County yed by Fire.

Feb. 3.- The verpool was tofire today. The ement, and in ell in. Two hunhe school at the hey were march-The building insured in

the legislature the financial re-The revenue ate by \$27,000. ng \$832,240. The wals \$18,000 te, the amount 000, which was es were \$48,000 s of the province 00 was given in subsidies. The ly accounted for ner years there indfall of \$18,000. ova Scotia post-

Feb. 3.—A most

nk robbery was bout six o'clock tered the Union vas making his containing behundred dollars oted by a clerk man named W ald was alone in his day's work, tered and went nager's office. ted. The clerk he passed the ook him to be r. Something however, and office, he cons he was leavbox under his at hand to ats a glass ink rk hurled with in the head. ed hold of the place between box burst were strewn changed blows e, when the e plucky clerk upper hand of and escaped, m as the clerk of mind, he one was then -be robber is Musgrave is ets to capture hours.

CURED d from practice ds by an East ption, Bronchitis, throat and lung and radical cure all Nervous Com-ed its wonderful of cases, has it known to his by this motive man suffering, l W. A. NOYES, r. N. Y.

Star.) tend to weaken well's friend. on how many

SION.

to kill rabbits

CITY NEWS Recent Events in and

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

Around 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

Mr. and Mrs. James Finlay, Great Village, N. S., will celebrate their golden wedding on the 8th inst.

Rev. A. J. Cresswell has notified the congregation of St. Jude's church, Carleton, that he has decided to accept the unanimous call recently extended to him.

It is expected that a large numb of Orangemen will come from Woodstock to attend the meeting of the grand lodge in St. John on February

M. McLaughlin is adding one of the most improved pot barley mills to his extensive factory at Buctouche. It will prove to be a great benefit to the farmers of Buctouche and vicinity.

Fred Baker of Athol, N. S., has gone to the United States to establish his claim to a pension due for services rendered during the civil war. Mr. Baker, it is said, at one time during the campaign was a trooper in Presi dent Lincoln's body, guard.

Miss Prescille Oueliet, aged 78, and sister of Rev. Joseph Ouellet of St. Marys, Kent Co., died on the 27th ult. Her funeral took place on Saturday and was very largely attended. She was living with her brother for the last twenty-eight years.

Word has been received in St. John of the death of Wm. Tilley, which occurred at San Francisco on Jan. 21st The deceased was a brother of C. F Tilley of Carleton, and uncle of Wm.A. Quinton and Mrs. W. G. Robertson He left St. John when quite a young man and settled in the west, where he conducted a successful grocery business. He was over 75 years of

Mrs. Mary I. Bent, relict of the late Lemuel Bent of Point de Bute, died at residence of Samuel Freeman, Amherst, Friday, Jan. 29, after several weeks' illness. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Charles Dixon and has two surviving brothers, Wm. and George Dixon of Point de Bute. She was 70 years of age and a prominent member of the Methodist church

The death took place at Knowlesville, Carleton Co., Jan. 22nd, of Joseph age. Mr. Whitehouse moved from Argyle, N. S., 37 years ago to Knowles-ville, and by industry and frugality succeeded in making for himself and family a comfortable home. He was a consistent member of the F. C. Baptist church.

Capt. W. R. Palmer of the bark Kelverdale and Mrs. Palmer, who accompanied him on his last voyage to Rio Janeiro, arrived home last Saturday. The Kelverdale is now being recoppered and reclassed in New York, where she is chartered to take lumber and cased oil for Rio Janeiro. captain expects to return to the Kelverdale in about two weeks.-Dorchester Spectator.

Capt. John Ferris of the tug Storm King will leave next week for Victoria, B. C. Capt. Ferris has been engaged by Col. Domville to captain the steamer the colonel's company will place on the Yukon River. Colonel Domville says that Capt. Ferris would be master of the first British steamer on that river. Capt. Ferris will be rrissed from St. John by many warm friends, but all will join in wishing him success in his new venture.

The death is announced of George Black of Greenville, N. S., at the age of 76 years. He was the son of the late Richard Black, and lived on the old homestead. He leaves three sons and daughter, and a very large family connection. His brother, R. L. Black, now of Weymouth, for some years represented Cumberland in the house of sembly. The sisters of the deceased are Mrs. Schurman, Springhill; Mrs. Cove, Claremont; Mrs. Powers, Springhill; Mrs. M. L. Bent, Salem; Mrs. E. J. Purdy, Westchester, and Mrs. R. Donkin of Rat Portage.— Sentinel, Amherst.

It may have been that A. F. Lock hart, whose grist and saw mills at Hartford, five miles from the town, do a buzzing business, noting what the Press said last week about domestic made flour, decided to prove what could be done by a local flouring mill. At all events, Mr. Lockhart sent in a bag of flour of his own grinding, which from personal experience we can attest was fully equal to any western or imported flour. Though hardly so white as the highest grades of western flour, yet it was really superior in other respects either for bread or pastry to most any other flour.-Woodstock Press.

Harvey Graham of the steel works at New Glasgow, says the North Sydney Herald, has been in this county for some days gathering information with a view to recommending a suitable Accation for the proposed iron smelting works. He has examined Louisburg, Sydney, North Sydney and South Bar. He has made arrange-ments with the G. M. A. for a quantity of coal to be sent to Ferrona to test its suitableness for smelting purposes. It is understood that the Dominion Coal company favors Louisburg, which Lemond; at St. Martins the 22nd and

Rev. D. B. Reld is seriously ill of inflammation of the lungs at Lot 65, P. E. Island.

Alex. Gibson has 64 teams engaged on the Bartholomew river hauling lumber for his mills at Blackville.

The old Molega, N. S., gold mine has been sold to a New York company. who will begin work about the 15th of

The Alma Lumber and Shipbuilding Co. will have about 7,000,000 feet of lumber to saw this year, says the Maple Leaf.

Four carloads of bark are being shipped daily from a siding near Blackville to J. C. Miller & Co.'s work, says a Blackville letter. L. M. Wood, formerly of the Albert

Maple Leaf, is editor of the Trade Register of Seattle, a journal of standing in commercial circles in the west. An order was placed with F. E. Norton of Union street yesterday by the

Depot house of Sussex for a system of return call bells, to be installed at E. B. McLeod of the Halifax Banking Co., Amherst, on Saturday even-

ing fell in the darkness into an open hatch, breaking two ribs and his col-The schr. Nugget that sailed from Bridgetown, N. S., a few weeks ago for the West Unidies with a cargo of

hay, made the trip to Barbados in thirteen days. We are pleased to hear that the Intercolonial Coal company has struck a fine new seam of coal on their valuable property at Westville.—New

Glasgow Chronicle. Capt. S. H. Cook of the brig Louil arrived at Yarmouth by steamer Boston Saturday morning. The Louil left Boston for Newfoundland, where she

will load fish for Brazil. Howard Ferguson of the Merchants Bank of Halifax staff, in Halifax, and a native of Cape Traverse, P. E. I., has been promoted to the office of accountant at Nanaimo, B. C.

A number of American horses have lately arrived here by steamer Boston. It is reported that horses can be purchased very cheaply in Boston at present,-Yarmouth Herald.

The Londonderry Iron company have been awarded a large contract for flanged steam pipe and fitting varying in size from 6 to 24 for T. Mc-Avity & Sons. St. John.-Truro Sun.

Ambrose Hughes, second son of J. W. Hughes, late of Emerald, has been fortunate enough to secure an apthe department of inland revenue at Ottawa at a salary of \$1,100 a year.-Charlottetown Examiner.

The Lunenburg, N. S., schooner Minnie J. Heckman is taking on board a cargo of 2,500 qtls. Bank cod at Hallfax, which will be sent to Water-ford, Ireland. A similar cargo was sent over last year and another the

Rev. J. W. Manning of St. John occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday last. His discourse to young men, delivered at the evening service, is highly spoken of by those who heard it.-Berwick, N. S., Register.

James Essensa of New Market, York Co., N. B., left on Jan. 31 for Vancouver, B. C., and will from there leave for Dawson City and the Yukon gold fields. Mr. Essensa is a miner of practical experience, having prospected and mined for gold in both California and British Columbia.

We regret to learn that the proposed summer hotel in Wolfville will prooably become nothing more material than a figment of the imagination. A failure to sell the necessary number of shares in the town was the drawback. -Hantsport Advance.

White of Parrsboro and Wilson Breen will skate in the Palace rink at Springhill on Monday evening, Feb. 7th. The race between Goldup and Fired R. Gass takes place in the Pall ace rink on Saturday night.

The gental "captain" of Lower Five islands, in writing to us, deplores the loss of so many young people going to the United States. Scott Doyle, T. M. Doyle, S. A. McAleney, and the Misses Bernice M. Dovle and Mary McLellan nad recently gone to seek their fortunes "over the line."-Truro News.

A letter has been, received by the Edmonto Bulletin from Hon. William Pugsley, in which he says, in speaking of the projected railroad: "You will be pleased to know that I have got a very strong English syndicate interested. There is practically no limit to the enterprise."

The marriage took place on Wedesday at high noon at the church of St. John the Evangelist, Stockport on the Hudson, New York, of Rev. Charles H. Hatheway and Miss Mary Hover. A number of St. John relatives and friends of the groom were mong the invited guests. Mr. and Mrs. Hatheway will take a short honeymon trip. They expect to spend some time here next summer visiting Rev. Mr. Hatheway's relatives.

Col. McCrea, who has been lecturing in the interest of the Farmers' and Dairymen's association throughout the province, is now in Fredericton. Several meetings which were to have been held in York and Carleton counties had to be postponed on account of the storm, and it is not probable that the colonel will address any meetings until the 9th and 10th, when he will attend the Nova Scotia farmers' and dairymen's convention to be held at Truro. He will then hold meetings in Albert and Kings county and will attend the New Brunswick farmers' and dairymen's convention at Fredericton on the 15th, 16th and 17th. On the 21st he will be at Loch

Notice has been given out of the dissolution of the well known firm of Charles Burrill & Co. of Weymouth. William and James Burrill of Yar-mouth are winding up the business of the firm The Yarmouth Times understands that Charles Burrill will continue his business at Weymouth, and that Israel L. Burrill intends to carry on a general business on his own ac

count at Church point, Digby Co. MR. FLINT GETS WANRING. T. B. Flint, M. P., left on Saturday for Ottawa. It is understood that be fore leaving Mr. Flint was waited ipon by several influential members of the axe committee and given to understand that he was to make no speeches on temperance, and other depatable subjects, at the coming ses sion of parliament. His bad breaks last session caused trouble in the party here, and the relations between the various factions being somewhat strained at present it was thought advisable to administer a word of caution to our genial member.-Yarmouth Times.

LOTS OF CANDIDATES.

A Bathurst letter to the Newcastle Advocate says: "Dr. W. P. Bishop announces himself as a candidate for the vacant seat in the legislature in support of the government. It is re-ported that A. Normand DesBrisay, warden of the county; Charles Brian councillor for Shippegan, agent of W. Fruing & Oo.; John Young, ex-M. P. P. of Tracadie, and Fred Young, councillor of Caraquet, are all aspirants for legislative monors. Messrs Venoit and Paulin, M. P. P., have called a convention to be held at Caraquet on February 7th to choose a candidate. Delegates are to be elected by the votes in the parishes on the preceding Thursday, each parish to send one delegate for each two hundred roters on the list."

it was found impossible to save the foot of Capt. N. C. Trefry's little daughter, whose leg was broken and foot solit by Sunday's lightning storm. Friday afternoon Dr. G. W. T. Farish, assisted by his father, Dr. H. G. Farish of Liverpool, and Dr. A. M. Perrin amputated the child's leg below the knee. At last accounts the little one was doing well.—Yarmouth News.

Of one Mr. McFlroy, who in old times kept a tavern in Yarmouth, a writer in the News says: "He was a man of Falstaffian proportions, a very mountain of flesh. The house was a small me-and-a-half story building and it almost looked as if a giant were occupying a Lilliputian house. By and by Mr. McIlroy became ill and eventually died. There was no such thing as a ready made coffin that would contain such a man, nor any possibility of getting so large a box in or out of the small house. McIlroy had materially increased in size during his illness. The coffin was accordingly built right in the room where the man died, and the carpenters cut out the end of the building to remove the remains when the funeral was ready.

George Ogsett of Westcock, N. S., ras found dead in his bed Saturday morning. Deceased had been enjoy-ing good health and was naturally strong and robust. On Friday he was around as usual, and during the day evening he said nothing about feeling unwell, and after reading some time retired about the usual hour. He was not around in the morning, and when a member of his family went to his room he was dead. Mr. Ogsett leaves wife and two children-a son and daughter. Deceased was a well to do farmer and was very highly respected by all who knew him. His sudder death came as a great shock to the people of Westcock and Wood point, where he was very well known.

RECENT DEATHS. Morris Freeze, a foreman in rolling mills at Acadia Mines, fell dead on Monday while at work in the voods near his home. Mrs. Joseph Carr died recently at Point Wolfe, leaving a husband, four sons and five daughters.

A Point Wolfe letter says: "Mrs. Crane, relict of the late John Crane of St. John, whose death has been expected for some time, passed peace fully away on Jan. 22 at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and ten months. Mrs. Crane was a native of the Isle of Man, and came to country with her husband in the year 1845, taking up a residence in St John and living there until the death of her husband, who was drowned at sea. Trouble weighed upon her, two sons, George and Edward, having been drowned at sea at the same time.. She lived here with her only daughter, Mrs. John Hickey."

ST. JOHN AND PULP MILLS.

A special meeting of the comm uncil was held on the 1st inst. After a lengthy discussion, in which Ald. Tufts, Smith and McMulkin took part, Ald. Waring said the city estithe capital which they can put in to mated that they would have over and above the quantity of water needed by Fairville and Carleton 1,440,000 gal-lons every day, which would be used by pulp mills. The council should de termine upon the rate at which they would furnish it to such mills. It could be decided later on to what mills it would be given. Ald. Millidge moved the following

esolution:

And further resolved, That the rate for water that may be supplied to pulp mills be \$750 per year, the supply for this sum to be 340,000 gallons per day, and inasmuch as it is estimated the 24 inc hmain will give a supply of 1,440,000 gaillons per day for the use of pull: mills, any excess of 340,000 gallons of said 1,440,000 gallons shall be charged for at the rate of one-half cent per 1,000 gallons, the water to be supplied by meter, 5 per cent, per year on the cost of meter to be paid by the consumer; it being also understood that pulp mills so supplied will so purify their waste water as to make it not injurious to the fish and fisheries of the harbor and river. The motion carried and the council

IN THE SHIPPING OFFICE. Judior Partner—That new porter that bired yesterday seems to be a strong fellow Senior Partner—Yes, even his breath is strong.—Somerville Journal. PROVINCIAL NEWS

SUSSEX, Jan. 29,-Hon. H. R. merson was in Sussex yesterday, along with E. Hoar, in connection with the repairs of Trout Creek bridge at Upper Corner, which has been in a very oad condition for sime time.

Chipman Lutz of Pollett River, who had the contract for furnishing gates for the L. C. railway, was in Sussex esterday on business. The thermometer at Goold's obseratory at sunrise this morning regis-

tered 37 below zero. Rev. Mr. Hamilton slept well last night and hopes are that he will re-

Letta McAllister, who died on Thursday last, was buried in the Sussex cemetery this morning, and notwithstanding the very cold weather, the attendance to pay their last tribute of respect was large Rev. Mr. Nobles, Free Baptist, conducted the ervice at the grave.

MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., Jan. 24.—The remains of the late Alice Snider were brought home on Tuesday. Deceased had been working in an hospital in, the United States where she suddenly died of hemorrhage of the lungs. The interment took place at Snider Mountain on Thursday. The family have the sympathy of a lerge number. Shider Mountain on Thursday, The sentity have the sympathy of a large number of friends in their sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Darling are being congratulated over the arrival of a little daugh-

very heavy snow storm prevailed here Sunday, accompanied by thunder and

on Sunday, accompanied by lightning.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross, who were wedded in the Roman Catholic church here, have taken up their residence in Sussex for the winter. The following is a list of the presents they received at their reception:

Organ from parents; chamber set, George Chamber set, George Chamber set, George Chamber set, George have taken up their residence in Sussex for the winter. The following is a list of the presents they received at their reception: Organ from parents; chamber set, George White, fr.; berry spoon, Frank and Minnie Gaunce; cruet stand, Charles Beatty; silver forks, Miss Mary Mahoney; cruet stand, Miller Bros; cruet stand, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marley; napkin ring, Mr. and Mrs. C. (). Millis; silver spoons, Mr. Pat Donoha; napkin ring, John Ross; napkin ring, W H Wallace; napkin ring, Miss Mary Sweeney; silver spoons, Mrs. John Asbell; silver spoons, C. O'Donnell; berry set, Octavis McLeod; china berry set, Fred Whelan; china berry set, W. R. Stockton; lemonade set, Chas. and John Knox; cheese plate, J. P. Bradley; cake plate, W. L. Bradley, carving set, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Berry; glass set, Mrs. Reardin; fancy vase, Miss M. Leiper; glass set, Mrs. P. Guilfoyl; candle stick, Hugh Ross; syrup pitcher, Nellie Berry; salt and pepper dishes, Ira Lesper; fancy vase, Amy Cook; butter cooler, Orin Cook; parlor lamp, Mrs. Leak and Mrs. Wm. Leak; parlor lamp, B. Ross; one doz. goblets, C. W. J. Upham; china cup and saucer, Fred, and Ard. Gaunce; napkins, Thos. Mahoney; table linen, Mrs. Geo. Cook; salik handkeronief, Mrs. R. Adamsan; glass pitcher, Katle Gallagher; napkins, Mrs. J. Mackenzie; table linen, Mrs. B. Henderson; glass pitcher, Reter Fenton; set of furs, Mrs. P. Morgan; slik handkeronief, Mrs. R. Adamsan; glass pitcher, Katle Gallagher; glass pitcher, Mrs. C. O'Donnell; photo case, Miss Jennie Gaunce; silk drapery; Miss Bilen Fenton; glass pitcher, Katle Gallagher; glass pitcher, R. Johnson; cake plate, Miss McPhee; china teapot, John Chousel; cash, M. Leiper; china teapot, John Chousel; cash, R. Leiper; china case, John Knowles; cash, R. Leiper; china cheese plate, H. Hamilton and Maggle McLeod; rocker, Frank Reardon; rocker, Frank Reardon; rock

evere wind and snow storm prevailed here Sunday and Monday, completely blockading the roads. Rev. T. Bishop was unable to fill his appointment at Midway on this ac-

Mrs. Thomas Downie, who has been suffering from a severe wound on the knee caused by a fall, is much better John Moore while splitting wood a few days ago cut his left hand quite badly.

CORN HILL, Kings Co., Jan. 27 .-A very heavy storm prevailed here on Sunday and Monday, accompanied with sharp lightning. The roads have not been in as bad a condition for

The friends of the Rev. F. G. Francis met at Bruce McLeod's on the 26th inst. The pastor was \$36 richer when the gathering cispersed. Bliss A. Keith is taking a course at

the Currie Business university, St. John. A. McArthur of Sussex recently purchased a large quantity of potatoes from farmers in this vicinity.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., Jan. 29.—The remains of the late Rev. Richard Simonds were laid to rest in the graveyard adjoining St. John's church, Oromocto, at noon on Wednesday, after a short service in the church, Rev. H. E. Dibblee and Rev. Sub-Dean Whalley officiating. The church was filled by those who went to pay their last tribute of respect to who had in the prime of his life so devotedly, faithfully and earnestly discharged his spiritual duties and the high offices of the church in these parshes. A hymn was pathetically rendred at the grave and the body lowered to its final resting place by three sons and a son-in-law of the deceased. William Thurrott's Leon has been under the doctor's hands with typhoid fever for ten weeks with but little im

provement in his condition. A number of cattle turned on the commons here last spring have not been recovered, and are now given up for lost. Jas. S. Raymond, Smith and H. A. Perley are among the losers.

Isaac Stephenson will leave for the west again in March. Mr. Stephen son may be classed as a wester ioneer. R. D. W. Hubbard of Burton will shortly leave for Victoria, B. C., where he will visit his uncle, Ashley Wilmot, before taking a trip up the Yukon to seek his fortune. During the storm last Sunday Wil

am Veazey was four hours walking four miles. When he got to his lodgings he was frost bitten and pretty badly used up. APOHAQUI, Kings Co., Jan. 28,-Farmers of Apohaqui and vicinity have decided to build and operate a

butter and cheese factory, believing that it will pay better than sending their milk to St. John at present George Secord now drives the mails to the mountain. This position was king held by James Wiles.

Seven scholars from Apohaqui superior school are now attending Sussex grammar school, taught by Robert King and W. A. Alward. Wellington Williams has recovered from a long Mness. Apohaqui has well supplied with spow most of the time since winter began.

CHATHAM, Jan. 31—Rev. Mr. Dill of Summerside, P. E. I. presched in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday.

Inspector of Customs J. S. Maclaren was in Chatham last week and installed P. H. C. Benson, appraiser, and P. Connors, tide waiter, in the Custom House.

At the government meteorological station here the thermometer recorded 331-3 below zero Saturday morning. This is the lowest record during Mr. Connors' term of office, it is said that during the late Mr. Blair's term of office as meteorological agent here a record of 33 degrees below zero was made. The weather Eriday night was calm and clear, and the excessive frost was not felt so much as at times when less frost was accompanied by wind.

The injunction obtained as

by wind.

The injunction obtained ex parte by the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., restraining Mr. Snowball from burning waste wood on the river bank below the pulp mill, has been dissolved by consent. Mr. Stuart, managing director of the pulp company, who had planned to go to Austria with the chief engineer of the works to study the sulphite precesses used in that country, was served with a notice to attend and be examined viva voce in regard to the statements in the with a notice to attend and be examined viva voce in regard to the statements in the affidavits on which the injunction had been served, consented to the dissolution of the injunction rather than postpone his departure. He left Chatham on Thursday, Mr. Snowball has filed a claim, said to be nearly

Snowball has filed a claim, said to be nearly \$100,000, against the company, for wharfage and other things.

At the session of the county court held at Newcastle lest week there was only one criminal case, the Queen v. Ernest Dehwelle, for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The grand jury found a true bill. The case went to trial and the prisoner was acquitted. Clerk of the Peace Thomson prosecuted, and C. J. Thomson defended the prisoner.

prisoner.

The town council meets in regular monthly session on the first Monday in February. It is probable some action will be taken in reference to the Scott act fines claimed by the town, now in the hands of the county treasurer. In view of the action already taken in the matter, even though it had the inclination to do so the town council in inclination to do so, the town council, in justice to its dignity as a responsible body, cannot let the matter drop at this stage. The different interests affected by this, that and the other move made by interestd parties. and the other move made by interestd partis all combine in rendering more difficult of solution the present critical state of affairs. At its meeting the council will probably pass a resolution urging upor the government the necessity of appointing a police magistrate at once. It will also be likely asked to authorize the mayor to procure council and proceed to the recovery of the aforesaid fines. It is understood that Provincial Secretary Tweedle has intimated his willingness to appoint a police magistrate at once if the council will but name the man. The council will hardly go that far in the matter.

There is a feeling among opponents of Mr. McCully, to whom Mr. Tweedle is pledged to dismiss that gentleman from office, grounded on the present political outlook, that he, seeing nothing to be gained political. cally by such action, would make Mr. M. cally by such action, would make Mr. Mc-Culley police magistrate if the town council would take the bull by the horns and nominate him for the position. There is undoubtedly an element in the make-up of the council that would, under ordinary circumstances, follow this course, but his action in paying over to the county treasurer the Scott act fines, in direct opposition to the express command of the council to hold them till further notice, almost removes Mr. McCulley from the range of present possibilities as the

tion is reported to be much improved Rev. Mr. Daniels, Rothesay; Rev. Aland hopes are now that he will soon lan W. Smithers, Waterford; Rev. J. be able to attend to his duties again. DeWolfe Cowie, California.

the last storm, will be about impassable now.

A Trades and Labor Union for the city of Monoton was organized last night, with about 30 members and the following officers: William Watson, plumber, president; Joseph Gardner, carpenter, vice-president; Geo. H. Woodman, painter, corresponding secretary; W. S. Steadman, carpenter, financial secretary; Warren Leaman, painter, sergeant-atarms. The principal object of the union is to move the city council to secure legislation to impose a license or tax equivalent to at least a poll tax on mechanics and laborers who come in from the surrounding councils of the secure in the surrounding councils who come in from the surrounding councils. to at least a poll tax on mechanics and labor-ers who come in from the surrounding coun-try and neighboring towns to work during the summer season, paying no taxes, and in many cases not even living temporarily in the town. During the past summers, espe-cially, outside contractors have brought in large numbers of men, greatly to the injury of residents, so it is claimed. The men have been talking organization for some time, and as the civic elections come on next month they think this a good time to make their influence felt. FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 1.—The

snow storm that set in here at two clock this morning and continued most all day with unceasing cury, has blocked every ratiroad leading from the city. No train has arrived here today. Hagerman's train, which left hare at 6 o'clock, is reported blocked at Wassis, ten miles out. McGibbon's train from St. Marys for Woodstock is said to be about Keswick somewhere, and the Canada Eastern express from Chatham is said to be at Durham, ten miles out, and will probably get in tonight. The northeast gale which accompunied the storm, has piled the time to clear up.

SAINT MARTINS, N. B., Feb. 1. ast evening a few friends of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan met at their residence, the occasion being the eighty-fifth anniversary of Mrs. Vaughan's birthday.

A very pleasant evening was spent relating reminiscences of by-gone days. Almong those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Titus, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fownes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moran, Mrs. Minetta Vaughan, Miss Grace Vaughan, Miss Florence Vail, Miss Hannah Vail. After refreshments were served and singing several frymnis, prayers were offered by Deaons Titus and Fownes.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan for many

years resided in Liverpool, England, Mr. Vaughan was one of the old St. John firm of D. & T. Vaughan. Capt. Robert Carson, who was in fured in the recent railway accident near Bangor, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Dr. Dick and daughter of St. George, are guests of Dr. and Mrs.

PETITICODIAC, N. B., Jan. 31.- On Wednesday evening a large number from Petitoodiac and surrounding country drove to the residence of Byard Jones, on the Poliet River road, to attend a basket social for the Methodist church here. All present en-

joyed themselves... Is Petitodiac the coldest place in this part of the province? is a ques-tion that has been agitating the minds of some persons lately, for on Saturday morning two thermometers here registered 40 degs. below, and just across the river, at D. S. Smith's, early in the morning, the mercury was down to 41 degs, below zero. At Forest Glen the mercury was 38 degs. below; at Salisbury, 23 degs., and at Havelock, 26 degs. below.

Saturday and Sunday were cold, and Monday morning the mercury again got down to 40 degs below. The air was clear and there was comparatively no wind.

Messrs Saunders and Brown lost about a carload of potatoes, which were frozen last night in a corner of the Mansard house cellar, where they were stored. Some fruits and other goods in the store of Humphreys & Trites were also frozen Sunday night. Dr. Gaudet of Memramicook was here today on his way to Graves Settlement, three miles north of here, to see Patrick Buckley, who is very sick, and no doctor by whom he has been visited knows what ails him. His body and head are greatly swollen, he suffers with pain and has no appetite. The doctors in the St. John public hospital, which he visited lastely, were unable to do anything for him.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 2.-The supreme court heard judgment in the following cases today: Sloane v. King-A. W.

moved for a new trial; Currey, Q. C., contra. This case was tried at the St. John circut before Judge McLeod in November. The full court sustained his honor's decision, dismissing the The full court sustained motion for a new trial and confirming

the verdict for the defendant. SUSSEX, N. B., Feb. 2.-Notwithstanding the very heavy snow storms which have been upon us for the past few days, whilch in many districts have made the roads quite impassable, a large number of the members of the Kingston Deamery Choral union arrived here by this morning's train for the purpose of attending the annual meeting, which took place in Trinity church this afternoon. The visitors were met at the station and at once were driven to the church. Over one hundred persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which had been gener-C. O'Donnell; photo case, Miss Jennie Gaunce; silk drapery, Miss Ellen Fenton; glass pitcher, Wm. Morgan; glass pitcher, R. Johnson; cake plate, Miss McPhee; china teapot, John O'Donnell; fancy vase, Wille Ross; lamp, A. C. McReady; silver sugar shell and butter knife, M. Guilfoyl; goulined sugar shell, John and Annie McKenna; silver butter knife, E. and May McKenna; silver butter knife, E. and May McKenna; gold-lined sugar shell, Miss Julia Daley; pillow shams, Mrs. Chisholm; towels, Wm. Morgan; fancy ornament, Rev. E. Savage; assh, John Knowles; cash, R. Leiper; china tea set, Messrs. Lorg, Young and Asbell; bread board, W. H. Wallace; half dos. silver knives, H. and W. Campbell; china cheese plate, H. Hamilton and Maggle McLeod; Tocker, Frank Reardon; rocker, Messrs. Chestnut and Sinniott: lee cream Mergan; china cup and saucer, Mike Ross; berry set, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morgan.

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., Jan. 27.—

Key Severe wind and snow storm ously provided by the lady members Sussex; Rev. C. H. Ha 31.—Rey. Mr. Hamil- ton; Rev. E. A. Warnford, Ha

MONCTON, Feb. 1.—While the storm was at its height this forenoon fire broke out in the one and a half story cottage on St. George street occupied by B. C. Gesner, I. C. R. locomotive engineer. There was some delay in getting to the fire, and the building was totally destroyed, though fortunately the firemen were able to prevent the flames from getting into the adjoining buildings. The building destroyed was owned by Malcolm Somers, and was insured for \$500 in the British American.

The storm which set in shortly after midnight was almost as severe as that of a winter ago, and seems to have extended over a wide area. The Moncton and Buctouche rallway train did not make her regular traptoday. All I. C. R. freights are cancelled and the express trains are delayed. The country roads, which were badly blocked by the last storm, will be about impassable now.

A trades and Labor Union for the city cellent one, replete with good advise, and was most attentively listened to throughout.

The singing of another hymn brought the service to a close. The union before adjourning pa a vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Neales and Mrs. Nealis for their trouble and kindness, as well as to the ladies who had so kindly and generously assisted. them. Conspicuous among the choir was L Allison, barrister, the able leader of the choir of the Methodist church, whose reputation as a singer

has more than local repute. The establishment of skimming stations throughout the province has given rise to a keen competition between the manufacturers of the different cream separators as to who shall supply the different stations with the machinery necessary for the work of skimming. As a result of this competition, and in order to satsfy the farmer patrons of the different stations, Harvey Mitchell, superintendent of the central station Sussex, has caused a test of the two separators offered for supply at the various stations to be made upder his own supervision here, with the fol-lowing result. The Alpha Separator-manufactured by the Canadian Dairy-Supply Company, Montreal: Frank Wilson, manager: Out of two thousand five hundred and ninety-three pounds of milk put through the separator in one hour left in the "skim" only a percentage of .0233 butter fat, while the other machine, the Russian Tubular separator, manufactured by P. S. Sharples of West Chester, Pa., tested out of two thousand and twenty-eight pounds put through in twenty-nine minutes, a percentage of butter fat left in the "skim" 0666. shrowing a difference in favor of the Canadian product of 0433 per cent. The capacity of the Canadian machine was three thousand pounds per hour, and that the American four thousand. to its full capacity.

Andrew Wilson of Montreal conducted the test for the Alpha, while Patrick Fitzgerald looked after the interest of the Russian. Both gentle men are competent men, and express-ed themselves fully satisfied with the fairnes of the test. The test with regard to the quality of butter manufactured from one hundred pounds of malk by the respective separators is not yet completed, but the result will be known at tomorrow's testing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The Baptist Sunday school of Fredericton has been thoroughly graded without causing the least friction, and much to the satisfaction of all. In a letter recently received it was referred to as the "beauty spot" of the church. It is the testimony of all who have graded their schools that it raises the standard and leads to better attendance and better work in the classes. work of grading is not so difficult as many imagine, and no school that has tried it would think of going back to the old hap-hazard method.

The most feasible way of beginning seems to be to take the age of the scholars for the basis and afterward to promote on examination. Any schools having graded their scholars will confer a favor by reporting the same to editor Sunday School Column, care Daily Sun, with any particulars that would be of general interest.

The field secretary returned last week from Plainfield, N. J., where he attended the field secretary's conference. On Friday he met members of the central committee at a meeting called for the purpose and made a very interesting report of the work done. Although we have much to learn, and many improvements can be made in our organized work, yet from comparison with others he feels that the work we are doing is on as good a basis as that of any other province

From Marion Lawrence's notes in February Evangel: Look up, fift up, but never give up,

Be orderly if you would have order. Make February a month of soul win Don't pull away from your pastor

but pull with him. Sing for worship and praise, and

not to fill up time. When the school is singing let nothing else be going on. It is high time you were thinking about your Easter exercises.

Carry a mental photograph of your Sunday school before your eyes all the When you have visitors in your school insist upon them giving you

their kindly criticisms, and thank them for it. The February lessons are most admirably adapted for pressing home the personal claims of Christ upon the

Once a month is not too often to have your officers and teachers together at your house to talk and pray over the interests of the school.

TEACHERS PRAYER MEETINGS. It is a most excellent custom for teachers to come together either before or after the Sunday school session for a few minutes of prayer concerning the work of the day. We have seen splendid results come from this. The St. George's Episcopal Sunday school of Winnipeg has such a meeting after their session, and I can speak from personal testimony that it is most helpful.

The International Field Workers' Conference at Phaimfield is over and we shall by next week be able to give some interesting features of the

The following paper was read by Mrs. D. A. Morrison at the meeting of the city S. S. association on the 13th

LIVING FOR THE CHILDREN. LIVING FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Sunday school of the future, the outgrowth of the primary classes of today, will know what is the relation they bear to the primary classes of their time, but our Sunday schools of the present are only awakening to the fact that the primary classes—above all—should have their earnest care and oversight. The great need of the work today is for more primary teachers and assistants. These children's classes are lights "to be set on a hill" shining far down into the ages. Oh, if you have but a chance of trading and trimming such a light do not turn away and "hide it under a bushel." "Not fitted!" Are you not questioning . His very wisdom, as He calls you to teach the little ones? "Not fitted!" while you hold Christ's promise of aid. "Lo, I am with you always." They are His little ones first of all.

very wisdom, as He calls you to teach the little ones? "Not Ruted!" while you held the promise of aid. "Lo, I am with you all the promise of aid. "Lo, I am with you all the promise of aid." Lo, I am with you all the promise of aid." Lo, I am with you all the promise of the promise of aid." Lo, I am with you among you have been pleased to see the children interested in the Sunday school lessons and apparently growing in knowledge, but circumstances have remarked, with others, and apparently growing in an attendance and many the promise was falling of in attendance and many because in the property of the property of

ren? If we as Canadians will live for our children this dominion of ours will be the purest land beneath the skies. Each law that goes upon the statute books will have for its end the safety and happiness of the young. Every ballot cast will mean pure men in office. Some one has said, "The world's manhood is secure when you have gained its childhood." A nation is safe just in so far as it lives for its children.

We hope and pray for the day when the whole church shall be living for the children, when the older members, the parents and teachers, shall be full of each for the primary classes, the mission band, and all departments of young people's work, when, in a word, we shall have the co-operation of the home.

the home.

It will not do simply to pray for our children. We must work. And we must pray for ourselves that our lives may be pure and right in their sight. Their little hearts very early receive impressions, and how careful we should be to make these impressions the right ones. sions the right ones.

Living for the children! We are all doing that either in one way or the other. We that either in one way or the other. We must take the world as we find it; we should not leave it so. May we leave it in better hands than ours. May we leave it to the control of a generation of consecrated young men and women—a world living in the light of the Saviour's love—a world all of whose children are fit for the kingdom.

WOODSTOCK.

Meeting of Farmers Addressed by Hon, C. H. Labillois.

Col. McCrea of Guelph, Ontario, J. Simeon Armstrong, C. E., of St. John, and Others.

WOODSTOCK, Jam. 31.-A large and representative meeting assembled in the Town hall to listen to Hon. Mr. Labillois and his associates discuss the question of agricultural advancement. Jas. Good of Jacksonville presided, and on the platform were, beside the minister of agriculture, Col. McCrea, Messes Hopkins and Armstrong and the local members, Dibblee, Smith and McCain. Mr. Labillois was the first speaker. He argued that a discussion of cheese making had led to an increase in the output of the province from sixty tons ten ears ago to between 500 and 600 tons. He put in a word for wheat raising, and said that the city of St. John would soon become a great market for pork and poultry raised in the prov-Men were now in England studying the market with a view of placing New Brunswick products there. The government had adopted a strong agricultural policy. He urged upon the farmers of Carleton the advisability of devoting themselves more to butter making. He quoted the case of the Sussex butter factory, where over 40,000 pounds were turned last year, its patrons getting 161-2 cents and having their skim milk returned. If Carleton county decided to establish such a factory, a bonus would be given to the promoters. He spoke of the apathy of farmers in heir associations, and said that it was a notorious fact that it was hard to get enough farmers at an annual meeting to form a quorum. It was also a fact that agricultural were not in the farm houses as they should be. He made a strong appeal to every farmer to subscribe for the Co-Operative Farmer. They were not atives, but on the ground that it was the proper policy for the farmers of

Col. McCrea of Guelph, Ont., spoke on Tuberculosis and Farm Life. Tuberculosis in cattle was the same as mption in the human family. While consumption generally attacked the lungs in the human family, only about 40 per cent. of tuberculosis was on the lungs of the lower animals. Among wild animals in the wild it was almost unknown in wild animals confined it was very fatal. It was true that at the present time the disase was decreasing. In spite of that in Ontario they have it in every county. More danger to the human family resulted from milk than from meat, danger from the latter being practically nil. Boiling milk would do away with the danger and kill the

John Harper-By what outward signs may this disease be known? Col. McCrea-There is none that I

To another question the speaker said that freezing would not kill the On the farm life question he spoke

favorably of farm life. He advised farmers to go slow and not be too hasty in adopting new ideas. The drudgery should be lessened on the farm. Farmers lacked system and planning, and they did too much with their hands and too little with their

J. S. Armstrong, C. E., spoke Good Roads, and was given a cordial reception. The government while interested in this good roads question would probably move slowly unless the farmers impressed upon them the urgency of the question and the need

Other speakers followed, and it was nearly 11 o'clock when the meeting

THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.-Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, speaking at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, this evening, on the Chinese trouble, said that the United States was supporting England's policy with surprising unanimity. He declared that if Great Britain were compelled to fight for this caus and should lose, the British people would have a "quick and glorious death instead of the slow starvation which the loss of trade would mean

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RACE FUR AN EMPIRE.

England Leads All the Field in the African Handican.

Cecil Rhodes and Delamere Forging North and West-Rapid Railway and Commercial Conquest of the Dark Continent.

(N. Y. Mail and Express.) The reported arrival of Lord Delanere's private expedition at Fashoda, on the Upper Nile, is the most important piece of news of the year in regard to the struggle now going on or the mastery of the Dark Continent. Upon the events of the next twenty-four months seems to depend the political future of Africa. In the amicable partition of the territory of that continent, which took place but a few years ago, only six powers in reality participated — Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain. At that time vast tracts of inexplored land were left outside of dividing lines. Some of it was conveniently termed Hinterland, a very appropriate German word, meaning the territory just beyond; but a larger amount was left for apparently the first power to appropriate who could invade its boundaries.

The whirling of time has already made many changes in the original plans of European statesmen. The Abyssinians, instead of proving docile as they should have done, turned out to be warriors as fierce as the old hordes of Mohammed. They utterly vanquished the nominal owner of their territory, Italy, and the latter country, with commendable wisdom relinquished all claim to the great kingdom which was once allotted to

Portugal, whose claims were once gnored by the great powers in the elimitation, has suffered still further losses both in the east and the west. In the east Cecil Rhodes advanced the limits of the great province known as Rhodesia, or Zambes beyond the thirty-first degree east longitude, while Great Britain, by taking Tongaland and a part of Swaziland, has carried her territory to within a few miles of Delagoa Bay, and is now believed to have some un lerstanding with the Lisbon foreign office in regard to the remainder of the former Portuguese possessions. On the northern side, Mr. Rhodes,

with rare statesmanship, carried his province southward along the Shire River until it reached a point where ocean steamers of medium draught could ascend from the sea. In this way he established water communication with Lake Nyassa independent of Portuguese authority. Germany has eemingly remained content with her two kindgoms on the east and west of the African continent, while poor Spain has a small strip of land on vestern edge of the Sahara and one or two points on the coast of Morocco. As if to make up for the lethargy of the four European powers mentioned, England and France have been straining every nerve to increase their al-

ALL RIVALS DISTANCED. The struggle is phenomenal. It is more imposing than the conflict between Portugal and Spain for the New World in the sixteenth century. France has relied upon her troops, ships, emissaries, agents and gold. England has used all these, but has added to them two modern forces of great efficiency, commerce and colonies. Not that France has ignored these agencies of progress and peace ful conquest. She has established oosts along the Niger and Senegal, has built and is building railways in Algeria, has surveyed the route for a great railway starting at Algiers, unning eastward to Constantine thence southward to Biskra-Wargia thence across the Sahara to Tintellust and thence southeast to Konka, the papital of the Kingdom of Bornu, on the shore of Lake Tehad, which is connected by a short caravan route with a navigable branch of the Niger. But of this great railway little or nothing has been done save on paper. At the present rate of progress it will be finished about the year 2000.

England, far more practical, is ushing her railways untiringly. The Vile railway, starting at Alexandria, following the English armies as rapidly as it is possible to supply the materials. A second railway, from Suakim, on the Red Sea, is building southwestward to Berber, at the junction of the Nile and Atbara: A third railway is building from the Zanzibar coast westward to the shores of Victoria Nyanza, where there are already British settlements and British forts. The surveys of all three roads are practically complete, and a rough survey has been made from Khartourn, following the Nile and the White Nile to Wadelai, in Emin Pasha's province, which is no great distance from the Victoria Nyanza. On the south, thanks to that extraordinary genius, Cecil Rhodes, the Cape Colony railway system is going northward more than a mile a day. Its progress may be estimated from the fact that in 1896 the terminus was at Tati, in Kharma's country, while last August it had moved on to Bulawayo, the Matebele capital, nearly one undred and fifty miles beyond, and at the present time has moved north-

ward another hundred miles. RUSHING THE RAILWAYS. This in itself would be a wonderful chievement, but it is merely a part of the great system which Rhodes and his colleagues are bringing into being. The Natal railway now connects with this road at one point, soon to be increased at two, and, more important still, another road, starting at Veira, on the African coast, is building toward Fort Salisbury, 370 miles to the rorthwest, and about the same distance to the northeast of Bulawayo. This road had reached Mtala, in Matebeleland, in November and is expected to reach the fort, 180 miles away,

before the year is done. This carries the railway system of South Africa up to the Zambesi River. Already the surveys have been started from the Zambesi to the South of Lake Tanganyika, and from

ern end of Victoria Nyanza. The British occupation along these lines is very thorough. It may be pronounced scientific. Instead of compelling the natives to work at the point of the bayonet, they hire them at what may te termed first class wages to labor on the roads, and at the present mo-ment they prebably have 20,000 stal-wart blacks in their employ. They have stations and forts at regular intervals They open travel and traffic upon the road as fast as these progress, so that English civilization and influence, authority and ownership are moving steadily to the north through very dark districts in that part of the world. What is more important, they

northern end of that take to the south-

take the ablest and most intelligent of the negro tribes, teach them military and police duties, give them a uniform and soon they have about the best guardians of the peace a savage land oan possess. These, in turn, act as oldiers when necessary, and have already proved invaluable in preserving order, in preventing what might have been insurrection and in establishing wholesome respect, if not a love, for

VAST COLONIAL SCOPE. How many posts Mr. Rhodes has es-tablished in northern Zambest is not known, but that he has posts there appears from the reports of recent travellers and the political agents of other countries. On the shores of Lake Tanganyika are Ujiji. where Stanley found Livingstone, and other native cities. In each of these the British flag is flying, and on the lake are five steam launches or small steamboats

sent out from England. It is evident from this that the olonial empire will soon extend from Cape Town northward to Emin Pasha's province, which is north of the equator, a distance of thirty-eight degrees of latitude, of 2,280 miles, as the crow flies. In the north their rule reaches from Alexandria to nearly Khartoum, a distance of about sixeen degrees, or a thousand miles The territory, which up to the arrival of Lord Delamere was in dispute, lies between Wadelai im Emin Pasha's province on the south and Khartum on the north. This district is abso lutely necessary to the British programme, but for the past year and a palf France has seemingly bent its energies to obtain this district absolutely to herself or as a diplomatic vantage ground against England in her questions. They have sent exeditions from the French Congo country up the Congo, the Aruwimi and the Welle rivers, but seemingly with but poor success. The one about which we know the most is the exedition commanded by Capt. Marchand, which has been reported on severall occasions to be defeated and annihillated by savage tribes.

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A SAME AND A MADE WAS ASSESSED.

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THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

gricultural meeting in the Town hall this evening was a great success There were present: Rev. Mr. Neales. Mayor Hay, T. Allan Dibblee, M. P. P., C. L. Smith, M. P. P., Henry Mc-Cain, M. P. P., C. P. Bull, Robert Brown, Stephen Peabody, John Harper, Councillor Henderson, J. A. Rodgers, Jas. Wilbur, Frank Myles, Hugh Hay, Frank Slipp, E. S. Slipp, B. Vale, Robt. Philipps, John Lindsay, Robt. Hemphill, John Oldham, F. B. Bull, Gray Waterville and Stevenson Judson Briggs, Sam Watts, U. S. Consul Denison, Col. Dibblee and many

James Good, vice-president of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association was called to the chair.

It is not even certain where this ody of daring soldiers went after it parted direct communication with civ-Mized life. One report put it in the Aruwimi wilderness, another in the deadly country of the Niam-Niams, and a third on one of the branches of the Nile. Had it reached Fashoda, which is midway in the disputed territory, land there made an alliance with the Mahdi's troops, it would have to British progress and British plans. The arrival of Lord Delamere puts an end to such possibility. He is at the head of 200 well-armed men, and if he travels in the fashion in vogue, he must have with him 1,000 porters, a force large enough to defeat March-

But there is no necessity for any such engagement. If Lord Delamere takes possession of the place as an onglish representative and raises the British flag, it confirms both the former Egyptian and the present British title to that district. Fashoda. easily reached from Khartum, and s probable by this time that native essengers are carrying orders of the British foreign office from Berber along the east side of the Nile Fashoda.

It is also possible that one of the fight draught steel gumboats which are accompanying the British forces up the Nile has managed to get over the sixth cataract and is progressing southward to meet the intrepid

MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM.

The Meeting in the Town Hall, Woodstock, Monday Evening.

Speeches by Hon. C. H. Labillois, Col. Mc-Crae, J. S. Armstrong and Others.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Jan. 31.-The

Hon. C. H. Labillois, commissioner of agriculture, was the first speaker. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to visit such a lively, flourishing town as he knew Woodstock, the shire town of Carleton county, to be. He recounted the steps that had been taken after he accepted office to arrange for this series of meetings. He had to look into the best methods for advanc ing agriculture, and studying the question, he found that in Europe the most advanced countries were those that had organized such meetings as these. Scotland and Denmark had specially taken the lead in such maters and they now stood in the very front rank of agricultural countries He found that shipbuilding was gone. Fishing was not what it formerly was and lumbering had declined. Now we have to look to agriculture. Having decided to hold such meetings, the dominion government were asked to furnish speakers who were able to address such meetings, and Hon. S. A. Fisher had sent Col. McCrae, who was with us tonight, and also speakers rom the Nappan farm, and we have ere tonight Mr. Hopkins to speak on Dairying. We have also Mr. Milbery from your own county, and he had

been of great assistance also. W. W. Hubbard of the Co-operative Farmer was a valuable man to the staff and had done great work. He asked all to join in helping this agricultural policy quite apart from any political consideration. Let all join in striving to advance all New Brunswick along the lines of better agriculture. This will enable our province to keep at home the young men and young women, and not only to keep those who are still here, but also to bring back some of those who have gone to the United States. Grow more wheat, more pork, more poultry, and have enough of all those not only to supply our own province but to have at least some of the latter for export trade. Fruit is another line, and he hoped to have an expert on fruit from the Na to help show our farmers how to grow better fruit and have better orche He advocated co-operation in dairy matters, the establishment of butter factories, The government were giving a bonus for the establishment of such factories. He spoke of the apathy that had been shown by the farmers in supporting agricultural societies and the necessity for agricultural literature, and urged that good agricultural papers should be read aloud in very farm home in the land and thus give the young people who are being brought up on our farms, to be better farmers than their fathers and thus petter fitted to fight the battles of the future; be able to build up this province and make it one of the finest spots in the Dominion of Canada,

Cheers.) Col. D. McCrae gave a talk on Tuberculosis, detailing the best methods of combating the disease by attending to better light in our stables and etter and purer air. He also spoke on farm life, giving a few anecdotes which were much appreciated, to emphasize the points as he went on, He said we should: (1) Lessen the drudgery on the farm; (2) improve the products by growing only the best; (3)

beautify the home. J. S. Armstrong, C. E., Rothesay, N. B., spoke on Our Roads and Road-Making. He explained the origin and purpose of the New Brunswick Good Roads Association, and the proposal to hold a representative good roads meeting in Fredericton about the middle of next month, at which it was proposed to discuss all matters perinent to road work. We had not sucpeeded in making good roads generally, and the object was to find out the ason and the remedy.

All were urged to think over the matter-to talk about it, and in every ay to try for better roads. After the ailway, engineers think that a macadamized road is the only good road, for on the level you can haul three times as much over it with the same team as you can on a dry earth road. The macadam road will be considered too expensive in many cases, but it is the only proper road for our smaller towns, villages and richer districts, and would certainly pay.

New Jersey took the lead in highway improvement laws on this continent, and their plan has been largely copied with variations. The part of their law referred to provides that when a proportion of the inhabitants in the meighborhood of and to be bene fitted by, the improvement of a cer-tain road, petition for said improvement a survey and estimate is made and submitted; then if a considerable majority petition for the work to proceed, and the yearly expenditure has rot been exceeded, the state orders contracts to be made, pays the bills and charges itself, the county and the benefitted district, each with a certain portion of the cost.

Said Mr. Armstrong: The chief ob ect of my talk is to impress you with the need of good roads. In England and on the continent of Europe, they have the best of stone roads. They old away with statute labor many years ago, and have since gradually obtained these fine roads. In many

cases we may not be able to follow these examples for some years to come In most cases we continue to build roads with whatever dirt comes handiest. We throw in turf, rotten dung and loam, and expect them to last. We mix clay and gravel and think we are improving them. We take little pains to avoid hills, and don't half drain the roadbed.

Mr. Armstrong read an extract showing how a large city had grown up and what would be the losses in the value of a certain building and its site if the different improvements were done away with.

He then showed the losses the farmer was incurring through bad roads time, hauling several loads instead of one, distress of body and team, wear and tear of wagons and harness, by missing markets, high prices ravel was bad, a glut afterwards. The loss in the United States, through bad roads has been computed at about \$600,000,000, nearly five per cent on the value of all farm property and equal to nearly two-thirds of the revenue of all the governments—national, state fished bins

In road making we must have good ocation; proper, well-drained foundatio:, proper form; as hard, smooth surface as possible, with continued

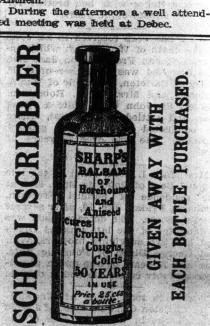
care to keep it in order. The effect of hills in decreasing the oad was described, and under drainage, wherever the frost would heave the road was strongly dwelt upon. A narrow stone or gravel track combined with an earth one, side by

side, was recommended for country Finally, all were urged to see that good work was done while at statute labor; there must be no picnic, no ly-

ing under trees. Both road machines and road rollers, properly managed, are necessary

Mr. Hopkins was the next speaker. and he gave a most interesting talk on butter and cheese making, and howed how necessary it was to adopt the latest and most scientific methods. This can best be done by co-operative creameries, which make a good uni-

form article. The meeting closed at 11 o'clock the whole audience singing the National



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CHAPTER XX

"Well," said he, " posed of. The Capta leaving it for us to

with it. You see, a rand views freely expit would build up the Baptists suggested and the Methodists seminary. This open Congregationalists, an build a preparatory students. Hardness of Elder George Migley Parson Ackerly's fa hit him biff in the were fightin' in the and Baptists tried to to divide the money schools, but the crow the vote was took a project. The young out a mile trotting co stand and elevated s the town. So it we posed a street railro no place for it to cor and it dropped. We and it dropped. We week the churches all had evening meet sort of divided the in preachers didn't git e nations to pay for th body chose sides, and run up to catch the ov from the old tavern. captain's money will because the people suitable way to exper you, one man wanted asylum, when there in the town; and who with him he said it orphans from other to build up an orphan man wanted to bore and start manufactu young people from dri and so it went until e business and wasted we could do with tha Of course, the Captai his gift is liable to re the people to go into and then take the mo asylum. If he had giv we would all nave to the town."
"Well," said I, "I I of the difficulty in exp in a satisfactory mar quite a problem. L

supplied with water?"
"Wells and citerns dent.
"How would a syst strike you? An aqued the park, pipes on even interest of a portion. keep all in repair, manage the funds?" "Biggest idea out!" a sugestion of that the Captain and it word!" and I may as it did go, and on a l "Well, the banquet at last, and we ret happy. I purchased cottage in Sinclairville Captain and his wife cyon days waited the struggle with adverse wandered dreaming a streams where he pl Hand-in-hand the beau dered along forest p village. On the broa days, they might be s as teacher and pu spoke kindly words wounded veteran, and happy to be silent. song floated out on song floated out on trested the attention Smith himself had a boyhood when I left umn. Was memory e No one might say, be for hours and dreame at his native hills.

when he stopped sud of a robin and put head? Ha she waken heart? No matter, the happy as we dream They were as guilele when I left them I wh on the Providence that loving woman across my friend. You will remember Centennial Exhibition on the anniversary of of Independence, July July 4, 1876, all the gratulate us, not only of the Republic throughto sympathize with us in the growth and as in that time. Our swelled to forty military through immigration through immigration growth. We had only emerged from a wal alleled in proportions that war we had stoo ally on the face of dollar or a man had of ance. In the eyes were on trial. The ular government was severest test, and me what might be our was again the Pharis "Let be; let us see to help him." And the joyful resurrecti of political death. Capain Smith and dre now installed magnificent villas al which lend a fairy be

can Rhine. Servants and fro across the v and out of the conser The Captain enterta friends. He would sid down on the white sa or the great masses by, impelled by the Only for a time w then he would turn line?' and the sweep would fall on the ea bend above him and a smooth brow, for as youth, he grew, and he had all the bea years. Thus another in childlike happiness. Again it is early the scenes upon the i beside the Captain r dreams. He is une now. He rises, pace sents himself and tal manly hand. He sign in extract showhad grown up e losses in the ilding and its

losses the farugh bad roads loads instead and team, wear id harness, by prices when fterwards. The s, through bad outed at about per cent on the erty and equal the revenue of national, state

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decreasing the under drainwould heave dwelt upon. gravel track one, side by for country

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next speaker, teresting talk aking, and was to adopt stific methods. co-operative a good uni-

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Napoleon • O Smith.

By a Well-Known New York Author.

mmmmm

FIRST PART.

"Well," said he, "it ain't been disposed of. The Captain was unwise in leaving it for us to decide what to do with it. You see, a meeting was called and views freely expressed as to how it would build up the place best. The Baptists suggested a Baptist conege and the Methodists united a Weselvan and the Methodists wanted a Weselyan seminary. This opened the way for the Congregationalists, and they proposed to build a preparatory school for divinity students. Hardness grew out of it, and Elder George Migley shook his fist in Parson Ackerly's face, and b'gosh le hit him biff in the eye! While they were fightin' in the hall the Methodists and Baptists tried to git a snap vote to divide the money and build two schools, but the crowd got back before the vote was took and busted up the project. The young fellows run out and got in a big crowd and proposed to lay out a mile trotting course with a grandstand and elevated seats, to build up the town. So it went. Several proposed a street railroad, but there was no place for it to come from or go to, and the Methodists wanted a Weselyan no place for it to come from or go to, and it dropped. Well, in less than a week the churches was divided, and all had evening meetings at once, and sort of divided the interest, so that the preachers didn't git enough at their do-nations to pay for the tickets. Every-body chose sides, and a new hotel was run up to catch the overflow, as it were, from the old tavern. I ain't no idea the captain's money will ever be called for, because the people won't unite on a suitable way to expend it. Why, pless you, one man wanted to build an orphan asylum, when there ain't ten orphans in the town; and when we expostulated with him he said it would draw in orphans from other towns and we could build up an orphan industry. Another man wanted to bore for natural gas, and start manufacturing, to keep our young people from drifting into the city, and so it went until everybody neglected business and wasted time to settle what we could do with that million of money. Of course, the Captain meant well, but his gift is liable to ruin the town or fit the people to go into a lunatic asylum and then take the money and build the asylum. If he had give us two millions we would all nave to move out and leave the town."

we would all nave to move the town."

"Well," said I, "I had never thought of the difficulty in expending the money in a satisfactory manner at all. It is quite a problem. How is the village supplied with water?"

"Wells and citerns," said the President

dent.
"How would a system of waterworks strike you? An aqueduct, a reservoir in the strike you? An aqueduct, a reservoir in the strike you? the park, pipes on every street, and the interest of a portion of the money to keep all in repair, with trustees to manage the funds?"

"Biggest idea out!" said he. "Make a sugestion of that as coming from the Captain and it will go, mark my word!" and I may as well say here that it did go and a partially the capt voir the Captain's name appears to

day-his best monument.
"Well, the banquet came to an end at last, and we retired, weary out happy. I purchased a beautiful little cottage in Sinclairville and installed the Captain and his wife in it. What halcyon days wated them after their long cyon days waited them after their long struggle with adverse fate! Napoleon wandered dreamily along the troutstreams where he played as a boy. Hand-in-hand the beautiful couple wandered along forest paths outside the village. On the broad piazza of the cottage all that lovely summer on sunny days, they might be seen at their tasks as teacher and pupil. Loving men spoke kindly words to the handsome wounded veteran, and Le Noir was too happy to be silent. Trills of exquisite song floated out on the street and arrested the attention of passers-by. Smith himself had reached a second boyhood whem I left them in the autboyhood when I left them in the autboyhood when I left them in the autumn. Was memory ever coming back? No one might say, but he stood there for hours and dreamed as he looked up at his native hills. What did it mean when he stopped suddenly at the call of a robin and put his hand to his head? Ha she wakened an echo in his heart? No matter, they were happyheart? No matter, they were happy-

happy as we dream that angels are. They were as guileless children, and when I left them I whispered a blessing on the Providence that ad thrown this loving woman across the life-history of You will remember the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia on the anniversary of our Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. On July 4, 1876, all the nations of the earth were invited to visit us and congratulate us, not only on the existence. earth were invited to visit us and congratulate us, not only on the existence of the Republic through a century, but to sympathize with us in our just pride in the growth and advancement made in that time. Our two millions had swelled to forty millions of inhabitants, through immigration and natural growth. We had only ten years before emerged from a war almost unparalleled in proportions and expense. In that war we had stood alone. Not an ally on the face of the earth. Not a dollar or a man had came to our assistance. In the eyes of the world we were on trial. The experiment of popular government was being put to the severest test, and men coolly watched what might be our death-agony. It was again the Pharisees at the cross: "Let be; let us see if Elias will come to help him." And the Centennial was the joyful resurrection after the pangs

the joyful resurrection after the pangs

of political death.

(Japain Smith and his lovely bride were now installed in one or those magnificent villas along the Hudson which lend a fairy beauty to the American Rhine. Servants moved deftly to and fro across the velvety lawns or in and fro across the velvety tawns or in and out of the conservatories of flowers. The Captain entertained only a few friends. He would sit for hours looking down on the white sails of the coasters, or the great masses of boats drifting by, impelled by the pulming steamer. Only for a time would he sit alone; then he would turn and call "Magdaline?" and the sweeping of rich skirts would fall on the ear, and she wouldbend above him and print a kiss on his smooth brow, for as a child, a boy, a youth, he grew, and free from care, he had all the beauty of his early Only for a time would he sit alone; Thus another year rolled away

years. Thus another year rolled away in childlike happiness.
Again it is early springtime, again the scenes upon the river are panoramic and beautiful. With some light work in hand, Magdalene sits in a low rocker beside the Captain as he smokes and deceme. dreams. He is measy and restless now. He rises, paces to and fro, then sents himself and takes the strong womanly hand. He sighs.

"What is it, Captain? Why this heavy sigh?" she asks.

He tries to form a sentence; then ne casts away his cigar and says, brokenly:
"Why this day more than another?"
"What do you mean, Captain?" she says. with a pale face.
"What is the matter to-day? Why do I feel so strangely?" and he looks eagerly into her face.
She nearly swoons with surprise. Then in a trembling voice she says:
"It is the anniversary of the day of your last wound."

He rests his head in his hands and

He rests his head in his hands and tears flow down through his ningers. Magdalene gazes at him and freezes into stone. Then, that which she has feared has come upon her. Memory is struggling with the thick curtains of disease, and, striving to read them in order to get a climpact of the magnetic flow. order to get a glimpse of the past, Na-poleon looks and whispers: "How long?" She whispers in answer, while ner heart beats tumultuously: "Seven years to a day."

"Seven years to a day."
Then his head sinks lower and tears flow in a copious stream. It is true that in seven years the entire person of man is entirely made new? That every bone and sinew, every cord and muscle, every drop of blood, every particle of the sensitive brain and nerve is created anew in seven years? That is a question that no moralist, no physiologist, no theolgian can ever reconcile with the existence of a soul and cile with the existence of a soul and memory in man. Where, then, are stored the pictures of our mother's face as we looked up to it in babyhood? Where are kept the memories of a musical voice that has been silent in the grave a score of years? Where were the pictures of the village green and shouting school-mates which now rise up in the memory of the octogenarian as he dreams in his chair, resting his wrinkled face upon his staff. Avaunt, ye howling, superficial materialists! Ten times the rain has cast its slough to ye nowing, superficial materialists! Ten times the rain has cast its slough to mingle with the dust. Ten time that heart hath built its stout walls and yet the old man in his death babbles as he feels with trembling hands the pattern of the bed-covering, and he babbles, too, of a mother he knew only in infancy. What then? Disease is the fog only that shuts out the landsin infancy. What then? Disease is the fog only that shuts out the landscape for a time—disease is the cloud which shuts out, the sun, back of fog and cloud are the clear sky and the sun, and behind the raving of delirium and the babbles of idiocy is the immortal soul—a prisoner in a tenement. mortal soul—a prisoner in a tenement of clay, a watcher for the lifting of of the turnkey health on the freedom of eternity. Sad comforters are ye all who weigh, dissect, and analyze man, and then tell him he is an earthly ressel variest clart. Nandeon Smith

vessel, veriest clay! Napoleon Smith looks up again, and again he asks:

"How long?"

She clutches her breast as if to choke the struggling heart within

in a choking voice:

"Seven years."

The curtain is lifted now. What will he see behind it? He broods with downcast eyes, while great sobs heave his breast. What does he see behind the breast. What does he see behind the eurtain? Does he see a sweet, girlish face with wealth of shining hair? Yes. face with wealth of shining hair? Yes. what else? He sees an angel of pity standing a tireless sentinel beside a tomb where a noble manhood is buried. He sees long nights, with dim, lowburning lamps, waiting for the day. He sees and feels now a soft and laid on a throbbing head and a soul looking out of loving eyes to watch the helpless sleep of an infant. He sees more than this: he sees a weak trembling form let through a mist of fancies, led over a rough ground by a street, led over a rough ground by a strong hand, and at last standing in the sunlight of hie.

at last standing in the summer.

He speaks:

"How long did you say?"

It is coming now. The curse, the rejection, the bitter upbraiding, and the search for the doll-faced girl; but she will turn to God and prayer. The voice is low and resigned now as she answers:

"Soven years."

"Seven years."
He gets up slowly. He looks upon her, then he drops upon his knees and creeps to her. He takes that strong right hand an kisses it and sobs. "I am a soldier. I will relieve the guard. You may come off duty and rest. Now, my love, this hand of mine shall lead you over the rough places of life. My eyes shall watch while yours close in sleep. Oh my love will ever the rough places. close in sleep. Oh, my love, my angel! I have been dreaming for seven long years, but in my dreams an angel face years, but in my dreams an angel face bent over me, and an angel kissed my brow. I have had a troubled sleep, but in my feverish sleep a cool hand pressed my head back upon my pillow I kiss that hand. I have been buried in a tomb, but an angel sang at its door and rolled away the stone of death. Will my life be long enough to prove to you that this is the real life and the real love? When oyu doubt, lay your head upon this bosom and see if every heart-throb is not yours and yours alone. I offer you a love as deep and true as heart-throb is not yours and yours alone. I offer you a love as deep and true as your own. Do you believe me, my darling, my angel?"

"It is too much. God is very, very good to me. Will you kneel and pray with me, my Captain, my brave, once more?" she said, and they knelt down together.

We leave them there where asylums for the weak and erring rear their wails to fold in to a new life the waste of society, you may see their work where the once slave cons his book with labor-

ious utterance, or the weary sailor finds a calm harbor in age—in every good work the vast fortune of this loving couple is expended.

They showed me a letter from France a short time ago. It read like this:

Brinvilliers, France.

June-, 1887.

Dear Captain and Madam Smith: Dear Captain and Madam Smith:
Our boy Napoleon Smith Bickford, is growing to look so much like his namesake that we write to ask when he shall come on that tour to the United States. You will be astonished at his wonderful similarity. He has the chestnut curls and the acquiline nose, and, I believe, will have the carriage and physique of the Captain. You will love him! Will your yacht stop at Marseilles, or shall we expect you at Paris? We shall make the tour of the United States next year, and if it will be pleasant to you we would like our boy to remain antil then. Travel will do him good. Colonel Boh has been promoted: he is in good health, and sends the enclosed flower from the button-hole. Cabie us flower from the button-hole. Cable us about the yacht. Almee is so large and fat you would not know her. Love to

Charles Bickford, General.

when they laid down the letter linguister said:

"If her boy looks any more like you, my Captain, than does Washburne, our eldest, I shall be astonished. Aimee, our baby, looks enough like you to have been a boy. Well, and Aimee is large and fat! Ah, my Captain, are you not sometimes sorry you lost the beautiful girl?"

"Never say it again, Magdalene I

Rescue of the Crew.

"Never say it again, Magdaiene. I weep when I think that a' dou't can enter your mind."

And he seized her, drawing her to his knee and kissing her.

"What a scene this is for married people of middle age to be presenting?" said the blushing wife.

I think so myself, and so I believe them. You asked me who was my friend, three hours ago. He stood at my desk, a tall, handsome man, with a sidewise droop to his head and a badge on his breast. That was Napoleon Smith. That was my friend's story. THE END.

Blindness From Electricity.

An English journal records a number of cases of blindness from electricity within the last six weeks. It has been predicted that if the present electric lamps continue in use a weakness of sight will be produced in this generation, partial blindness in the next and total loss of sight in the third or fourth generation. It has been suggested that fluorescent tubes be adopted, which would fit around a room like a strip of moid-ing. It is claimed that they would give a strong, even light, which would not harm the eyesight and would cost no more than the present incandescent and arc lamps.

DETERMINING THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS IN THE FOREST.

Methods to determine the cardinal points while on the mountails, in heavy timber and brush or upon the featureless expanse of a great marsh, are numerous and reliable enough for all practical purposes unless a very long journey is to be made, which would make it necessary to hold on a fine point while making so long a distance, says a contemporary. Notes on the conferous trees-pines, firs, spruce, cedars, hemlocks, etc.—show that the bark of these is always lighter in color, harder and drier on the south side of the tree, while it is in color much darker, is also damper and often covered with mold and moss on the north side. The gum that oozes out rom wounds, knot holes, etc., is usualhard and often of amber color on the south side, while on the northern side it remains sticky longer and gets covered with insects and dirt, seldom drying out more than a dirty gray in

On large trees that have rough bark, especially during the fall and winter months, the nests and webs of insects, piders, etc., will always be found in the crevices on the south side. A preponderance of the large branches will also be found on the warmest or southern side of the trees; also, the needle of all the above-mentioned trees are shorter, drier and of a yellowish-green on the southern side, while they will be found longer, more slender and pliable, damper to the touch and darker green in color on the north side. The cedars and hemlocks, as if trying to outdo the others, always bend their diate danger, decided on waiting, if

southern sky. acteristics, so far as regards their trunks, as the conferous trees, except the absence of gums; but this is more made up by the fungus growth of mold and mosses that is very noticeable on the north side of these trees. The ledges of rocks, which may be parts of mountains, or merely an occastional cropping out here and there in the woods, or, perhaps, some great boulder alone by itself-a silent witness of the glacial period—all alike testify to the effect of light and shade. The sunny side will usually be bare, or at most only boast of a thin growth of brush, dry kinds of mosses that will only grow when having the light, while the northern sides will be found damp and mouldy and often covered with soft mosses and ferns.

The forest floor on the sunny side of hills, ridges, clumps of trees, bushes, big rocks, etc., is more noisy under the footfall than on the northern side of such places, where the dead leaves and litter are soft and damp, holding more moisture than in places exposed to the light of the sun.-Ex.

Baby Eczema and Scald Head.

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of Eczema and diseases of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and gives the little sufferer rest.

WANTS MR. FAWCETT TO SPEAK. (Sackville Post.)

A little over a year ago a number of prominent Sackville farmers met at the Brunswick house in this town and had a long talk about freight on the I. C. R. The meeting was composed largely of liberals, and of course it was felt that the rates then in vogue on the people's road discriminated against the farmers. At any rate our friend W. B. Fawcett endeavored to impress that idea upon the meeting. A committee was appointed to meet Hon. Mr. Blair and lay the matter be-

Shortly after this the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural society appointed a committee to act with the committee appointed at the first meeting. The rates on hay and cattle were complained of most, and it was thought the hon, minister of railways would be only too glad to remedy the evil as soon as it was brought before his notice. Mr Blair, we believe, was seen and promised to look into the matter. Considerable time has elapsed since the interview with Mr. Blair, but we have not heard the report of these committees. As this is a matter in which every Westmorland farmer is deeply interested, we feel that the committees should make their report public. Have more favorable rates been granted, or are the farmers still being ground down by excessive rail-

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

THE BARK DUNVEGAN.

Miss Bell, Daughter of Capt. Bell. Tells of the Loss of the Vessel.

The Story of the Wieck of the Bark and the

(Cork Examiner, Tuesday, Jan. 21.) DUNGARVAN, Jan. 20.—Today our epresentative was granted an interview with Miss Bell, daughter of Captain Bell, master of the bark Dunvegan, now a total wreck off Mine Head county Waterford. She is a young lady of prepossessing appearance, and about 20 years of age. She was on board the ill fated ship at the time of the disaster, and last evening Mr. Ruddell, local agent for the Shipwrecked Mariners 'society, proceeded to the scene of the wreck and drove Miss Bell back with him to Dungarvan. She is now a guest in his house She was most willing to answer all questions put to her regarding the wreck, and she was kind enough to afford me the following information: The Dunvegan sailed on last Monday from Barry Dock, near Cardiff, with a cargo of 1,400 tons of coal, bound for Cape Town. She was towed by the tug as far as Lundy Island. She had on board sixteen hands all told, viz., Capt. Bell, master; Mrs. Bell (wife), Miss Bell (daughter), Mr. Bellmore, steward; Mrs. Bellmore, stewardess; Mr. Kirwan, 1st officer; Mr. McKenzle, 2nd officer; and the remainder members of the crew. The vessel was or bark rig, built of timber, and owned by George McLeod of St. John, N. B. Canada. After leaving Lundy the ship experienced a head wind, which kept on till Wednesday morning, the weather being thick, and the winds increasing. So thick was the weather that not more than some yards ahead could be seen. The wind was souwest, and increased to a gale on Tuesday night. At about midnight on Tuesday the ship burned lights on deck and fired off some rockets. The fires on deck were kept brilliantly fed until the vessel struck. At four o'clock on Wednesday morning the ship was on the rocks. She ran in between two ledges of rocks and got jammed her stern rising out of the water while her bow got depressed. The waves were very violent, and lashed over the now helpless ship with much fury. So dense was the haze that the shore (only 30 yards distant) could not be discerned. It was pitch dark. Even the brilliantly lighted light-house at Mine Head, one and a half miles distant, could not be observed. When the vessel struck all was commotion However, the captain preserved his nposure, and ordered a small boat to be lowered and manned by three men to pull ashore carrying a rope. This was done, and the men success fully landed with the rope, but the boat got smashed. The ship was holding steadily between the rocks, and the captain, apprehending no immeslender tops of new growth toward a possible, till dawn before venturing on landing the remainder of those on new departure will be concommunicative, and have all the chart two hours, but as soon as the outlines board. To wait for dawn was over of the shore could be discerned the captain ordered the lifeboat to be low ered, and the crew, including the ladies, were all got safely on three shore, but the splendid boat was smashed to atoms. The cliff here is precipitous and a difficulty presented itself of gaining the summit. One of the sailors climbed up, and after this the remainder of those below were hauled up by means of a rope being tied around their bodies. The ship began to break after morning dawned, and soon became a total wreck. The men proceeded to the nearest farm

house, which happened to be Mrs Nngent's, of Ballymacart, and her treatment of the shipwrecked crew is beyond all praise. All that she could possibly do was done to make the men comportable, particular attention be in paid to the fequirements of the ladies. All the crew are doing well. Today a wagonette and side-bar were

despatched to Ballymacart to take the crew, or as many of them as will come, into Dungarvan, where apartments are engaged for them. Mr. Ruddell the agent for the Shipwrecked Mariners' society, has left nothing undone to provide for the comfort of those who were shipwrecked. It may be that some of the crew, and perhaps the captain, will remain in the vicin ity of the wreck to see if any of their property can be rescued. In this case as well as in the case of the Moresby wreck two years ago, the agent of the Shipwrecked Mariners' society has rendered invaluable service on behalf of that estimable institution. With regard to Mrs. Nugent, at whose house the shipwrecked sailors got shelter, Miss Bell's words were: "We went to

Mrs. Nugent's and she was very kind

to us, and treated us very liberally.

We did not get anything out of the

Dr. Chase's K.-L. Pills Loose the Shackles of Constipation and Stomach Disorders.

In summing up the causes of human misery it will be found that by far the greatest sources of disease originate in derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. People will abuse their stomachs and neglect the calls of nature till they bring on themselves her vengeance. To get back to nature's paths, to have the Stomach and Bowels once more fulfilling their function properly, to clear the system of all the results and consequences of poisons accumulating and circulating in the Blood is the work of Dr. Chase a Kidney-Liver

Mr. Thos. Miller, Lucknow, Ont., says that he was afflicted with Stomach Trouble that he was afflicted with Stomach Trouble and Constipation for about 20 years, during which time he tried almost everything he heard of, but to no purpose. Mr. H. Day, the popular druggist, sent him a sample of Dr. Chase's K.-L. Pills. The first dose he took did him good, and they have proved so effectual in his case that he recompands them to all those effects dealer was ends them to all those afflicted as he was These Pills may be had of all Dealers at 25 CENTS A BOX.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

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

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

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

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

by all subscribers. Commencing January Ist 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this tinued throughout the year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Mari-

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

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

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

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh

from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangements of the country will permit.

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

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

REQUIESCAT. Strew on her roses, roses, And never a spray of yew! In quiet she reposes; Ah! would that I did, too.

Her mirth the world required; She bathed it in smiles of glee, But her heart was tired, tired, And now they let her be.

WINTER'S JOYS. (From the Chicago News.) Joyfully jingle the little bells
In the glorious eventide,
As the winter girl and her love
Indulge in a first sleigh ride.

loyfullly by the loving young men Her waist is gently pressed. While her golden hair is pillowed On the bosom of his vest.

Joyfully mingle two pairs of lips, "Oh, what bliss," says he, Put the only thing the maiden says Is, once in awhile, "Te-he." Joyfully to her home he returns This beautiful blushing flower; Joyous because the ride was short— It cost him \$5 an hour.

THE MARCH OF THE YEARS.

Marianne Farningham.

One by one, one by one,
The years march past, till the march is
done;
The old year dies to the solemn kaell,
And a merry peal from the clanging bell
Ushers the others, one by one,
Till the march of the year shall at last be

Bright and glad, dark and sad, Are the years that come in mystery clad; Their faces are hidden and none can see If merry or sorrowful each might be, Eright and sad, dark and glad, Have been the years that we all have had.

Fair and subtle under the sun. Something from us each has won, Has it given us treasures? Day by day It has stolen something we prized away; We met with fears and count with tears The buried hopes of the long-past years.

Is it so? And yet let us not forget How fairly the sun has risen and set; Each year has brought us many sunny hours, With a wreath of flowers and a crown of flowers,
Power in love, and time to pray,
It has given ere it passed away.

We hall the New that has come to view; Work comes with it and pleasure too: And even though it may bring some pain, Each passing year is a thing of gain. We greet with song the days that throng; Do they bring us trouble? "Twill make strong."

With smiles of hope, and not with tears, We meet our friends in the glad new years; God is with them, and as they come, They bear us nearer our restful home, And one by one, with some treasure wen They come to our hearts till all are gone.

WORLD'S NAVIES. Remarkable Activity in Planning and Con-structing New Ships.

Remarkable Activity in Planning and Constructing New Ships.

The naval programmes of foreign governments for the next few years show remarkable activity in the planning and construction of new ships. They appear determined to keep pace with Britain, whose plans for 1898 comprise the construction or completion of 15 battleships, 12 first-class cruisers, 9 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 6 twin-screw gunboats, 56 topredo-boat destroyers, 3 light-frant steamers and the royal yacht. In addition, Her Majestr's government has decided to ask parliament to sanction an increase in the personnel of the royal navy of no fewer than 5,000 men, Furthermore, 2,000 stokers and 300 engine-room artificers will be added to the effective strength of the navy during the current quarier.

Japan comes next, with 4 battleships, 4 armoved cruisers, 6 protected artifisers, b torpedo-boat destroyers, and 13 torpedo-boats. France has authorized the minister of marine to begin the huilding of 4 armoved cruisers, 4 torpedo-boat destroyers and 9 torpedo boats, making the total number of ships under construction 7 battleships, 4 armoved cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, 6 gunboats, 5 torpedo-boat destroyers, 19 torpedo boats and 1 sub-marine boat.

Germany has under construction and authorized 3 battleships, 1 armoved cruiser, 5 protected cruisers, 2 gunboats, 1 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 3 torpedo boats. Russia is planning and building 6 battleships, 1 coast-defence vessel, 1 armoved cruiser, 3 protected cruisers, 1 torpedo despatch vessel and 17 torpedo boats.

Dealer—Now, there is a parrot that is a genuine society bird.

Customer—What do you mean by that?

Dealer—It always talks when any one begins to sing.—Chicago Record.

MODERN CHARITY.

It Demands That Frames Should Not be Fed at the Door.

They Should Be Sent to Some Organized Charitable Society-Dr Merman Preaches Against Promiscuous Giving.

Rev. Dr. Merriman at Central Worcester, Mass, recently preached a practical sermon upon Christian giving, taking as his text: St. Luke, xvi: 20, "A certain beggar, ramed Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores."

The preacher began by outlining the story of the rich man and the beggar, as told by St. Lauke. The story does not teach, he said, that riches are a sin, and that poverty is a virtue, necessarily. We cannot affirm that man's sinfulness is directly propor-tioned to the length of his purse and his elegance and expense of living; on the other hand, that his piety and favor with God are to be exactly measured by the degree of his want and of the squalor and dirt in which he lives. The real point of the parable is that the wretched beggar presented day after day a great opportunity to do a splendid, generous, brotherly act of charity, and the rich man, in his ease, his luxury, his wealth, selfishly and inhumanly negledted it

Against the shining background of this peculiar opportunity, the careless, ease-loving, selfishness and inhumanity of the rich man stand out in ugly distinctness. It is not his riches, nor his faring sumptuously every day, not his purple and fine linen, but this selfish inhumanity in the face of the most abject need and suffering of a brother damning sin

We must in our endeavor to apply the parable, see that there is not merely a principle involved. Lazarus is here opportunity dramatized. But opportunity giving play to sympathetic and generous benevolence on the one hand, or setting in strong light or condemning indifferent, self-absorbed, comfort-loving inhumanity on the other hand-such opportunity by no means always presents itself to people in these days in the form of a hungry and leprous beggar. We do not have such objects on our doorsteps today. We have an occasional tramp, hungry and ragged, but we are forbidden by common sense, by our own sorry experience, by scientific charity, to give even some crumbs at the back door to him. Modern organization manages these things better.

But because divilization has put Lazarus out of sight of the modern Dives, in a hospital or poor house, has it therefore removed the stress and judgrtunity from the selfish and self-indulgent rich man of today? By no means. It has rather sed and sharpened that stres and judging force. Civilization enormously enlarges the scope for the wise, sympathetic and benevolent use of wealth in the interests of humanity. The skill and insight of civilization do not stop up, but erect channels for unselfish well-doing. Moreover, in this proportion; civilization makes opporaunity infringe with a ten-fold sharper edge of obligation than ever before

Do you say to the tramp who comes to your house when you are entertaining your friends, or are sitting at ease with your feet on the fender and the evening paper in your hand, 'No, my friend, I cannot help you. It is not right for you or for the public that uld. You must go to the Associated Charities or to the Welcome missioner." Do you say that? Well, that is all right, for if you fed and clothed, or gave money to one tramp, a thousand and one would follow in his footsteps, making your house a nuisance and fostering the evil you try to

No, you are right in sending them have named. The hospital, the temporary home and day nursery, and our own City Missionary Society, each one of which could easily, wisely and effectively use twice as much money as it receives in the abatement of the ignorance, the poverty, the vice, the helplessness of multitudes here in this When these institutions present their appeal for support and sympathy from you, then do you refuse them or turn them off with a crumb, saying that they are no particular affair of yours? God pity and forgive you if you do. You are playing the part of Dives over again and exhibiting his condemning inhumanity, only you are doing it in an aggravated form, for in such institutions as these, the Lazarus not merely of hunger and poverty, but temptation and folly, of the leprosy of drumkenness and blasphemy and vice, or irreligion and unbelief, these multitudinous Lazaruses of waint and neglected homes and broken hopes, are, as it were, laid daily at the porches

from your door you have done a part, but only a part, of your duty by him. He is a sort of shifting delegate from these organized and wisely administered charities. It is your further duty to follow him to these charities. see and take part in their work, and

give them liberal pecuniary support. In saying that one should make it a prime duty to know and help these agencies of missionary and charitable relief, I am very far from denying the duty and advantage of giving direct, personal sympathy and assistance to needy and suffering. It would be good for every one of us who has any strength or substance to have a poor, shiftless or victous individual, or an ignorant, improvident, foolish and family as an object of our diate personal care and charity. Not allways, by any means, to give money or material aid, for this is often only injurious, but to give sympathy or rebuke, instruction and friendship, guidance and will power so as to bring about self-respect and self-support. These cost more than money, bread or

Our Lazarus must have these or he will hang about our doorsteps forever: and if, in our riches, material or mentel, in our love of our ambitions, in our own enjoyments, in our own sumptuous fare of good society and amusements, our purple and fine linen of agreeable surroundings and people— if in these our mean, selfish hearts shut themselves up to the appeal of our poor, poor in body and in mind, we shall surely be condemned for our inhumanity as Dives was. For there is much inhumanity in our day that is eminently respectable and cultured, that not only dresses well and has good things to eat, but has a soft. agreeable voice that exhibits delightful manners and can talk sweetly about literature, art, morals and even religion, but at heart is as cold and as cruel as the grave.

This organization of modern charity sadly enough, however, makes it possible for the covetous and hard-hearted man to evade his obligations. Often it clothes opportunity with artificiality, makes it easy to push it off at arm's length or out of sight entirely. This is the difficulty under which all our benevolent organizations labor. For this reason we need to be on our guard, lest in the midst of the organized agencies for the relief of human fignorance we thoughtlessly grow up even more inhuman than Dives, and bring upon ourselves his conde tion. Do not let me lead you believe that money or clothes are the even the chief things that modern Lazarus asks of modern Dives. Money is a great gold, but Lazarus asks for sympathy, for personal guidance, for instruction, for love, and these are more ostly than food or clothes, and may be withheld by the careless, inhuman

Oh, dear ditiends, as life with its wonderful panorama swiftly passes, et us struggle against this selfish, cruel neglect of opportunity to do good; let us crucify this self-absorbed and heartless disregard of the claims of our fellowmen, this contempt which, if persisted in, creates at length the outer darkness of the soul.

I have seen one of the dearest friends I ever had or ever shall have, who has passed on into the other life—a man upon whose photograph I cannot look and whose old, faded letters I cannot read without choking emotion—I have seen this knightly and Christ-like soul Gen. Armstrong, personifying the cause he had identified himself. have seen him knocking and knocking n vain for a contribution to his work at the doors of many rich men, any one of whom would spend in purely idle luxury as much in a year as the entire cost of maintaining the institu-tion at Hampton. And I have seen this heroic soul, with an iron constioution, whose life was of priceless value to his countrymen, broken down and dying at 57 from the frightful cost of these miserable and fruitless appeals and the burden which their usessness brought upon him.

And today I fear that the man he discovered and raised out of that subhis extraordinary genius, character and leadership, a second Armstrong, and whose life is of uncounted money worth to this coutry in the adjustm of the negro problem, I fear that this splendid leader is in danger of breaking down in the same way from the errible stress of this often perfectly iopeless solicitation for help for needy people at the doors of the rich who foolishly consume their substance on their lusts and turn their backs upon the poor.

It is Lazarus and Dives over again and the condemnation of these rich men will be like the condemnation of

TO REGULATE MILK DEALERS.

(Halifax Chronicle.) There was considerable discussion at he meeting of the Board of Health on Monday over the controlling of the milk supply in the city. A copy of the act that is to go before the legis-lature was read. The board wants to have all the dealers licensed, so as to control them. Some were in favor of fixing the license at a high figure. The chairman said all the big dealers were away to those institutions, such as I in favor of this. Ald. O'Donnell said crowd out the small dealer who was unable to pay any large figure. He also thought that persons who milk in the city and who reside outside should pay a license, as they do not pay any taxes. The board did not decide to fix the amound of the license, though it favored it. It will be

left to the city council to regulate. and who send milk here will have to furnish a monthly medical certificate as regards the sanitary conditions of the place, etc.

MARINE MATTERS.

The following charters are reported: Str. Dora, St. John, N. B., to Rochefort, deals, 57 francs; Genoa, 58 francs, or Rouen, 59 francs; ships Troop, New York to Japan, oil, 22½c.; Bowman B. Law, Philadelphia to Japan, oil, 22½c. and 24c; Marabout, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, lumber, at or about \$15, \$2 form; bark Osberga, Boston to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$5; schs. Allan A. Mc-Intyre, Kings Ferry to Trinite, Martinique, lumber, \$6.50; Laconia, New York to Ballia, general cargo, 55c. and free lighterage; Gypsum Queen, New York to Martinique, general cargo, \$1,900; Gladstone, Mobile to Havans, lumber, \$5.50 Spanish gold; Walter Sunner, Mobile to Matanzas, lumber, p. t.; Calabria, New York to Demetara, \$1,600; Roger Drury, Perth Amboy to Boston; coal, 70c.: Gypsum Empress, Jamaica to North of Hatteras, logwood, p. t.; Wentworth, San Dominge to New York, sugar, \$2.50 and port charges; Pefecta, Port Liberty to St. John, N. B., coal, 75c.; J. E. Woodhouse, Perth Amboy to St. John, N. B., coal, 55c.; Marion, Cartarst to St. Andrews, N. B., fertilizer, \$1.75. and logded. Eventors.

Amboy to St. John, N. B., coal, Sc.; Marion, Cartaret to St. Andrews, N. B., fertilizer, \$1.75 and loaded; Exception, Buenos Ayres or Rosario to New York or Boston, hides and wool, p. L.; barktni St. Peter, same; sch. Syanara, Jacksonville to Bermuda, lumber. A Liverpool, N. S., despatch of the 1st says: "Bark Clara E. McGilvery, Lynch (supposed from Louisburg, C. B., for Portsmouth) parted moorings during easterly gale last night and dragged ashore on eastern side of this harbor. She is not seriously damaged; will be floated.

Capt. W. R. Palmer of the bark Kelverdale, and Mrs. Palmer, who accompanied him on his last voyage to Rio Janeiro, arrived at Dorchester last Saturday. The Kelverdale is now being re-coppered and re-classed in New York, where she is chartered to take lumber and cased oil from Rio Janeiro. The captain expects to return to the Keiverdale in about two weeks:

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Arrived.

ST JUHN, Feb 2—Ard, str Lake Superior, Capt Carey, from Liverpool, Troop and Son, mail, pass and gen cargo.
Feb 3—Str St Croix, 1064, Allan, from Boston, C E Laechler, mase and pass.
Sch Winnie Lewry, 234, Smith, from Beverly, D J Purdy, bal.
Sch Eric, 124, Harrington, from New York, N C Scott, coal.
Sch Clayola, 123, McDade, from New York, J W Smith, coal.
Sch Avelon, 116, Wegner, from Halifax, J W Smith, coal.
Sch Avelon, 116, Ferris, from New Halifax, F Tufts, coal.
Sch Hazelwoode, 114, Ferris, from New York, N C Scott, coal.
Coastwise—Schs Westfield, 30, Cameron, from Black River; Alph B Parker, 39, Outhouse, from Tiverton; Louisa, 15, Hargrayes, from fishing; L M Ellis, 34, Lent, from Tiverton; Satellite, 26, Hicks, from Westport; Yarmouth Packet, 76, Shaw, from Yarmouth.

Cleared. Cleured.

Cid—Coastwiss—Schs Meteor, Benson, for North Head; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Aucley R, Thomas, for North Head; str Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grend Manan. 3rd—Coastwise—Schs E M Oliver, Harkins, for fishing; L M Ellis, Lent, for Westport; Satellite, Hicks, do; Republic, Carson, for St Andrews; str Westport, Payson, for Westport, Port. Salled.

3rd-Str Lake Huron, Taylor, for Liver-

CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

HALIFAX, Feb 2-Ard, strs Pro Patria, Henri, from St Pierre, Miq; Siberian, Main, from Glasgow and Liverpool for Philadel-phia. HALIFAX, Feb 3-Ard, str Barcelona, from Liverpool via St Johns, NF. BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At London, Feb 3, Allan line str Livo-nian, from St John.
At Shanghal, Feb 3, ship Marathon, Cross-ley, from New York.
SHANGHAI, Jan 31—Ard, ship Brynhilda, Meikle, from New York.
JERSEY, Jan 29—Ard, brig C R C, Rom-eril, from Rio Janeiro. Sauled.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 3-Sld, str Canada, for Boston.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb 3—Sid, str Britannic, from Liverpool for New York.
NEWCASTLE, NSW, Dec. 22—Sid, barks Armenia, Anderson, for Manila; 23rd, Dominion, Begyist, for San Francisco.
BARRY, Jan 21—Sid, str Anaces, Robinson for Galveston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. PORTLAND, Me, Feb 1-Ard, str Mon-rolian, Moore, from Liverpool via Halifax. NEW YORK, Jan 30-Ard, brigt Curlew, NEW YORK, Jan 30—Ard, brigt Curlew, Grundmark, from Pernambuco.
PUNCE, PR, Jan 20—Ard, brig Moss Glen, Hire, from Hallfax to load for Boston.
CLENFUEGOS, Jan 20—Ard, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from Bear River, NS.
PORTLAND, Me, Feb 2—Ard, str Cacouna, Whalen, from Louisburg, CB.
Sld, strs Labrador, Erskine, for Liverpool: Grecian, Nunan, for Glasgow.
At Brunswick, Ga, Jan 31, sch W R Huntley, Howard, from Samchez, San Domingo, BOSTON, Feb 3—Ard, strs Boston, for Yarmouth, NS; Halifax, for Halifax.
Cld, schs Otis Miller and Rondo, for St John. BUENOS AYRES, Dec 31-Ard, bark Ma-

BUENOS AYRES, Dec 31—Ard, bark Mauna Loa, Graham from Boston,
Cld, Dec 29, sec Arona, Parker, for Boston
(another account says for Rosario and New
York or Beston.)
In port Dec 30, barks Ontario, Lawrence,
for Rosario to load for Boston or New York;
Abeona, Manthorn, for do and Sandy Hook
for orders; J H Bowers, Magune, for Boston; Cutana, Dobson, from Liverpool; Hector, Morrill, from St John; C W Janes,
Coriveau, from Pensacola; Cedar Croft,
Young, trom St John; John Gilf, McKenzle,
for Rosario and New York or Boston; Ensenda, Toye, for Durban; brig Aldine, Heany, from St John; schs Mola, Parker, from
Yarmouth, NS; Amaricana, Smith, from St
John. John.
FERNANDINA, Feb 1—Ard, str Olar Kyrre, Falsen, from Halifax.
PETERSHURG, Va. Feb 1—Ard, sch E V Glover, from New York.
SALEM, Mass, Feb 2—Ard, sch Tay, from St John for Bridgeport.
Sid, schs Irene and Sackville Packet, from St John for Bridgeport; Helea G King, from Cajais.

Caiais.
In port, selis Addie Schlaefer, Leona, Ira
D Sturg'ss end Cathie C Berrie, having iden cut the gale in safety. Also in port, schs
Aprie Harper, Caroline Knight, Georgia,
As die E Snow, Jas R Talbot, M H Reed, and Nat Meader, all badly crippled from the

At Jacksonville, Jan 31, sch Keewaydin, MeLean, for Barbados. At Mobile, Jan 31, sch Gladstone, Read, or Havana. At Boston, Jan 31, sch Alfaretta S Snare, 17,000 of peas and 36,000 of white oats; Lawson, for Pisarinco. 12 cars of flour; 2 of hay: 6,500 boxes Salled. "

From Baltimore, Jan 31, bark Severn, teid, for Rio Janeiro.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 2—Sld, schs Reecca W Huddell, Pefetta, Harvard H Havey, etc. COLON, Jan 14-Sid, seh San Blas, Cohan, or Carthagena. RIO JANEIRO, Jan 17—Sid, brig Union, Davey, for Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY, Feb 1—Sid, sch Roger
Drury, Dixon, for Boston.

NEW YORK, Feb 1—Sid, bark Endora,
for Sydney, NSW.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Cataret, Jan 29, sch Marion, Reicker, to load for St Andrews, NB.
In port at Buenos Ayres, Dec 23, bark Abeona, Manthorn, for Rosario to load wool and hides for Sandy Hook for orders at \$2.60 per sed Flushing, Jan 15, ship Andelana, Fassed Flushing, Jan 15, ship Andelana, Gillies, from Antwerp for New York.

In port at Calcutta, Dec 30, bark Sofala, Auld, for New York.

Passed Kinsale, Jan 31, bark Sagona, Thompson, from Darien for Queenstown.

Passed St Helena, Jan 23, previously, bark Kate F Troop, Fownes, from Manila for New York. York.
PORTLAND BILL, Feb 2—Psd, str Livoplan, from St John for London.

KINSALE, Feb 2—Psd, str Numidian, from Portland via St Johns, NF, for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 1—Bark Muskoka, Crowe, from San Francisco for Havre, Passed Anjer, Jan 4, bark Savona, McDougall, from Manila for Philadelphia.

SPOKEN. Ship Andora, Passmore, from Junin for Dunkirk, Jan 20, lat 45 N, lon 34 W. Ship Andelana, Gillies, from Antwerp for New York, Jan 27, lat 50 N, lon 20 W. Bark Australia, Korff, from New York for Shanghal, Jan 19, on the Equator, lon 28.

Puerta Rico, North Coast—Intended Light at Arecibo, Feb 21, 1898—A fixed white light of the third order will be exhibited on the Morillo de Arecibo (Punta Morillo), east side of Arecibo Road. The light is 120 feet above the sea and in clear weather will be visible about 18 miles. The lighthouse is a rectangular building with a hexagonal tower attached, both painted white. Photometric experiments are being made to determine the visibility of the light, and further notice will be given when the particulars are known Approximate position—Lat 18.29.30 N, Ion 66.41.29 W (NM 5, 1898).

Canary Islands, Gran Canaria, Isletta Point—Character of Light—The commander of the German man-of-war Wolf reports that Isletta Light shows as follows: White light, 40s; eclipse, 17s; red flash, 6s; eclipse, 17s, 17s, thus completing a revolution in 80s.

BISTON, Jan 31—Nantucket Shoals Lightship, before reported broke adrift from her moorings, has been replaced on her station.

BALTIMORE, Jan 29—Capt. Nickerson of NOTICE TO MARINERS

MULKIN SEN 2 16 4 RAST

steamer Aileghany, reports the red can buoy marking the lower entrance to Craighill Channel partly sunk.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board than on Jan 21 the gas buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes and showing a fixed white light, established at the entrance to Hampton Roads, to mark the wreck of the sch Walker Armington, was discontinued and the wreck was marked by a second class can buoy similarly painted. The wreck is being removed by the United States engineers. REPORTS.

LYNN, Mass, Feb 1—The schooner Charles A Brigg, bound for Philadelphia from Port-land, struck on a rock at Nahant this morn-ing during the storm, and is fast going to pieces. The crew of five men were all lost. The body of one unknown man was washed BCSTON, Feb 2—The two masted school BCSTON, Feb 2—The two masted schooder Clara Jane of Calais, Me, is sahore at Great Breaster Island, Boston Harbor. The vertel ran ashore during the storm yesterday. The United States life savers and the volunteer crew of the Massachusetts Humane society, stationed at Hull, rescued Captair Maloney and crew, after a hard struggle. The schooner was badly damaged and may not be floated again. She was bound from Salom to Calais and may not be noated again. She was bound from Salem to Calais.

MaCHIAS, Me, Feb 3—Sch B C Borden, Fettis, from New York for Parraboro, NS, is ashore at Cutier with rudder and keel gone and the versel full of water. Can buoy No 4, opposite the Fort, was broken adrift by the ice Tuesday.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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 sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

DAVISON-At Amherst, N. S., Jan. 28th, to ter.

MILLER—At Outram, Annapolis Co., N. S.,
Jan. 25th, to the wife of Edgar F. Miller,
a datghter.

DEATHS.

CONSTANTINE — At Hortonville, N. S., Jan. 25th, Pharez Constartine, aged 73. Me leaves a widow and a number of children and grandchildren to mourn.

ERB—At Kingston, Kings Co., N. B., Jan. 13th, of consumption, Amanda, aged 14 years, beloved daughter of Warren and Augusta Erb. Her end was peace.

FRASER—In this city, Feb. 2nd, 1898, after a very short illness, of pneumonia, Roderick Fraser, late of Halifax, N. S., in the eighty-fitth year of his age.

GANTER—At Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 23rd, Eliza, aged 75 years, wife of Peter Ganter, leaving eight children to mourn their loss. HARRISON—Suddenly, on January 28th, at Edmonton, N. W. T., Jennie, wife of Dr. J. Darley Halrison, formenly of Fredericton, N. B., and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Logan, aged 25 years.

MACKEY—At Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 31st, of meningitis, Henry Mackey, aged 60 years.

RISING—At 62 Queen street, on Feb. 2nd

response of the street, on Feb. 3rd, Edward L., infant son of Elizabeth and E. L. Rising, aged 11 days.

SEAMAN—At Humphrey's Mills, N. B., Feb. 1st, of meningitis, Jack, aged six months, infant son of John and Augusta Seaman.

SIEWART—At Milford, N. B., on Feb. 1st, Thomas Stewart, in the 73rd year of his Bge. WHITEHOUSE—At Knowlesville, Carleton Co., N. B., on Jan. 22, Joseph Whitehouse, in the 85th year of his age.

WINTER PORT ITEMS. The Beaver liner Lake Superior, which is the here at an early bour this morning, throught out the following passengers: Saloon—Rev. J. Alkinson, Mrs. W. Macaulay, Miss Macaulay, S. Mayall, St. John; Mr. White, Major H. Smythe, Mrs. Smythe Miss M. Ross, Hallfar; A. C. Oxton, Mrs. A. C. Oxton, Master Oxton, Montreal; Miss Vincent, Port Hope. Intermediate—John Hunter, M. Smith, Mrs. J. Mowatt, W. Mowatt celle, Fort. Hope. Intermediate—John Hunter, M. Smith, Mrs. J. Mowatt, W. Mowatt and child, H. Beeman, H. Stanton, Corporal Walker, A. Mayer, M. H. Hell, St. John; P. E. Embleton, H. F. Hards, A. White, W. Robson, A. H. Phillips, Halifax; E. H. Morrison, J. Gall, Vancouver; G. E. Penney, Toronto; C. D. Ydren, Chicago; T. Richards, Victoria; 34 steerage passengers for St. John Halifax; New York, Philadelphia, Denver, Montreal, Regina, Detroit, Baltimore, Boston and Toronto. The St. John cargo is: 2 pkgs. mdse., T. McAvity and Scns; 200 kegs soda, A. P. Tippet and Co.; 4 crates earthenware, W. H. Hayward; 1,224 sacks salt, order; 1 cs. mdse., C. and E. Everett; 2 cs. do., W. H. Thorne and Co.; 10 pkgs. do., A. Miller and Co.; 59 cs. oranges, A. L. Goolwis; 4 cs. mdse., J. F. Marsters; 3 cs. do., John Vassie; 2 cs. do., A. Gilmour; 42 cs. do., Manchester, Robertson and Allison; 20 cs. oranges, J. F. Estabrook and, Son.

The Allan-Thomson steamer Mantibea will probably sail from here Saiturday morning. Her cargo will consist of 30,000 bushels of clipped oats, 25,000 of corn, 43,000 of mixed oats; 12 cars of flour; 2 of hay; 6,500 boxes of cheese; 500 case of whiskey; 250 sacks of clover seed; 50 standards of decis and a lot of sundries. The steamer has only received a part of

There are some thirty or forty carloads of flour here for the Head liner Teelin Head. The mail steamer Lake Huron, Capt. Taylor, sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool with a full cargo. The detention was due to the delay in the arrival of the live stock. The work

of putting the animals on board was done in quick time. The mail steamer Lake Superior. Capt. Carey, which arrived from Liverpool via Halifax, Wednesday night, has got rid of nearly all of her cargo. Two train loads of western goods, brought out by her, were despatched before midnight. The Superior had a hard time of it coming over from Hali-fax. When the steamer left Halifax at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the toe was so thick that the ferry boats could not run, and notwithstanding the fact that the Lake Superior had full sicam on, she could barely move through the ice. After she got clear of the harbor she encountered a vere storm. The wind blew with great force and a heavy snow storm was met. At times the steamer made scarcely four knots an hour. The run up the bay was fine. Pilot Doherty of St. John brought the steamer around. Pilot Hayes of Halifax, who took the steamer out of that port, was unable to get off at the accustomed place, and had to come all the way around. He returned in the Huron this morning. When asked by a Globe reporter why the Superior had to enter Halifax without a pillot, he replied by asking: "How was a pillot to get out to her,

boarts could not get out of the harbor.

by snowshoes?" He then added that

P. E. ISLAND.

Measles, Mumps and Scarlet Fever are Very Prevalent.

Farmers Advocate the Establishment of Co-operative Pork Packing Institution at Summerside.

LONG RIVER, P. E. I., Jan. 31.-Pinnes are dull on the island; so are the markets. Measles, mumps and scarlet fever are very prevalent. Real winter weather prevails. The mercury is anywhere from 15 to 21 below. with heavy snow storms, that have played havoc cwith country travelling Allen C. Doughart, a young lad, was chopping in the woods, when his axe caught a little tree and glancing struck one of his feet, inflicting a deep wound three and a half inches in length and severing two arteries. With commendable presence of mind he instantly bandaged the wound tightly with his handkerchief, thus saving his life, till a man who was with him secured surgical aid. J. Cann. barrister is attending the

supreme court at Charlottetown, conducting a suit to recover property. Mr. C. is the gentleman who unearthed a gang of whiskey thieves that had infested this locality for three years. The breakwater built at New London last winter at considerable ex-

perse to the country has been swept away. This is the second time the breakwater has gone. Horse trotting here received quite an impetus last fall, and several local

sports now handle the ribbons over good trotters. Little Nell has done particularly well, lowering her record to within the registration eligibility

The erection of a public hall at Long river is being agitated. J. Bell, J. Gillespie, J. Bernard, Isaac Doughart, Daniel Johnston, John Johnston, Andrew Johnston and a score of others lately met to consider the question, and A. R. Doughart, contractor, to whom the plans were submitted, estimated the cost at about one thousand dollars. BEDEQUE, P. E. I., Jan. 31.-The

largest meeting of representative farmers ever held in Summerside took place there last Friday. Farmers from nearly every township in Prince county and a considerable number from Queens county attended to dis-cuss the project of establishing a ork packing institution somewhere in Prince county, The spacious Market hall was crowded to the doors. The meeting was presided over by Wm. McN. Simpson of Cavendish, and was addressed by Messrs. Warren of Quens Co., Walter Simpson of Bay View, R. Fitzsimmons of New London, Benj. Haskand of Springfield, Hogan of Hope river, Alex. Nicholson of Summerfield, Ephraim Bell of Came Traverse, Chas. Chaig of Middleton, D. S. Wright of Searletown, W. A. Leard of Bedeque, Hon. Stewart Burns of Freetown, Jas. Carnuthers of North Redec Brown of Margate, John Curtis of Wilmot, Geo. Stavert of Summerside. Robt. Douglas of Norborough, Eli Arsenault and John Goodwin of Lot 16, Jas. E. Brown and John Praught of Lot 14, Mr. Kilbride of Lot 11, J. A. Smith of Abram's Village, T. McNutt of Malpeque and others, most of whom had attended local meetings which had been called for the purpose of discussing the matter of co-operative pork packing. A provisional committee of nine directors was appointed to foster the scheme till \$30,000 of stock is taken up. After that amount is raised the company will be formed under the name of The Curing, Pack-ing and Shipping Co. of P. E. Island (limited). The total capital stock is to be \$100,000, being 10,000 shares at \$10 each. A vote was passed allowing each shareholder only one vote regardless of the number of shares he has talken. Resolutions were passed to the effect that such an institution on P. E. I. is a necessity; that it should be located in Summerside; that at the first meeting of the legislature an act of incorporation should be applied for; that the business of the company be managed by nine directors; that the nine provisional directors be Walter Simpson, D. H. Mc-Donald, John McFarlane, Daniel Mc-Kenzie, Peter Doyle, H. R. Baker, Geo. Compton, Wm. F. Deagan and John Praught, and that the stock books be immediately opened and put into the hands of a committee to sell

NOTES Barrett Henderson and family of North river have left for the Klondyke. They will stop over for a time at Winnipeg, and Mr. H. intends taking with him a number of cattle from Manitoba. Wm. Small of the McKay Woollen Co. and Alex. McRae of the firm of Hickey & Nicholson have, says the Guardian, also left for the Klondvke.

The death is announced of James Laind of New Glasgow, one of Queens Co.'s most prominent farmers. He went to Hunter river on business, and while in the act of tying his horse fell to the ground and expired. He was a way and Mr. (Cogswell was rescued brother of Hon. David Laird of Char-

lottetown. W. J. O'Reilly of the Singer Manufacturing company of Charlottetown and Miss Eugene Marie Benoit were married in St. Dunstan's cathedral, Jan. 31, by his lordship Bishop Mc-Donald, assisted by Rev. Dr. Doyle of Vernon river and Rev. P. C. Gauthier of St. Dunstan's college. The groom was supported by Prof. J. A. Ready, B. A., of Burlington, while Miss May Benoit attended the bride. The happy couple left via Cape Traverse on a tour through the mainland.

The history of the Summerside pubthe ice was so thick that the pilot lic schools savings bank, says the the side. Between these lines they found the Masonic emblem of the Guardian, is becoming an interesting one. The books of this institution Ship Andromeda, Capt. Keirstead, from San Frarcisco with grain, arrived on Queenstown Wednesday and was ordered to Hull to discharge. She will proceed to Cardiff to load coals for Capetown.

Sch. B. C. Borden, Capt. Pettis, from New York from Port Greville, went ashore at Little River Monday pight. She came off without assistance, but is full of water and is considerably damaged. Capt. J. A. Ewing left here yesterday to look after her in the interest of the insurance pople:

Guardian, is becoming an interesting one. The books of this institution were opened on September 20th, and on Jam. 31st the total deposit to the drawals was \$406. This amount is on deposit in the Summerside bank bearing interest at the rate of 31-2 per cent. Usually with institutions of this kind the withdrawals nearly equal the deposits. This is, however, not true

of the Summerside school saving bank, the amount withdrawn by the pupils being very small, even when the schools were closing for the Christmas holidays, when the de-mands on the children's resources are at their highest.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

AMHERST, N. S., Feb. 1.-Amherst is in possession of a genuine old fashfoned snow storm. Outside communicaltion is greatly interfered with. The day east freight did not put in an appearance, and the expresses were several hours late. Tonight the storm is raging as bad again.

A pid it, after the most exciting contest held here since incorporation for the mayoralty and the councillors, today's election resulted as follows: Mayor, D. C. Allen, M. D., 415; Amos Purdy, 347. Councillors, Jno. D. Ross, 433; J. N. Fage, 431; Robert B. King, 409; James Donalds, 340; Seaman Lowe, 352; Wm. Read, 339. ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Feb. 1.—Gillis

defeated Ritchie today by twenty-four majority. Ritchie only accepted a nominiation three days before nomination, consequently over forty conservattives were on Gillis's paper. The grits made it a pure party question. The new councillors are Messrs. Mc-Cormick, Pickles and Fisher.

PARRSBORO, N. S., Jan. 27,-The first skating carnival for two years was held in the Aberdeen rink last evening and was a decided success. The attendance of townspeople was very large, and a special from Spring Hill mines brought 120 visitors, including the 93rd batt. band. Some of the costumes were very pretty. Prizes for the best costumes were awarded to Miss Hattie Pettis and Master Thomas Day.

The tern schooner Phoenix is loading laths for the United States. SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., Jan 21,-The Baptist quarterly meeting con-vened with West Brook church on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The clergymen present were Rev. Mesers. Haverstock of Pugwash, Mc-Donald and McLeod of Amherst, Parker of River Hebert, Bancroft of Springhill, Howe of Parriboro, and Cooney of Advocate. Only three delegates were present representing two churches, Maccan and Salem. The first session was devoted to business In the evening a sermon was preached by Mr. McDonald; subject, Secret Discipleship. This was followed by an address on the Organization of the Early Christian Churches by Mr. Bancroft. Wednesday morning's session

was entirely taken up by a discussion on some difficulties that have arisen between the Westbrook church proper and its subordinate branch in Southampton, the latter having engaged a preacher without the sanction of the main body. The second session opened by a continuation of the subject followed by a paper on Adoption by Mr. Haverstock and the outline of a sermon by Mr. Parker. The evening was devoted to an excellent paper by Mr. Howe on the Revival of Bible of Personal Work by Mr. Cooney, who afterwards, conducted a short evan-

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Westchester. DIGBY, Jan. 31.—The town elections take place here tomorrow. Two of the retiring councillors, Thos. W. Longstaff and G. M. White, have been re-elected by acclamation, and Mar-tin L. Oliver has been elected by acclemation in the place of Sidney Wood, who has refired. There is considerable comment in regard to the auditor's report, which, under the town incorporation act, should have been published and will not until after the election tomorrow. The electors are therefore in the dark as to the town finances. Enough has been learned, however, to show that the town is not in a very prosperous con-cition. It appears by the balance Cition. sheet that the receipts for the year were \$8,527.90 and the expenditures

In the matter of the Scott act prosecution the accounts show a deficit of \$78.08 T. C. Shreve, who has been mayor for some years, is seeking re-election,

\$11,481.39, showing an overdraft of

and is being opposed by Orban Sproul of the firm of D. & O. Sproul. DIGBY, Feb. 2.—Owing to a heavy snow storm yesterday the number of votes polled was small, as persons living out of the town proper did not face the storm and blockaded roads. T. C. Shreve was re-elected with a majority of 15, the poll standing 84 for Shreve and 69 for Sproul.

CORNWALLIS, Jan. 27.-The severest snow storm ever known in Cornwallis was experienced on Monday, Newell Holmes, resident of Centre-

ville died last week at the age of eighty years. Harry Patterson of New Ross cut one of his feet more than half off while chopping in the woods recently. Henry Cogswell of Church street is lying ill at his home, the result of a recenit auditionit. He istepped on a

roud where a man had been cutting

ice, which made it thin. The ice gave

with difficulty. The sufferer is 79 years Thirty years ago a ship was built at Kingsport by the late J. E. Woodworth. It was launched on the 26th day of January and sent to New York on its maiden trip, laden with plaster. She was cast away on the shores of Nantucket. On the first of this month of January, surf dashing upon the banks of Tom Never's Heart revealed the top of the hull of a vessel. Some seamen moticed it and dug away the sand, when they discovered the remains bore the name: "J. E. Woodworth, Windsor, N. S.," inscribed on

A Shelburne despatch of the 3rd says: The St. John schooner Deer Hill broke away from the breakwater at Jordan River, Tuesday night, and went ashore. The vessel is lying easy and no damage is likely to occur. A tug from Liverpool will arrive tomorrow and tow the vessel off. The Gloucester schooner Davy Crockett is ashore off Gunning Cove, Shelburne Co., and is a total wreck. Crew saved.

square and compass

VOL. 21.-

FARMERS

To make Fras for meeting the they are alway their advantag

FRASER, FRA

OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Tf marine and fisheries permit the extension or fishing smell in No. for fishing smell in Ne Some have asked for a two weeks, while others fied with an extension Frank Slavin, the glist, is here. He overed the mother

Mr. Scriver, M. P. has accepted the lieuten succession to Mackinto as sat longer in the any other man. The announcement of nonopoly in the Yukon enzie and Mann has l

drawal of many app Yukon rallway legislatic which is thirty-two. P ment may be asked to applicants. Some synds the Rothschilds, whelh via Dation trai, will me for their legislation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb.
Soyres is appointed home
of the 3rd N. B. Regin Royal Regiment Car Lieut. A. C. Hamilto 3rd New Brunswick C.

3rd New Brunswick C. ceived am appointment jesty's imperial service, to resign his commission OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Jas. Hof the Australian Steamshi again for Englaud. His vonnection with the difficuthe rival concern, the New ship Co., are endeavoring to The impression prevails her Australian service will be that it will eventually get the C. P. R., who will the Empress steamers to the and place the larger vessels China and Japan. were present at the dr night, and even more so; I there been such a crush. hundred were there, and fo ers who are not usually se furctions, for at these ga-not a hard and fast line, th as the patrician are legible they county with the they comply with the ord garding dress.

It is stated that Major ment as administrator of Y

TELEGRAPHIC

QUEBE MONTREAL, Feb. 2.special Klondyke agen Rothschild, arrived in evening. He will stay and will spend \$350,000 Klondyke supplies from chants. He represer mining company on ear cently organized, and h

of the Rothschilds of some of the wealthiest the west. The corpor the "Alaska Explorati MONTREAL, Que., Lake of the Woods M enthusiastic over Halifa port. Some time ago had a lot of flour in st for shipment to Newf one fine morning a Ha cial assessed the lot fo taxes were levied there-trealers protested, but i the same. The immediate const

long-promised Midland assured. All arrange and otherwise, were c and operations will within a week or ten tract for building the Windsor to Truro, si been awarded to Fitzp New Glasgow, who say will be graded and i fall, while ballasting w following spring. Alfred Maitland, who has been tor of the Midland, l this evening, together Holmes and the contri JOLIETTE, Que., Fo Nulty was today four court of the Queens bei and younger brother. out only fifteen minu Lormier sentenced Nuk at 9 o'clock on the mor Montribal, Feb. 6.—'House Citizens' Light and ated at Cote St. Paul, we ground tonight. The comperates the big dam at Lac the building burned tonigh ducing the voltage of elethere for commercial and The plent was an extensivith extensive machinery first noticed about six o'clocked to have started by ta fuse in one of the swi ance was summoned from deep roads delayed the an brigade until too late to The less is placed at one dollars. fifty thousand in sult of the fire was that St. James cl h, many resdeprived of light toright or orndles rould be subs Early Saturday morning paper building was badly flames broke out in the thraticity to the fourth, whook-tircing department fire was quickly discovered half an hour was under or at 9 o'clock on the mo