





BOSTON LETTERS.

WHAT IS NOW INTERESTING THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN.

Large Charities Dispensed During the Holidays—Death of a Good Man—A Financial Crash—Steamers Taken for Transport—Aro Grouchy Missed

Boston, Dec. 27.—The holiday season was celebrated here with more than usual activity and to the credit of Bostonians with great charity. There is one institution here called "The Helping Hand Mission," conducted by an individual, who gives his time and money to the work, which is doing considerable good and falling men to obtain in every way a moral and respectable status in society.

After a holiday such as Christmas one is impressed by the energy and perseverance displayed by the reporters of the various papers in getting for the delectation of their readers such elaborate and full accounts of all the events transpiring. The modern newspaper in these days is exerting a most marked influence on the community and is rapidly encroaching on the domain of the literature of books and pamphlets.

A good man has lately gone from among us. I refer to D. B. Bond of the "Youth's Companion," a successful man in everything he engaged in from the building of a great publication business to that of a Christian worker and worker in the dissemination of which he belonged.

After the monotonous excitement of the past week, occasioned by the suspension of two banks, matters are settling down to their normal condition again. The financial atmosphere is clearer and more serene and one can look through the haze and discern the cause. In the case of one bank a household is wrecked and an otherwise good name tarnished, and on accounts of covetousness and speculation, which is the great cause of our modern civilization.

Probably as no former holiday season there were such crowds on the streets as witnessed last week. Sidewalks were almost impassable for all that they were patient, good-humored crowd, bent on pleasure and shopping, and the women seemed to own the town. One fancied that from the constant clang of the street car bells, accidents would have taken place. Boston has such a large suburban population, and many of the day may bring them in the narrow streets and terribly congested.

Along the water front it was very quiet on the boats taking away for many steamers by the British government for transport service has sadly interfered with the work of longshoremen and many are idle. No doubt they, with many others, wish the war was over which proves how close are the business relations between the two great English speaking countries.

Crowds still linger round the bulletin boards of the papers every afternoon, and a few British successes will do much to change the tide of public opinion here. A sensational report appeared on one of the boards today to the effect that 125,000 Fenians were getting ready to invade Canada. I fancy the broad smile that will appear on many Canadian faces when they read this.

Another war in the spring. Victoria, B. C., Dec. 27.—Mail advices received from the Orient today state that Russia and France are continuing to begin encroaching on Chinese territory and against England, and the Japan is buying immense quantities of rice. It is believed that war will break out in the spring.

New Freight Classification. Toronto, Dec. 28.—The freight agents of various railways doing business here were notified today that the new classification of freight submitted over a year ago to the railway committee of the privy council for approval has been sanctioned. It will be put into effect throughout Canada on Jan. 1.

England's Way in War. HER CITIZENS FEAR NOT DEFEAT BUT CRITICISE THE GOVERNMENT.

Reverses Have Brought the Nation's Determination to the Surface and Men Aro Volunteering From all Clases of Society Private Corps Organized.

England takes her crisis in her own peculiar way, says the London correspondent of the New York Evening Post. In other words, she is not deterred by any other great European country it would presumably be the government that all men would turn for counsel to the British cabinet.

But having done his swearing, the Englishman turns away from his government to himself and his own. When, after the British setback, more troops were talked of from South Africa, it seemed certain that Lord Wolseley, as commander-in-chief, would be granted an opportunity of fulfilling his boast that the government had only to lift its finger and a second army would be on its way to South Africa, just so soon as the admiralty could supply the ships to carry them.

Instead of an official army, spurred and backed by a corps of patriotic military men, we see springing up spontaneously from every town and countryside a new citizen army, to be dressed for the most part in civilian clothes, but with good health and a desire and capacity to serve. The lord mayor began a few days ago to form a corps, calling it the Lord Mayor's Own. He wanted only 1,000 from the city of London, but 1,400 places are already taken, and 600 men are to be added to the ranks of the volunteer corps of Westminster, not to be outdone, is gathering its own corps, while other mayors and other cities are forming theirs.

The invading army, it is estimated, will require about 300 tons of provisions daily. Ammunition must be transported with much attention must be given to the wounded. Railroads cannot carry nearly all the traffic which will have to be transported. Wagons will consequently have to be used along the line, which, as the rainy season opens, will become almost impassable. Trains are scarce, although 15,000 mules have been purchased in all parts of the world, to assist in moving the British army wagons.

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Tommy Atkins walking complacently along the street with the nursemaid on whom he himself has lavished smiles in vain. Or he is out of a job and hungry.

It's a fine life for a lad with spirit! Once inside the station the machine carries him on resistlessly. He is weighed and measured to learn if he comes within the army requirements. Next he answers a long list of questions as to his name, age, trade, nativity and a variety of other matters, and signs a contract of enlistment, which is couched in pleasing personal terms, as though Queen Victoria sat in the next room and had just drawn it up.

The lowest stature of a man accepted for the British regular army must be 5 feet 4 inches in height, with a chest measurement of 33 inches. If a man is over the standard in other ways, however, the deficiency of an inch in chest measurement does not debar him, if the chest measurement is not less than 32 inches. When the recruit passes his medical examination he is turned over to another group of officers, who are pretty certain to accept him unless it appears that he has run away from home, is a deserter or a criminal. At the end of this preliminary examination, he is sent to the depot where he will be kept until he is ordered to the front.

The old makes him a British soldier. If he tries to withdraw after that he is a deserter. Directly he has signed it he gets a shilling in his fist—the queen's shilling—which is given to him for no particular reason except that he is a British soldier. Afterward he is whisked away to some barracks. There, unless he has been trained, he undergoes a seven weeks' course of gymnastics, which teaches him to hold himself erect, to control his hands and feet and to move his muscles with ease. Then he is promoted to the avowed rank of private, and is sent to the depot where he is kept until he is ordered to the front.

The high official who authorized this denial made the following declaration:— "I have no objection to stating that the understanding had between Great Britain, Germany and Portugal referred to in the article is wholly untrue. It is a pure fiction in fact. The high official who authorized this denial made the following declaration:— "I have no objection to stating that the understanding had between Great Britain, Germany and Portugal referred to in the article is wholly untrue. It is a pure fiction in fact.

A Mormon church was in the course of erection in Boston, Ky., when a number of citizens assembled with the intention of setting fire to it. Learning that the building was insured, they determined that the Mormons should not claim money damages, so they deliberately snuffed the fire. It was a piece of timber so small that it could not be used again, unless for firewood.

"I'm afraid I can't use your play," said the manager. "What's the matter with it?" asked the playwright. "Why, it's not bad enough to be good, but it's too interesting," explained the manager. "It ought to have either more spice or more merit."—Chicago Post.

Stizzness

Is a very common consequence of indigestion and torpid liver. Sometimes there are spots on the face, and a feeling of vertigo occurs, at once suffocating and blinding. It is a waste of time to attempt to cure this condition by ordinary means or medicines, as the stomach and nutrition must be restored to healthy activity, the blood must be purified, the liver cleansed and strengthened, before a cure can be hoped for. This is the work done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a medicine specially beneficial in all cases, making each organ of the stomach, blood and liver. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cleanses the clogged liver, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.

"I've been greatly troubled with indigestion, torpid liver, dizziness, and also irregular menstruation, and have used many different remedies, but have not been benefited until I was induced by a lady to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines did more good than anything I ever found before. I have used four bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one of 'Fever-Breaker,' and two vials of your 'Pellets.' These medicines have done the work I desired, and I feel much better than I have for many years."—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery."

ENDING THE RIVER PIRATES.

Extermination of Sam Farrell's Gang—Their Adventures.

"Those fellows whom you call river pirates now-a-days," said a venerable, white-haired old traveler, in response to a remark of one of the passengers on the Ohio river steamer Pittsburg, a few days ago, "are only petty thieves compared with the river pirates on the Mississippi forty years ago. Pirates of those days were of the Lafitte sort. They killed every man, woman and child—when there were any of the latter on the boats they captured. The state governments of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi offered large rewards for their capture or extermination but there were mighty few claimants for the state's bounties until after the extermination of the notorious Sam Farrell gang.

"I have often heard of that notorious gang of pirates, Colonel Laforché," said a St. Louis passenger, "but I never did hear the particulars of their extermination. A Cherokee Indian and an old swamp hunter figured in it somehow, I believe." "Yes," said the old traveler, and Lewis Noche, his Cherokee partner, led the party of pursuers to the headquarters of the gang. Bowman and Noche live on my plantation in Arkansas today. They are both getting old now, but there are no livelier or better fellows living than those two men. They are my friends and are great friends with my children and grandchildren; and of course they will always have a home with me. They are my friends and are great friends with my children and grandchildren; and of course they will always have a home with me.

"The agreement story a fiction." Berlin, Dec. 28.—Regarding the statement by Lokal Anzeiger that a secret Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty exists for the division of the Portuguese colonies in South Africa, the correspondent of the Associated Press here is able to assert on the highest authority that its claims are a pure fiction in fact. The high official who authorized this denial made the following declaration:— "I have no objection to stating that the understanding had between Great Britain, Germany and Portugal referred to in the article is wholly untrue. It is a pure fiction in fact.

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heard from us. About 10 o'clock the next day everything was ready, and with twenty-six men, including St and Noche, we started in the little fatboats. St was in the forward boat as a pilot and Noche was in the one in the rear. We kept within a few yards of each other for fear of losing sight of the boat in front or getting lost in the swamp. I won't undertake to describe the number of windings and turnings we made, for it was slow work, but before dark we were halted by St, who sent word back along the line that we were within half a mile of the island and that we would have to lie still until midnight, and to prevent any of us from becoming separated from the others, the boats were tied end to end to each other. The men ate their supper and while two or three stood on guard the rest laid down in the boats and slept. At midnight word was sent back along the line and in a few minutes we were again moving forward. Half an hour later the little flotilla touched the bank of the little island and every man stepped quietly ashore with his gun ready for use. The St and Noche who were sent out to scout around and find out whether any of the pirates were on guard, soon returned with the information that all were asleep. He suggested that we creep across and fronting the trees from the cabin and fight the rest of the pirates under cover. The idea was a good one, if it could be effected, we knew; for the light of the burning cabin would not only alarm the pirates, but would bring them into plain view while we would be out of sight behind the walls of the upper cabin, and we agreed to it. A few minutes later we saw a little flash of light start up at the lower end of the street, and then we knew that Noche had performed his work. Then with a man and a yell we broke down the door of the first cabin and charged in. There were seven men in the shanty, but our charge took them by surprise, and before one of them could recover his presence of mind, they were all knocked down and taken. The noise aroused the small pirates in the other cabins, and they rushed out from both sides of the street, only to receive a volley; and as the burning shanty lit up the street from end to end the volley proved a fatal one, for not less than eight of the pirates were killed in the first round. One of the men who ran out of the lower cabin was a big, burly, red-headed giant, whom we all recognized from descriptions to be Sam Farrell himself. Leave that man to me," exclaimed Charlie Edisto, a young planter, who resided about ten miles from my place. "He's the man who murdered my brother, Tom, a year ago. That was enough," nobody fired at Farrell except Edisto, who shot him in the back, bringing him down. "You didn't kill him, Edisto," said one of the men with goods for my plantation and the circus plantation adjoining, about three miles above the mouth of the Ramapo river. "You were at the plantation when I was attacked by Farrell's pirates, and out of the nine men aboard only Jim Andrews, Joe Logan and William Rocket managed to escape. My plantation was about twenty miles from the spot, but the three men managed to reach it by 10 o'clock the next day. As Rocket and Logan were badly wounded they were sent to bed, while Andrews told the story. Fortunately St Bowman and Lewis Noche were at the plantation at the time, having come in with a load of wild game the evening before (the two men were employed by myself and the Covey have been craved with revenge. He cut off the pirate's ears in spite of the protests of the men, and threw them down in front of Farrell, who was compelled to sit where he had fallen and look on while the men strung up his companions. Then Sam Farrell was picked up during the night and buried along side of the others. After the pirates had been disposed of we returned to our boats and went back to the plantation, and the next evening the party which had been sent to the river and those who had pursued the retreating river pirates returned. The pirates had been pursued so closely that when they reached the mouth of the bayou and were driven back by a volley which killed six of them, the rest of the gang, nine in number, surrendered. The prisoners were taken to the nearest town, about five miles from Napoleon, but they never tried, for on the night after they were locked up a mob broke open the jail and lynched every one of them. There had been thirty-five men in the party, but only nine were returned. The extermination of Sam Farrell's pirates ended that sort of business so far as that part of the Mississippi was concerned. Nobody since has dared to venture on the river, and it is after the lynching of the last of the pirates the stolen goods were brought ashore, and the island and nearly all of them were identified and returned to their owners.

"That's the true story of the extermination of Sam Farrell's river pirates."—(Brooklyn Eagle.

ATTRACTIVE IRISH BAIT.

The blood resembles the leech. It is black and soft and about as long and thick as the thumb, being full of marbles. It is found by night in salt marshes along the sea coast, is shipped in damp leaden cans, and is worth about five cents. It bleeds on the hook until nothing is left of it but a flabby skin, like the empty finger of a worn-out kid glove, and this trail of blood running like a red ribbon for thirty or forty yards through the water, is what draws the fish.—(Philadelphia Record.

BALM OF HURT WOUNDS.

Shakespeare terms sleep, but irritated breathing tubes prevent sleep through desire to cough. Balm is the same word as balm, and the balm for wounded lungs is Adanson's Botanic Cough Balm. 25c. all druggists.

ROCKS AVAILABLE INTO TWO CLASSES.

Rocks available into two classes—the books of the hour and the books of all time.—(Ruskin.

PACKS FREE.

5 PACKS FREE. 1 pack 10c. 2 packs 15c. 3 packs 20c. 4 packs 25c. 5 packs 30c. 6 packs 35c. 7 packs 40c. 8 packs 45c. 9 packs 50c. 10 packs 55c. 11 packs 60c. 12 packs 65c. 13 packs 70c. 14 packs 75c. 15 packs 80c. 16 packs 85c. 17 packs 90c. 18 packs 95c. 19 packs 1.00. 20 packs 1.05. 21 packs 1.10. 22 packs 1.15. 23 packs 1.20. 24 packs 1.25. 25 packs 1.30. 26 packs 1.35. 27 packs 1.40. 28 packs 1.45. 29 packs 1.50. 30 packs 1.55. 31 packs 1.60. 32 packs 1.65. 33 packs 1.70. 34 packs 1.75. 35 packs 1.80. 36 packs 1.85. 37 packs 1.90. 38 packs 1.95. 39 packs 2.00. 40 packs 2.05. 41 packs 2.10. 42 packs 2.15. 43 packs 2.20. 44 packs 2.25. 45 packs 2.30. 46 packs 2.35. 47 packs 2.40. 48 packs 2.45. 49 packs 2.50. 50 packs 2.55. 51 packs 2.60. 52 packs 2.65. 53 packs 2.70. 54 packs 2.75. 55 packs 2.80. 56 packs 2.85. 57 packs 2.90. 58 packs 2.95. 59 packs 3.00. 60 packs 3.05. 61 packs 3.10. 62 packs 3.15. 63 packs 3.20. 64 packs 3.25. 65 packs 3.30. 66 packs 3.35. 67 packs 3.40. 68 packs 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DOING GOOD WORK.

THE ST. JOHN RED CROSS BRANCH IS NOW VERY BUSY.

A Thorough Organisation of Charitable Ladies Preparing Necessities, Comforts and Hospital Supplies for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in South Africa.

The Red Cross Ladies Aid Society of New Brunswick met at Lady Tilley's residence, there were about 30 ladies present and Lady Tilley has kindly placed one of the spacious rooms of her home at the disposal of the members of the society...

Rev. John deSoyres, of St. John's (Stone) Church, has kindly consented to give a lecture on the South African war on the evening of Jan. 4 and Mr. W. H. Thorne has placed the Mechanic's Institute at the disposal of the society for the occasion...

SPOLIING EVENTS.

The turt. Who will ride to the front this winter? Is a question which is being freely dealt with by the horsemen of the city...

An Industrial Navy. A scheme is afloat in Belgium for the creation of a navy of an entirely new type. Instead of battleships, cruisers, gunboats and other destructive craft the projected Belgian fleet is to consist of state ships...

English Street Car Facilities. The advantages of the new tramcars and regulations which have been adopted for Manchester, as compared with those now in existence, are as follows: Half penny fares and commutation tickets...

Governor Roosevelt's Guest. Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Governor Roosevelt had as his guest over Christmas Baron Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy, who is on his way to Boston, Mass., where he is to lecture on Samoa.

What is said to be the largest rope in the world has been in use for some time for the Glasgow district railway. Its weight is about 55 tons. Its life has proved to be 14 months, the previous record being 109 months, and during this time it has run 85,000 miles...

one, and will pilot a very likely daughter of Alcantara. George Clarke has been looking after a good snow horse all fall. He has made several changes and thinks that he has the proper goods in Brecknight, 216, by a son of Almont. Clarke's candidate for the honors is not much to look at, but can go last.

It is hard to tell who will drive the illustrious Sonny B. this season. Gorham King, who has had such rare sport with her the past three or four seasons, leaves shortly for California and it is understood that Fred Duncan will ride pretty well up with pretty Almont Charta, 225, and by way of a change has a good one in Honorable Partner, 229.

The American schooner Hazel Dell, which sagged ashore about a month ago on the foul ground, has been condemned by the portwardens. The vessel will be sold by auction. The schooner Clifton has finished loading and is ready for sea. The Clifton is bound for Philadelphia and has a cargo of 2,403,200 lbs. shipped by Messrs. J. H. Scammell & Co.

The death occurred at Long Island, New York, on December 16, of Captain John Lane, who was formerly a master mariner sailing out of this port for Mr. Fraser, and later was in the employ of Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Co. For many years, Boston, master of the ship Honolulu. He was 78 years of age.

After a long passage of fifty-three days from Boston, schooner Mabel Jordan arrived at Rio Janeiro Dec. 25, with a cargo of apples, etc. The attempt to raise the tank steamer Maverick, at Halifax, has been abandoned until spring, when operations will be brought around from New York.

Staking Records Broken. Minneapolis, Dec. 28.—The fastest skating ever done in the world for half a mile and a quarter mile, straight away, was accomplished today on the Minneapolis track by this city. Norval Baptie, of Bathgate, N. D., lowered the quarter mile record of 31 seconds, made by John S. Johnson, to 28.15 seconds. After a rest of 20 minutes, Baptie started for the half mile record of Joe Donahue, of New York, and Oat Budd, of Minneapolis, and lowered it from 1.05.25. The records are official and made under the auspices of the Excelsior Ice Club.

The St. John ship Canara, Capt. Swatbridge, with cargo of an entirely new type, Philippines, which arrived Tuesday last at the Delaware Breakwater, was ordered to New York. The Canara was 244 days making the voyage, having left Iloilo on April 23. Shortly after going to sea she ran into a typhoon and lost her main mast, all sails and also all her boats. She limped into Port Natal, South Africa, under jury rig last July, and after being almost rebuilt left that port in October. When the vessel arrived at Port Natal all of her crew were suffering from injuries received during the typhoon. On her way across the Atlantic ocean the Canara again met rough weather, but sustained no serious damage.

The Boston Post says: Although the Ontario line has only the freight steamer Ultona and Sylvia to take care of its business between here and Liverpool, it has established two recent records. The first one was the bringing in of the largest cargo ever received from the English port. Mention was made last Friday of the Ultona's 700-ton inward cargo. About 4 p. m. today she goes out from East Boston, drawing 284 feet of water, carrying 9,322 tons cargo—158,000 bushels of wheat, sugar, lumber, dressed lumber, 575 head of cattle and large consignments of cotton, provisions, hay, pulp, wire, iron, nails, and other goods.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Notes of Various Styles Now Prevailing. Ivory satin velours is employed for some very elaborate bridal gowns. Velvet and cloth in combination are much used this winter. The velvet is often of the same shade, but covered with close lines of stitching. It forms collars, cuffs, revers, bands and pocket flaps.

At Boston the apple shipments the past week to Liverpool by steamer were 7,713 barrels, as compared to 124 barrels sent out from here the same period last year. The total since the season opened is 159,422 barrels, against 173,466 the corresponding period of last year.

The wedding gown of the bride is really suitable only for very young girls and little children. For stationary light tints, such as blue, mauve, gray and a dull green, are used, but many of the most elegant women always use white or cream, with either other device is placed at the middle or left corner of the top of the sheet.

Heavy Garments for Use During Cold Weather. The straight skirt is decorated sometimes with a short bolero, sometimes with a robe or a pelotine. Circular ruffles also frequently follow the edge. These ruffles always suggest a nightgown, and the woman who ventures to wear one must have a dignified carriage, else the undressed look is exaggerated.

Methods of Converting Old Clothes Into New Ones. Gown bodies made in the coat style have very short basques, but coats themselves are longer. A coat which is too short may be lengthened by the addition of a wide band of fur. Capes also may be rejuvenated in a similar fashion. The short cape with a straight edge has practically disappeared, the capes now worn being longer and sloping downward toward the back, with the front corners rounded off. Old capes may be cut to the desired form and then be made longer by a circular ruffle or a band of fur, or a

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THE MODE. Mourning Fashions—Velvets For Winter Wear. The fashion of motifs for application has won such favor that even mourning costumes, when not of the severest order, are decorated with applied motifs of every kind of soft and delicate forms. Bands of crape also design cherubs, Greek patterns and other ornate effects.

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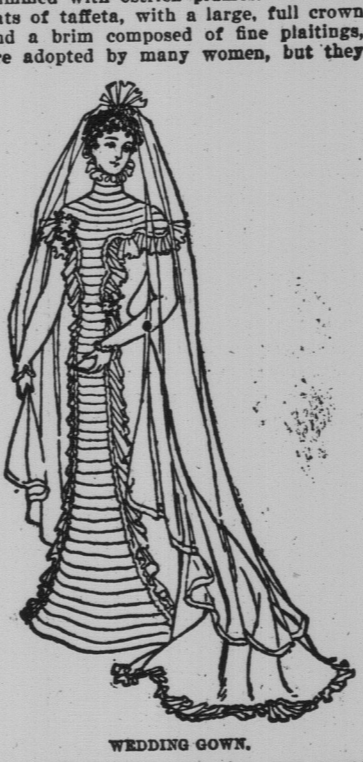
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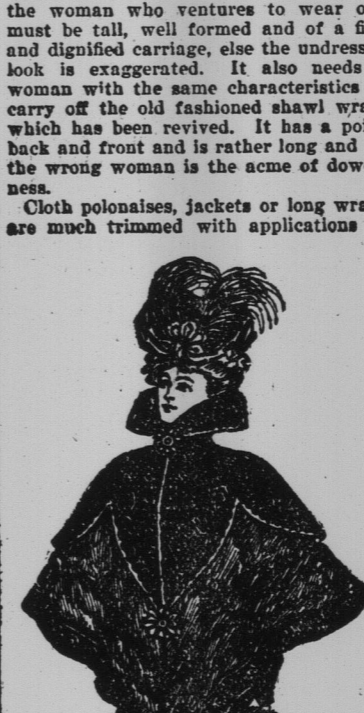


MORNING JACKET.

duroy of all kinds. Golden brown, blue, Russian green, wine and chinchilla are fashionable colors, and dark gray is also very well worn. These gowns are trimmed with little olives in jeweled effects.

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MANTLE.

cloth of a contrasting color and of velvet outlined with fine galleons.

MANTLE.

Fur is now treated like ordinary material and is adapted to all the usual forms of dress—bodies, gowns and hats, as well as wraps. It composes circular bouffants and even large cravat bows.



BENGALINE GOWN.

or headed tube being employed. Neither veil nor wrap is proper, these articles being left in the carriage or the cloak-room.

BENGALINE GOWN.

Pure white gloves without colored stitching are still the rule for dress wear, and glace kid is now considered more elegant than suede.

Otherwise inspired. "Henry, you said you'd take me to the opera."

"I know I did, Amelia, but I decided I'd rather have a winter overcoat."—Chicago Record.



**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m. in the office of the publisher, 100 St. John Street, St. John, N. B. Advertising rates on application. Proprietor: THOMAS WATSON, Business Manager: JAMES HARRIS, Editor.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements during the run of the paper—Each insertion 5 lines per line. Advertisements of 15 lines or more, 40 cents for each insertion of 5 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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We print the names and take special pains with the initials of our correspondents. Each correspondent must send his name and address to the publisher, and we will not be held responsible for any article written for or by him.

**THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**  
**Semi-Weekly Telegraph.**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 3, 1900.

**THE NEW YEAR.**  
Although the nineteenth century does not end until the last day of this year, the change from 18 to 19 in the dates of all newspapers, documents and letters will cause most people to feel that this is a new century, in fact it is not.

For one hundred years the inhabitants of all Christian countries have been writing eighteenth century documents, and now that the nineteenth century is about to close, and that we have nothing more to do with the century which practically every human being now alive was born, the beginning of a new year is always a time for thoughtfulness, for good resolutions and for a glance backward at the events of the year that has closed. To the aged it signifies that another milestone in their life has been passed and that the end is drawing nearer. It is well if we are able to view that end with complacency and fortitude buoyed up by the hope of a better life beyond the grave.

To say that the century now so near its end has been the most eventful in the history of the world is but to express a truism so oft repeated that it has become commonplace. It might be said with safety that in such material progress as best ministers to the health, comfort and advancement of man the nineteenth century has surpassed all the centuries of the Christian era which preceded it, collectively. If we had to go back to the institutions of the year 1800 we would look upon them as barbarous in a thousand ways, for the world had not then begun to awaken to the possibilities of steam as a means of locomotion, electricity was unknown, except as a toy, agricultural methods had made but little progress since the days of the ancients, medicine and surgery were conducted in such a fashion that it is wonderful that any persons who once got into the doctors' hands ever recovered. Sanitary science was wholly neglected, the means of heating houses were absurdly inadequate, sewerage and ventilation were almost unknown arts, bad and barbarous laws disgraced the statute book, education was neglected and religion in many countries had grown to be little more than a form. Of the many blessings that the nineteenth century has brought the world the least is the revival of religious zeal in all directions, the widening of missionary effort and the growth of a humane and charitable spirit which recognizes the common brotherhood of man.

It would be well if we could say that the world had reached perfection either in a material or a moral sense, but no such statement could be made with truth. A century hence our descendants will be looking back to our days with the same feelings that we experience when regard-

ing the men who lived at the close of the eighteenth century. The world which we have advanced to a degree of which we now can hardly dream, and its moral growth will doubtless have kept pace with its material progress. By that time all who are now in active life will have passed away, but we trust that some of them will have seen before they depart the dawn of a better day, the abolition of war among Christian nations, and the removal of those evils which now bring reproach upon our Christianity.

**SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S ANCESTORS**

Among the other Hessian characteristics exhibited by Sir Charles Tupper is the fact that he has changed his account of his ancestry more than once. In the earlier volumes of the Parliamentary Companion, indeed in all of them except the latest, we are told that the Tupper family was originally from Hesse Cassel, went to Guernsey, thence to Virginia, and subsequently, at the termination of the American revolution, removed to Nova Scotia with other Loyalists. The account then goes on to say that the Tupper family is connected with the family of the late Major General Isaac Brock, the hero of Queenstown. Here we have the Cumberland baronet represented as a Loyalist deserter, and as a relation of the hero whom all Canadians honor, Sir Isaac Brock. This was certainly a fine combination and one which was calculated to impress the public favorably with respect to the ex-doctor of Amherst. But in the last edition of the Parliamentary Companion all this is changed. Sir Charles is still a Hessian, but he is no longer from Virginia or the Island of Guernsey. The Tupper family is therefore no longer connected with that of Sir Isaac Brock, the hero of Queenstown and a whole generation of Canadians who have read the former statement, and who have gone down to the grave devoutly believing that Sir Charles and General Brock were first cousins or uncle and nephew have been grossly deceived. The Hessian ancestry of Sir Charles is thus stated in Burke's consequence:

"In consequence of persecution, two brothers, previous to 1822, had fled from Hesse Cassel, Upper Saxony; one settled in Holland, and in 1813, a descendant, Daniel Tupper, was burgomaster of Rotterdam. Another member of the family settled at Sandwich, Co. Kent, England. From this latter branch descended Thomas Tupper, who emigrated to America in 1838; he had a son, Sargent, (now called Lynn), and two years later removed to Sandwich, Mass., and became the incorporator of the town. He had a son, Thomas Tupper, born 1837, who married Martha, daughter of Governor Mayhead, of Martha's Vineyard. He left a son, Edwin Tupper, who left a son, William Tupper, who left a son, the above Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D."

We are told in this volume that the father of the Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., emigrated from Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1780, to Cornwall, N. B. The ancestor of Sir Charles Tupper, therefore was not a Loyalist, but a Connecticut Yankee, who went to Nova Scotia in 1780, to occupy the lands of the exiled Acadians. These immigrants were very affluent and the government gave them rations for a year at the rate of a bushel of corn per month for each member of the family. Possibly that is one reason why Sir Charles is so fond of feeding at the public crib, which he has done for more than thirty years of his public life.

The only connexion the Tupper had with Sir Isaac Brock was that one of Brock's sisters married a man named Tupper, and a son of his sister wrote Brock's life. But as the ancestor of Sir Charles Tupper had left England almost two hundred years before that time, and as the Brock Tupper do not claim to be Hessians, even Burke could not trace any connection between the famous general and the family to which Sir Charles Tupper belongs. Burke, however, has discovered a burgomaster of Rotterdam named Tupper who flourished in 1813, about 300 years after the Tupper brothers who fled from Hesse Cassel separated, one going to Holland and the other to England. The Rotterdam burgomaster may therefore be as much as a forty second cousin of Sir Charles. As the latter has had blood relations in Holland for almost four centuries we have no doubt that he is closely allied to some of the Boers who are now fighting us in the Transvaal, and who are as hostile to Great Britain as the Tupper were a few years ago.

**A NATIONAL DANGER.**

It is no longer in doubt that a determined effort is being made by opposition leaders and the opposition press to make capital against the government in respect of the Transvaal contingent. This effort began prior to the outbreak of the Boer war, and has continued without cessation to the present moment. Such conduct in the party which claimed to be in exclusive possession of all, or nearly all, of the loyalty and patriotism in the country, is bad enough; but when it is considered to what results this agitation must inevitably lead, the case becomes deplorable. It may possibly not be of great concern to the Canadian people, as a Liberal or Conservative are in power at Ottawa after the next general election; but it is of supreme importance for the future well-being of the country that the Liberals are not ejected from office on the ground that French-Canadians are disloyal and are unwilling to aid Britain in the time of danger. Yet this is surely what the present agitation means.

Carried to its logical conclusion, what would happen if the opposition prevailed? Have English-speaking Canadians paused to consider this question carefully? We fear not. In our opinion, if the agitation means anything, it means that French-Canadians—in other words, the province of Quebec—should be excluded from any voice in the administration of affairs in Canada. English-speaking people constitute the majority. If aroused and consolidated, English opinion, at least up to the point of resistance outside the lines, must and will prevail. The lines of cleavage between political parties on the one side and the other French-Canadians, and every minister of the crown, if these agitators have their way, must be English speaking.

How long do Conservatives imagine that such a state of things could continue and Canada as a united Dominion endure? How long would such a state of things last before a fatal blow had been struck at the civil, political and industrial growth of the country, and Canada be put back a century at least in its march of progress? We in Canada have many problems to solve in order to ensure continued growth and progress. As a young country we need to attract population and capital in order to turn to profitable account our vast resources. But much as we need these two factors, we need still more the peaceful, harmonious and sympathetic operation of both of the races which constitute the rest of the Dominion. Is the possible triumph of the opposition party, achieved by such means, to count even in the judgment of Conservatives themselves against the certainty of such disastrous consequences?

We have not pursued the consequences; it will be noted, beyond the question of a division within constitutional limits. These would be grave enough to command the thoughtful interest of every patriotic Canadian; but it requires only a moment's further consideration to perceive that the exclusion of the French-Canadian people from participation in the work of government, and the arraying of political parties on racial lines, is the precursor to more serious conflict, the nature of which we hesitate to forecast.

Let us examine the excuse which is put forward for the present agitation. We will admit, for the purpose of presenting the case fairly, that the two French-Canadian Liberal members of parliament who have declared themselves as being against the sending of a second contingent to South Africa, mean even more than they have actually stated. While admitting this, we have no reason to believe that these two gentlemen, nor that portion of the Quebec Liberal members who goes with them, correctly voice Quebec opinion. In fact, there is abundant evidence to the contrary. With the exception of two members, we know of no other Liberal M. P.'s in the province of Quebec who are not in entire sympathy with the action the government has taken; nor do we believe that these Liberal representatives are less qualified to speak for their constituents than the two to whom reference has been made.

As much for what is alleged to be Liberal opinion. But what is to be said as to the state of Conservative opinion? If there is any general opposition in Quebec to the Government of Canada giving aid to Great Britain in this emergency, that feeling is very largely shared by the Conservative members of Parliament and by an influential section of the Quebec Conservatives. The view then which we may say is held (for the purpose of argument) exists that Province on this question is not a party view, and exists to us, if not greater, extent in Opposition than in Government circles. It would seem to be reasonable from this fact that no political advantage ought to accrue to one party over the other if Quebec opinion, under any circumstances, the English-speaking electors take the momentous responsibility of excluding French-Canadians from participating in the Government of the country, because their views do not happen to harmonize on this question with those of the majority?

Those who read carefully the English and French opposition press have not failed to observe that the most persistent attacks are being made not only upon Mr. Tarte, but upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In the English speaking press the attacks are all on one ground, while in the French speaking press the attacks are upon

totally different ground. In the former, Sir Wilfrid is represented as being unsympathetic, indifferent and even at heart hostile to British interests. In his own province his opponents are charging him with being more English than French Canadian in his opinions and sympathies. He can scarcely be amenable to both these charges. We believe the evidence is conclusive that he is not, at least, open to the first. The Government of which he is premier has sent one contingent, and with all speed sending a second. This would not have been possible if the Premier had not been an approving party.

If Sir Wilfrid is in any sense open to the second accusation, it can only be because the French-Canadians are, as a people, opposed to the course taken by the Government. We do not believe this to be the fact; certainly there is no evidence of it. Our judgment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is that he is profoundly appreciative of his duties as First Minister of the Crown in a British dependency, in which the majority of the people are English, and when public opinion unmistakably calls for action in a direction not affecting prejudicially the rights of the people of his Province he would consider it his duty to act in harmony with the wishes of that majority. Above all, we are convinced that he will take a course at any personal sacrifice which will most surely tend to ensure harmony between the two contending races in Canada.

If it be true, as is alleged, that Quebec is strongly and decidedly against rendering any assistance to Britain in this crisis, it is a fortunate thing for Canada that the First Minister happens to be a French-Canadian, and that being so, he will bring his own people to bring about harmonious action. If the English speaking electors of Canada are to be appealed to from a political point of view in connection with this Transvaal question, thoughtful men would rather support Sir Wilfrid and his government, so that the country may avert the disastrous consequences of a political division on racial grounds.

**PLAYING WITH FIRE.**

The policy pursued by the opposition since the idea of Canadian aid to Great Britain in South Africa was first mooted illustrates the danger of playing with fire. The design was transparent. The leader of the Liberal party is a French-Canadian and has a large following in the province of Quebec. It was supposed that in regard to the war in South Africa the people of Quebec would be out of sympathy with the rest of the Dominion. Here was a fine opportunity to make party capital at the expense of the Liberal party. The Liberal leader, it was supposed, was bound either to displace Quebec or to displace the rest of the Dominion. The end of the combination intended for the British and Protestant section of the community broke loose first and in Ontario a violent attack was made by the Hon. Mr. Tarte and by the News upon the whole French-Canadian people. It was great fun while it lasted, and every boogie in the Tory party chuckled over the prospect of defeating the government on a race issue.

In the last few days, however, the situation in Quebec has assumed a different phase. The strongest advocate of the government's policy of sending the second contingent is Le Soleil, a representative British paper and one which the Tories when it suits their convenience, describe as the organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, just as they describe La Patrie as the organ of Mr. Tarte. On the other hand, the strongest opponent of Canadian aid to Great Britain is L'Evenement, a Conservative journal, and its editor, Mr. Paquet. "Happily," it says, "the French-Canadian press in the ranks of the Tories in this province were of the calibre of the editor of Le Soleil, the entire world would rejoice with us with scorn." L'Evenement says that the war is unjust and that it was provoked for speculative ends by the ambitious Chamberlain.

L'Evenement asks: "Is it necessary for the French-Canadians to play the role of slaves in order to prove their loyalty to England and to merit the deluging of the English in Canada? Must we be guided in our thoughts by our mistress (England), espouse all her quarrels, just or unjust, furnish targets for her enemies' guns, applaud her damnable acts, and proclaim a victory when her army suffers defeat?"

At a meeting held in Quebec some time ago Mr. Chauvin, M. P., and Mr. Nantel, both Conservatives, attacked the government for its imperialism. Mr. Thebaud made even a more virulent attack on the government at a meeting held in Sherbrooke in supporting the Conservative candidate recently nominated for the commons. He said that he blamed Laurier strongly for supporting England in the war against a brave little people like the Boers, who are struggling with courage and patriotism for the liberty of their country and the defence of being the instrument of Chamberlain and Rhodes. The war was an act of brigandage. The Montreal Herald reports: "He warned any Canadian who would give any sympathy or support to England that he was furthering the scheme of a dangerous fool by the name of Chamberlain and of a thief by the name of Rhodes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no right to ship a thousand Canadian subjects to participate in that war, and if for no other reason he should be ousted from the Canadian government. The expense incurred

by sending this contingent and another soon to follow is enormous, and this must be paid by the Canadian people."

It is not, of course, pretended that the whole Conservative party in Quebec is involved in this new attack upon the government. What is shown is that there are serious dissensions in the Conservative camp on the South African question and that if there were a Conservative government in power today there would probably be a ministerial crisis like that which resulted in the bolt of four years ago. Fortunately the men now at the head of affairs are loyal not only to the empire but to one another and they have agreed upon a policy satisfactory to the great majority of the electors of the Dominion and not calculated to produce dissension in Quebec. It was not to be expected that the people of Quebec would entertain exactly the same sentiments on imperial questions as people of British ancestry. Men of patriotism and wisdom would have frankly recognized the difference and done their best to remove or lessen it and to produce unity of sentiment. But the opposition seems now to be possessed by the spirit of faction and mischief, and its plan was to widen the gap between the two races in the hope of injuring the government. This scheme has now recoiled upon the heads of the schemers. The torch which they applied to their neighbors' house has kindled a fire in their own. They are now compelled to abandon the idea of attacking the government for dilatory. Occasionally one hears the criticism that the government should have sent 5000 troops instead of 2000, but everybody knows that if 5000 had been sent there would have been a clamor for 10,000. It is an easy matter for an irresponsible opposition to outbid a government in a case of this kind. But the outlook now is that the attack on this line will gradually weaken, while the government will be attacked in Quebec for its imperialism. As time goes on the factious and unpatriotic character of the opposition methods will become clearer and clearer; and before election day the problem for the Conservative politicians will not be how much party capital they can make out of the blood-stained fields of South Africa, but how they can escape the punishment which they have so richly deserved.

**THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

After a long series of repulses and disasters it is pleasing to be able to announce one substantial victory in South Africa. The occupation of Colesberg, which has been accomplished by General French's force, is a matter of the utmost importance, for it breaks the enemy's centre and opens the way to an invasion of the Free State. The Boer commander in front of General French at Colesberg was General Grobler, and he has so far been able to hold back the British advance which must be regarded as the gateway of the Free State. Colesberg is less than twenty miles from Orange River, the southern boundary of the Free State, and it is in the rear of the range of mountains in which Stormberg, the scene of General Gatacre's repulse, is situated. The occupation of Colesberg, in connection with the previous occupation of Dordrecht by General Gatacre, makes it possible to execute a double turning movement which would, if successful, result in the capture of the Boer forces at Stormberg and Burghersdorp or their instant evacuation of the territory held by them in Cape Colony.

The turning movement by which General French drove the Boers from Colesberg was happily conceived and brilliantly executed. The Boers who occupied a strong position in front of Colesberg became apprehensive that their communications would be cut and began to retire on Saturday towards Colesberg. General French did not give them time to rally or to entrench themselves, but pressed them in front while he executed a flank movement to the right. The result was the abandonment of Colesberg by the Boers almost without striking a blow, and the cutting of their line from east to west at the centre. The way to the Orange River is now open to General French for it is not likely that the Boer force will be able to rally at any point to the south of it. Once across the Orange River General French would be master of the situation for he will have an easy country in front of him and no troops to oppose him except the fugitives from Colesberg. The strength of General French's army is not accurately known, but if he has from 8,000 to 10,000 men he should be able to advance towards Bloemfontein without any possibility of his being checked and overthrown by a superior force. Such an advance would compel the Boers to retire from their entrenchments at Modder River and would let loose General Methuen's large army. It is evident that the present week will witness many important movements in South Africa.

Since the Sun has named Mr. Tarte as the author of the bogus Quebec pamphlet and the Mail & Empire says Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote it, why does not some other surprising Tory paper fasten the thing on Sir Henry Joly? The object being to work up an anti-French campaign, it would seem invidious to leave the onerous remaining French Canadian member of the cabinet free from blame. Surely the oversight will be remedied soon.

It is just a trifle remarkable that the Sun has not heard about the trade of Canada

being \$100,000,000 ahead of the figures of last year. Such a lively and sensitive political right to recognize that important and inspiring fact, and correct some of its prophecies during the last general election.

The object of the Tories in asking to see Parliament called at once is not due to their desire to rejoice over the marvelous proofs of Canadian prosperity, but to get their anti-French campaign underway, and to harass the government in respect of the Canadian contingent. Such lofty purposes brook no delay.

A St. John Tory was commenting the other day on the appearance of the grain carrier across Main street, and spoke of it as a disgraceful sight. "Yes," replied his friend, with suggestive truthfulness, "we wouldn't have that ugly thing in St. John if Mr. Foster were still in power."

Sir Charles Tupper declares that not a single Liberal can be elected west of Ontario. Upon equally substantial grounds Mr. Foster had the Liberals extinguished in New Brunswick in February last. But after all, members of Parliament are elected by votes, not by declarations.

**NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONTRIBUTION.**

Has Refused to Embarrass Great Britain by Insisting on a Renewal of the Modus Vivendi.

London, Jan. 1.—A despatch to the Times from St. John's, dated Dec. 31, says: All the political parties agree that a renewal of the modus vivendi for another year is a measure which will unanimously pass both houses about April 15. All the colonists are united in a desire to assist the empire by every possible means. The fear that Newfoundland would refuse to renew the modus vivendi had been a bugbear to the imperial government, many of the authorities declaring that it constituted the gravest possibility of conflict with France. Thus the news that the modus vivendi will be renewed has been received with the greatest relief.

**OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL.**

Young men for war, and Chamberlaine for Catarrh. If you are troubled with Catarrh and want to be cured use Chamberlaine's Catarrh Remedy. It is guaranteed to cure this distressing disease. There is no mystery about Chamberlaine, though its effect is magical. Catarrh of the bladder cannot reach the diseased part, and have thus proved useless; but Chamberlaine is carried by the urine to the diseased part, where it softens, kills the germs, and healing the sore parts. It costs by inhalation. No danger, no risk. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail for price \$1.00. Send 10c in stamps to N. C. POLSON & CO., manufacturing chemists, Kingston, Ontario sample outfit.

**St. Stephen.**

Mr. STEPHEN, Dec. 29.—Past Grand Master Whitlock installed the following officers-elect in Sussex Lodge, F. & A. M.: officers-elect in Sussex Lodge, F. & A. M.: Officers—W. M., D. F. Maxwell, James Vroom, W. M., D. F. Maxwell, J. F. E. Beck, S. W. S. McCone, J. W.; Edward Irvine, chaplain; F. G. Murdoch, secretary; G. M. Robinson, S. D. F. T. Birx; D. A. A. Lallo, S. D. F. T. Dopping, J. S.; J. A. Boyd, D. of U.; H. M. Murdoch, organist; R. W. Dinmore, I. G. F. Cox, Tyler.

A largely signed requisition has been in circulation asking Mr. F. M. Murdoch to be a candidate for the year ending at the election next month. The probabilities are there will be no opposition to Mr. Murdoch as the present mayor, Mr. G. J. Clark, declines to run this year. Dr. Edward Commins, wife and child, who spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Commins, returned to their home at Bath, N. B., yesterday.

**York County Wedding.**

MOURN KAWICK, Y. C., Dec. 28.—"The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Shephard was the scene of a very pleasant event on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 27, when Mrs. Shephard's daughter, Miss Lillian Williams, was united in marriage to Mr. J. Willard Hawkins, of Douglas, York County. The nuptials were performed by Rev. G. W. Foster, in the presence of about eighty guests. The bride was charmingly attired in lawn and white, and was accompanied by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen Shephard. Misses of honor: Miss Helen Shephard, Misses Nellie and Kitty Ferris. The groom was supported by Mr. Alex. Murray, of York County. The room in which the ceremony was performed was handsomely decorated with an evergreen and star trimmed with satin ribbon. The bride was the recipient of many very beautiful and valuable presents.

**The Thermometer Shrunk at Woodstock.**

[SPECIAL TO TELEGRAPH.]  
WOODSTOCK, Jan. 1.—New Year's day was ushered in with the coldest weather of the season. The thermometer registered 35 degrees below zero early this morning.

The Victoria ice rink was opened today with large attendance afternoon and evening.

**Ferry's SEEDS**  
grow paying crops because they're fresh and always the best. For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to Ferry's Seeds and prosper. 1900 Seed Annual free. Write for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.



NEW VESSELS.

A List of the new Vessels Registered at the Port of St. John, N. B., for the Year ending 31st Dec, 1899 showing the Rig, Tonnage, Register Dimensions, Place of Building and Builders' Names.

Table with columns: Name of Vessel, Rig, Tonnage, Register Dimensions (Length, Breadth, Depth), Where Built, Builders' Names. Lists various vessels like W. E. Gladstone, Kathleen, Robin Hood, etc.

SUMMARY.

Summary table with columns: No., Rig, 1897, Tons, No., Rig, 1898, Tons, No., Rig, 1899, Tons. Totals: 122 vessels, 122 vessels, 67 vessels, 584 tons.

The following is a List of Old Vessels added to the Registry Books at the Port of St. John, N. B., for the year ending 31st Dec, 1899.

Table with columns: Name of vessel and rig, Where Built, When Built, Name and Address of Owners. Lists vessels like Martello, Jennie C, Fanny, etc.

SHIPPING OF ST. JOHN.

Vessels Wrecked, Abandoned, Broken Up, Condemned, Sold and Transferred to Other Ports, During the Year 1899.

Schooner Sabrina, 111 tons, built at St. John, N. B., in 1833, by Calvin S. Phillips... Schooner Maria, 122 tons, built at St. John, N. B., in 1833, by Calvin S. Phillips... Ship Anglo-America, 183 tons, built at St. John, N. B., in 1834, by Calvin S. Phillips...

where he became a total loss. Vessel owned by J. M. Driscoll, St. John, N. B. Schooner Maggie Lynch, 67 tons, built at Hopedale, Cape, N. B., in 1833, by J. M. Driscoll...

Schooner E. Norris, 35 tons, W. E. Ray, master, built at St. Martins, N. B., in 1833, by W. A. Campbell... Schooner Gypsy, 33 tons, built at Waterford, N. B., in 1833, by W. A. Campbell...

Vessels wrecked during the year 1899 and written off in 1899: Woodboat Stella R., 40 tons, built at Canning, Queens county, N. B., in 1884... Steamer Tourist, 11 tons, built at Portland, Me., U. S. A., in 1876...

BIRTHS.

FRITZ—At 24 Crown street, December 31, to Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Fritz, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUPLISEA-OLEGORN—At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 29, by the Rev. J. A. McLean, B. A., J. A. Duplisea, of Fredericton Junction, to Ida J., eldest daughter of George Olegorn, of Tweedside, York Co.

Yokohama, Dec 30, str Empress of Japan, Lee, from Hong Kong for Vancouver... Halifax, Jan 1, str Montague, from St. John via Halifax for Liverpool...

Sailed: Manchester, Dec 28, str Manchester Trader, for St. John... Liverpool, Dec 29, str Vancouver, for Portland, Me. ... Glasgow, Dec 29th, str Keeman, for Liverpool...

Arrived: Salem, Mass, Dec 29, str Clayola, from New York for Yarmouth; Thistle, from New Haven for St. John; I. N. Parker, City Island, Dec 29, str Arr, from St. John; Joseph Hay, from Hillsboro; Charles, from Hillsboro; Three Sisters from St. John; Abbie Ingalls, from St. John; Sarah Potter, from St. John; Victoria, from Moncton; Prudent, from St. John; Boothbay, Dec 29, str Josephine, from Boston; Belmont, from Boston...

Arrived: Vineyard Haven, Dec 29, str Cora May, from Elizabethport for St. John... Boston, Dec 29, str Sam Slick, for Windsor; Myosotis, Dec 29, str Robert Ewing, Irving, from St. Pierre, Mart. ... Antwerp, Dec 29, str Storm King, from Baltimore... Pascagoula, Dec 27, brig Ohio, Grafton, from Santa Cruz...

DEATHS.

CLARK—In New York City, on Friday, December 29, Robert Clark, leaving a native of St. John, N. B., having a widow and three children to mourn their loss.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived: Thursday, Dec 28. Str Manchester Importer, 2638, Walter, from Manchester via Halifax, Fergus, Wilby & Co. ... Str Alcides, 2181, Stitt, from Glasgow, Schofield & Co, general cargo, Dec 29. ... Str Annie A Booth, Wason, from Boston.

Cleared.

Friday, Dec 29. Coastwise—Str Mira, 24, Day, for Alma; str Cape Breton, Reid, for Sydney; str Cape Breton, Reid, for Sydney; str Cape Breton, Reid, for Sydney...

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived: Halifax, Dec 29, str Lake Ontario, for Liverpool; Ardandou, for Havana... Halifax, N. S., Dec 29th, str Danara, from Liverpool, via St. John's, Nfld; Laurentian, from Portland; Syrian, from Sydney; Dec 31st, str Epsilon, from Liverpool; Dec 31st, str Epsilon, from Liverpool...

CLEARED.

Hillsboro, Dec 29, str Bratsberg, Hanover, for Chester. Liverpool, N. S., Dec 29th, str Carrie Easter, Parcel, for New Haven.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived: Cape Town, Dec 2, barque Albertina, Newman, from Rosario. Melbourne, Dec 27, ship Canada, Taylor, from Norfolk for Manila. Port Natal, Nov 29, barque Altona, Collins, from Buenos Ayres. Barbados, Dec 30, str B. R. Woodside, McLean, from Barbados.

SPOKEN: Dec 20, lat 50, lon 19, barque Dunstaff, Forster, from Liverpool, for New York. Dec 9, lat 31, lon 75, barque Dalhanna, Miles, from Ship Island for Rio Janeiro. Dec 1st 2, 3, lon 30 W, ship Ladaku, Hannah, from New York for Bombay.

NOTICE TO MARINERS: Boston, Dec 26—Pollock Rip buoy No 4, which was replaced in position last Thursday, has been dragged from its proper moorings again. The lighthouse tender Azalea was despatched from New Bedford to replace it, but was unable to accomplish the task, owing to severe weather, and is now harbored at Hyannis. The Pollock Rip Gas buoy was found to be leaking in the lantern and will be taken up and replaced by a spare buoy which is now here. A lantern capable of burning three days has been lashed to the disabled buoy as a guide to mariners. Notice is also given that the Mile Ledge buoy, second class can, painted in red and black horizontal stripes, and located in the Knobs River, is reported adrift, and will be replaced as soon as practicable. Portland, Me., Dec 25—Notice is hereby given that Foster Island Point Buoy, No 1, a red spar, is reported adrift. It will be replaced as soon as practicable. Washington, D.C., Dec 30—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Jan 20, 1900, an additional light will be placed below the present light on the pole at the easterly end of the middle breakwater, New Haven Harbor.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

In port at Rio Grande do Sul, Nov 30, str La Plata, Sloan, for Buenos Ayres, to load for Cape Horn. Dec 19, str Freeman Van Name, for Buenos Ayres, loading. London, Dec 27—Ship Canada, Taylor, from Norfolk Aug 27, for Manila, has put into Melbourne with loss of mizzenmast. Ship Calder, McQuarrie, from La Plata for Palmsort, E. has put into Barbados leaky. Machias, Me, Dec 27—Str M J Slosser, from Boston, bound to Wolfville, N.S., with corn, went ashore last night on Bridge Ledge, half way between Crumple Island and Pettit Island. The schooner was in the position of the schooner the crew were rescued with difficulty. It is doubtful if vessel or cargo can be saved. Gloucester, Mass, Dec 28—Str T. Light, lumber-laden, from Newport, Me, for Boston, struck the uncompleted dog bar breakwater, timber striking the bar last night. She remained there until pulled off by tugs Starline and Joe Call and towed into the harbor. The twill is but slightly damaged. Provincetown, Mass, Dec 29—A stiff gale of wind from the east blew all day with occasional showers of snow. Three three-masted schooners are at anchor in the harbor. Recent charters—Barque Mary A Troop, Portland, Me, to Buenos Ayres, lumber, 110; str Tay, Port Johnston to St. John, coal, 75; a British str from St. John to West Coast England, general cargo, 45; str Pierre, Martinique, fertilizer in bags, 25.3; and free lighterage; str Frisella, New York to San Francisco, general cargo and back with sugar, lump sum.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

Monday, Jan 1. Montreal, 2453, Troop & Son. Tiber, R & W F Starr. Lennie Burrill, 1326, Wm Thurston & Co. G H Perry, 90, J F Watson. Orlie, 124, A W Adams. Luta Price, 121, F Tutts. Adams, 105, B G Elkin. Progress, 83, A W Adams. June, 92, W Williams. H M Stanley, 97, master A W Adams. Pinedale, 88, F Tutts. St Maurice, 271, J W Smith. Myra B, 80, Cottle & Colwell. Cora B, 80, A W Adams. Gavello, 130, J W McAlary Co. Carrie Belle, 260, R G Elkin. Pinedale, 88, F Tutts. S A Fewless, 123, A W Adams. Lizzie Warner, 120, F Tutts. Ella May, 97, J W McAlary Co. Wabber, 90, J W Smith. Olla Miller, 88, A W Adams. Silver Wave, 80, F Tutts. Revere, 122, D J Purdy. Reporter, 121, E O Elkin. James Harbour, 90, Elkin & Hatfield. Elsie, 117, New York, J W Smith. Mary George, 86, A W Adams. Warrior, 82, A W Adams. Sea Bird, 80, A W Adams. Pansy, 78, A W Adams. Prescott, 72, A W Adams. Maryville, 77, A W Adams. Bonnie Doon, 117, New York & W Adams. Comrade, 78, A W Adams. Georgia E, 85, Boston, J W McAlary Co. Uranus, 73, J W McAlary Co. Centennial, 70, New York, J M Taylor. John O Gullinan, 68, A W Adams. Paulina, 68, A W Adams. Riverside, 64, N C Scott. Joliet, 65, Elkin & Hatfield. Annie Laura, 60, Troop & Son. Oriole, 124, A W Adams. Frank & Ira, 98, N C Scott. Nellie I White, 124, A W Adams. Lizzie B, 87, Elkin & Hatfield. Sarah Potter, 90, J E Moore. O J Colwell, 82, F Tutts. Clifford C, 86, D J Purdy. Adelaide, 80, B G Elkin. Beaver, 122, J E Moore. Quetay, 123, J E Moore. Romeo, 111, J W Smith. Vene, 90, J M Driscoll. Er, 118, N C Scott. Livcodora, 234, R C Elkin. Vascano, 115, J W Smith. Francis Schubert, 183, master.

Wendrian, 310, F Tutts. Sallie E Ludlam, 199, D J Purdy. Nellie Crocker, 318, J E Moore. Maggie Miller, 92, J W McAlary. J B Vandusen, 177, J M Driscoll. Jessie D Small, 118, A W Adams. Thistle, 123, McIntyre. Anna Booth, 195, A W Adams.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Amarranthia, at Glasgow, Dec 17. Bengore Head, from Swansea, Dec 17. Daltonhall, at Leith, Dec 8. Glen Head, at Dublin, Nov 28. Jacoree, to load in January. Lake Huron, at Liverpool, Dec 24. Lake Superior, from Monville, Dec 24. Manchester Trader, from Manchester, Dec 26. Mantinea, at Dublin, Dec 28. Montevideo, from Monville, Dec 31. Manchester Corporation at Manchester, Nov 25. Strathavan, at Manchester, Dec 26. Teelin Head, at Belfast, Dec 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

Under the management of The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture meetings will be held at dates and places indicated below: January 8—Salisbury, Westmorland County, Orange Hall, 7.30 p. m. January 9—Pictouville, Westmorland County, Public Hall, 7.30 p. m. January 10—Elgin, Albert County, Public Hall, 7.30 p. m. January 11—Havelock, Kings County, Public Hall, 7.30 p. m. January 12—Jeffries Corner, Kings County, Public Hall, 7.30 p. m. January 13—Sussex, Kings County, Masonic Hall, 7.30 p. m. At the request of the City and County of St. John Agricultural Society an important agricultural meeting will be held on Monday, January 15, 1900, at 8 p. m. in the Board of Trade Rooms, St. John. The following subjects will be discussed at the above meetings: "The Growing of Beef Upon New Brunswick Farms," "Winter Dairying," "Wheat Raising," "Economic Swine Production." "Some Problems in Stock Husbandry," "Can we Supply the Demand for Poultry and Eggs?" The speakers will be R. Robertson, manager Experimental Farm, Mappan, N. B.; Wm. B. Mackenzie, Sackville, N. B.; W. W. Hubbard, editor Co-Operative Farmer, Sussex, N. B.; W. S. Tompkins, Middle Southamton, N. B. The Commissioner of Agriculture will attend each meeting and deliver an address. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings and to take part in the discussion. Ladies will be especially welcome. CHAS. H. LABELLOIS, Commissioner of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, Dec. 28, 1899.

Young's Cove.

Young's Cove, Queens Co., Dec. 30—The people of this place spent a rather dull Christmas on account of the very unfavorable weather, the rain preventing many from attending service in St. Luke's church in the morning. Christmas evening the people listened to an able sermon in the Methodist church by the Rev. L. J. Wason, speaking in aid of the Episcopate. Mrs. Wason presiding at the organ. The church was very tastefully decorated. At the close of the service Mr. Wason warmly thanked the young people for their great work in beautifying the church which far exceeds other years.

Milltown News.

MILLTOWN, N. B., Dec. 30.—The 10 per cent rise in wages goes into effect at the cotton mill on New Year's day. The management is receiving warm praise for this concession. Mr. A. Mungall, who recently returned from a business trip to Upper Canada, is considerably impressed by the effects of a severe cold which has confined him to his home. The ship's mill on the side of the river is being rebuilt. The mill will start in March on lumber here in by train. Little work is coming in in very large quantities. Henry Sinclair, of the town, is engaged for the next year at the superior school at Moore's Mill. Mr. Sinclair is specially qualified for advanced work, having completed a year at the University. Miss Bertha Dewar is re-elected at Round Hill, Kings Co. Altered Shirley goes to visiting Hill, York Co. Miss Jennie Farrand will teach at Monmouth, York Co. Wm. Burns is re-engaged for Management, St. John Co. Many of the ladies here will assist in the work of the Red Cross Society in making clothing for the second Canadian contingent. Mr. J. E. Southland, of the Primary school, is quite ill but is recovering. The picking machine in the cotton mill is being repaired. Considerable new electric machinery has been produced. In a short time the mill will be greatly increased. Work is steadily progressing at the nickel mine near town. The quality of the ore is very satisfactory. A mining boom is likely to occur here at any time. Nickel is to be found in many wells that have been started in town.



LONDON NEWSPAPERS

FAR FEWER THAN THOSE IN CONTINENTAL CITIES—MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION.

Differences in Price, Style, Size and Advertisements of the Leading Journals of England, Paris, Berlin and Madrid.

It will surprise many people to learn that in proportion to its enormous population London possesses far fewer newspapers than any other European capital. Taking our daily and morning and evening papers together, we have a total of twenty-five well-established and widely read journals, which minister to the Londoner's thirst for news.

Next to London the largest European city is, of course, Paris, and its 2,500,000 inhabitants share between them the literary food of fifty-six daily newspapers (over forty of which are strictly general news sheets). This is an average of one newspaper to under 45,000 inhabitants.

On the other side of the Channel, in the city of Berlin, which has an average of 87,000 inhabitants, Vienna one to 108,000, Rome one to 34,000, while Madrid and Lisbon have each about one to an average of only 25,000 and 14,000 inhabitants respectively.

Next to the last-named cities, in regard to the number of daily newspapers published, comes Brussels with eighteen; then follow St. Petersburg with sixteen, Constantinople with fifteen, Vienna and Budapest with fourteen each, Copenhagen and Amsterdam with twelve each, and Rome with eleven. The remaining capitals are more modest though all of them can boast of at least one newspaper to every 40,000 inhabitants.

One might very conceivably expect that newspapers are much alike all the world over; but as a matter of fact, the daily journals of the countries above referred to are produced and circulated in widely different ways, many of which are in great variance with the methods in vogue in London.

Perhaps the most noticeable difference is in the matter of distribution, for whereas in London the great bulk of the newspapers are sold at the newsagents', the bookstall and in the streets, in Continental cities they are chiefly sold to regular subscribers, and delivered by hand or through the post direct from the office of the paper.

sale is due, but probably it is the light and "popular" style of the paper, and its adoption of the dry political polemics which distinguish most of its rivals. One notable exception is the "Temps," which is a French newspaper as a Parisian newspaper are not so profitable as a few better, anti-Dreyfusian, and Anglophobic.

Perhaps the most cosmopolitan city in the matter of newspapers is Constantinople. Of its fifteen journals only three are published in the Turkish language, while three are printed in French, three in Greek, two in Armenian, one in Persian, one in Italian, and two in French and English.

The German and Austrian newspapers differ considerably from their Latin counterparts in a style which is much heavier—both literally and figuratively—and consists of a large number of small sheets (more after the style of our weekly publications), and contain very lengthy leaders and much political and parliamentary intelligence.

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WAR AND READING.

The London "Daily News" has been interviewing some of the English book-sellers on the effect of the Transvaal war on their business. One of their Lodge's Hill, opined that it was too early as yet to appreciate its influence, finding a change, not in the volume of trade, but in its character.

"Of course, we have had a much greater demand for literature bearing on South Africa."

"Would you say that this trade has been supplementary to the ordinary book trade, or in substitution of it?" "No, in substitution, almost entirely."

"What has been the substitution of any particular kind of literature, or generally?" "Generally for the most part, but the war has had a very serious effect on the sale of fiction. In fact, the war has caused the public to get rid of its fiction."

"Do you mean general history, or merely history bearing on South Africa?" "Do you mean general history, or merely history bearing on South Africa?" "Do you mean general history, or merely history bearing on South Africa?"

"What other kind of literature relating to South Africa has been going well?" "All sorts, fiction, travel and contrivances."

"Has it increased the sale of Rider Haggard's books?" "Yes, as you know, incidentally does not present the Boers in a very nice light, and that shilling book of his dealing with the Boers is particularly popular."

"The war appears to have improved the sale of his works to some extent." "Yes, it has considerably increased the sale of his works. The pamphlets and books bearing immediately upon the war have also been going very well."

"A second bookeller in the Strand, took a more pessimistic view of the question, declaring that the effect had already made itself felt. He declared that the general book trade had been seriously affected, and that the 'boom' in works on South Africa does not make up for the loss of business in other channels."

date publication a new edition of the late Mr. Cloete's history of the "Great Trek," edited by his grandson, Mr. Broderick Cloete. The book, which was published some forty years ago, was the first authoritative and full history of the great Boer migration, and is now being re-issued, with at that time High Commissioner in Natal.

MARKETS.

Table with columns for various market items like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Kings County News.

ENRIETTA CREEK, Kings Co., Dec. 23.—Geo. G. Scovill, M. P. F., will engage in lumbering operations on quite an extensive scale this winter. He will have a portable mill placed first at Bellisle and afterwards at Scotch Settlement.

Dr. A. A. Lewis and wife spent their Christmas with relatives in St. John. Mrs. Betsy Murray has gone to Bel River, Restigouche county, on a visit to her daughter Mrs. Wm. Carr.

Mr. James McCreary, of the St. Hovens, has volunteered for service in the South African war. An elder brother sailed with the first contingent.

Mr. Chris Northrup is slowly recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis. The M'esse Sharp, of Millstream, gave a very pleasant dance to a large number of their friends on Tuesday evening.

Concerning the Lago. BERTON, Dec. 23.—Since the Wilson steamer Logo was passed last Friday in a helpless condition with her shaft broken, no report has been received from her. The message report of the captain of the steamer Electrician is the first tidings received from the hapless vessel since she left Hill, England, Dec. 7, for this port. It is thought that the accident occurred on the third or fourth day after leaving the Hamber, judging from the position of the vessel.

French Strikers Make a Demonstration. ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 23.—A combined demonstration of striking coal miners and lace workers, to the number of 4,000, occurred here today. The strikers paraded through the principal streets, singing defiant songs.

KINGSTON NEWS.

KINGSTON, N. B., Dec. 25.—The usual Christmas services were held in Trinity church which was beautifully decorated for the festive season. Special plans have been taken this year, and in addition to the usual trimmings four arches of evergreen were placed over the centre aisle. A large arch was also placed near the entrance of the church, made of red back-ground trimmed with green vines and the mottoes: Hosanna in the Highest, Emmanuel, and God With Us, in gold letters.

Miss Maggie Smith held a very successful examination in the Kingston school Friday afternoon and quite a large number of visitors were present. Miss Smith will take charge of the school house after the holidays.

Mr. Isaac H. Northrup and Miss Louise Northrup, of St. John, are spending Christmas at their home in Kingston. The Kingston trotters have been trying their speed on the ice in Kingston lake the last three or four days, preparing for the race which is advertised to take place on the Kennebecasis river, near Liffon, on New Year's day.

Great preparations are being made for the grand dance to be held in Kingston Hall on New Year's night. Part of the music will be furnished by the Kingston Cornet Band and part by the Kingston Orchestra.

It is the intention of the band boys to hold a dance in Kingston Hall every two weeks until Lent. One of these will be a grand masquerade ball.

St. Andrews News. ST. ANDREWS, Dec. 23, 1899.—Mr. F. H. Gidley, barrister, has gone to Bangor and Hamilton, Mo., on professional business. Mr. John M. Stevens, barrister, of St. Stephen, is in town for a few days.

Married Wednesday. Miss Addie Lewis Huestis, eldest daughter of N. C. Huestis, was joined in wedlock to Mr. Gray Loomer, of Antrim, Mass., this morning. Rev. Dr. Smith performed the ceremony at the bride's home at St. James street. The wedding was a quiet one and was attended only by near friends and relatives of the principals.

The Fairville Methodist church was the scene of a very pretty wedding Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. W. A. Nelson, principal of the Millard school, was united in marriage to Miss Lullie A. Hanson, daughter of Mr. William Hanson of Rauloph. The bride was attended as was given away by her father. She was dressed in a navy blue travelling suit with hat to match.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chas. Corser, so called, agent of Prince William street and Princess street in the City of St. John in the County of Kings, on the 15th day of January next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decree of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday, the 10th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine in a certain cause between the said defendant and the said plaintiff, the said defendant and the said plaintiff, the said defendant and the said plaintiff, the said defendant and the said plaintiff.

THE above estate is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, A.D. 1900 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the residence of the said defendant, Prince William street and Princess street in the City of St. John in the County of Kings, to the said day of January next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

PA most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, nervous debility, loss of memory, and all other results of self-abuse or excess. It cures any case of self-abuse or excess, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic and invigorant, and is the only remedy of its kind that has been found to cure all the various ailments mentioned above.

Received this week—Five Roses, Ogilvie's Hungarian, Four Seasons, Star and Royal Family Flour, Feed, Bran, Oats Hay, Cracked Corn and Oats Mash, etc. Pork, Fish, Molasses, Meal, etc.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY. By the free use of our BONE GRINDERS. J. THOMPSON'S Machine Works. 68-69 South street, ST. JOHN.

FAMILY KNITTER. Simplest, Cheapest Best. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. DUNDAS KNOTTING MACHINE CO. DUNDAS, ONT. PRICE \$8.00. Mention this paper.



TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Recommendations as to Canadian Schools—Results of an Investigation by Mr. John Millar into This Aspect of the School System of the State of Massachusetts.

The matter of technical education is at present receiving a good deal of attention at the hands of those interested in our educational system. For some time past it has been generally realized that public instruction not alone in Canada, but in all countries, has not been of a sufficiently practical character.

By a law of the State of Massachusetts, every city of at least 20,000 of a population must maintain a manual training department as part of its High School system.

It is to be hoped that this report will be instrumental in bringing the subject more directly before those interested in school matters.

When the next century begins, the nineteenth century ends midnight Sunday, December 31, 1900.

Hold on, Boys! Hold on to virtue, it is above all price to you in all times and places.

Instruction in sewing and cooking to the Normal School students. It would be desirable to add manual training to the course, and perhaps, to provide before long for these subjects should have recognition in the granting of Provincial certificates to teachers.

It is only for pupils who have passed the High School entrance examination that real technical education should be provided.

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Hold on to your good name when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use an improper word.

THE CHARACTER OF THE BOER.

There are very few questions that do not have two sides, and the character of the Boer is not one of these.

The testimony of Miss Sannie Kruger, niece of Oom Paul Kruger, who is now in the United States, is therefore a welcome addition to the knowledge now possessed by the outside world about a people who are at this moment holding the public attention to such a tremendous extent.

"I am a Boer girl, descendant of a long line of Boers," she said. "I am proud of my Boer ancestry."

"The Boers are intermarried largely with the English," she said. "I am a Boer girl, descendant of a long line of Boers."

Hold on to your good name when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use an improper word.

force the waters down into unoccupied corners of beds, under tables and behind boxes.

"In half an hour every variety of childish noise is heard on all sides, and it has become perilous to raise one's head a foot in any of the side rooms lest a small head or hand should be crushed."

"Now, too, the busy feet have broken the solid coating of the floor, and a cloud of fine dust arises that makes a yellow halo around the candles and sets asthmatic people coughing, and grows denser till to recognize anyone on the opposite side of the room becomes impossible, and a partner's face is seen through a yellow mist."

"At 12 o'clock the bride is led to the marriage chamber and undressed; the lights are blown out and the bridegroom is brought to the door by the best man, who gives him the key; then the door is shut and locked and the revel rises higher than ever."

It is doubtful if there will be anything more heart of the charge against Harris for shooting.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Co., Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Sept. 26, 1896, says: "It is the most useful medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the sick."

\$2.00 FOR \$1.00. Read Carefully This Great Offer. The Gentlewoman America's Greatest and Best Journal for Women.

TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO., ST. JOHN, N. B. FREE. We give this beautiful knife for selling only at purchase price.

TO RE-ORGANIZE HARPERS. New York, Dec. 28.—At the instance of creditors whose claims aggregate nearly half the entire indebtedness of Harper & Brothers, a committee of five men, of which Alexander E. Orr is chairman, has undertaken to prepare and submit to creditors a plan of re-organization.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY OFFICIALS. Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 28.—Col. Kirk, recently appointed to the wardenship of the maritime penitentiary, in succession to J. B. Foster, discharged, arrived here Tuesday evening from his home in Pictou, and this morning assumed his position as warden. Acting-Warden Ross and Acting-Deputy Warden Pipes remained their former positions of deputy warden and farmer.

CUT THIS OUT. The net liabilities in excess of bonded property to secure the corporation mortgaged its property to secure three millions 5 per cent 100 year gold bonds.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Sept. 26, 1896, says: "It is the most useful medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the sick."

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**FRENCH SCORES SUCCESS.  
RECRUITING TO BEGIN TODAY.**

Arrangements for recruiting for the second contingent will be made today when Major Borden will arrive. Lieut. James and Capt. Harrison have a number of names. An enrollment office at Newcastle was opened yesterday.

**LONDON SUMMARY.**

London, Jan. 2, 4:45 a. m.—The success of General French in driving the Boers from Colesberg has shot a welcome ray of light through the gloom of the campaign in South Africa. Everywhere it is commented upon as an example of military tactics and as an illustration of what may be done when the right methods are employed with the Boers. The government is urged to take the lesson to heart and to see that no stone is left unturned in the endeavor to get the largest possible force of cavalry and mounted infantry to the front.

Now that General French has the Boers in the run, the hope is expressed that he will give them no rest, but will harass them until they have found their way across the Orange river, which is 12 miles distant. The all-weather route across the river by a line bridge 1,248 feet long. It is believed that the Boers retreated toward Norval's Point, further east, and the question is whether General French will be able to secure those two bridges before the Boers destroy them.

One important effect of the success of General French is that it will probably have a deterrent influence upon Dutch defiance. There is some disposition here to exaggerate the importance of small skirmishes and engagements. It should be borne in mind that General French has only 2,000 men, and so far as the important points of campaign are concerned, the situation is virtually unchanged.

At Modder River the Boers appear to be modifying somewhat their line of defence. General Buller's scouts have discovered a Boer camp established in the vicinity of Springbeld, southwest of Colesberg, by a Free State commando.

A similar movement has been made at Modder River. A large force of Boers, it is said, has formed a new wagon route 15 miles down the stream at Kamohok.

Heliograph reports from Ladysmith show that all was well on Dec. 21. The bombardment was being continued but its intensity relaxed. An official despatch from Ladysmith confirms the report, dated yesterday, that several officers of the Devonshire Regiment were severely wounded by the explosion of a Boer shell in the mess tent.

A new armored train has reached Gen. Buller from Durban.

A Cape Town despatch says that an exchange of prisoners is under consideration. The entire seventh division will have sailed from England by Jan. 11.

Lord Wolseley replying to a correspondent who had asked him to write: "Our field artillery is at least as good as any field artillery in Europe."

**RUMORS OF A DUTCH RISING.**

Cape Town, Dec. 31.—Ugly rumors are in circulation in a Dutch rising with the object of seizing Cape Town and the docks and capturing the Governor of Cape Colony, the Afrimier, and the centre of the movement is said to be Paarl, a village about 30 miles from Cape Town, where a meeting of the Afrikaner Bund was held yesterday.

A similar meeting was held at Richmond on Dec. 29, and it is reported that members of the Bund in these two towns are acting in concert.

The members of the Bund at Wellington and the Dutch in Clan William district are said to be armed with Mausers and to be anxious to use them in behalf of the Boers.

Although the stories of a rising are discredited the police and military are taking ample precautions.

**"A" SECTION NEEDS MORE MEN.**

(Special to Telegraph.)  
Kingston, Jan. 1.—"A" battery, section of "D" company will leave for Ottawa Wednesday. A few volunteers were accepted today.

**THE PORTUGUESE AND THE WAR.**

London, Jan. 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says:—"It is currently reported that the speech of King Carlos in the Cortes, January 1, will refer at some length to the situation in South Africa; but it is doubtful whether anything will be said more friendly to England than the Emperor's speech."

The public is with the Boers and the papers generally fear British designs upon Delagoa Bay. The Portuguese government asserts that it has done everything to preserve neutrality."

**BULLER'S HARD TASK.**

London, Jan. 2.—The Standard's correspondent at Frere Camp telegraphing on Jan. 1, says:—"Sir Charles Warren's division is now nearly complete. It's headquarters will be at Estcourt. It is rumored here that the guns which were captured from Gen. Buller at Colesberg have been mounted in the hills commanding the Drift over the Tugela river at Springbeld. The Boers, it appears, captured 620 rounds of shrapnell when they took the guns."

General Buller's difficulties have been immeasurably increased by the enforced delay since the last engagement. He has before him a series of walled and fortified hills running 15 miles along the line of the Tugela. These are swarming with the enemy, posted in positions of great strength and bristling with guns, while the river in front is in full flood. The coming battle will certainly be the stiffest and probably the most momentous of the entire campaign."

**FRENCH HAS CAPTURED COLESBERG.**

Reimsberg, Cape Colony, Jan. 1.—Gen. French has completely defeated the Boers and occupied Colesberg. The general continued to keep the Boers on the move and pressed them closely Saturday and Sunday, giving them no time to make a prolonged stand, and when day broke he was within striking distance of the enemy. Last night all the cavalry, artillery and infantry—the latter riding in wagons to increase the general mobility—started upon a night march, with the object of turning the Boers' right. The flank operations were successful. The infantry and field batteries immediately made a feint attack upon the Boer front, and while this was proceeding the cavalry and light

artillery got completely around the enemy's flank as arranged. The programme worked without a hitch. The Boers were utterly surprised, and, finding their retreat threatened, fled in disorder to the eastward, leaving Colesberg in general confusion.

London, Jan. 2.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch dated Jan. 1 from Reimsberg:—"Yesterday afternoon a big force of cavalry and infantry with 10 guns, under the personal command of General French moving by detour, occupied some hills three miles from Colesberg where the Boers were in strength, confident in the natural aid afforded them by the hills around."

"The enemy's position extended six miles around the entire village. At day-break our artillery opened the battle. The Boers were taken by surprise but replied vigorously. An artillery duel was maintained for two hours. Then a Boer Hottentot collapsed and was abandoned. We captured it. A large big gun was silenced; but this and the other Boer guns were withdrawn to the northward, whether we are harassing the Boer retreat by a damaging shell fire."

"Colesberg is in our hands; and the few remaining loyalists are jubilant. We have captured many wagons and a considerable quantity of stores."

"Our losses were quite slight, but the Boers must have suffered heavily. They may stop at Achertergat or cross the river altogether at Norval's Point, where the bridge is still intact."

**THE GERMAN PRIZE AT DURBAN.**

Durban, Jan. 1.—The imperial mail steamer Bundesstern, of the German East Africa line, which was seized by the British cruiser Magicienne, on the ground that she was carrying contraband of war in Delagoa Bay, has been brought to wharf here and is now guarded by marines and bluecoats.

The United States, German, Russian and Austrian military attaches, who spent the holidays in Durban, returned to the front this evening.

The White Star line steamer Majestic, which left Liverpool on Dec. 13 with 2,000 troops, arrived here today.

**ENGLISH SECURE A BRIDGE COMPANY.**

London, Jan. 2.—A British firm, according to the Daily News, after keen competition with several American firms, has secured the government contract for the new steel spans to be built over the Tugela river at Colesberg. The firm is working night and day to complete the order.

It is said that Major John Churchill, younger brother of Mr. Winston Churchill, will accompany the Duke of Marlborough to the seat of war.

**NO HOLIDAY IN THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT.**

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—Although it was a departmental holiday there were no signs of it around the militia department. All the chief officers were at work all day with matters pertaining to the contingent. Lieut. Macdonald, the chief director of matters, who does not carry so much praise for the prompt and efficient way in which he arranged for the departure of the first contingent, is leaving nothing undone to merit the approval of all parties in outfitting and equipping the second contingent. Today he prepared for Halifax 120 ball tents, 200 sets of 2,500 blankets, 300 sets of saddlery, besides head ropes and numerous other articles. Hon. Dr. Borden and Lt. Col. Finlay's deputy were also in their offices the greater part of the day.

**WOODSTOCK'S COMPLIMENT NEARLY READY.**

Woodstock, Jan. 1.—Strove Law, Frank Bued, and Homer Kimball of Woodstock; F. J. Everett, and Wheeler Leighton, of Boston; Charles Co. boys; and Bert Richardson of Lincolnville, have made application to go with Major Good's section of the artillery and will be examined right away and if they all pass will complete the number required from Woodstock. Judging from the number of applicants 30 men could be had, if necessary.

**A BELATED SQUAD.**

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—The Kingston contingent to join the Ottawa company, which was expected here today, will not arrive until Wednesday.

**THE MONTAZUMA AT HALIFAX.**

Halifax, Jan. 1.—The big Elder Dempster liner Montazuma, Capt. Owen, which is to convey a portion of the contingent to the Cape, arrived in port this afternoon from New Orleans. The work of getting her fitted for the carrying of troops and horses was commenced as soon as she docked. She is one of the largest steamers that has been here for a long time. She is comparatively new and this is her first visit to a Canadian port. She is 485 feet long and her gross tonnage is 7,345.

**THREE MAXIMS AND A COLT.**

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—Hon. Dr. Borden was in communication today with the high commissioner's office in London and received a cable informing him that 1,115 steel wheels for Maxim guns had been ordered from Canada to South Africa and that as only three Maxims guns were to be had to accompany the present contingent from Canada to South Africa and that as a fourth was wanted and could not be had a Colt gun would be forwarded instead. So that there will be three Maxims and one Colt gun on galloping carriages.

**MORE MEN FROM HAMILTON.**

Hamilton, Jan. 1.—Major Hendrie has been ordered by telegram from Ottawa to recruit 14 extra men for the second contingent. The Hamilton men leave for Kingston tomorrow.

**LIONS KILLED A KEEPER.**

Vienna, Jan. 1.—One of the animals kepters at the Vienna Zoological Gardens entered the cage of lions today in a spirit of bravado and six lions rushed upon and tore him to pieces. The attendants sought in vain, with flaming torches and streams of water, to drive the wild beasts from their victim.

**TROUBLE IN MANILA.**

**FILIPINOS HA' ARRANGED FOR A GENERAL UP-RISING**

**Papers Captured Showing the Carrying Out of a Systematic Measure was Only Prevented by Unusual Precautions on the Part of Americans.**

Manila, Jan. 1, 10:30 p. m.—The first movement of a general southern advance occurred this morning when two battalions of the 98th infantry landed and occupied Babuyo, on the south side of Laguna De Bay. Two Americans were killed and four were wounded. Twenty-four of the enemy's dead were found in one house. One hundred and fifty prisoners and four six-pound rapid fire guns were captured.

The gunboat Laguna de Bay bombarded the town before the disembarkation of the troops from the cascos, which was made under the enemy's sharp fire. The enemy evacuated the place before being charged by the Americans, retreating to Santa Rosa, to which town they were pursued. Heavy fighting occurred along the road to Santa Rosa, which was occupied by the insurgents retreating south towards San Fernando. The Americans burned the country between and around Babuyo.

The gunboat returned to Calamba for reinforcements and then came to Manila. Yesterday's capture of the town involved the seizure of documents incriminating a thousand Filipinos who intended to rise against the Americans. Papers were also seized showing a distribution of lists of leaders and followers. The precautions taken by the Americans on Saturday, if not evident, alone prevented an uprising.

The Provost Marshal has requested two more regiments to be detailed for by year's end to Manila. Three thousand troops are now actually in the city.

**HEART STARTS.**

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—One Dose Helped in 30 Minutes—Two Bottles Cured.

Mrs. M. K. Galt, 200 Pacific Ave., Toronto, was troubled with disease of the heart, without growing thin; going up stairs, or being subjected to cold brought on palpitation and extreme pain in the chest, under the shoulder blades. She tried many remedies, but was treated by heart specialists without permanent relief. She procured a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. She got relief within 30 minutes after the first dose, and before she had taken two bottles every symptom of her trouble had left her.

**GOVERNOR DALY KNIGHTED.**

Was on the List for New Year's Honors—A Bad Storm.

Halifax, Jan. 1.—A southeast snow storm raged here from early this morning until this evening, when it turned to rain, putting the streets in a terrible state.

Lieut. Governor M. B. Daly received a cable this morning intimating that he had been created K. G. M. C., by the Queen's honors and is included in the imperial New Year dignities conferred. His designation will be Sir M. B. Daly.

**LANGUID WOMAN.**

Take the Help that South American Ner-O-Hoffers and be Well Strong again.

Mrs. Ince, Butler, of Tewkesbury, Ohio, writes:—"I suffered with neuralgia, and had very weak, languid, and nervous system. I was recommended to take a few doses she felt great benefit. She continued taking it until six bottles were used, when to use her own words she was completely restored to health. I can recommend it as a great remedy."

**THIEVES CARRIED OFF A SAFE.**

Whitinsville, Mass., Jan. 1.—Thieves broke into the house of George Nelson at Castle Hill this morning and stole a safe containing \$2,000, after which they set fire to the dwelling to cover their crime. Mr. Nelson got up early to go to the barn only to find the door of his desk ransacked, everything in confusion and the house on fire. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime. The whole affair is involved in mystery.

**A DRUGGIST'S FAITH.**

What's Most Called For Must Be the Best Remedy.

A druggist's testimony of the popularity of a remedy is the strongest kind of proof that it will do what it claims. Paul Livingston, druggist at Allentown, Pa., says:—"Dr. Agnew's remedies have sold away beyond expectations. You can quote me for saying that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the best seller for customers praise is highly. It is a great remedy and has a continental reputation. Sold by E. C. Brown."

**THE MISSISSIPPI FROZEN.**

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1.—For the first time in many years the Mississippi river is frozen over here. As a result, boats are arriving or departing and the ferries have been compelled to stop.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**

The Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

**NEW YEARS AT FREDERICTON.**

(Special to Telegraph.)  
Fredericton, Jan. 1.—The holiday was quietly observed here. Nearly all the factories were closed for the day and the streets were deserted. A large crowd gathered on the ice of the harbor to witness the return game between the President and Vice-President was played. The ice was in excellent shape and after a keen contest the Vice-President won by four points, and gets the Coleman cup. The rink was open for skating in the evening and there was a large crowd considering the new year.

There will be a meeting of the Curling club Tuesday evening to elect skips for the foreign matches.

**THE PLANTER'S DEPENDENCE ON GOOD SEEDS.**

Without good, fresh, fertile seeds, good crops are impossible. It is then, of the most vital importance to you should exercise the greatest possible caution in selecting the seeds you are to plant the coming season. Since you cannot determine their fertility of seediness by sight the only certain way to insure yourself against worthless seeds is to buy only those that bear the name of a firm about whose reliability there is no question. There are no better seedmen anywhere, and none who have a higher reputation for integrity, than Dr. M. F. Perry & Co., of Windsor, Ont. Perry's seeds have been a synonym for good seeds for many years. Thousands of gardeners who continue to plant the seed after season, do so with the full confidence that they will uniformly be found to be of high vitality, and most important of all, true to name. Perry's Seed Annual of 1900 is fully up to the standard of former years and will be welcomed by all who have learned to regard it as a thoroughly reliable and practical guide to planting. A copy may be obtained free by addressing the firm as above.

**AGUINALDO'S FAMILY CAPTURED.**

Manila, Jan. 1.—Aguinaldo's wife, sisters and 18 Filipino have surrendered to Major March's battalion of the 3rd Infantry, at Bontoc, provinces of that name. It was announced from Manila Dec. 29 that Col. Wilder, some time previous to Dec. 15 or perhaps last day, had telegraphed to Vigan, from Bayombong, that he had captured a number of Aguinaldo's father bearers, had crossed the mountains, near Bayombong, going southward, and that his wife had died in a village in that vicinity. It is reported that he had been ill since the birth of their son and that the hardships of their flight proved fatal.

A PHYSICIAN not always at hand. Guard yourself against sudden coughs and colds by keeping a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

**A SHOCK TO YARMOUTH.**

(Special to Telegraph.)  
Yarmouth, Jan. 1.—The telegram this morning announcing Hon. Mr. Baker's death, fell like a pall over the entire community, putting an end to all New Year festivities. It is the sole subject of conversation on the streets and at the fire-houses. Flags are flying at half-mast in all directions. The shock to the community has seemingly paralyzed business. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

FROM ALL OVER CANADA come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of the D. & L. Menstrum, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

**THE ORIGINAL.**

There is only one remedy known that has a combined action on the kidneys and liver and cures the most complicated ailments of these delicate filtering organs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the original kidney pills. This world famous kidney and liver cure has been used in all parts of Canada and the United States.

**THE D. & L. EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.**

There is only one remedy known that has a combined action on the kidneys and liver and cures the most complicated ailments of these delicate filtering organs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the original kidney pills. This world famous kidney and liver cure has been used in all parts of Canada and the United States.

**CROKER'S LEG BROKEN.**

London, Jan. 2.—A special despatch from Wantage, County of Berks, says that Mr. Richard Croker, who has been staying at a country house near there, slipped while mounting a horse, owing to the animal's kicking and broke one of his legs. Mr. Croker is being attended by Dr. Emerson, who has ordered the fracture. He is now resting quietly. The accident occurred yesterday (Sunday) morning.

**CROUPS, COUGHS AND COLDS**

are all quickly cured by Perry-Peterson's. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

**RHEUMATISM CAN'T EXIST**

When the kidneys are kept healthy and vigorous by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is uric acid left in the blood by defective kidneys that causes rheumatism. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys

**TEXAS TO DOCK.**

Washington, Jan. 1.—The Texas has sailed from Fort Monroe for New York. She will there be docked and repaired and then sent to the West Indies to join Admiral Paraguhars in his cruise.

**STEAMER FLOATED AGAIN.**

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 1.—The Ward steamer Santiago, after having been 10 days aground was pulled off yesterday by the Santiago and two tugs.

Short—If Long calls with that little bell tell him I'm out.

Short—Nothing of the kind. I'm out of cash.—[Chicago News]

The starter at a race track is one man who is always taken at his word.



**Starr, Hockey and Acme Skates**

are adopted by the leading clubs of Canada and the United States. If you want the best made see that they are made by the Starr Manufacturing Company. We sell them.

**W. H. THORNE & Co., Limited,**  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

**WANTED.**

WANTED—A second-class Female Teacher to take charge of school January 8th next. Apply stating salary to Francis A. Turner, Secretary to Trustees, Four Falls, Victoria County, N. B.

WANTED—A Second-Class Female Teacher to take charge of school 1st January. Address: A. J. Yessman, Secretary District No. 6, Parish Hampton, Kings Co. State salary.

WANTED—At Wilton's Beach, Compo, N. B. School District No. 2, a second-class female teacher of experience and ability for the term beginning Jan. 1. J. D. Small, Secretary.

**FOR SALE.**

FARM FOR SALE IN KING CO. N. B.—Good land, good neighbors, school and churches convenient. Presently situated four miles from Norton Hill on the E. C. O. R. D. Farmington, Carleton Co. For particulars.

Mr. Donald Gunn, who recently resigned his position in the audit office, left on the P. E. R. day for Vancouver, where he has received a position with the C. P. R. Mr. Gunn was given a send-off yesterday evening at one of the city restaurants by a number of his friends.

The trouble between the city council and butchers of the city market has culminated in the stall-holders refusing to come to appear in the police court to answer to the charge of a closing meet in the market without a license. The butchers in question refused to sign the lease for their stalls at the present rental value placed on the stalls by the council, on account of license to do business outside the city market being granted, and the council recently cancelled the license of Gross, Matthews and Evans, the parties relating to these stalls with the result as stated. The matter will be up in the police court this week. W. B. Chandler, Q. C., is acting for the city, and B. J. Walsh has been retained by the butchers.

Mr. Robert Obenshain, of Fredericton, who recently returned from the Klondike, is spending a few days in town. Mr. Obenshain was formerly employed by the M. & B. railway here. He intends returning to Dawson City shortly.

J. W. Wellington, a member of the labor congress of Canada, is billed to speak here on the labor question on the 22nd inst.

**Bellefleur Creek.**

BELLEFEUR CREEK, Dec. 3.—Miss Flora Murray, teacher at English Settlement, is spending her vacation at her home. She will have charge of the same school next term.

The many friends of Mr. Samuel Northing will regret to hear of his illness.

Miss Fannie Pickles, who has been attending the Normal School, is spending her holidays at the Methodist parsonage.

Mr. John Muir has again been elected chief ranger of Court Bellefleur I. O. F. He has held the position for the last five years.

An agricultural society, with a membership of over 70, has been organized in this section of Springdale. Mr. R. W. Galt is president of the society.

The Charlottetown mill, run by Messrs. Gallagher & Benson, is receiving a general overhaul, and is giving excellent satisfaction.

Mrs. Maria Charlton is spending the winter at Harcourt, Kent county with her daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Daniel Bayley.

**MoAdam Junction.**

MOADAM JUNCTION, Jan. 1.—On Christmas eve a number of people joined together in forming a surprise party to Mr. and Mrs. Weeks and family, at which everybody enjoyed themselves heartily. The Orange band of this place gave an oyster supper and dance on Wednesday evening, which was very well attended, mostly by the young folks.

B. E. Parkin, Ph. B., Principal of the Superior school, is visiting his mother at Gaspereau.

Carrie Mason, who has been visiting her grandmother in Westfield, Maine, has returned home.

Mr. W. Baker, et al., is still confined to the house. He has been very sick with indigestion.

Mr. Dickson, a resident of the place, has bought a house from Mr. Smith. The house is very nicely finished and has been built this summer.

**Blissville.**

BELLSVILLE, Sunbury Co., Dec. 29.—A patriotic concert was held at Fredericton Junction on Dec. 21. A fine selection of patriotic solos, choruses, tableaux and recitations was given. A feature of the evening was a speech by F. Douglas Essen, M. P. P., on the Transvaal. Proceeds go to the C. of E. building fund.

A basket social was held at Fredericton Junction, Christmas evening, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Proceeds \$90.



**SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED**

Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds, 59 YEARS IN USE

Price 25 cts a bottle

**Intercolonial Railway.**

On and after MONDAY, the 10th. October, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN: Express for Campbellton, P. E. I., wash, Victoria and Halifax..... 7:25 Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou..... 12:00 Express for Sarnia..... 12:40 Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 17:30 Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney..... 22:10

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 17:30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22:10 o'clock for Halifax.

Vestibule Dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN: Express from Sussex..... 8:00 Accommodation from Moncton..... 11:00 Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal..... 12:00 Accommodation from Moncton..... 22:00

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. D. POTTINGER, Gen. Manager.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 19, 1899. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

We will give ourselves one week's rest to give the painters a chance to renovate our rooms, and will begin the New Year week.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd, when we will be glad to see all who want our help to qualify themselves for usefulness and success.

Send for catalogue and list of successful students.

**S. KERR & SON,**

ODDFELLOWS HALL.