

HERE ARE BARGAINS, SURE!

WE'VE GOT FORTY JACKETS HERE

that must go elsewhere, as we want the room for other goods that will soon be coming along, so we're going to almost GIVE THEM AWAY.

Twelve (12) Black English Curl Cloth Jackets, with Fur Collar, sizes 32, 34 and 36. Your choice for \$3. Former price \$9.50.

Sixteen (16) Black Cheviot and Curl Cloth Jackets, stylish and well made, sizes 32, 34 and 36. Your choice for \$2. Former price \$6.50.

Twelve (12) Mixed Tweed Jackets, mostly dark colors, large pearl buttons on most of them, sizes 32, 34 and 36. Your choice for \$2. Former price \$8.50.

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

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Meeting of the Creditors of E. A. Small & Co., the Wholesale Clothiers.

An Oil Distributing Tank to be Erected in St. John for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Jan. 17.—There is on file in the office of the provincial registrar the marriage certificate of William Phobler, of Buffalo and Lois Markie of Elgin county. The feature is that the ceremony, which took place at Windsor, Ont., was performed by the groom himself. It is said the marriage is legal.

In the police court this morning W. R. Colby was committed to stand his trial on a charge of witchcraft. Colby ran a spiritualistic meeting.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The customs department has nearly completed arrangements for the placing of its officers under guarantee bonds. The total amount of insurance is between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

Eight thousand applications have been received for Fenian raid medals. They come from all parts of the globe.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—A ministerial announcement with reference to the reduction of the royalty on the output of gold in the Yukon is confidently expected. On his recent visit to England Sir Charles Tupper, addressing a meeting of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, said that he had sent the following telegram to the minister of the interior upon this subject:

"Great injury is being done to the mining interests in the Yukon in the present 10 per cent royalty. Should I be warranted in saying a substantial reduction has been or will be made?"

Under date of the 20th ult. Hon. Mr. Sifton cabled to him as follows: "Cannot reply to your message without seeing colleagues. Expect to meet them in a few days. Will cable you."

Since the foregoing exchange of messages news has come that Mr. Ogilvie favors a reduction in the royalty to at least 3 per cent, has come to hand. When his report is received it is expected that Hon. Mr. Sifton, who has great faith in Mr. Ogilvie's judgment, will submit to the inevitable and propose a reduction of the royalty.

It is reported here that four Ontario life insurance companies are to amalgamate to save management expenses.

The war office have adopted the regulations under which the long service decoration will be granted. Copies are expected here shortly.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—A meeting of the creditors of E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers, was held this morning in the board of trade committee rooms. There were a great many creditors present. A. W. Steverson, accountant, presented a statement of the firm's position. From this it appears that the total liabilities amount to \$337,944.41, and the assets to

\$146,628.29, leaving a nominal deficiency of \$191,316.12. In the liabilities appear a paragraph as follows: "For endorsement on paper W. C. Pitfield & Co., St. John, to rank \$14,312.41." Ordinary creditors rank for \$283,794; privileged creditors \$3,205, and Canadian Bank of Commerce \$56,632. A committee was appointed. The feeling of the creditors present was that the firm should be given every possible opportunity to start afresh.

H. A. Drury of St. John, is in the city attending a meeting of the oilmen, who are in session here today. It is announced that the Imperial Oil company, which is the Canadian branch of the Standard Oil Trust, have absorbed the Bushnell company and the Eastern Oil company, thus controlling the entire oil business of Canada. Territory and other matters were discussed today and the announcement is made that a distributing tank for the maritime provinces will be erected at St. John. The capital of the Imperial Oil company has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 19.—Geo. C. Ritchie, corresponding clerk of the Bank of Montreal, who came here from Nova Scotia less than a year ago, was out sitting on the river in a boat with Miss Mary Ward yesterday, when he skated into open water and sank immediately. Miss Ward was rescued. Ritchie was a nephew of Judge Ritchie of Nova Scotia, and was a native of Annapolis. He has a brother at that place and another in Halifax.

J. H. Motzale, warden of Kingston penitentiary, it is said will resign that position within a month.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The department of trade and commerce has been notified by the international relations committee of the British Empire that the following countries, France, Portugal, Spain, Tunis, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Blythea Colony, Natal, Mexico, Congo Free State, Argentina, Loando and Austria-Hungary, France and Austria have issued orders prohibiting the importation into their countries or transit through them of trees and shrubs from the States, in order to guard against the San Jose scale.

The post office department has after all decided to redeem the outstanding three cent stamps. At first it was announced that this would not be done, but the storm of protests from all parts of Canada has compelled Hon. Mr. Mulock to give way.

The marine department has received this morning a telegram which says: "The mail carrier of Bonaventure Island and three of his assistants in crossing from the island were carried to sea by the ice. Mr. Lemieux, M. P., asks that a boat be sent to their assistance."

The McCready Manufacturing Syndicate of London, Eng., has gone extensively into the business of desalinating eggs, and is now looking for an opening in the maritime provinces to establish a branch factory. A representative of the company who was here the other day wanted to find a locality where eggs could be purchased wholesale at eight cents per dozen, but Prof. Robertson could not give the information. The commissioner says ten cents per dozen is the lowest figure at which eggs can be produced at a profit in Canada, and then only during the summer season.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Jan. 18.—A very large audience, amongst which was a number of ladies, were present in Memorial hall to hear Premier Emerson and Provincial Secretary Tweedie's defence of their government. The members of the municipal council were present. Mr. Johnston, warden, occupied the chair and introduced the speakers.

Hon. Mr. Emerson began a few minutes after eight and concluded at ten o'clock. He said the St. John Sun has made comments on my colleague and seems to be in error about it. It is well that the people should have a knowledge of the political issues and for the government to explain its position for our presence here. One newspaper seems exercised about it. It will in future find us more in evidence in this particular. Nowhere in the county could I go and find such a representative audience as is assembled in this hall tonight. Charlotte county has always given support to the government of Mr. Blair, the late (deceased) James Mitchell, and to the present administration. The provincial government has been formed with regard to dominion politics. Suddenly, within the last few months, the party policy has been sprung. If you run provincial on dominion party lines you must be governed by the council and be controlled outside the province. I believe in some rule and that the parties at Ottawa should not have control of our schools, our bridges or other affairs of this province. Suddenly a little resolution was passed by certain men at Moncton, stating that provincial politics should be run on dominion party lines. I am speaking as a liberal. My colleague, who will follow me, can speak as a conservative. He then referred to the government policy in the introduction of seed wheat and of aiding in the building of mills in the block to grind it.

Dr. Stockton has not treated me fairly when he stated that Mr. Emerson said that the farmers of the province should give up growing oats and confine themselves to raising

EMMERSON TALKS

About the Two Price Bridges at Milltown, St. Stephen.

The Premier Intimates That the Conditions Make Up the Difference.

In Memory of the Late Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Tweedie Asks Conservatives for Support.

ST. STEPHEN, Jan. 18.—When Hon. G. F. Hill took the chair in the Milltown hall tonight there were possibly one hundred people, including ladies present, chiefly from St. Stephen. Premier Emerson was the first speaker. He claimed that in refusing to run provincial politics on dominion lines he had followed the policy since confederation that had been repeatedly endorsed by the people. He criticized the government's agricultural policy, denied that the government were opportunists, contended that the increase of public debt was due to public demand for bridges, that the government had practiced rigid economy, without stinting the public services, and that according to the Moncton news the opposition leaders were to retire. Mr. Emerson devoted the bulk of his address to the consideration of the double priced bridge charges, which he asserted were rushed out in anticipation of the general election, in the expectation that the public would believe the matter had just been unearthed, concealing the fact that the cost and returns of every bridge had been before the public accounts committee, and that if this charge was true it was a reflection on the leader of the opposition and his followers in the house for not discharging their duty. It has been left to Mr. Hazen, a gentleman not in politics, to formulate the charges, and he gives as authority an engineer who is nameless. Mr. Emerson seemed to reply to the charges by saying that he was prepared to justify his responsibility to the public at the public account before the public of the province.

Going into the history of the construction of steel bridges in this province, Mr. Emerson said he was prepared to show that so far from the bridges built under his administration being a benefit to the province, they were a disadvantage, and that the bridges built by private companies, and that latter been made to conform to like conditions. He asserted that the province got honest and full value for every dollar paid for his bridges, and also had the benefit of the expenditure within its own borders. Whether there came a session on an election he would have an opportunity to show the details of this bridge matter to the people, and he said he would not be implicitly repute the charges of Mr. Hazen and his anonymous correspondent.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie made an impassioned appeal to the conservatives to support the government, and he denounced the Moncton convention, Mr. Hazen, the St. John Sun, sneered at the speech of Mr. Johnston, and scored Mr. Foster as a man who would do nothing for New Brunswick when he had the chance because it might help Mr. Blair, who was then in power here. He asserted that Dr. Stockton was afraid to make the best of his progress in the house, and so got out of the house five days ago in the memory of the late Hon. James Mitchell he asked Charlotte conservatives to support the government of his successor, who was carrying it on the same old lines.

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THE SOUDAN.

Text of Agreement Between Great Britain and Egypt.

Supreme Military and Civil Command Vested in a Governor General.

The Whole Soudan to Remain Under Martial Law Until It is Proclaimed Otherwise.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—The Official Gazette today publishes a convention between Great Britain and Egypt relating to the future government of the re-conquered Soudan provinces. After reciting that the provinces were re-conquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Khedival governments, and setting forth the desire to give effect to the claims that have accrued to Her Britannic Majesty's government by right of conquest, the claim to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the administration of the territories, and pointing out that the territories of Wady Halfa and Suakin may be most effectively administered in conjunction with the re-conquered provinces, the convention proceeds as follows: "It is hereby agreed and declared between the undersigned, duly authorized, that the word 'Soudan' in this agreement means all the territories south of the twenty-second degree of latitude which have never been evacuated by the Egyptian troops since 1882, and which, having been administered by the Khedive of Egypt prior to the late rebellion, were temporarily lost to Egypt, and have been re-conquered by the British and Egyptian governments acting in concert, or which may hereafter be re-conquered by the British and Egyptian governments acting in concert. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together on both land and water throughout the Soudan, in Suakin, where the Egyptian flag alone shall be used. The supreme military and civil command shall be vested in one officer, to be named the Governor General, appointed by Khedival decree, with the consent of Great Britain, and subject to the approval of the British and Egyptian governments. The Governor General to have absolute power to issue laws, orders or regulations for the government of the Soudan and for the regular military and civil administration of property of every kind situated in the Soudan; but all such proclamations must be countersigned by the agent or hereditary prince of the Khedive of Egypt, and to the President of the Khedival Council. No law, order or regulation, or enactment heretofore made or promulgated, is to apply to any part of the Soudan save by the express authority of the Governor General. Regarding the conditions under which Europeans shall be permitted to trade, reside or hold property in the Soudan, the convention says: "No special privileges shall be accorded the subjects of any foreign power. Import duties shall not be levied on goods from Egyptian territory, but they shall be leviable on goods from other countries in the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin, or any Red Sea port, the duties must not exceed the duties levied upon foreign goods entering Egypt. Duties may be levied upon goods leaving the Soudan, the rates to be prescribed by the Governor General. The convention provides that the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals shall apply to no part of the Soudan except Suakin, and the whole Soudan shall remain under martial law until the Governor General proclaims otherwise. His consular agents shall be accredited to or allowed to reside in the Soudan without the previous consent of Great Britain; the importation or exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is to be paid to the enforcement of the Brussels act of July 2, 1890, in respect to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms, munitions and distilled or spirituous liquors. The convention, which is dated at Cairo, Jan. 18, 1899, is signed by the Khedival minister of foreign affairs, Boutros Pasha Chail, and by Lord Cromer, British agent and consul general in Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times, referring editorially to the Anglo-Egyptian convention regarding the Soudan, expresses approval of the agreement, which it describes as "eminently practical and sagacious."

WINTER PORT MATTERS. The Alcides Passed Through a Severe Electric Storm. (From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) Str. Manchester Trader will sail today for Manchester via Halifax. Manifests were received yesterday for 22 cars wheat, 3 cars meat, 7 cars fish, 1 car sugar, 1 car oak sawing, 1 car cheese. The Donaldson steamer Alcides, Capt. McKie, arrived yesterday from Glasgow. She was 16 days coming out, having encountered very severe gales. On the passage a terrible electric storm was met, one of the vessel's mast heads being carried away by a meteor. The Alcides will begin discharging today. The Allan line mail steamship Californian arrived yesterday afternoon and went to her berth at Sand point. Six sailboats, six second cabin and two steerage, passengers came around in her. She brought out a large cargo. Her Montreal consignments are especially large. The goods for the west amount to 1,400 tons. White on the other side the Californian received a general overhauling and was placed in first class condition. She was also fitted with a new boiler tubes. Notwithstanding the late boisterous weather on the Atlantic the Californian made the fastest time of any boats so far this season. Capt. McNeil, who formerly commanded the Numidian, is in charge of the Californian this trip.

The mail str. Labrador, Capt. Braslin, from this port for Liverpool, arrived at Halifax last evening and sailed. A cable from Dublin, dated Jan. 17, says: The British steamer Glen Head, from Liverpool, on Jan. 1 for St. John, N. B., before reported spoken on Jan. 12 in lat. 50 and lon. 18, steering east with propeller damaged.

AGAINST DOMVILLE. John G. Smith Gets a Verdict Against the Colonel for Hire of Teams at Last Election. HAMPTON, Jan. 18.—In the Kings county court at Hampton, before the Honorable Judge Wedderburn, the following docket was disposed of today: James E. White v. Albert M. Hall—White, Allison & King. James E. White v. Joseph Hall—White, Allison & King. John G. Smith v. James Domville—Geo. W. Fowler for plaintiff; P. L. Eastwater for defendant. The three first cases were undefended and in each a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. The case of Smith v. Domville was an action for the hiring of teams in connection with the election for Mayor in this case a verdict of \$48, the amount claimed, was entered for the plaintiff. In the replevin suit, Doherty v. Weyman et al, the writ of replevin was set aside, and the sheriff ordered to return the liquor to Inspector Weyman. Court then adjourned.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

ARMSTRONG & CO. ST. JOHN N. B.

anchored in Dublin bay today. Three blades of her screw are reported broken. She will probably be towed to Belfast tomorrow.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) The mail steamer California has begun loading. The Manchester Trader sailed yesterday afternoon for Manchester via Halifax. The Donaldson str. Keenan is almost ready to sail. She will be in port tomorrow. The Alcides of the same line is at No. 3 berth taking in her grain. Str. Labrador, from this port for Liverpool, sailed from Halifax yesterday morning.

The mail steamer Parolan, from St. John and Halifax for Liverpool, reached Movite yesterday.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) Str. Alcides of the Donaldson line has discharged her cargo and has begun loading.

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Manifests were received yesterday for 10 cars corn, 14 cars wheat, 3 cars meat, 1 car rice and 1 car corn oil for export. Str. Manchester Trader, from this port for Liverpool, reached Movite yesterday morning. The Allan line Parolan, from this port, reached Liverpool yesterday.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY. Great Britain Willing to Meet France More Than Half Way. Chamberlain's Speech at the Waterhouse Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking last evening at the banquet of the Waterhouse chamber of commerce, reviewed at great length the various threatening foreign questions confronting the government. In connection with the withdrawal of the French demand for an extension of the settlement at the banks of the Wolvcamping, he said that if the French government desired an amicable settlement of all remaining difficulties Great Britain would meet France more than half way. Dwelling elaborately upon the Newfoundland difficulty, the minister said: "In spite of charges to the contrary, nobody here has the slightest desire to evade the obligations of the treaty of Utrecht; but we do desire that the rights conferred upon France by that treaty should not be extended and abused to the injury of our pocket. If, when those rights are properly defined, they are found to possess a value for France, we shall be perfectly willing to observe them, or, if France is willing to arrange for their extinction on fair and reasonable terms of compensation."

In concluding Mr. Chamberlain paid a high tribute to the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, remarking: "It is cause for satisfaction that two great nations, Germany and the United States, both protectionist at home, have proclaimed their intention to adhere to the principle of the 'open door' in their foreign possessions. We shall regard their expansion without jealousy, and shall welcome their co-operation, and I think, without being too sanguine, we may rely upon their sympathy and assistance in securing the general adoption of a principle to which we attach so much importance."

RECENT DEATHS. The death occurred on Jan. 11th of Mrs. Benjamin Kennedy, St. Elizabeth's, P. R. L., after an illness of about six months. She leaves a husband, two sons and three daughters. Deceased, who was in her 74th year, was a daughter of the late Anthony Craswell, and sister of Wm. Craswell of St. Elizabeth's.

Louis V. Sanford of Aylesford, N. S., died on Tuesday, Jan. 18th. He was a progressive farmer and an unsuccessful candidate in the recent municipal election. He leaves an aged father and mother, a young wife and two small children.

George McWilliams, Coburg street, who had been ill for several months past, died Tuesday morning. Mr. McWilliams was a young man of good qualities, with a host of friends who will regret to hear the news of his death. He was an active member of Div. No. 1, A. O. U. In politics he was an enthusiastic liberal. He was unmarried, and is survived by his widowed mother, one brother, Oscar McWilliams, and two sisters—Mrs. E. Finnigan and Miss McWilliams. Another sister, Mrs. McDade, died less than four weeks ago. The bereaved family there will be heartily sympathized.

New Laid Eggs 30 Cents Per Dozen! This is the price in St. John today. If your hens are not laying freely buy one of MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS, you will be surprised at the increased production. Prices \$7.50 and \$10.00 each. W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited Market Square, St. John, AGENTS.

CASTORIA. Castoria is a Laxative, Drops for the Opium, is Pleasant. Millions of Sufferers from Biliousness, Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, regulate their Bowels, giving the Children's Health. DOWLING BROS., 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Men and Women from the Maritime Provinces,

Whose Achievements Shed Luster on the Land of Their Birth.

No. 14.—SCIENCE.

Among the most eminent scientists of the continent, no names stand higher on the scroll of fame than those of Sir William Dawson and Simon Newcomb. The former as a geologist, the latter as an astronomer have added such treasures to the store of scientific knowledge as to have made them honored lions among the savants of both worlds. Their careers and capabilities reflect lustre on the Nova Scotia that produced them and though on account of the wealth and scope of their work they belong to all nations and to all ages their fatherland can be pardoned for wishing to take unto herself some of the honor which belongs to her distinguished sons.

Sir John William Dawson was born at Pictou, N. S., Oct. 13, 1820. He studied at Pictou academy and Edinburgh university, completing his course at the latter institution in 1848. In 1850 he was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and retained the office for three years. In 1855 he was appointed president of McGill university, Montreal, and professor of natural history. When he took charge of the university in a weak state, but he succeeded in building it up, extending its influence, perfecting its equipment and increasing its popularity until it assumed a place among the first institutions of learning on the continent. After a most successful career as president of McGill he retired from the post July 31, 1883.

The distinguished scientist early displayed an aptitude for geological study and investigation, and at the age of twelve began making a collection of the fossil plants of the Nova Scotia coal formation. He was associated with Sir Charles Lyell in his explorations at the Joggins, Hillsboro and other parts of the maritime provinces studying coal formations. His works cover a large field of scientific research and all exceedingly voluminous. His contributions to the sum of scientific knowledge are broad in their scope and profound in their investigation, and some of his discoveries, such as that of the fossil Boszoon Canadensis, which took back the existence of life to periods which were previously thought to be barren of existence, are distinct achievements.

He is the author of several works which take rank among the most valuable of both popular and scientific works. Among these are included "The Story of the Earth and Man," "Science of the Bible," "The Dawn of Life," "The Chain of Life," "The Origin of the World," "Salient Points in the Science of the Bible," "Science in Bible Lands," "The Meeting Place of Geology and History," "The Historical Deluge," "Eden Lost and Won," "Ethics of Primal Life," "Acadian Geology," and "Handbook of Canadian Geology." He is the most authoritative historian of the rocks with their fossil remains, and he was able to interpret the geological common man and thus increase his knowledge of the past just as the student of the Egyptian tablet with its hieroglyphic inscription in another sphere contributes to the world's knowledge of the past. He was one of the greatest geologists of the century, and he will be especially remembered as a Christian geologist who devoted his intellectual attainments and possessions to the re-education of science and religion.

Many honors have been conferred on Sir William Dawson in recognition of his life of unremitting toil in the interests of his country. In 1881 he was awarded the Lyell medal by the Geological Society, London, for original geological researches. He was selected by the Marquis of Lorne in 1882 as the first president of the Royal Society of Canada. The same year he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1888 he became president of the British Association. In 1893 he was elected president of the American Geological Society. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the London Geological Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1881 he was awarded the Lyell medal as a mark of appreciation of his signal successes in the domain of science and education he was knighted by her Majesty Queen Victoria. Honorary degrees were also conferred upon him by Edinburgh, McGill, Columbia, and other institutions.

Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, was born in Wallace, N. S., and taught school in Nova Scotia and also in the United States. He was appointed in 1837 compiler of the Nautical Almanac, then published at Cambridge, Mass. He graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1838, and remained there three years as a graduate student. In 1841 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the United States navy and was stationed at the United States naval observatory, Washington, rising to the rank of senior professor of that department in 1877. He has also been in charge of the office of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. In 1884 he was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.

Among his more important commissions were the supervision of the construction of the 36 inch equatorial telescope authorized by congress, the secretaryship of the commission to observe the transit of Venus in 1874, and the equipment of the Lick observatory in California. His publications are voluminous, embracing over a hundred papers and memoirs dealing chiefly with the mathematical astronomy of the solar system and embracing the most exact possible tables of the motions of all the planets. Various learned degrees have been conferred upon the distinguished sci-

entist by the Columbian University (Washington), Yale, Harvard, Columbia, the University of London, and University of Heidelberg. He was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1874, and in 1878 the University of Leyden chose him as the recipient of the great Huygens medal, which is awarded once in twelve years to the astronomer whose work is the greatest work in that period. His portrait hangs in the gallery of famous astronomers in the Russian Observatory at Pulkova. He is a member of nearly all the European academies of science, including the Royal Astronomical Society, Institute of France, Academy of Science of Russia. He has been since 1883 vice-president of the American National Academy of Science and has been president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Society for Psychological Research. In 1887 he was elected one of the eight members of the Council of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, an international astronomical society that meets once in two years.

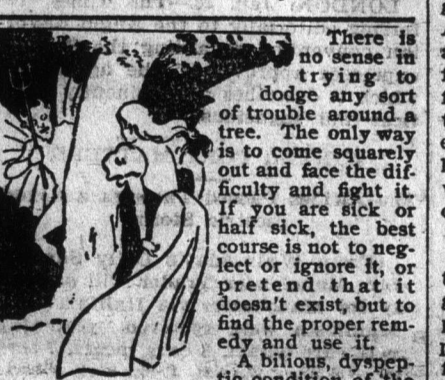
He is the author of a Popular Astronomy which has been republished in England and translated into German, and of several astronomical and mathematical text books. He has also written several works on political economy and is editor of the American Journal of Astronomy.

Robert Grant Haliburton is a son of the late Judge Haliburton, the renowned "Sam Slick," and was born at Windsor, N. S., in 1831. He graduated at King's College, London, and worked in Halifax and Ottawa. Since 1881 he has resided in England. He took a prominent and influential part in Canadian and British political life, discussing the questions of the day from the public platform and in the press. On many questions of imperial and colonial moment he was able to exert considerable influence upon the trend of public opinion.

His scientific work has to do chiefly with investigations relative to dwarf races and the advancement of the theory that the history of man begins with a dwarf race discovered in the island of Java in North Africa, and in 1880 and 1881 he spent eight months prosecuting enquiries in regard to them, the results of his investigations being embodied in a paper read before the ninth Congress of Orientalists, which awarded him a medal for his discovery. He has written a great deal on this subject and his discovery is considered equal to Schwelburt's discovery of dwarf races in Central Africa. Mr. Haliburton is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries (Copenhagen), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, La Societe Kediviale de Geographie (Cairo), and the Geographical Society of Lisbon. He also founded the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science.

George Mercer Dawson, director of the Canadian geological survey, is a son of Sir J. W. Dawson, and was born in Pictou, N. S. He studied at McGill and the Royal School of Mines, London; at the latter institution graduating first in his class. In 1876 he was appointed to the geological survey of the Dominion, being promoted to the directorship of the survey in 1895. For his services as a member of the Behring Sea commission he was a recipient of the C. M. G. from her Majesty. He is the author of a large number of papers on geology, geography and ethnology. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, ex-president of the Royal Society of Canada, corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the British Association, and in 1887 he was awarded the annual gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

Charles Frederic Hartt, a native of St. John, is remembered for his scientific explorations in Brazil. He studied at Acadia and at Harvard, and in 1865 was appointed by the eminent Agassiz one of the two geologists of the Thayer expedition to Brazil. He made two other explorations of that country in 1867 and 1870, and he then conceived the project of making a complete geological survey of Brazil.



There is no sense in trying to double around a tree. The only way is to come squarely at it. If you are sick or half sick, the best course is not to neglect or ignore it, or pretend that it does not exist, but to find the proper remedy and use it. A bilious dyspeptic condition of the system not only makes life miserable, but it is sure to lead to something worse, unless promptly taken in hand and corrected. It is foolish to attempt to dodge such troubles by any mere temporary expedient. The only sensible way is to get rid of them for good and all by a thoroughly rational, scientific medicine like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It cures all disordered, debilitated conditions by its direct action upon the liver and digestive organs; it gives them power to make fresh, healthy blood free from bilious impurities; it drives all disease germs out of the circulation; it creates solid, muscular flesh and constitutional power. Lung and throat affections, which are often simply the result of impaired nutrition, are reached and cured by this wonderful "Discovery" in cases where cod liver oil emulsions are useless, because the "Discovery" is readily assimilated by delicate stomachs. It is far superior to malt extracts, because its beneficial effects are permanent.

He laid his plans before the United States government, they heard him favorably, and in 1875 the geological commission of the Empire of Brazil was formed, with Prof. Hartt as chief. He laid his life upon the altar of science, for the tropical climate compelled his death in 1878 in the midst of his work. During the intervals of his exploratory trips to Brazil he filled a chair in geology at Cornell University. Among his more important works are a large and comprehensive volume on the Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil, Brazilian Antiquity and Mythology of the Brazilian Indians.

Mr. Robert Wheelock Ellis, a native of Cornwallis, N. S., is senior geologist of the Canadian geological survey. He has published various reports on the geology and mineral resources of the maritime provinces and has contributed a great deal to the collections of various scientific societies. Mr. Robert Chalmers, a native of the Miramichi country, is also a member of the Canadian geological survey, and has contributed considerably to geological and scientific literature.

Dr. Abraham Gesner, a native of Cornwallis, N. S., was prominently identified with early geological exploration in the maritime provinces, and he is credited in Morison's Bible of the Canada Canada with being the discoverer of kerosene oil.

The late Dr. S. T. Rand made important contributions to ethnology and to the history, manners, customs, language and literature of the Micmac Indians, and his grammar and dictionary of their language was published with the assistance of the Dominion government. He also translated the greater part of the Bible into the Micmac tongue.

Among those who are noted for their investigations into the natural history and resources of the maritime provinces may be mentioned Dr. Geo. F. Matthew and G. U. Hay of St. John, Prof. Bailey of Fredericton, Montague Chamberlain of Cambridge, Dr. W. F. Gagnon of Northampton, Mass.; J. G. MacGregor, Dr. George Lawson and Edwin Gillip of Halifax.

Erskine Stone Wiggins, the weather prophet, is a native of Queens county, N. B. He has published a couple of works on The Architecture of the Hpvans and The Days of Creation, and also an English grammar for high school use. W. G. M.

NO. 15.—EDUCATION.

There are quite a number of maritime province men who have taken high rank in education and have risen to the top of the ladder in their profession. There are several who are or have been heads of some of the leading institutions on the continent, while numerous others occupy prominent positions on the staffs of the foremost schools of learning. Chief among them all is Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who is considered one of the first educationalists on the continent. He is a native of New Brunswick, P. E. I., where he was born May 21, 1854. He studied at Acadia college for a time, and in 1876 won his first great prize, obtaining the Gilchrist scholarship of the university of London. This was worth \$500 for three years. He studied at the University of London for two years, graduating with honours in 1878. He attended Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, etc. During the next two years he studied at Heidelberg, Berlin and Göttingen, and in 1880 was appointed professor of English literature, political economy and psychology at Acadia college, and in 1882 professor of metaphysics and English literature at Dalhousie. In 1888 he was appointed Sargent professor of philosophy at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., and later dean of the Sage school of philosophy. A few years later he was promoted to the presidency of Cornell and has filled the position with signal ability. He was in 1896 elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

His career has been one of rapid progress and a succession of triumphs. As a thinker and logician he stood head and shoulders above all his competitors for scholastic honors, and students from all countries have been attracted to him by his strong evidence of great earnest and eloquent philosopher. He has published several philosophical works, which will be referred to in another article.

Dr. William Dawson's chief distinction is as an educator, but he has also gained a strong evidence of great ability as an educationalist. By his superior, executive ability and by the force of his personal reputation as a teacher and thinker he raised McGill from the position of a minor college to a rank among the great seats of learning in America. He was appointed principal and professor of natural history in 1855. He found the institution poorly equipped and financially weak, while the courses in arts and law were meagre and unsatisfactory. He enlisted the interest of men of large means, and with increasing understanding the scope of the institution's work was broadened. In 1857 he established the McGill Normal school and a year later a school of civil engineering, which was later extended into the department of practical and applied sciences. He retired from the presidency of McGill on July 31, 1898.

Another distinguished Canadian educationalist is the Rev. George M. Grant, principal of Queen's university, Kingston, Ont. He was born at Albion Mines, N. S., in 1835, and was educated at Pictou academy and the West Hill school, Pictou. He pursued a brilliant course at the University of Glasgow, and was ordained to the ministry in 1860, and after occupying a couple of minor pastorates was called to St. Matthew's church, Halifax, where he labored for 14 years. In 1877 he was appointed principal of Queen's university, Kingston, Ont., which he has elevated to a high position among Canadian institutions. During his re-

ignee he has raised an endowment of a quarter of a million dollars. As a writer he has taken high rank, and in 1894 was elected president of the Royal Society of Canada.

Rev. Benjamin Longley Whitman, a native of Wilmot, N. S., is president of Columbia university, Washington, having been appointed to that position in September, 1895. He is a comparatively young man to hold such a responsible position, being only thirty-six years of age. He graduated at Brown university in 1877 and prepared for the ministry at Newton Theological Institute. From 1882 to 1895 he was president of Colby university.

The maritime provinces have furnished two successive chancellors of McMaster Hall, Toronto. Dr. Theodore Harding Rand and Dr. O. C. Wallace. Dr. Rand is a native of Cornwallis, N. S., and graduated at Acadia in 1854. After teaching for a while at the Normal school, Truro, he was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and subsequently filled the same office in New Brunswick. In 1883 he accepted the chair of education and history at Acadia college, and two years later was promoted to the chair of apologetics and didactics at McMaster Hall. After serving as principal of the Baptist college at Woodstock, Ont., from 1886 to 1888 he returned to McMaster as professor of education and ethics, and in 1892 succeeded Dr. M. MacVicar as chancellor of the university. Owing to ill health he was compelled to resign the post in 1895, and is now filling the chair of education and English history in the university.

Dr. Rand was succeeded in the chancellorship of McMaster by Rev. O. C. Wallace, a native of Canaan, N. S., a graduate of Acadia of the class of 1882. Previously to his appointment to his present position he had been pastor of the First Baptist church at Lawrence, Mass., and of Moor street church, Toronto.

There are two other maritime province men on the staff of McMaster. Rev. Calvin Goodspeed, D. D., a native of New Brunswick, N. B., is professor of systematic theology and apologetics, and Rev. D. M. Welton, D. D., a native of Kingston, Kings county, N. S., is professor of Hebrew and Aramaic and Old Testament interpretation.

Dr. George R. Parkin owes his chief distinction and the title of C. M. G., which Her Majesty conferred upon him, to his services on behalf of imperial federation, but he takes high rank beside among Canadian educationalists. He is a native of Salisbury, N. B., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and a past principal of the collegiate school, Fredericton. He was in August, 1895, elected to the honorable position of principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Rev. James Patterson Sheraton, a native of St. John, has been principal of Wrentham College, Toronto, since 1877. He studied at the St. John grammar school and the University of New Brunswick, and took his theology at Kings College, Windsor, N. S. He spent several years in the ministry in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before his election to his present responsible position. Honorary degrees in the rank of doctorate were conferred upon him by the Queens and Toronto universities. In addition to the duties of the principalship at Wyldville he fills the chairs of Dogmatic Theology and of the Literature and Exegesis of the New Testament.

Dr. William Lawton Goodwin, a native of Bale Verte, N. B., and a graduate of Mount Allison, was the winner of a Gilchrist scholarship, and studied at London, Edinburgh and Heidelberg. Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1882. He was professor of chemistry and physics at Mount Allison for a year, and was then appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Queens University, Kingston. In 1893 he was elevated to his present position, that of director of the School of Mining at Kingston, Ont. He is the author of a Textbook of Chemistry.

Dr. J. A. McLellan, a native of Shubenacadie, N. S., has been principal of the Ontario Normal College and professor of psychology and history of education since 1890.

Dr. J. F. McCurdy is professor of Oriental Languages in University College, Toronto. He is a native of Chatham, N. B., and studied at the University of New Brunswick and at Göttingen and Leipzig, Germany.

Prof. A. J. Eaton is a native of Annapolis, N. S., and a graduate of Acadia and Harvard and a Ph. D. of Leipzig. He has a classical professorship at McGill. Prof. C. H. McLeod, a professor in the faculty of applied science at McGill, is a native of Cape Breton.

A number of maritime province men are prominently identified with the staff of Harvard University. Prof.

S. M. MacVicar, a Prince Edward Island man, and an Acadia alumnus, has been connected with that institution for twenty-three years, and is now Marston Professor of Ancient and Modern History, Montague, Chamleria, a native of St. John, was for a period recorder of Harvard College, and is now secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School in connection with that institution.

Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Corey, a native of New Canaan, N. B., and a graduate of Acadia, is president of Richmond Theological Seminary, a Virginia institution. Dr. A. K. de Riols, a native of Wolfville, N. S., is president of Shurtleff College, Illinois. Prof. A. W. Duff, a native of St. John, graduate of the University of New Brunswick and a Gilchrist scholar, is professor of physics in Perdue University. The professor of civil engineering in the same institution is another U. N. B. graduate, Prof. W. K. Hale, a Frederictonian. Prof. W. P. Watson, a native of Carleton county, N. B., is professor of chemistry and physics in Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Simon Newcomb, the distinguished scientist, is professor of astronomy in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Dr. Eliza Ritchie, daughter of the late Hon. John W. Ritchie, judge in equity of Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Dalhousie and Cornell, is associate professor of psychology and history of philosophy at Wellesley College, Mass.

Rev. Hugh Macrae Scott, a Guyanese boy, studied at Dalhousie, Berlin and Leipzig, and is professor of Church History in Chicago Theological Seminary.

Of the presidents of the higher institutions of learning of the maritime provinces, four are natives of these provinces. These are Dr. Allison, president of Mount Allison; Dr. Forrest, president of Dalhousie; Dr. Harvey, president of the University of New Brunswick; Dr. Thompson, president of St. Francis Xavier. Three are from other places, Dr. Willets of Kings and Dr. Trotter of Acadia being of English birth, and Father Roy of St. Joseph's of Upper Canadian extraction.

Dr. David Allison is a native of Newport, N. S., and was educated at Sackville Academy and the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He has been president of Mount Allison University since 1889, except for a period of four years beginning in 1877, when he was superintendent of education for Nova Scotia. Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont., conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. One of the founders of the institutions of Mount Allison was Rev. Humphrey Pickard, D. D., a native of Fredericton. He was president of the college from its foundation in 1828 to 1868. Dr. J. R. Inch, the present superintendent of education for New Brunswick, was president of Mount Allison from 1878 to 1891. He is a native of Petersville, Queens Co., N. B., and an alumnus of Mount Allison.

Rev. Dr. Forrest, president of Dalhousie, is a native of New Glasgow, N. S., and was educated at the Presbyterian College, Truro and Halifax. He succeeded the late Dr. James Ross as president of Dalhousie in 1886. One of the founders of Dalhousie and the first president was the Rev. Dr. McCulloch.

The successive presidents of Acadia College have been Rev. Dr. John Fryer, Rev. Dr. J. M. Cramp, Rev. Dr. E. C. Crawley, Rev. Dr. A. W. Sawyer and Rev. Dr. Thomas Trotter. Dr. Crawley was a graduate of King's College, N. S. He adopted the Baptist faith and was one of the founders of Acadia College, being for many years a member of the staff of the institution and for a time president.

The destinies of King's College have been presided over by Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. Dr. McCawley, Rev. J. Dart and Rev. C. E. Willets.

The successive heads of St. Francis Xavier have been Rev. Dr. John Cameron, Right Rev. Colin McKinnon, Rev. Ronald Macdonald, Rev. Hugh Gillis, Rev. Angus Cameron, Rev. Dr. McNeil, Rev. Dr. D. A. Oshoim and Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Donald Macrae, D. D., principal of Morrill College, Quebec, is a native of Pictou, N. S., and was pastor of St. Stephen's church, St. John, from 1838 to 1858. He is one of the leaders in the Presbyterian body in Canada and was chosen moderator of the general assembly in 1890.

Byron Craig, a native of St. John, is president of Drake College, Des Moines, Iowa. W. G. M.

NO. 16.—JOURNALISM.

The name of Joseph Medill ranks among the great names in American journalism. He is placed in the same category with Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Charles A. Dana and the other great editors of the United States. Such men have had much to do in moulding public opinion and determining political sentiment in their country and in shaping the history of the nation. It was Medill who as editor of the Chicago Tribune, the leading exponent of opinion in the great west, brought Abraham Lincoln to the front, and thus contributed an important share in the events which brought about the civil war and the emancipation of the slaves, events that were second only to the Revolution in importance, ushering in as they did a new era in the history of the United States, an era of closer union, stronger federal control, and rapidly developing industrial prosperity. This deed, performed for the good of his country, is alone sufficient to cause him to be revered as one of the most distinguished of the chiefs of the press in the United States.

Joseph Medill was born in St. John on April 6, 1833, being of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1833 his father removed to Ohio, where he had worked on a farm, but subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practised in Philadelphia three



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years in partnership with George W. Melville, afterwards chief justice of Ohio. In 1849 he established in Coshocton the Weekly Republican, a "free soil" paper. The Cleveland Leader was his next venture, a daily established in 1853 with the name of the Forest City. He was one of the organizers of the republican party in Ohio in 1854, and the following year he, with two other partners, purchased the Chicago Tribune. It was a struggling unprofitable concern, but Mr. Medill put all his ability and energy into the work and succeeded in making it one of the greatest daily papers in America, a profitable venture financially and a journal of great influence politically. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and was in 1871 appointed by President Grant a member of the first civil service commission of the United States. The same year—immediately after the great fire—he was elected mayor of Chicago, but resigned before the completion of his term, and travelled in Europe to restore his shattered health. Since November, 1874, he has been chief proprietor and editor of the paper. He is renowned for his works of unostentatious philanthropy and for his public spirit. In 1896 he erected at his own cost in Lincoln Park, Chicago, a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin.

Another of the great editors of the middle west is Joseph Albert Wheelock, who was closely identified with the founding of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. He was born at Bridgton, N. S., Feb. 8, 1831, and was educated at Sackville. He went to Minnesota in 1850, and in 1856 became editor of the Real Estate and Financial Advertiser, a weekly newspaper issued at St. Paul. He joined the editorial staff of the Pioneer of that city in 1858, and after serving as commissioner of statistics for Minnesota for a couple of years, founded in 1861 the St. Paul Press, of which, with the Pioneer Press, he has since been editor-in-chief. From 1871 to 1875 he was postmaster of St. Paul.

Another Pioneer Press man is William Thomas Thompson, a native of St. John, and formerly of the Telegraph and Sun staffs. He was of the editorial staff of the Winnipeg Times and St. Paul Pioneer Press, and since 1881 has been editor of the Duluth Herald.

Alexander Slason Thompson is another maritime province man who is intimately connected with journalism in the great west. He was born at Fredericton in 1840, being a brother of the Hon. Fred P. Thompson of that city. He practised law for some time in his native place and then went out to San Francisco. He followed journalism there and in New York, and subsequently went west as representative of the Associated Press. In 1881 he assisted in founding the Chicago Herald and in 1883 became leading editorial writer on the Chicago Daily News. He was one of the projectors of Weekly America in 1888, and was its literary and editorial writer. He was afterwards west as representative of the Evening Journal, Press and Journal and Evening Post. He has written some plays in collaboration with Clay M. Greene, and at least two have been successfully produced. He also published an Anthology of the Humble Poets, which is now in its fifth edition.

John Richard Dennett was born at Chatham, N. B. His family removed to Woburn, Mass., when he was a child, and he prepared for Harvard at the Woburn high school. He graduated at Harvard in 1859 and while in college was editor of the Harvard Magazine and wrote the class day poem. After graduation he superintended a plantation at Beaufort, S. C., and remained there till after the civil war, when he travelled extensively through the southern states to study their political condition. The result of his observations he communicated to the New York Nation in a series of articles, and on his return from his tour became one of its editors. He was also assistant professor of rhetoric at Harvard. He died in 1874.

Alexander Edwin Sweet was born at St. John March 28, 1841. His father removed to San Antonio, Texas, in 1848, and was afterwards mayor of that city. He was educated at Poughkeepsie, New York, and at the Polytechnic Institute at Karlsruhe on the continent. Returning to Texas in 1863 he served in the confederate army in the 33rd Texas cavalry. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and practised in San Antonio for several years. In 1879 he became editor of the San Antonio Express, and afterwards edited the San Antonio Herald. In May, 1881, he removed to Austin, Texas, and formed there a partnership for the publication of a weekly journal

Cook's Cotton Root Compound is successfully used monthly by over 2,000,000 Ladies. Sufferers from Leucorrhoea, Pains in the Back, Headaches, Nervousness, Indigestion, etc., will find relief in Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is a pure, natural, and safe remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per bottle. No. 1, 10 degrees stronger, 85 cents per bottle. No. 2, 15 degrees stronger, 1.25 per bottle. No. 3, 20 degrees stronger, 1.75 per bottle. No. 4, 25 degrees stronger, 2.25 per bottle. No. 5, 30 degrees stronger, 2.75 per bottle. No. 6, 35 degrees stronger, 3.25 per bottle. No. 7, 40 degrees stronger, 3.75 per bottle. No. 8, 45 degrees stronger, 4.25 per bottle. No. 9, 50 degrees stronger, 4.75 per bottle. No. 10, 55 degrees stronger, 5.25 per bottle. No. 11, 60 degrees stronger, 5.75 per bottle. No. 12, 65 degrees stronger, 6.25 per bottle. No. 13, 70 degrees stronger, 6.75 per bottle. No. 14, 75 degrees stronger, 7.25 per bottle. No. 15, 80 degrees stronger, 7.75 per bottle. No. 16, 85 degrees stronger, 8.25 per bottle. No. 17, 90 degrees stronger, 8.75 per bottle. No. 18, 95 degrees stronger, 9.25 per bottle. No. 19, 100 degrees stronger, 9.75 per bottle. No. 20, 105 degrees stronger, 10.25 per bottle. No. 21, 110 degrees stronger, 10.75 per bottle. No. 22, 115 degrees stronger, 11.25 per bottle. No. 23, 120 degrees stronger, 11.75 per bottle. No. 24, 125 degrees stronger, 12.25 per bottle. No. 25, 130 degrees stronger, 12.75 per bottle. No. 26, 135 degrees stronger, 13.25 per bottle. No. 27, 140 degrees stronger, 13.75 per bottle. No. 28, 145 degrees stronger, 14.25 per bottle. No. 29, 150 degrees stronger, 14.75 per bottle. No. 30, 155 degrees stronger, 15.25 per bottle. No. 31, 160 degrees stronger, 15.75 per bottle. No. 32, 165 degrees stronger, 16.25 per bottle. No. 33, 170 degrees stronger, 16.75 per bottle. No. 34, 175 degrees stronger, 17.25 per bottle. No. 35, 180 degrees stronger, 17.75 per bottle. No. 36, 185 degrees stronger, 18.25 per bottle. No. 37, 190 degrees stronger, 18.75 per bottle. No. 38, 195 degrees stronger, 19.25 per bottle. No. 39, 200 degrees stronger, 19.75 per bottle. No. 40, 205 degrees stronger, 20.25 per bottle. No. 41, 210 degrees stronger, 20.75 per bottle. No. 42, 215 degrees stronger, 21.25 per bottle. No. 43, 220 degrees stronger, 21.75 per bottle. No. 44, 225 degrees stronger, 22.25 per bottle. No. 45, 230 degrees stronger, 22.75 per bottle. No. 46, 235 degrees stronger, 23.25 per bottle. No. 47, 240 degrees stronger, 23.75 per bottle. No. 48, 245 degrees stronger, 24.25 per bottle. No. 49, 250 degrees stronger, 24.75 per bottle. No. 50, 255 degrees stronger, 25.25 per bottle. No. 51, 260 degrees stronger, 25.75 per bottle. No. 52, 265 degrees stronger, 26.25 per bottle. No. 53, 270 degrees stronger, 26.75 per bottle. No. 54, 275 degrees stronger, 27.25 per bottle. No. 55, 280 degrees stronger, 27.75 per bottle. No. 56, 285 degrees stronger, 28.25 per bottle. No. 57, 290 degrees stronger, 28.75 per bottle. No. 58, 295 degrees stronger, 29.25 per bottle. No. 59, 300 degrees stronger, 29.75 per bottle. No. 60, 305 degrees stronger, 30.25 per bottle. No. 61, 310 degrees stronger, 30.75 per bottle. No. 62, 315 degrees stronger, 31.25 per bottle. No. 63, 320 degrees stronger, 31.75 per bottle. No. 64, 325 degrees stronger, 32.25 per bottle. No. 65, 330 degrees stronger, 32.75 per bottle. No. 66, 335 degrees stronger, 33.25 per bottle. No. 67, 340 degrees stronger, 33.75 per bottle. No. 68, 345 degrees stronger, 34.25 per bottle. No. 69, 350 degrees stronger, 34.75 per bottle. No. 70, 355 degrees stronger, 35.25 per bottle. No. 71, 360 degrees stronger, 35.75 per bottle. No. 72, 365 degrees stronger, 36.25 per bottle. No. 73, 370 degrees stronger, 36.75 per bottle. No. 74, 375 degrees stronger, 37.25 per bottle. No. 75, 380 degrees stronger, 37.75 per bottle. No. 76, 385 degrees stronger, 38.25 per bottle. No. 77, 390 degrees stronger, 38.75 per bottle. No. 78, 395 degrees stronger, 39.25 per bottle. No. 79, 400 degrees stronger, 39.75 per bottle. No. 80, 405 degrees stronger, 40.25 per bottle. No. 81, 410 degrees stronger, 40.75 per bottle. No. 82, 415 degrees stronger, 41.25 per bottle. No. 83, 420 degrees stronger, 41.75 per bottle. No. 84, 425 degrees stronger, 42.25 per bottle. No. 85, 430 degrees stronger, 42.75 per bottle. No. 86, 435 degrees stronger, 43.25 per bottle. No. 87, 440 degrees stronger, 43.75 per bottle. No. 88, 445 degrees stronger, 44.25 per bottle. No. 89, 450 degrees stronger, 44.75 per bottle. No. 90, 455 degrees stronger, 45.25 per bottle. No. 91, 460 degrees stronger, 45.75 per bottle. No. 92, 465 degrees stronger, 46.25 per bottle. No. 93, 470 degrees stronger, 46.75 per bottle. No. 94, 475 degrees stronger, 47.25 per bottle. No. 95, 480 degrees stronger, 47.75 per bottle. No. 96, 485 degrees stronger, 48.25 per bottle. No. 97, 490 degrees stronger, 48.75 per bottle. No. 98, 495 degrees stronger, 49.25 per bottle. No. 99, 500 degrees stronger, 49.75 per bottle. No. 100, 505 degrees stronger, 50.25 per bottle. No. 101, 510 degrees stronger, 50.75 per bottle. No. 102, 515 degrees stronger, 51.25 per bottle. No. 103, 520 degrees stronger, 51.75 per bottle. No. 104, 525 degrees stronger, 52.25 per bottle. No. 105, 530 degrees stronger, 52.75 per bottle. No. 106, 535 degrees stronger, 53.25 per bottle. No. 107, 540 degrees stronger, 53.75 per bottle. No. 108, 545 degrees stronger, 54.25 per bottle. No. 109, 550 degrees stronger, 54.75 per bottle. No. 110, 555 degrees stronger, 55.25 per bottle. No. 111, 560 degrees stronger, 55.75 per bottle. No. 112, 565 degrees stronger, 56.25 per bottle. No. 113, 570 degrees stronger, 56.75 per bottle. No. 114, 575 degrees stronger, 57.25 per bottle. No. 115, 580 degrees stronger, 57.75 per bottle. No. 116, 585 degrees stronger, 58.25 per bottle. No. 117, 590 degrees stronger, 58.75 per bottle. No. 118, 595 degrees stronger, 59.25 per bottle. No. 119, 600 degrees stronger, 59.75 per bottle. No. 120, 605 degrees stronger, 60.25 per bottle. No. 121, 610 degrees stronger, 60.75 per bottle. No. 122, 615 degrees stronger, 61.25 per bottle. No. 123, 620 degrees stronger, 61.75 per bottle. No. 124, 625 degrees stronger, 62.25 per bottle. No. 125, 630 degrees stronger, 62.75 per bottle. No. 126, 635 degrees stronger, 63.25 per bottle. No. 127, 640 degrees stronger, 63.7

which he entitled Texas Strivings, and which he published in collaboration with J. Amory Knox...

James Jeffrey Roches is now in the chair of a famous editor John Boyle O'Reilly, the founder of the most influential Irish Catholic organ in America...

Stephen Stockwell is another of the many St. John boys who have taken high rank in journalism. Sixty years ago he sat in the St. John grammar school...

Daniel Logan, a native of Picotou, N. S., has been prominent in Hawaiian journalism as editor of the Bulletin, Herald, Gazette and Advertiser...

Leslie E. McLeod, a native of New London, P. E. I., is managing editor of the Chicago Horseman, having been appointed to that position in 1890...

Hon. James Hayden Fletcher, a native of Orwell, P. E. I., is editor and proprietor of the Daily Independent of Salem, Oregon.

Turning now to maritime province men who have won name and fame in journalism in their own country...

The Hon. William Elder was one of the most scholarly men who ever occupied an editorial chair in Canada...

Joseph Howe will be remembered as one of the most successful and influential writers of an editorial pen that ever shaped the policy of a Canadian paper...

George Edward Fenety, the doyen of maritime province journalism, possibly of Canadian journalism, was almost contemporaneous with Howe...

Sweet was born in St. John's, N. B., in 1849. His father resided in Texas in 1849, a mayor of that city at Poughkeepsie and at the Poly-Carlsruhe on the Texas frontier...

J. V. Ellis in his thirty-six years' connection with the St. John Globe as editor in chief and part proprietor has established a reputation as one of the leading journalists in Canada at the present day.

The late Hon. T. W. Anglin established the St. John Freeman in 1849, and in 1853 became editor of the Toronto Tribune.

The Hon. Amor de Cosmos, a native of Windsor, N. S., founded the British Colonist at Victoria, B. C., in 1858, and the Daily Standard in 1870.

John Livingston was contemporaneous with Mr. Elder in St. John. He founded the St. John Telegraph in 1851 or 1852 and was the first man to try the experiment of a daily in this city.

One of the oldest Nova Scotia journalists next to Joseph Howe was Hugh W. Blackadar, who was editor and proprietor of the Acadia Recorder from 1837 until his death in 1853.

C. R. Dennett of Windsor was for many years editor of the Chicago Times, and afterwards established the Chicago Globe as a democratic paper.

Steven O'Meara, a Prince Edward Islander, is editor of the Boston Journal, having occupied that position some years, and has some reputation as a man of literary parts.

James A. Lord, a native of Deer Island, Charlotte Co., N. B., is editor of the Christian Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio, the leading organ of the Disciples of Christ in the United States.

NEWCASTLE

Meeting of the Northumberland County Council. Newcastle, Jan. 17.—Northumberland county council met this morning in their chambers at 11 o'clock.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the mayor of the town of Chatham, N. B., dated Jan. 15, 1899, in which he requested the council to appoint a committee to inquire into the financial condition of the town.

On motion, Morrison, Swin and Kerr were appointed a nominating committee. The following committees were appointed: County accounts, Betts, Morrison, Kerr, Swin, Cameron; almshouse, Jones, Johnston, Cameron; petitions, Pond, Doyle, McNaughton, Allan and Whitney; county cont., Morrison, Betts, Snowball; vesting jail, Reynolds, Chapman, Fowler; parish accounts, Kerr, Allan, Sullivan, Hayes, Cameron, Bourke, Betts, McNeill, Swin, Campbell, Whitney, McAllister; almshouse, Doyle, Swin, Cameron; printing, Warden Morrison, Betts; by-laws, Snowball, Donovan, Campbell.

A communication was read from the chairman of the finance committee of Chatham stating that a resolution had been passed by the town council to the effect that all Scotch rates collected in the limits of that town belong to the town.

A petition was read from the electors asking that a new polling booth be opened in Botetown. Referred to committee on petitions. Council then adjourned till 1 o'clock.

THE ANTI-ALIEN LAW

In British Columbia is Causing Much American Anger. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 14.—The second reading of the bill introduced for the purpose of preventing Americans taking up mining claims in British Columbia was adopted without opposition.

The late Hon. T. W. Anglin established the St. John Freeman in 1849, and in 1853 became editor of the Toronto Tribune.

ST. JOHN CO. COUNCIL

County Treasurer Vincent Submits a Legal Opinion

As to the Disposition of Fines Imposed for Certain Offences in City or County.

Another Attempt to Tax Outsiders Who Come Seeking Employment—Some Legislation to be Sought.

The regular quarterly session of the municipal council was held at the court house on Tuesday afternoon. Warden Lee occupied the chair and all the members were present except Coun. Barnhill of Lancaster.

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of fines and penalties imposed and recovered in the police station of the city of St. John from persons charged with keeping, or being inmates of or habitual frequenters of any disorderly house, house of ill-fame or bawdy house in the parish of Simonds in the city and county of St. John?

2. What is the jurisdiction of the police magistrates of St. John in such cases? 3. What is the jurisdiction and duties of the police force of St. John in such cases?

I therefore submit the following: Sec. 50, cap. 57, of St. Victoria, acts of the Legislature of New Brunswick directs that "All sums of money received by the said police magistrate or at the said police office for costs, fines, penalties, forfeitures or fees incurred and paid, reservable on any account whatsoever, shall be paid over by the said police magistrate to the city treasurer on the first day of every month, together with an account under oath, to be sworn to before any justice of the peace (which oath any such justice is hereby authorized to administer) of all such moneys to the credit of the city of St. John."

I think the provisions of this section can only extend to and apply to matters over which the legislature of this province has jurisdiction, and cannot be applied to matters over which the express provisions of an act or acts passed by the parliament of Canada.

Part LV of the Criminal Code, 1892, under the head of Summary Trial of Indictable Offences, does, among others, provide that in the case mentioned, and section 783 of said code and paragraph (f) of said section provides as follows: "Whenever any person is charged before a magistrate with keeping or being an inmate or habitual frequenter of any disorderly house, house of ill-fame or bawdy house, the magistrate may, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, hear and determine the charge in a summary way."

Section 783 provides that in any case summarily tried under paragraph (f) of said section 783, "if the magistrate finds the charge proved, he may convict the person charged and commit him to the common gaol or other place of confinement, there to be imprisoned with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months, or may condemn him to pay a fine not exceeding, in the case of a male, one hundred dollars, or to both fine and imprisonment, not exceeding the same sum and term, and such fine may be levied by warrant of distress under the hand and seal of the magistrate, or the person convicted may be committed, in addition to any other imprisonment on the same conviction, to be committed to the common gaol or other place of confinement for a further term not exceeding six months, unless such fine is sooner paid."

Section 506 of said part and paragraph (c) of said section directs that "Every fine and penalty imposed under the authority of this part shall be paid as follows: that is to say, in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to the county treasurer, for county purposes."

Part LVIII of said code, under the head of Summary Convictions, section 823, provides that "in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression 'justice' means a justice of the peace, and includes two or more justices, if two or more justices act or have jurisdiction, and also a police magistrate and stipendiary magistrate, each in the same condition, and the authority of this part shall be held as follows: that is to say, in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to the county treasurer, for county purposes."

Section 902 directs that "every justice shall quarterly, on or before the second Tuesday in each of the months of March, June, September and December in each year, make to the clerk of the peace, or other proper officer of the court having jurisdiction in the premises, and recording the same in writing under his hand of all convictions made by him, and of the receipt and application by him of the moneys returned from the defendants, which return shall include all convictions and other matters not included in the previous returns, and shall be in the form 888 in schedule one to this Act."

Sub-section 6 of section 902 provides: "Every justice before whom any such conviction takes place, or who receives any such moneys, who neglects or refuses to make such return thereon, or willfully makes a false return, or incorrect return, or willfully receives a larger amount of fees than by law he is authorized to receive, shall incur a penalty of eighty dollars, together with costs of suit, in the discretion of the court, which may be recovered by any person who sues for the same by action of debt or information in any court of record in the province in which such return ought to have been or is made."

I am therefore of opinion, and so advise, that all fines and penalties imposed and recovered in the police station of the city of St. John for offences heretofore mentioned, whether the offence is committed in the city of St. John or in the parish of Simonds in the city and county of St. John, should be paid to the county treasurer for county purposes.

I am further of opinion that all fines and penalties imposed and recovered under said code, unless otherwise directed by some statute passed by the parliament of Canada, whether the offence is committed in the city of St. John or in the city and county of St. John, should be paid over and used for county purposes only.

If it were otherwise, an injustice would be done, inasmuch as the county is charged with the cost of the administration of justice therein.

As to the second and third questions, I would respectfully suggest that be left to the consideration of the Council, to obtain, if it so desire, the opinion of the recorder thereon.

It was agreed that the opinion be placed on file.

Coun. Lowell moved that the \$100 deposit recently forfeited by Mrs. Melvin (who was charged with keeping a bawdy house) and paid in to the city treasury be handed over to the county.

The matter was referred to the finance and accounts committee.

Coun. Carson said he had been handed a petition signed by 130 of the merchants and farmers of St. Martins asking that the owners of dogs be re-

quired to pay a license therefor. The curmishers out there had become intolerable.

It was explained that the law could be enforced, if the authorities saw fit to do so.

Coun. Catherwood moved that the county treasurer be empowered to issue a \$500 bond on account of the parish of Lancaster. He explained that it was necessary to get the money. When the fire engine was purchased for use out there a \$500 bond was issued. The engine cost \$760, and the balance of the money was taken out of the funds of the parish. Now the city had sent in a bill for \$300 for water supplied, and it must be paid. This was the only way out of the difficulty.

Coun. Lowell seconded the resolution. The matter was referred to the wardens, Coun. Christie, Robinson and Catherwood and the secretary, with power to act.

Coun. Lowell moved that the council authorize the bills and by-laws committee to prepare a by-law providing for the imposition of a license fee on outsiders who come into the city and county seeking employment.

The committee referred the question to a sub-committee on Monday, and Coun. Lowell urged that in the event of this committee feeling it desirable to have the change the bills and by-laws committee should be in a position to make a by-law.

Several members opposed giving any committee such authority. They contended that the question should be thoroughly discussed by the whole council before any such by-law were made.

Coun. White moved that the bills and by-laws committee be empowered to prepare a by-law providing for the imposition of such a tax.

Both resolutions were voted down and the council adjourned.

SENATOR ADAMS. By Michael Whelan, in Newcastle Advocate. Kind hearts are more than coronets. And simple faith than Norman blood. —Tennyson.

Just as the old year died he departed. Our noble Adams of the generous heart; Just as the new year to the world was born He went to meet its eternal morn.

And as the century almost reached its close This loved one laid him to his last repose. His life is ended, death has closed the book— Upon the title take a last fond look.

Closed the last chapter of his bright career, On the sealed volume shed the silent tear. Done the last labor of his busy life, No more he greets him for the gallant strife; No more we see him in the splendid fray, No more we meet him in the dear old way.

Nor on the hustings that clear voice we hear That rose responsive to the ringing cheer, His tones to tenderness or humor thrilled, To cheer or flatter as the speaker willed.

No more we meet him on the city street, No more we see him in the Senate seat; No more we hear him in the Commons Hall, The one respected, well-beloved of all.

New Brunswick mourns her distinguished son Whose days are ended and his duty done. How much we mourn him where the Miramichi Sweeps on in splendor to the sunset sea!

And friends all mourn him where Ottawa's tide Flows in the waters of the Bay Chaleur; Fours its black waters to St. Lawrence's bay, Where great Niagara's vast volume pours, And the earth trembles as the torrent roars; From where St. Lawrence finds its outlet, Less founts To the great city on the Royal Mount.

Where all thy cities in the sunlight gleam, To thee, St. Lawrence, thou dost lend thy dream! Where by our "Osbunlar" thy swift current sweeps, Where Montmorency in the sunlight leaps; By the dark waters of the Saguenay To where thou sleepest in the grand old bay.

Where the bold boatman dips his shining oar In the blue waters of the Bay Chaleur; Where foggy fundy flings its foaming tide, In Nova Scotia, fair New Brunswick's bride; By the swift waters of Saskatchewan, And in the valley of the great St. John;

Where by Prince Edward the Atlantic sweeps, In far Vancouver, by Pacific deeps; Where by our "Dunkirk" leaps the living waves; Where northern miners find their frozen graves.

FRUIT GROWING.

The State of Horticulture in New Brunswick.

Many People Cannot See Beyond the Fences That Enclose Their Farms.

Written for the Sun by W. S. Blair, Horticulturist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S.

In speaking of any of the material resources of the different provinces of the Dominion, it would well become us to make the best showing possible, and send a grain in every instance where it can be done with due regard for the truth.

While it cannot be said that New Brunswick grows all the fruit that she might, yet steady progress is being made in this industry, and nearly all kinds of hardy fruits are grown somewhere, and some of them everywhere in the province.

The province of New Brunswick covers a large extent of territory, and consequently a diversity of climate and soil with various degrees of adaptability to the production of the different varieties of fruits.

Many parts of the province, especially those districts adjoining the St. John river and its tributaries, are pre-eminently horticultural regions. Year by year the business from this enterprise has grown in volume, and the relative importance of this industry has to a great extent been overlooked.

Little has been done to encourage and stimulate it. Experiments of a local nature are needed to solve problems that cause a great annual loss to the farmers engaged in this occupation.

A trial shipment of the Duchess, or New Brunswick apple, for instance, might result in finding a ready sale for perfectly packed dessert fruit such as New Brunswick can offer.

The facilities offered enables the shipment of tender fruits from Ontario or the English market by soil storage, and we only sit back thinking that we have nothing to send, while our orchards are being neglected and a poor quality of fruit that will not find a sale when in a home market is being produced.

A look of enterprise in one channel of trade brights the prospects of one of the most important industries of our country. We wonder why our apples will not sell, and when we come to find out, the question is found in the fruit and giving attention to the package and packing was not considered.

What is the use of talking up cultivation of the orchard when other important points are neglected? Object lessons are needed. Concrete examples are of more importance than any logic on these subjects.

We find a difference of opinion as to the adaptability of the country for fruit growing. We may always expect that many people cannot see beyond the fence which encloses their farm. I know of people who say that fruit can be grown profitably only in the Annapolis valley.

I am sure that there is a greater area in this favored spot adapted to fruit growing than there is in any other part of the province. Similar conditions of soil and protection, even in Nappan enables us to grow the Gravenstein. Not one half mile from the experimental farm orchard we find an orchard protected by natural spruces, and on an ideal soil where this famous apple, the Gravenstein, comes to perfection, and the trees are as clean and perfect as any ones that I have ever seen.

The Wealthy apple also here grows to perfection; but on the farm orchard a heavy clay loam, unadorned with natural spruces, and on an ideal soil where this famous apple, the Gravenstein, comes to perfection, and the trees are as clean and perfect as any ones that I have ever seen.

It is simply needless to show that we as a people, when considering the resources of our country, do not use our best judgment, and without understanding the cause of our own failure, prejudice those who could make a success in developing these resources.

The fact that we are to a certain extent a horticultural country is borne out by instances of the strawberry industry. We find that large quantities have been shipped not only to our own local markets, but also to markets to the south. Here they find a market after the season for home grown fruit is past, and remain in the province for a long time.

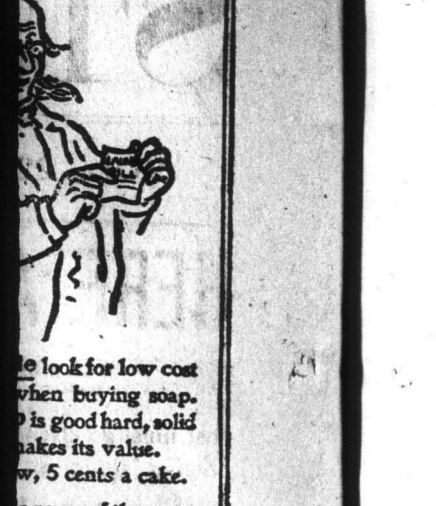
Two or three weeks' eating strawberries and other good things does not clog the appetite nor satisfy the cravings of the inner man, and a good market can be found for such fruit throughout the whole year. Bonanza prices cannot be expected, but good fruit will return good prices. The vegetable industry of New Brunswick is growing to enormous proportions, and the coming factories are relieving the farmers of many sections of what they cannot find a ready sale elsewhere.

The province can well afford to encourage this industry, and careful study of the problems confronting those already engaged in it will be a step in the right direction. The formation of horticultural societies should be encouraged, as assistance in this way will render invaluable services.

A wife should not expect her husband to be light-hearted if her discourses are heavy. The jokes of the writer who does his level best often fall flat.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



Look for low cost when buying soap. It is good hard, solid makes its value. 5 cents a cake.

With George W. ... chief influence in the establishment of the ... Cleveland ... venture, a daily with the name of ... republican party in the following year ... purchased ... daily then, but Mr. ... ability and energy succeeded in making ... daily papers ... able venture financial of great influence ... member of the ... of 1870, and ... by President ... the first civil ser- ... the United States ... immediately after the ... elected mayor of ... and before the com- ... and travelled in ... shattered health. ... 1874, he has been ... and editor of the ... for his works ... philanthropy and ... In 1896 he erect- ... in Lincoln Park ... statue of Benjamin ...

reat editors of the ... Albert Wheel- ... identified with ... St. Paul Pioneer ... at Bridgetown ... and was educated ... went to Minnesota ... became editor of ... Financial Adver- ... papers issued in ... the editorial staff ... that city in 1858, ... was commissioner of ... for a couple ... in 1861 the St. Paul ... with the Pioneer ... been editor-in- ... in 1875 he post-

Press man is Wil- ... on, a native of ... of the Teco- ... He was of ... the Windsor Times ... Press, and since ... of the Duluth ...

Thompson is in- ... vance man who in ... and with journal- ... post. He was born ... 1840, being a brother ... Thompson of that ... law for some time ... then went out ... He followed jour- ... in New York, and ... west as represent- ... Press. In 1881 ... the Chicago ... became leading ... the Chicago Daily ... of the profession ... in 1888, and was ... er and editor. He ... aged with the ... and Journal ... She has written ... oration with Clay ... two have been ... ed. He also pub- ... of the Humbler ... in its fifth edi-

met was born at ... family removed ... when he was ... ed for Harvard at ... school. He gradu- ... 1862 and while in ... of the Harvard ... the class day ... He superin- ... Sanford, S. C., ... till after the civil ... ed extensively ... in states to study ... The results of ... communicated to ... on in a series of ... ment from his ... as editor. He ... professor of the ... died in 1874.

Sweet was born in ... His father re- ... in 1849, a ... mayor of that ... at Pough- ... and at the Poly- ... Carlsruhe on the ... Texas in the ... confederate ... Texas cavalry ... did law and was ... and practised in ... several years. In ... of the San An- ... afterwards edited ... In May, ... partnership for ... a weekly journal ...

Root Compound ... monthly by ... effectual. Ladies ... Gettes Root Com- ... Pills, 50 cents ... Price, No. 1, 50 ... per box. No. 2 ... and two 5-cent ... apy Windsor, Ont. ... recommended by ... Canada.

J. V. Ellis in his ... connection with ... the St. John Globe ... editor in chief and ... part proprietor has ... established a reputa- ... as one of the lead- ... ing journalists in ... Canada at the present day.

The late Hon. T. W. ... Anglin established ... the St. John Free- ... man in 1849, and ... in 1853 became ... editor of the To-

ntonio Tribune. He ... was a member of ... the New Brunswick ... government in 1855 ... and also sat in the ... house of commons, ... being elected in 1874.

The Hon. Amor de ... Cosmos, a native ... of Windsor, N. S., ... founded the British ... Colonist at Victoria, ... B. C., in 1858, and ... the Daily Standard ... in 1870. He entered ... the provincial parlia- ... ment in 1860 and ... was premier of British ... Columbia for a time.

John Livingston was ... contemporaneous ... with Mr. Elder in ... St. John. He found- ... ed the St. John Tele- ... graph in 1851 or 1852 ... and was the first man ... to try the experiment ... of a daily in this ... city. He sold the paper ... to Mr. Elder and was ... associated with him ... for a time in the editorial ... office. He then estab- ... lished the Watchman, ... which existed until the ... great fire of 1877 ... burned the paper out ... of house and home. ... After a period of con- ... nection with the Mon- ... cton Times he was in ... 1878 invited to take ... editorial charge of the ... St. John Sun, and re- ... mained in the editor- ... ial office until his death ... a few years ago. For ... descriptive work or ... the portrayal of a char- ... acter or a scene Mr. ... Livingston was describ- ... ed as having the pen ... of a Dickens.

One of the oldest ... Nova Scotia jour- ... nalist next to Joseph ... Howe was Hugh W. ... Blackadar, who was ... editor and proprietor ... of the Acadia Recor- ... der from 1837 until ... his death in 1853. ... He was prominently ... identified with the ... reform movement and ... ably assisted Howe. ... He conducted the pa- ... per with much ability ... and it wielded a great ... influence as an organ ... of radical ideas.

C. R. Dennett of Win- ... dSOR was for many ... years editor of the ... Chicago Times, and ... afterwards established ... the Chicago Globe as ... a democratic paper.

Steven O'Meara, a ... Prince Edward Is- ... lander, is editor of ... the Boston Journal, ... having occupied that ... position some years, ... and has some reputa- ... tion as a man of lit- ... erary parts.

James A. Lord, a ... native of Deer Is- ... land, Charlotte Co., ... N. B., is editor of ... the Christian Stand- ... ard, Cincinnati, Ohio, ... the leading organ of ... the Disciples of Christ ... in the United States. ... W. G. M.

NEWCASTLE. Meeting of the Northumberland County Council. Newcastle, Jan. 17.—Northumberland county council met this morning in their chambers at 11 o'clock. The following councillors were present: Ludlow, J. S. Pond, W. A. Campbell; Blissett, J. Swin, Fowler; Blackville, S. Field, Donovan; North Esk, David Whitney, Wm. Jones; South Esk, Thos. Johnston, Dan. McAllister, Derby, Jno. Bettis, Jas. Robinson; Nelson, Eph. Hayes, B. Reynolds; Rogersville, Bourke, Chapman, Reynolds; Chatham, J. F. Connor, Kerr, W. B. Snowball; Glenelg, McNaughton, Cameron; Hardwick, J. Sullivan, Phil. Williston; Alnwick, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Allan.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the mayor of the town of Chatham, N. B., dated Jan. 15, 1899, in which he requested the council to appoint a committee to inquire into the financial condition of the town.





SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The report from Albert Co. received at the convention in Moncton was read and presented by G. M. Peck, and not by A. C. M. Lawson, as stated in the annual report.

A normal class is reported from Point de Bute, with a membership of 20. Mrs. Dr. Chapman is the leader and a good interest is manifested in the class.

SOUTHAMPTON, York Co., Jan. 11.—The quarterly session of the Southampton S. S. convention was held in the R. B. church at Middle Southampton on the 3rd inst. President Jones of Millville in the chair. There was a fairly good attendance of the parish workers, and Rev. A. Lucas and S. J. Parsons of the provincial workers were also here. Appended is the programme: Afternoon—Singing; welcoming address, by Rev. J. Gravinor; scripture reading and prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lucas; instruction as to how to prepare for next convention, Rev. Mr. Lucas; minutes of last session; reports from the several Sunday schools; by delegates and officers; address by S. J. Parsons; closing. Evening—Singing; Bible reading, Rev. Mr. Lucas; prayer, Rev. J. Gravinor; minutes read and adopted; opening the question box and answers by Rev. Mr. Lucas; singing; address upon how to prepare and sustain an interest in the schools, by Mr. Parsons; normal lesson, Book of John, Rev. A. Lucas; singing; address on the Opportunities of '89, Rev. A. Lucas. Next place of meeting, Maple Ridge; singing; benediction, Rev. J. Gravinor.

Teachers, have you a definite aim in your work, and what is it? You will doubtless reply that you have an aim and that it is to bring your scholars to Christ, and lead them on into an earnest Christian life.

Yes, and how have you succeeded in this?

Do you test your work?

Do you know just where your scholars stand?

Have you talked with each member of your class alone?

Have you asked them the personal question as to their relation to Christ?

One teacher, in speaking of the importance of this close personal work, said that when she was a scholar in a Sunday school class she had often wished her teacher would speak the personal word to her, and yet it was not spoken, although she purposely gave the teacher opportunity time and again.

Can it be that there are scholars in our classes today that are waiting the personal word?

Give your scholars a chance and help them to a decision for the Master.

It is our duty and privilege in this great matter to come into the closest personal touch with our scholars, and to at least enquire as to their attitude in relation to the all important question, "Am I Christ's?"

CODY'S.

Death of Postmaster Todd of the Narrows.

CODY'S, Queens Co., Jan. 18.—Henry Todd, postmaster at the Narrows, died on Sunday night, the 16th inst. He was 86 years of age and was born in Ireland. He leaves four daughters and three sons. Mr. Todd was a J. P. for many years. T. M. Todd, who has a store at the Narrows, was a son.

Miss Ella McKim, who lives about a mile below the Narrows, is dangerously ill. Miss McKim's brother and sister, who are in the States, have been telegraphed for.

Owing to much sickness in this district, Dr. Barle of Young's Cove is kept on the move day and night.

Two funerals from one house occurred at Belleisle on Saturday, when the remains of Mrs. Murphy and her daughter were conveyed to Cromwell Hill for burial.

PROPERTY PURCHASES.

The Knox & Thompson building, Princess street, recently sold at public auction, was purchased by F. E. Williams, the Charlotte street grocer, and is now being used for storage purposes. It is understood Mr. Williams will use the ground floor for manufacturing and will rent the upper flat.

The residence of A. M. Phillips, Paddock street, has been purchased by J. S. MacLaren, who will occupy it after May 1.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Interesting Discussion of the Personality of the Future King.

A Nimble Intellect, and a Broad Grasp of the World's Politics—Why the Queen Did Not Abdicate.

(St. James's Gazette.)

The personality of the Prince of Wales is one which is ever before the British people. His multifarious social duties preclude the possibility of his being lost sight of; but he is more than ever in the thoughts of his future subjects just now by reason of the accident which is for the moment causing a suspension of those very social activities which ordinarily attract attention to his every movement and his every public act. It is therefore with a keen interest that Harper's Magazine this month contains an intensely interesting article based upon the title, "If the Queen Had Abdicated."

It was said at the time of the jubilee celebrations last year that the Queen was not only ready but anxious to renounce the throne in favor of the Prince of Wales. "There are, in fact" (says the writer, who appears to have very special sources of information at his disposal) "grounds for believing that the question of abdication actually came before the cabinet in one shape or another, that a serious examination was made into the merits and demerits of the proposal, and that, as each individual cabinet minister was strenuously opposed to the idea of the Queen's abdication, it was unanimously rejected. Considerations were presented which determined the government to advise Her Majesty to remain 'as long as life shall last,' queen of England. Some of these considerations are by no means so well known as they deserve. Constitutional in all things, and especially in regard to advice from her ministers in grave matters touching the welfare of Britain, Queen Victoria accordingly entered the seventh decade of her reign with the announcement of a resolve that until her last sleep nothing should part her from her beloved people. That resolve was communicated to the nation in a letter which went straight to the hearts of loyal Britons all over the world."

WHY HER MAJESTY RETAINED THE THRONE.

The writer of the article then proceeds to discuss the various obvious, financial and personal reasons which render the abdication of the Queen impossible and sets down the reasons which is one that would scarcely strike the unobservant Briton at first sight, as follows:—

The Queen is not only queen of Great Britain and Ireland, she is also Empress of India, reigning sovereign over more millions than the Grand Turk, and of more Africans and Asiatics than any other civilized monarch. Abdication would be misunderstood by most, misrepresented by some, and resented by all of them. Death they know; a living ruler they understand. What is abdication to the border tribes of the Hindoo-Koosh, to the lake-dwellers of Nyassaland, Uganda, or the fierce tribesmen of the Sudan? From an imperial standpoint a sceptre dropped from the hand of the Great White Queen can be borne aloft in her lifetime by no successor. In many parts of the world the British raj is personified in the little lady who, sixty years ago, said to the world that she was a queen—"I will be good."

In some parts of India she is actually worshipped as a goddess. In her lifetime the native races of the empire will either look to the Queen as their ruler, or they will assume that something has happened that saves and neutralizes British power. These imperial considerations as to the effect on Asiatics and Africans were also in the minds of the ministers when they unanimously refused to advise the Queen to rest from the crushing burden of the crown.

"THE MOST DIFFICULT POSITION IN ENGLAND."

There is more, according to the author of this striking article, that cannot be publicly said as to the reasons which governed Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in their decision. He then asks the question: In what way would the accession of the Prince of Wales affect the nation and the empire? and he goes on to answer it by giving us an intensely interesting and extremely frank character-sketch of the heir to the throne.

The Prince of Wales (he says, truly enough) is placed by fate in the most difficult position of any English subject. Labeled incessantly, continuously and malignantly, as a trifler, who finds in the society of numbers relief from the tedium of a wasted life; if he encourages our national sports, he is a profligate, and is compared with royal predecessors, whose conduct would certainly not commend itself today, even to the staunchest supporters of monarchy; if he does not lavish money he does not possess, he is said to be stingy; if he makes an outlay on a church at Sandringham, or a ball at Marlborough house, he is a spendthrift. Unworthy friendships are attributed to him with men upon whom he has never set eyes, or with whom he may perhaps have exchanged a casual word; if he plays a game of cards, he is a gambler. Fierce as is the light that beats upon a throne, the cruel and searching illumination of the Prince's life inflicts on him the disabilities and responsibilities, while denying him either the power of the throne or the privileges of a private station.

"SECRET AND LABORIOUS PHILANTHROPY."

Here is an example of the prince's meekly and unselfish goodness, involving not merely generosity, but self-

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WHY HER MAJESTY RETAINED THE THRONE.

The writer of the article then proceeds to discuss the various obvious, financial and personal reasons which render the abdication of the Queen impossible and sets down the reasons which is one that would scarcely strike the unobservant Briton at first sight, as follows:—

The Queen is not only queen of Great Britain and Ireland, she is also Empress of India, reigning sovereign over more millions than the Grand Turk, and of more Africans and Asiatics than any other civilized monarch. Abdication would be misunderstood by most, misrepresented by some, and resented by all of them. Death they know; a living ruler they understand. What is abdication to the border tribes of the Hindoo-Koosh, to the lake-dwellers of Nyassaland, Uganda, or the fierce tribesmen of the Sudan? From an imperial standpoint a sceptre dropped from the hand of the Great White Queen can be borne aloft in her lifetime by no successor. In many parts of the world the British raj is personified in the little lady who, sixty years ago, said to the world that she was a queen—"I will be good."

In some parts of India she is actually worshipped as a goddess. In her lifetime the native races of the empire will either look to the Queen as their ruler, or they will assume that something has happened that saves and neutralizes British power. These imperial considerations as to the effect on Asiatics and Africans were also in the minds of the ministers when they unanimously refused to advise the Queen to rest from the crushing burden of the crown.

"THE MOST DIFFICULT POSITION IN ENGLAND."

There is more, according to the author of this striking article, that cannot be publicly said as to the reasons which governed Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in their decision. He then asks the question: In what way would the accession of the Prince of Wales affect the nation and the empire? and he goes on to answer it by giving us an intensely interesting and extremely frank character-sketch of the heir to the throne.

The Prince of Wales (he says, truly enough) is placed by fate in the most difficult position of any English subject. Labeled incessantly, continuously and malignantly, as a trifler, who finds in the society of numbers relief from the tedium of a wasted life; if he encourages our national sports, he is a profligate, and is compared with royal predecessors, whose conduct would certainly not commend itself today, even to the staunchest supporters of monarchy; if he does not lavish money he does not possess, he is said to be stingy; if he makes an outlay on a church at Sandringham, or a ball at Marlborough house, he is a spendthrift. Unworthy friendships are attributed to him with men upon whom he has never set eyes, or with whom he may perhaps have exchanged a casual word; if he plays a game of cards, he is a gambler. Fierce as is the light that beats upon a throne, the cruel and searching illumination of the Prince's life inflicts on him the disabilities and responsibilities, while denying him either the power of the throne or the privileges of a private station.

"SECRET AND LABORIOUS PHILANTHROPY."

Here is an example of the prince's meekly and unselfish goodness, involving not merely generosity, but self-

AGRICULTURAL.

Northumberland and Kent Co. Farmers' Institute Meetings.

Addresses Delivered by W. W. Hubbard, W. S. Blair, Hon. Mr. Burchill and Others.

Meetings were held as advertised in Northumberland county at Millerton on Wednesday evening last and at Napan on Thursday evening and addresses given by men sent by the N. B. department of agriculture and the Farmers' and Dairywomen's associations.

The Millerton meeting was not large, but was very representative of the Derby district. John Bette occupied the chair and there were present John P. Burchill, Dr. W. A. Wilson, Thos. C. Newman, Wm. E. Saultrey, George Vanderveck, A. A. McSeauders, John J. Clarke, R. N. Weeks, John Russel, John Knight, John Clouston, Walter H. Crocker, Robert Robinson, Peter O'Neill, David G. O'Leary, Patrick Kelly, Clifford Crocker, Elmer Paisley and many others.

W. W. Hubbard, the first speaker, spoke of the advantages in selecting dairy cows for milk production and giving them conditions such as can be had in June as possible in the winter round. Warm light and well ventilated stables for the winter were a necessity, and such stables were not necessarily expensive. He urged the keeping of more stock both for beef and dairy purposes, and so affording more employment upon the farms.

John J. Ferguson of Smith's Falls, Ont., was the next speaker, and spoke at some length upon the breeding, feeding and marketing of pigs for the highest prices.

W. S. Blair of the Experimental farm, Napan, N. S., spoke upon fruit and vegetable growing, and there was a lively discussion upon this subject.

Hon. John P. Burchill gave a short address, urging the importance of agriculture as compared with other industries. He expressed his satisfaction at the course taken by the department of agriculture and the Farmers' and Dairywomen's associations. As a result of the efforts made to extend the dairy business the output of New Brunswick cheese had increased from 100,000 lbs. seven years ago to over 1,000,000 lbs. last year. He believed that dairying and pork raising were two of the important lines of New Brunswick farmers, and that fruit growing was a good adjunct. Many of the young men he was persuaded left the farm because they did not understand its possibilities, and he believed that every effort to spread useful agricultural knowledge should receive the warmest support. A vote of thanks was passed to the speakers.

The following night a meeting was held in the middle district school house at Napan, where the gathering numbered 100. Geo. Dickson, president of the Farmers' and Dairywomen's association, occupied the chair, and there were present Geo. P. Searle, Wm. Gray, Edward Martin, John Dickson, Thos. Trair, F. W. Russell, Geo. R. Marquis, Geo. E. Fisher, F. W. Sweeney, John Holland, Patrick Conway, J. J. Ferguson, J. J. Dickson, John R. Jarline, Alex. Dickson, John Irving, Wm. Delany, A. G. Dickson, Robert McDermid, Wm. Searle, Louis Dick, Enoch Godfrey, Clifford Galloway, Wm. McLean, Mrs. F. W. Sweeney, Mrs. Geo. J. Dickson, Mrs. Marquis, Mrs. J. W. Dickson, Mrs. G. Dickson, Mrs. P. W. Russell, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Wm. Martin, Mrs. Jas. R. Dickson, Mrs. Galloway, and the Misses Irving, Keating, Dickson, Edgar, Galloway, Gray, Bell, Martin Mann, Thos. Fitzpatrick, Harry Searle and many others.

Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ferguson and Blair were the speakers and discussed the same subjects as at Millerton.

An interesting discussion on Mr. Ferguson's address upon pork raising ensued, of which the following is a part:

Geo. Dickson—Do you cook the roots that you feed your pigs in the winter season?

Mr. Ferguson—No; we feed mangels and sugar beets, and always raw. We do not feed potatoes or turnips, but if we did I think we would cook them.

Geo.—If you are feeding clover, as you say your practice is in summer, how do you manage your pigs?

Mr. Ferguson—We have a light movable shelter and vurdies, and we move these across the field as the pigs consume the clover. If the pigs were turned into the whole field they would spoil more clover than they could eat.

As we manage it, an acre of good clover will feed twenty pigs in addition to the dairy waste and a very light grain ration.

Geo.—Have you any experience with the Chester-Berkshire cross?

Mr. Ferguson—The Chester Whites are a good thrifty breed, and crossed with the Berkshire will make a quick-growing pig, but not one possessing the requisite qualities for high priced bacon.

Geo.—How about the improved large English Berkshire?

Mr. F.—He is entirely different from the old type of Berkshire and more nearly fills the bill for bacon purposes. I do not say, however, that he is as good as the Tamworth, which may perhaps be the best pure bred for the ideal bacon pig.

The meeting on Friday night was at Bass River, Kent county, in a hall kindly provided by Edward Walker. There were 58 present, of which a number were ladies. C. C. O'Leary presided. Among those in attendance were: James Burnes, M. P. F., John D. Walker, Wm. Hutchinson, Wm. Keswick, John McDougall, Jas. M. Campbell, Thos. Dunley, John Mulloney, Jas. Starrack, R. J. McDonald, Wm. Sullivan, Reuben Ward, J. Farver, Robt. Wilson, Alex. McKay, Jas. March, Wm. R. Campbell, Edward Campbell, Mason Wilson, Jas. Roberts, John Fahy, John McG. Powell.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Whales and Herrings Reported in Seal Cove Sound.

GRAND MANAN, Jan. 13.—Whales and herrings are still reported in Seal Cove Sound, but the only fish being taken are those by Isaac Newton's crew operating at Dark Harbor. Mr. Newton has made some shipments to St. John and sold some to parties carrying them to Gloucester. Line fish are not plentiful.

The mercury fell as low as eleven below at daylight on the morning of the 10th inst., and it has been five and six since then.

The members of Southern Cross lodge, K. of P., on the evening of the 12th inst. sat down to a fine oyster stew, prepared by Capt. L. C. Ingalls of the schooner Ella and Jennie. After the tables were cleared, pipes and cigars were lighted and the lodge was entertained by songs and recitations from Knights Arthur Leary, L. C. Ingalls, C. Ingalls, F. J. Martin, Mr. Loeman, Dr. Jack and W. H. Ingersoll.

Mrs. Henry E. Fraser and her daughter, Miss Jessie Fraser, are in Boston, where Miss Fraser is receiving treatment for throat trouble. She has already undergone two operations.

The schools have all opened again. Mr. Worrell of St. Andrew and Miss Ganong of St. John are teaching the schools at Grand Harbor; Miss Florence Cook is in charge of the school at Two Islands, and Miss Edna Guphill is teaching the primary school at Castalia.

Rev. W. V. Covert attended a wedding at North Head on the evening of the 11th inst.

On the evening of the 14th inst. a very pretty wedding took place at North Head at the residence of the bride's father, William Watt, when Miss Bertie Watt was united in marriage with Ernest Daggett, son of Mark Daggett, light-keeper, Grand Harbor. Mr. Daggett is now a resident of Okotoks, Alberta, N. W. T. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Daggett and wish them every success and happiness in their western home.

MONCTON.

The Osteopaths Will Purchase the Old Central School Building.

MONCTON, Jan. 17.—The osteopaths evidently mean business. They have offered to purchase the old Central school building and a part of the grounds for \$5,000, or lease the same at \$600 a year for a term of years. The trustees will sell the old building but will not lease or sell any of the grounds.

The school trustees will require \$17,402 for the current year, of which \$2,402 comes from the county fund, leaving \$15,000 to be raised by direct assessment.

The lawsuit between the Dorchester Hotel company and the late lessee, P. Gallagher, has been settled out of court.

The following officers of Botsford Royal Arch Chapter were installed last evening by Geo. Acknam, deputy high grand priest, assisted by W. A. Metzler, grand director of ceremonies: E. Comp. F. N. Hall, M. E. high priest; E. Comp. W. A. D. Stevens, king; E. Comp. E. W. Givan, scribe; E. Comp. Rev. H. S. Crisp, chaplain; R. E. Comp. Geo. Acknam, secretary; R. E. Comp. J. E. Masters, treasurer; Comp. J. Baird, C. of H.; Comp. F. L. Thompson, P. S. of I.; Comp. J. B. Sangster, R. A. C.; Comp. C. W. Bradley, M. 3 V.; Comp. J. McD. Cooke, M. P. V.; Comp. F. C. Beazanson, M. I. V.; Comp. J. Janoway, Tyler. After the business of the evening was transacted the newly installed high priest invited the companions present to partake of refreshments at Connor's restaurant.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

About Thirty Bones and Some Ashes Found in His Coffin.

GADSDEN, Jan. 17.—The casket containing the supposed remains of Christopher Columbus, which arrived here yesterday on board the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadillo, and which were transferred to the cruiser Gibraltar for conveyance to Seville, has been opened. About thirty bones and some ashes were found in the casket. It was re-closed and will be received at Seville with great solemnity and deposited in the cathedral. The route of the procession will be lined with troops.

INDEPENDENT FORESTRY.

On Saturday the executive council held an important session at the Temple building. All the members are in the city, including the Hon. Judge Wedderburn of New Brunswick, past supreme chief ranger, and the Hon. E. C. Stevenson of Detroit, Mich., supreme counsellor. Dr. Oronhyatkeha, the supreme chief ranger has received a petition for the formation of a lodge for British Columbia, the charter for which has already been granted. The medical board reports having received 1,425 applications during the first nine days of the present month, notwithstanding all applicants after the 1st of Jan. pay the new rates as adopted by the supreme court at its last session. During the past year there were considered by the board 35,566 applications, 15,156 being accepted, which surpasses all previous records. Organizer Jas. Gilmour leaves on Monday for Newfoundland to begin the work of planting the order in that country.—Toronto World.

A man may know his own mind and still not be very wise.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

The Parnellites Lost Considerable Ground, While the Labor Party Captured a Large Number of Seats in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Judging from the results already known at midnight, the Irish elections today have been remarkable for the success of the Laborites and the waning power of Parnellism. The new feature is that women were allowed to vote for the first time.

In Dublin the representation of labor has been quadrupled, while the Parnellites have secured little more than half their former strength, although, owing to internal dissensions in John Redmond's party, it is rather difficult to give an accurate estimate. Mr. Redmond himself has been elected for one ward, but he did not head the poll, and therefore misses the aldermanship.

Timothy Harrington (member of parliament at Harbour division of Dublin) is in the same boat, having been topped by a new laborite.

Cork the Parnellites have done better, but they have failed to retain their former ascendancy, having now only a majority of one over the Dilobites, while the laborites have secured nine seats.

JOHN MORLEY

Thinks Liberal Party is Going to the Dogs.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. John Morley, liberal member of parliament for Montrose Burghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Brechin, said he entirely concurred with the reasons which led Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt to resign the leadership of the liberal party in the house of commons.

It was his own intention, he declared, to retire from active and responsible participation in the formal councils of the heads of the liberal party, although his zealous and eager cooperation could always be counted upon for the advancement of every liberal cause.

Mr. Morley criticized the prevailing spirit of jingoism and imperialism. He denounced it as "entirely opposed to all the lessons of Mr. Gladstone." "I think," he exclaimed, "we are nearer the beginning of them than the end." It was his firm conviction that "the prevailing spirit of imperialism must inevitably bring militarism, a gigantic military growing expenditure, increased power to aristocracies and privileged classes, and war."

HAVERLOCK.

La Grippe Has a Strong Hold on the Community—New Roads.

HAVERLOCK, N. B., Jan. 16.—La grippe is very prevalent here just now. T. A. Fresse and Samuel Perry are confined to their houses by it. Allan Alward of Semp Hill is no dangerously ill, but he hopes are entertained of his recovery.

William Perry of Springfield died on Saturday, after an illness of some months. The deceased was over 50 years old, was a brother of Charles Perry and John and Stephen Perry of Canada road. Four sons and four daughters and an aged widow survive him. He was a member of Haverlock Baptist church. The funeral will take place tomorrow and will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Snell.

By a pile social held at Hicks' settlement last week a total of \$144.00 was raised for the church fund.

Miss Annie Coats of the village left last Tuesday for St. Paul, where her brother, Newton Coates, now resides. After an important career in the settlement of Upper Ridge with the station, she will continue her journey to Grand Forks. A new and shorter road has been laid out from the station to connect the settlement and Upper

LECTIONS.

Lost Considerable

und, Captured a Large

17.—Judging from

17.—The Right Hon.

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OUT OF FOCUS

By Beatrice Heron-Maxwell

"Nevermore—shall I command

"You have no fetish?" said

"I have most things that you

"She spoke half in imperfect

"The tinting himself back on

"The tinting himself back on

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"The tinting himself back on

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elbow when you write—is she not in

"Ceilia! In fancy dress, the guise

"I wonder what you would say if you

"His thoughts recoiled a letter that

"forwarded on his last halting

"wraithful at his protracted absence,

"Lady Vane is looking handsomer

"weeds," the letter said in its conclu-

"she talks of going to Monte

"Carlo for the winter. Caversham—you

"remember him—the 11th D. G.'s, has

"come into a pot of money from his

"uncle's death, and the barony into the

"hands of his wife, a woman who at

"Bargate, and means to go there

"for the winter. I will say no more.

"Up perourat qui leverit. What a fool

"you are, Hardecastle! Pardon my plain

"speaking, but when someone called

"you the Prince of Philanderers the

"other day, I had taken you for a

"fool, or a man who was not worth

"the name. Now I see that you are

"a man of some consequence. There is

"rumor that you are paddling a canoe

"somewhere round the Pacific Isles.

"Que diable faites-vous dans cette ga-

"lerie? I hope it's your own canoe, and

"that you are not helping to paddle

"one of the island belles about. But I

"misdo not me greatly. What a con-

"founded fool you are!"

"P. S.—Someone spoke of your

"sketching propensities lately, and

"Lady Vane said, 'Yes, I darsay the

"results will be interesting. The portrait

"of a lady will occur often in his por-

"tfolio. It will be an episode with-

"out words."

"The letter had not affected him at

"all when he read it; but now it recur-

"red to him, and stirred some emotion

"that was dormant.

"He was painting the wind-tossed,

"dusky tresses of Ermnia, and was

"repeating the name of the girl, and

"calling at the same time, in a low

"voice, the name of the girl, and

"calling at the same time, in a low

"voice, the name of the girl, and

hair. She was looking down, her dark

Then she looked up and laid one

"Stay," she whispered softly.

The memory of that one kiss, a mem-

ory he half regretted and that she

had kissed him, was a sufficient promise

to her, and she turned her face to

him, and he kissed her forehead in

any language contained.

He looked out over the sea still; the

boat was making preparations for

departure; the whole scene was photo-

graphed on his mind, with acute vivid-

ness. Groves of palm and pandanus

trees, with their "under-growth of

creepers, fringed the expanse of sand

to right and left, and made a further

protection inside the outer reef,

against which the surf beat tumultu-

ously, for the lagoon lying calm and

smooth behind them. The flood of

light on the golden sand, with the

full, deep, dark cast a sharp

twinkle, was so dazzling in its radiance,

that even the slight break of dark

color made by the trading boat and

some of the native canoes, placed on

the shore in preparation for the eve-

ning, was a relief to the tired eye.

Here she knelt at his feet, a white

slab, or rough board, cast a sharp

shadow refreshing even to look at. It

was a picture of intense light and

shade, the light predominating; with

the prodigality of color and crude con-

trast which nature, in her flaunting

and mad make-up, had made for the

congregation.

"That Mr. Mullin resign and that

the presbytery accept his resignation.

That the General Assembly be asked

to place him on the retired list, with

aid from the aged and infirm minis-

ters' fund. That the congregations of

Nashwaak and Stanley pay him \$100

a year, this to be a first charge."

These proposals were refused by

Rev. Mr. Mullin, and in consequence

the commission dismissed the appeals.

The report was a detailed one of what

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Mullin Once

More.

He Will Now Appeal From the Ecclesiastical

to the Civil Courts—General

Business.

The Presbytery of St. John met Tues-

day morning in the school room of

St. Andrew's church. The moderator,

Judge Forbes, presided, and there were

also present: Rev. W. W. Rainnie,

clerk; Revs. Dr. Bruce, D. J. Fraser,

L. G. Macdonald, James Ross, Harvey

Morton, J. S. Mullin, T. P. Fothering-

ham, Arthur Morton, McLean, Mur-

ray, Bearist, Archibald, Foster, and

Elders Livingstone, Stevens, Willet

and Parks.

At the request of the Rev. A. S.

Morton the petition of the Young Peo-

ple's societies to form a presbyterial

was placed on file.

The report of the commission of the

Maritime Synod in the matter of the

appeal of Rev. J. S. Mullin against

the decision of the presbytery was

read, and it showed that the commis-

sion had made the following proposi-

tion: "That Mr. Mullin resign and that

the presbytery accept his resignation.

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Rev. Mr. Mullin, and in consequence

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The report was a detailed one of what

took place before the synod.

Rev. Mr. Mullin thought his reasons

for refusing the proposals should be

read.

The report was received, the commis-

sion discharged and a bill of \$20

expenses ordered to be paid.

Rev. T. F. Fotheringham brought

up his own motion regarding the divid-

ing of the presbytery of St. John in

It was moved that the resignation be re-

ceived and considered at a special

meeting of the presbytery, the congre-

gation to be cited to appear in their

interests.

Rev. A. S. Morton, John Willet and

W. J. Parks were appointed a commit-

tee to audit the books of the treasur-

er.

The home mission report was read

by Rev. James Ross, and his recom-

mendations adopted without discus-

sion. The report was one of a most

encouraging nature, especially with

regard to Fairville, which has paid off

\$300.

The following recommendations

were agreed to:

1.—That Golden Grove be wrought

during the winter in connection with

St. Martin's. 2.—That application be

made to the home mission board for

an increase of the grant to Sackville

and Dorchester to the amount of \$150.

3.—That a grant of \$250 be made to St.

John's and Golden Grove. 4.—That

Rev. David Campbell be appointed as

ordained missionary to Hampton

Hammond River and Bloomfield. 5.—

That the Rev. A. J. Archibald be ap-

pointed to Dorchester and Sackville

as ordained missionary. 6.—That Rev.

J. K. Barwick be appointed to St.

Martin's and Golden Grove. 7.—That

Rev. A. H. Campbell be accepted the

call to Waterford and Markhamville.

Ordination was fixed for January 21st.

Rev. Dr. Bruce was appointed to ad-

dress the pastor, and Rev. A. S. Mor-

ton the congregation.

The audit committee on the treasur-

er's books found that O. E. Har-

vey had a letter from a number

of the members of the congrega-

tion of St. Peter's church, Stanley,

and Stirling church, Tay creek, not-

ifying the presbytery that on account

of the "ecclesiastical tyranny of those

in high in the church courts" and their

"un-Christianlike dealings," and the

FERRY'S Seeds. A big yield of both profit and satisfaction will result if you plant FERRY'S Seeds. They are always the best. Do not accept any substitute. Buy only the genuine. Sold by all dealers. Write for the Seed Annual—Free. H. F. FERRY & CO., White Star, Ont.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and

Assigns of Mary Knox, late of the City of

St. John, in the Province of New Brun-

swick, Widow, deceased, and to all others

whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at

Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called),

in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, the FOURTH day of FEBRU-

ARY next, at twelve o'clock noon.

That certain lots of upland situate in

the Parish of Miramichi, in the County

of Saint John, in the Province of New

Brunswick, on the northern side of the

new road to Loch Lomond, bearing east

the eastern side of a reserved road of twenty-

five feet, leading from the new Loch Lomond

Road to the western side of said reserved

road, and along the northern side of

the said reserved road, containing

eighty-seven degrees, east four chains

and seventy-five links, or thereabouts;

thence north eighty-seven degrees, east

two chains and fifty links, or ten rods;

