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ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN.

VOL. 21.-NO. 2.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

FIRST PART.

Twelfth Annual Cotton and Linen Sale.

The best thing a store can do for its customers is give them good value and thus save them money. This we promise to do on this, our Twelfith Annual Cotton and Linen Sale.

WHITE COTTONS. All One Yard Wide

Grey Cottons.

34 inches wide, 21-2 cents per yard. 33 inches wide, 4 cents per yard. 34 inches wide, 5 cents per yard. 35 inches wide, 51-2 cents per yard. 36 inches wide, 6 cents per yard.

36 inches wide, 7 cents per yard.

Hemming Free During this Sale -ON ALL-Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens and Napkins.

18 yards for 98 cents. 16 yards for 98 cents. 15 yards for 98 cents.

14 yards for 98 cents.

13 yards for 98 cents.

12 yards for 98 cents.

11 yards for 98 cents.

10 yards for 98 cents.

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

PORT WINE.

Per Gal.	Per Doz
Tarragona, a Tawny Wine\$2.50	
Good Port, good, full, irich,	
Choice Port, medium, full,3.50	\$8.50
Old Port, fine, medium,4.50	10.50
Old Tawny Port, very rich,5.50	13.50
Fine Old Tawny Port, a very fine Tawny 6.50	16.00
Old Reserve White Port. very fine vintage,	
matured in wood,7.50	19.00

Extra Fine Old, extra dry, medium color, .. 6.50 16.00 SEND FOR FAMILY LIST.

Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order. Send remittance by post office order, appress order, or enclose money in

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

LONDON DISASTER.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 4.—The city is in a fever of excitement this morning, which only increased as the morning wore on.

Thousands blocked the street in front of the wrecked City Hall, and where possible assisted the work of rescue, but at times the crowd became so frantic that it impeded the work of

The scene was most horrible and heartrending in the extreme. At times the police had to forcibly repet the crowd endeavoring to push into the

following is a correct list of the names of the killed: Benjamin Nash, Ald. John Turner, John Burridge, Frank Robinson, Crawford Beckett, Edward Tuxton, W. H. Dell, R. S. Leigh, Abraham Phillips, Benjamin Jacques, Stephen Williams, W. C. Smith, L. W. Burke, John Fellows, James Harris, Wilson Carruthers, A. J. Boland, Carruthers, Fred Heaman W. E. Tallbot, Oswald Bruce, Allen Lowe, John Burgess, and two unidentified. The list shows that the largest number of dead and injured belong to the

City Engineer Graydon states that the cause of the accident was the breaking of a heavy beam which runs beneath the floor almost at the centre

of the space which gave way. The beam was composed of twelve 3x4 timbers securely joined together. There was a span of eighteen feet and the excessive weight of the mass of people together with their demonstration of applause, snapped the beam in the centre of the span, rolling ull the people standing in the space into one mass, and the huge iron safe falling on the portion of the mass, crushing the life out of many.

Some of the wounded are badly cut up, one man having his chest crushed in, others having received internal injuries which will prove fatal. The space that collapsed, 20x40 feet,

included the part of the platform on

which were seated a dozen of the successful candidates. All were hurled down, Ald. Turner being killed, the rest, including Mayor-elect Wilson, escaping with slight injuries.

The result had been bulletined and twelve speeches delivered. The chair-man was about to close the meeting when the audience cried Toole, conservative organizer, and the floor gave way as he ascended the platform. The City hall was a large stone building, erected in 1855, but recently repaired. A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

The following telegrams are self-To His Worship the Mayor of London, Ont.: The citizens of St. John, N. B., send their heartfelt sympathy to your citizens in their

heartfelt sympathy to your great calamity.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Mayor.

LONDON, Ont., 4th Jan., '98.

Geo. Robertson, Mayor, S. John, N. B.:

One behalf of the citizens of London I thank you very sincerely for your kindly message of sympathy.

J. W. LITTLE, Mayor.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

The New York Fraternity Much Exercised Over a Vienna Discovery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.-The medical fraternity in this city is much interested in the report from Vienna that Dr. Schenek had discovered the secret of exercising an influence over females so as to fix the sex of their offspring.
Dr. G. Schrady, editor of the Medical
Record, today said: "I think Dr.
Schenck's discovery is probably a rival of the old theory which holds that the sex of a child is determined, wholly or in part, by the manner in There were at least twenty-five per-us killed and in the vicinity of two ndred injured, some fatally. The of it conceives at all, will bring forth a male. Contrarily, when the diet is of high nutrition the issue is likely to

be female. "The reason for this seems to be that the male is much the heartier and that it will live and thrive in its embryonic state on a minimum of nutrition. The breeders of all sorts of animals have gone to great lengths in attempts to indubtably prove this

theory and to a certain extent bear it "In a manner speaking then, doctor the law of the human family would give to the rich more daughters and

o the poor more sons?" "It would, and it does. The children of the weak mother will be oftener sons than daughters. Statistics prove this. Go down through the tenement districts in a great city and ee how the male child overwhelms in umbers the female. In vegetation the law is immutable. Female plants thrive as the same sex thrives in the human world where nutrition is high est. The male plant will cling and grow where it would seem impossible for the timiest tendril to catch hold." Other medical experts substantiate Dr. Schrady's statement.

AT THE MUSEUM. First freak—The blind wonder has quit. Second freak—What's the 'rouble? First freak—He's got something better in

IN THE MORNING OF LIFE. In the mormning of life, when its cares are

unknown.
And its pleasures in all their new lustre When we live in a bright-beaming world of our own,
And the light that surrounds us is all
from within:
Oh, it is not, believe me, in that happy time
We can love as in hours of less transport

we may;
Of our smiles, of our hopes, 'tis the gay sunny prime.
But affection is warmast when these fade

When we see the first glory of youth pass us by, Like a leaf on the stream that will never return:
When our cup that has sparkled with
pleasure so high.
First tastes of the other, the dark-flowing Tren, then is the moment affection can

With a depth and a tenderness joy nevel knew;
Love nursed among pleasures is faithless as they, But the love born of sorrow, like sorrow,

es full of sunshine, though sp their dyes, Yet faint is the odor the flowers about.

Tis the clouds and the mists of our weeping skies
That call the full spirit of fragrancy out
So the wild glow of passion may kindle fra mirth.
Eut 'tis only in grief true affection

pears;
And e'en though to smiles it may first of its birth.
All the soul of its sweetness is drawn a

FINNIGAN AND FLANNIGAN. Boss av the stotion was Finnigan; Whiniver the Eyars got offen the thrack An' muddled up things t' th' devil and he Finnigan writ to Flannigan, Afther the wrick wuz all on agin; That is, this Finnigan Reported to Flannigan.

Whin Finnigan furst writ to Flannigan.
He writed tin pages—did Finnigin.
An' he tould jist how the smash occurre
Full many a tajus, blunderin' wurred
Did Finnigan write to Flannigan
After the kyars had gone on agin
That wuz how Finnigan
Repoorted to Flannigan

Now Flannigan knowed more than Fig. He'd more idjucation—had Flaunigan He'd more idjucation—had Flannigan;
An' it wore'm clane an' complately of tell what Finnigan writ about in his writin' to Muster Flannigan;
So he writed back to Finnigan;
"Don't do such a sin agin;
Make 'em brief, Finnigin!"
When Finnigin got this from Flannight
He blushed rosy red—did Finnigin;
An' he said: "I'll gamble a whole n
pa.ay

That it'll be manny an' mannay a dnay Befcore Sup'rintindint, that's Flannian. Gits a whack at this very same sin agin. From Finnigin to Flannigan

Wan cay on the siction av Finnigin
On the road sup'rintinded by Flannigan
A rail gave way on a bit av a curve
An' some kyars went off as they made
swerve
"There's nobedy hurted," sez Finnigin,
"But reports must be made av Flannigh. And he winked at McGocrigan, As married a Finnigan.

He wuz shantyin' thin was Finnigain, As many a railroader's been agin,
An' the schnoky ol' lamp wuz burnin'
bright Ir Finnigin's shanty all that night— Bilin' down his report, was Finnigin! An' he writed this here: "Muster Flanni-Off agin, on agin, Gore agin—Finnigin."

-Peoria Journal THE GAY HANDLEBARRE.

(An old peem modernized.) Ch, young Handlebarre has come out of the west, From Gotham to Frisco his bike was the best, And, save his ki-yi gun, he weapons had He rode with his oil can and air pump alone. So faithful in love and the best scratch by far.
There never was bikist like young Handle-

He stopped not for puncture nor cared for a Ho roie where tomato cans littered the track, ere he alighted at Featherby's gate bride had consented to wed a cheap skate, For a snail on the wheel and a milksop in

Had been trying to cut out the fleet Handle-barre. So slyly he sneaked into Featherby's hall, 'Mong golfers and players of tennis and all.

Then spoke the bride's father, the grizzled old clam (For the hatchet faced bridegroom was mesk

as a lamb),
'Oh, come ye with glad hand or come ye in Or to dance a fandango, you dub, Handleped your daughter, but you told Hearts swell up like tires, yet seldom are

nd now I am here, and I've no time to lose, o start up the fiddler and pass round the broze.

There be maidens in plenty more lovely by That would share the meal ticket of young

The bride kissed the goblet. The cyclist did sup, He counsed of the liquor and threw down the cup.
She looked down to blush, and she looked up Now tread we a quickstep," said young

So stately his form, with its bicycle hump, That never a ballroom contained such chump,
While the old woman grumbled and pape did stamp And the bridegroom stood fumbling his bicycle lamp,
And the bridesmaidens whispered, "'Twere

better by far have palmed off fair Ellen on young Handlebarre." One clutch of her hand as he squinted his when they reached the hall door and the cycle stood nigh.
So light to the bar the fair lady he dumped.
So light to the saddle behind her he jumped.
"She is won! We are off, with a jolt and a

There'll be scorchers that follow," quoth young Handlebarre. There was wailing 'mong all of the Feather-

by gang,
They pursued on their cycles with whoop and with clang!
There was scratching of gravel, the chickens There was scratching of gravel, the chickens did fly,
But the lost bride of Featherby ne'er did -Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY

Anniversary Meeting of the New Brunswick Society

Church Thursday Evening.

Reports of the Officers and the Speeches Made by the Various Speakers.

The regular anniversary meeting of the New Brunswick Auxilliary Bible Society was held Thursday in Brusleis street Baptist church. The president, John E. Irvine, occupied the thair, and there was a very large at-

pass it by with only a brief mention, in which he included the work accom-T. B. Barker, Robt. Cruikshank, for at the time of his death; Robert W. Crookshank, and James E. Barnes. port in substance was as follows:

sence of Mr. Sharp, the treasurer, included the financial matters. The re-The parent society's 93rd report shows that the ordinary income of 1896-1897 was £128,000, and increase of £2,000, aind the receipts from sales of Scriptures £87,600. The issues of Bibles. Testaments and portions were 3.776. 133, a decrease of some 200,000 copies. The report states that in sixty years the number of the society's versions has increased from 135 to 335, and the circulation sevenfold.

Collections at anni-649 77 99 64

ments 41 25 \$3,384 68 \$155 70 \$252 75 Net decrease ... The items of special income were

The treasurer also forwarded to the parent society as the free contribution

ount £56 5s. 4d.

adies' auxiliary of £35. Miss F. A. Chandler reports the issue rom the depository on Germain street during the year of 941 Bibles, 1,591 Testaments and 248 portions; also 14 copies of Mary Jones and 59 almanacs The Munro trust fund was charged with \$145.25 for Scriptures given the

Miss E. M. Wesley, the society's woman, diligently prosecuted ner labors during the year with great success, and their agent, Thomas M. Mackelvie, visited all parts of province. Mention was then made of the great loss they sustained in the eath of Robert Cruikshank, T. B. Barker, R. W. Crookshank, and James E. Barnes. In conclusion the secretary referred to the opinion of the executive as to the rules and regulations of the auxiliary. They considered em antiquated and in several respects insufficient, and noted that in one of the resolutions they would be asked to adopt a new set prepared. Appended to this was the report of Miss Emma M. Wesley, the auxiliary's Bible woman. In this, after a brief summary of the year's work, she stated that she made 1,369 calls, and had reading and prayer 973 times, sold 100 Bibles, 246 Testaments, 189 tions, 368 almanacs, 7 copies of Mary

The auxiliary Bible society New Brunswick subscriptions received by the treasurer during the year 1897-1898 up to date of anniversary meeting

Point de Bute branch, Jolicure dis-

Held in the Brussels Street Baptist

ing of the hymn Hark! the Song of Jubilee, which was followed by a eading of the 19th Psalm and a porion of the 119th Psalm by Rev. Dr. Carey, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Dewd-

After a musical selection by the oir the president delivered the usual ess. He first spoke of the diffibuilty of holdling the attention of an audience for a long time, so the num-ber of addresses had been cut down and would be considerably shortened. This did not mean that the interest in the work was lessenling, as the year just ended had been a very profitable one and the auxiliary was accomplishing a good work of itself and in its ace to the parent society. Mr. rvine then compared the work of the parent society during the present period with that of 1837. Then the society, while it touched all countries as it did fodey, only got as far as the margin, as it were, now it entered the

heart of these places. In 1837 the so-clefy only had the Bible in 135 ver-sions, now in 335, with a circulation increased sevenfold. At present 600 m were travelling in the interest of society and 500 women were employed to read the word of God to others. The cheapest edition of the Bible in 1887 was about 20 pence, now ot is 2 cents, and the parent society have distributed over 151,143,000 coptes of the Bible. Of the work of the local auxiliary Mr. Irvine said that the secretary's report would give a better idea of it than he could, so he would plished by their woman reader and the great loss the auxiliary sustained by the death of four of its best members,

Joshua Clawson, dhe secretary, read his report, which, owing to the ab-

The New Brunswick auxiliary at the close of its 78th year reported the ordinlary income as follows:

Dividend from Dr. Botsford's estate.\$ 70 00 On account of legacy of Mrs. Stevenson for Bible women's work..... 660 00 On account of legacy of Mrs. Stevenson to Parent Society and remitted

£375 sterling and on purchase ac-

Remittances of free contributions were also made by the Fredericton auxiliary of £40, and by the Miramichi

poor and for allowances made to penevolent institutions on purchase

Jones, gave away 342 Bible gleanings and tracts and 100 cards.

Rev. John deSoyres, life membership.. 20 60 Bequest J. R. Stevens, late of Riverside, Albert Co., per Lieut. Gov. Mc-

R. Ebbett, subscription

Johnson branch, per C. F. Cody.

St. Stephen church, St. John.

McDougal and Scotch Settlement.

Wm. Peters, subscription

Germain street Baptist church, St.

John

St. John's Presbyterian church. St.
John ... 19 45
The following subscriptions are reported
but not paid in:
St. David's church, St. John \$ 90 25
Ladies' Bible Association (subscribers
not all heard from) 255 38 After singing the hymn "Come, Holy Ghost Our Hearts Inspire," the fol-lowing resolution was moved by Rev.

John Read of Centenary church:

Resolved, That this meeting believing the Holy Scripture of the Old and New Testarets to be "The Word of God which liveth and abideth forever," pledges itself to incressed support of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the grand enterpise of publishing and distributing the work. Mr. Read, speaking in support of

ibraries of the world there was one book known as The Book, and all others were simply books, and the Bible we accept as the greatest of all, and one which we love. "It is the book of God, what if I should say the God of books?" No other book was like it. It had been translated into the largest number of languages of any book and lost nothing by the translation. The speaker illustrated this by a story of a gentleman who had been thrown into contact with Zulus, Malays and Chinese, who had ecepted Christ, and who all loudly proclaimed of its beauties. The Bible Mr. Read said, was intended to be a world book; it was cosmopolitan and it lost nothing in translation. It is the bulwarks of liberty. As was said of Rome, "As long as the Colliseum stands Rome shall stand, and as long as Rome stands, the world," so we say while the Bible stands so shall liberty, when it falls liberty falls and with liberty the world. The Bible has produced the grandest type of human character the world has ever seen. It conquered the Briton and Saxon for

the cross and crown, and the book that did this and turned them along the pathways of a higher civilization can save the world. They held the Bible was inspired. Where did it come from? Written by forty men covering some one thousand seven hundred years and in different languages. Man was only the amanuensis. It was a book of a two-fold nature, containing divine elements and human elements perfectly blended together, or, as Philip Shaft said, a melting together, so that one cannot touch it un-less they feel that they are in con-tact with something divine. There was one great test of its divine origin, that the production was greater than the producers. Mr. Read then turned to the scientific criticism of the Bible, aid said the riddle of nature remains unsolved, and as the scientists about Moses they differ among themselves, but the Bible and nature have never differed, they are in perfect har-

T. S. Simms seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. While the collection was being taken up a musical selection was given, after which Rev. D. J. Fraser moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the auxiliary be printed and issued under the directions of the committee; that the amended form of the rules and regulations as recommended by the committee, be adopted, as the constitution and by laws of this auxiliary, and that the officers and committee continue in office until the annual business meeting of the auxiliary.

He referred briefly to the pleasure It gave him to speak under the auspilces of the society and on behalf of the Bible, and then referred to several questions that Christian people are asking concerning the Bible. How has the Bible fared as a result of modern otiliticism? To him it seemed that nothling of prominence was to be lost and everything gained by higher criticilsm. Higher criticism was a perfectly legiminate form of Bible study and aims to give us more historical informattion, to place each of the books of the Bible in its proper historic setting. The Bible today is being read more deeply and reverently than ever before. Another matter was the relation between the Bible and modern science. This was the old story in a new light, on account of the doctrine of evolution. The Bible is not and never claimed to be a text book on science, but a text book of religion, not imtended to reveal to us facts we can work out ourselves. Again, as to the ultimate source of our bellief in the Bible as the word of God, it was answered years ago; it is the word of God in us. Dr. W. S. Morrison seconded the resolution, which carried

After singing the hymn Father Mercies, in Thy Word, his worship Mayor Robartson moved the following resolution:

Revolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Ladies' Bible Association, to the press and to all who aid the society in its work. His worship spoke brifley although loquently to the motion, which, sec

onded by C. F. Kinnear, carried unanti-The meeting then closed in the usual way.

GEN. BOOTH'S FAREWELL.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Six thousand per as, most of them members of the Salvation army, took part at Albert hall tonight in a demonstration of farewell to General William Booth, who is about to sail for the United States to "assist in organizing great additions to the army." Three brass bands led the music, and in the body of the hall were a thousand Salvation lassies, who performed theatrical movements with red, white and blue

Patron: "Did you see the steak broiled?"
Waiter; "No, sah." Patron; "I wish you would investigate. I have a suspicion that it was tanned."



IN THE EAST.

It is Believed the Chinese Loan Will be Guaranteed by British Government.

E. T. Hooley Had the Loan, He Says, but the Conditions Stopped It.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—There is a gen-eral feeling in England, and it is reflected on the New York exchange, that the situation in the far east mproving. It is believed the proposed Chinese loan of \$30,000,000 will be guaranteed by the British government, although the final decision is not thely to be reached until the meeting of the cabinet on Monday next. The Pal Mail Gazette tibis afternoon refers to the "ascendancy of money over the maded first," and says: "Great Britain's vessels are anchored off Chemul-po and at Port Arthur. This is quietly implying that Great Britain will have a voice in the future arrangement. Further, the latest telegrams clearly indicate she has plenty friends." Continuing, the Pall Mail Gazette remarks: "Aside from the Japanese, mations like the United States, whose interests are purely commercial, are well disposed towards our government, and are apposed to trade

exchusiveness E. T. Hooley, who negotiated with China simultaneously with the Jap-anese on the Morgan and other syndicates, is not concerned in the present loan. He saild to a representative of the Associated Press. The Chinese take more time in dealing with than any other people on earth. I had my loan of £16,000,000 all agreed upon with China and the money arrange-ments practically completed in London. In accordance with the paid a deposit of £100,000 into Lloyd's bank, of which Linton Clarke, Bent-ley Bouttelle, John Barker and myself put up a quanter each. China de-manded that the deposit be put up in Pekin to the order of the Chin ernment. Then I stopped. Hald I done so they would have used the money and when any hitch arose we would have lost it for years. The Chinese are not good enough. No loan can be success unless the government tak

a hand. The government should do it VIENNA, Jan. 6.—The Deutsche Zeitung, echoing German feeling. says: "England has suffered a crushing defeat, but there is no fear of war. The British lion roars, but does not bite. All civilized nations ought to be grateful to Emperor William for hav-

ing destroyed the myth of Great Britain's universal domination." BERLIN, Jan. 6.—In an article the North German Gazette says: "The main purport of the Chinese government shows in full light the German objects in eastern Asia, which are free from all violence. Germany does not seek to force her way into Chinese territory as a conqueror, but she will use, as peaceful co-operators in the prosperous development of her affairs, those powers which the Chinese government wisely and conciliatorily con-ceded her. The arrangement has strengthened rather than prejudiced

the China-German relationship. "Moreover we have, from an economic and commercial point of view, secured a place in the sum which we could claim without presumption, but which we could not renounce with self-

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times says this morning it understands the term of Germany's lease of Kiao Chou to be 99 instead of 50 years.

A despatch to the Times from Pekin dated Thursday says: "Under the

greement between Baron Heyking Jerman ambassador to China, and German ambassador to Prince Kung, president of the Ts Lia-Yamen, Germany will pay a nomi-nal annual rental for Kiao Chou. Shi equires the right to begin forth the construction of a dock and a fortifled coaling station. The belief in an early French occupation of Hai-Nar

islami is general here."

LONDON, Jan. 7.—According to a special despatch from Shanghai, Russia is endeavoring to obtain territory similar to Germany's for the occupation of Port Arthur and Liao Tong peninsula, from a point considerably orth of Ta-Lien-Wan. It is believed that the attitude of England and Japan

will frustrate her designs.

LONDON, Jam. 7.—According to a special despetch from Shanghai the extistence of an Amglo-Japanese allianice is openly asserted there in informed quarters, an alliance initain the statue quo in China and Corea, and to declare the independence of Corea under the joint guarantee of England, Russia and Japan.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

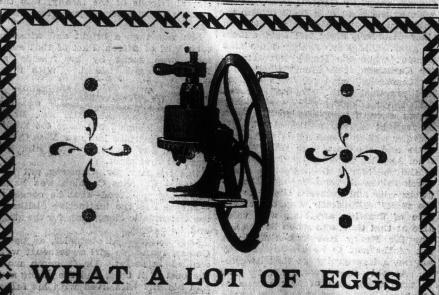
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-The conditi of Mrs. Ballington Booth was stated today to be slowly improving. She will not, however, be able to leave the hospital for a considerable length of

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

cattle, all Amsteamer Livonol for this port large quantity Dec. 31st.) mara sailed last lifax. She moved t of leather, fish bout 50 standards in sailed at an for Glasgow with 120. She was de-

Head arrived ving made the s. She experither. ERS.

the information Capt. Rice, going Mert loaded with sailed from here England. After n, she chartered to Swansea, and Holyhead she met 27th, where she were taken off go discharged. at Holyhead. Buck, was off



The Hens Lay when Fed en GREEN CUT BONE FROM.....

200% to 400% More than without it. With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of

Eggs will More than Pay for one of MANN'S GREEN BONE GUTTERS

WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd. MARKET SQUARE ST JOHN.

the complete breaking up of his army,

TRAGIC TERMINATION TO A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Death on Indian Frontier.

The Body Recovered-Accounted the Bravest Soldier in British Army.

He Had Served in Canada-Colonel Denison Recalls an Adventure Which the General Met With in the Eastern Townships.

(Mail and Empire, Toronto.) CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.—The dead body of General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, it is announced from Fort Ali-Musjid, has been found, and is being conveyed to Peshawur.

It appears that after visiting Lundi-Kotal Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, coming from Ali-Musjid with an adequate escort, left the latter in order to hurry to Jamrud. Sir Henry was always prone to take rash chances. It is not clear whether his body was or was not mutilated.

ARRESTED AS A SPY. Sir Henry Had an Amusing Experiench in Canada After the Fenian Raid

The news of Sir Henry Havelock Allan's untimely death in India has caused much sorrow in this country, for the gallent general was known personally to quite a few, and by reputation to a host of others. In Toronto and Montreal military men, now fairly well up in years, easily remember the occasion of the dead hero's visit, and have a lively recollection of his sallant bearing and the military ardour which he possessed. They as pecially lament the tragic close, after an exceptionally brilliant career, of one who was pronounced to be "the bravest soldier in the British army."

Sir Henry was sent to this country in 1867 to take the place of Sir Garne Wolseley as assistant martermastergeneral. That was a stirring time in Canada, being just after the Fenian raid, and Sir Henry's duties were neither few nor unimportant. It was thought that a second Fenian incursion into Canada would be attempted. but this did not turn out to be the case, and so Sir Henry saw no fight-In 1869 he was transferred to Dublin as assistant adjutant general on the headquarters' staff.

COL. DENISON'S RECOLLECTIONS Lieut.-Col. Denison of this city was a warm friend and devoted admirer of Sir Henry's. He met the hero of the Indian mutiny when he was in this country, and was associated with in important military duties. The friendship between the two was very strong, and rarely did Col. Denison visit England without exchanging greetings with the general and having

easant chat. presentative last evening, Lieut.-Col. Denison said: "I cannot express the sorrow I feel at the sad news from India. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was a true soldier in every sense of the the name which was given him of being "the bravest soldier in the British army." I cannot understand, in the absence of details, how he came to his death, but I can well believe that his utter fearlessness and indomitable courage may have led him to neglect precautions which others who had more thought for self would perhaps have adopted.

AN ADVENTURE IN CANADA "I remember having a rather amusing adventure with Sir Henry !n Eastern Canada. It was in the spring of 1868. I think, and there was a fear that the Fenian raid might be renewed. Sir Henry asked me to accompany him on a tour on the frontier of the Eastern Townships, from St. Regis to Rouse's Point, with a view of verifying an ordnance map. It was important not to let the public know tusiness we were on, so the strictest secrecy was maintain This mystifled people very much, and by the time we got to the village of Huntingdon all sorts of stories were in circulation concerning two mysterious men who were walking about. We were doing the journey on foot er. The stories in circulation had a rather startling effect, for we were arrested by a militia captain and a file of soldiers on suspicion of being Fecence, but in vain. The captain insisted upon us going off to Beauharnois jaid, but we objected, seeing that it was twenty-eight miles away and the roads were bad. Finally a compromise was effected, and we taken before a local migistrate. this gentleman we explained matters privately, with the result that we were allowed to proceed on our way. Sir Henry remained in Canada until 1869. On the 10th of May of that year he came and made a stay with us. That was the last time he visited

Toronta HIS GOOD ADVICE. "On one occasion, while conversing with the general in England, I led the conversation up to the subject of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and asked him if it were true, as reputed, that he was partly responsible for the prompt pur-suit which the British cavalry made after the retreating army, aubsequent to the battle. His reply was: "I will tell you, Denison, exactly what occur-We followed the retreating army all day, and about two in the mornin halted to give the horses rest and food. General Drury Lowe sat on the plazza of a house, and the cuestion was discussed with the other officers who stood around what course ough to be taken. The artillery, who were behind, had not come up, and General Lowe was in favor of waiting till they caught up with the cavalry. Herbert Stewart, who was afterwards killed in the Soudan, and was second in command of the cavalry, expressed an anxiety to proceed at once, and he

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's reiterated this as he strode up and down the verandah. At last General Lowe turned to me, and said: "What do you think, Havelock?" My reply was: "If you don't let them go on at once you are not fit to ride in a saddle." That is what I said to him, Denison; and, remember, it is now his-General Lowe immediately turned to Herbert Stewart and said: "Well, we will go on." That, Denison, is the foundation of the story." "I had the honor and pleasure of neetting Sir Henry on many occasions," said Colonel Denison, "and a better soldier or a truer gentleman it would be impossible to meet."

> STORY OF HIS LIFE. A Brilliant Military Career Full of Deds of Daring.

The late Lieutenant-General Sir Marshman Havelock-Allan, Bart., V. C., K. C. B., M. P., was, like his celebrated contemporary, Lord Roberts, born in India. He was born at Chinsurah, on 6th August, 1820. He came of great fighting stock. His father, as is well known, was a distinguished soldier, and the latter had three brothers, every one of whom was a the Peninsular war, and at least one arose of them at Waterloo. The late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was sent to England at the age of twelve years, and received his education there. After finishing his course at Sandhurst the young man received from the Duke of Cambridge a commission in the 29th Foot (the Dorsetshire regiment). On 31st March, 1848, he entered the army, and thereafter returned to India. In the spring of 1852 he was mined to make one more stand. Fresh nominated to the adjutancy of the 10th troops came pouring in to help the de-Foot. Subsequently he returned to fence that was so much depending England for the purpose of getting leave to join the army in the Crimea, but to his great disappointment learned that an armistice had been concluded. He then went back to India. arriving at Bombay just in time to join his father in the expedition to ersia. Young Havelock had his first experience of real warfare at the battle of Mohumra. He was also present at Ahwaz, where 7,000 Persians with half-a-dozen guns and a lot of cavalry fled in terror before a party of only 300 British infantry. Peace being concluded the Havelocks returned to India. Soon after their return matters in India reached a crisis. and father and son set out for Calcutta, where the elder Havelock was to resume his former position as adutant general of the army. The ship in which they took passage, the route by sea having been deemed the safest was, however, wrecked at Kaltura. wenty-eight miles south of Colombo. Fortunately they were saved, together with the crew and passengers, but all the baggage was lost. The voyage was subsequently resumed, and the Havelocks landed in Calcutta reak at Meerut. There was intense fear prevailing when they arrived. he saw that last battery carried, and They were kindly welcomed by Lord Canning, who, however, did not deem that even Government house was a day. safe place for either himself or his guests that memorable night. So they took up their quarters in the Bengal club, where they passed the night with revolvers under the pillows. Canning displayed a great coolness and bravery, saying to Havelock before they lay down: "This may be our last night, Havelock. If so, God's will be

THE CAWNPORE COLUMN On June 23rd, a date memorable as the anniversary of Olive's victory at Plassey, it was determined to organize a mevable column to win back the lower provinces, throughout which the British power was now practically extinguished. General Havelock was entrusted with the task, and completed it by the 7th July, on which date his force started on their famous march to Cawnpore. It consisted of 1,940 men of all arms, not more than 1,000 of them being really trustworthy. The thousand Europeans belonged to the 78th Highlanders, the 64th and 84th Foot. They had not 'proceeded far when the general got ample confirmation of the current rumor as to the nassacre at Cawnport. On the morning of July 12th Havelock's main force came up within the advance column of Major Renaud, which started from Allahabad on June 30th, and conisted of 400 Europeans, 300 Sikhs, 100 troopers of Indian cavalry, and two runs. A few hours afterwards the battle of Futtehpur was fought, where Havelock gained a brilliant victory over the bloodhounds of Nana Sahih was the first decisive blow struck at the rebellion, and the glad tidings converted the despondency of the Europeans in India into exultant de-

IN THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHS. In this engagement young Havelock behaved splendidly. The opportunity which he had been long seeking came, and he used it as only the brave soldier cam. According to his father's testimony, "Harry was in the thickest of the fight, but, God be praised, escaped unhurt." A day's rest was taken, and the march to Cawnpore was resumed. Two battles had first to be fought—one at Aong and the other at the Pandoo Nuddee. The latter cleared the way for Cawnpore. which now only twenty-three miles ahead. The march upon Cawnpore was made in dreadful heaf but th men were full of enthusiasm and marched at the word of command, cheering as they went. The British attack resulted in what has been truly spoken of as "the heaviest blow the nutiny had yet received."

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. General Havelock's own account of the crowning scene of the battle is ere given:

"But the final crisis arrived, My guns to my assistance, and the Madras tachments, formed in line, were exosed to a heavy fire from the 24pounder on the road. I was resolved

wn in line, to leap on their feet, I directed another steady advance. It was irresistible. The enemy sent round shot into our ranks until we were within 300 yards, and then poured in grape with such precision as I have seldom witnessed. But the 64th, led by Major Stirling and by my aidewho had placed himself in their front, were not to be denied. Their rear showed the ground strwed. with wounded: but on they steadily and silently came, then with a cheer charged and captured the unwieldy trophy of their valor. The enemy lost all heart, and after a hurried fire of musketry, gave way in total rout. Four of my guns came up, and completed their discomfiture by a heavy cannonade: and as it grew dark the roofless barracks of our artillery were dimly descried in advance, and it was evident that Cawnpore was once more in our possession.

The victory above described has been truly spoken of as "the heaviest blow the mutiny had yet received.' The British might be surprised; the natives were taught by this event that they could not be conquered. "It is no exaggeration." writes John Clark Marshman, "to say that in no engagement ever fought by us in India was there a greater combination of heroic valor and consummate generalship With 10,000 such troops, under such a leader as Havelock, whose glance sufficed to arouse the enthusiasm of his soldiers, the mutiny would scarcely soldier. Two of them had fought in have survived the year in which it

Sir Heary Havelock-Allan, it need not be said, is the aide-de-camp referred to in the above account by General Havelock. There is no doubt about it-he saved the battle for our troops. There was a moment in the struggle when the tide of war appeared to turn in favor of the enemy When things appeared at the worst against him, the Nana Sahib deterupon the 24-pounder, and the two smaller guns planted on the road to the Cawnpore cantonment. The Nama came to the front, showing himself to the people, and hounding them on to action. The British guns could not be brought to the front because the bullocks drawing them were exhausted. At this crisis the enemy seemed to gather courage, and their ranks showed once more a determined front. "Then," says Kaye, "Havelock's eyes were gladdened by a sight which seemed to be a glorious response to all the dreams of his youth and all the prayers of his manhood. The infantry prepared to advance right upon the death-dealing battery of the enemy, the 64th Foot,led by Major Stirling, in front. At this moment the general's aide-de-camp, 'the boy Harry,' wheeled his horse round to the centre of the leading regiment, and rode straight upon the muzzle of the 24-pounder, whose round shot had now been sup planted by grape, which was making deadly gaps in our advancing column. It was a moment of rapture to the white-haired veteran, compensating him for all disappointments and de-lays, for all unjust supercessions, for all professional discouragement, when knew that his son was saife." Thus was finished that bloody, but glorious

It is worth while repeating here, also, what General Havelock himself had to say about the foregoing incident. In a letter to his wife, written shortly after the battle, he wrote from Cawnpore thus: "On the 16th I recaptured this place, defeating the usurper, Nana Sahib, in a pitched battle. and taking all his guns. I lost 100 men. I never saw so brave a youth as the boy Harry; he placed himself opposite the muzzle of a gun that was scattering death into the ranks of the 64th Queen's, and led on the regiment, under a shower of grape, to its capture. This finished the fight. The grape was deadly, but he, calm, as if

telling George (his younger brother) stories about India. GOT THE VICTORIA CROSS. For his bravery on this occasion Sir Henry Havelock-Allan received the Victoria Cross. It was in March, 1858. that the coveted distinction was conferred upon him, and on his return from India, on June 8th, 1859-after he had received the brevet rank of lieutenant-color:el-the Queen in person affixed the decoration to the hero's breast in Buckingham palace. There was much criticism over young Havelock's daring conduct on the occasion just alluded to. The officers of the 64th complained that Havelock was not one of their corps, that Major Stirling had been dismounted through his horse being wounded by the bursting of a shell, and that the young man taken advantage of his position as his father's aide-de-camp to place himself in the front The controversy has long been forgotten in the universal admiration of the matchless deed ne on that day.

After Cawnpore the march to Lucklow was begun, but the smallness of the British force necessitated its retirement to Cawnpore. A second atempt resulted in the splendid victory of Bithor. On September 13th General Havelock, who had in the meantime been joined by Outram with reinforcements, began his third attempt to each Lucknow. The enemy having driven from Mangalivar the Alambagh was next won after a desperate engagement. The plan of force ing the Charbagh bridge, the only opening into Lucknow that was left. FORCING CHARBAGH BRIDGE.

Many accounts have been published of this celebrated feat of arms, in which Sir Henry Havelock-Allan played so prominent a pant, and with which his name will be associated as long as the British race has a written tongue. No better description of it is given than the following by Colonel Malleson, in his History of the Indian Mutiny: "When the duel had lasted half an hour it became evident that Maude could make no impression or the enemy. He had lost twenty-one artillery cattle, wearied by the length of the march, could not bring up the had fallen in front of the bridge. In his despair he appealed to young Fusiliers, the 64th, 84th, and 78th de- Henry Havelock, then standing by his side, to do 'something.' Havelock rode at once to Neill, who was standing on the opposite side of the road this state of things should not last, so and suggested to him that he should calling upon my men who were lying charge the bridge. But, in the ab-

nce of Outram, Neill conceived that would not be justified in giving such an order until that general's turning movement should have made self felt. Fraser Tytler made a simlar attempt, and with the same re-

"Something, however, had to be done. Under these circumstances young Henry Havelock, always bold. daring and adventurous, imperilled his commission to carry out an idea. which had flashed through his brain. Turning his horse's head he galloped off in the direction of the post occupled by his father. After making the turn of the road, he halted, waited for three or four minutes, then, galloping back to Neill, saluted him, and saidas if bringing an order from the general, whom he had not seen-'You are to charge the bridge, sir." Neill at once issued the order. Tytler and Havelock carried it across the road, formed up the men, and gave the order to advance

HEROIC CONDUCT "Arnold, of the Madras Fusiliers, lashed on to the bridge with the advance of twenty-five men, Tytler and Havelock accompanying them nourted. Arnold fell, shot through both thighs. Lytler's horse was shot dead, and he was pierced through the groin. Every other man of the twenty-five. he mounted Havelock, and a private amed Jackes excepted, was shot down by a discharge from the enemy's six guns loaded with grape. Havelock, mable to pass the barrier, sat in his saddle, his sword in his hand, calling on the men to come on. Jakes stood by his side, loading and firing as fast as he could. The interval between their first touching the bridge and the arrival on it of the storming column was, probably, not more than two minutes, but it seemed an hour. Standing alone on the bridge, the two Englishmen-the daring officer and the gallant private-were exposed to a fire from all the neighboring houses. every wall loop-holed, every window fortified with sand-bags, and every roof occupied. In the language of Outrain, they were the target for many muskets.' Just at this moment. when the storming party was coming on, a rebel Sepoy jumped on the parapet within ten yards of Havelock, and took at him a deliberate aim. The direction was true, but the musket was high, for the bullet passed through the centre of the top of his hat. Havelock paid him back in truer coin. Returning his sword to the scabbard, he drew his revolver and shot him, as he was reloading, through the body.

"A few seconds latter the Madras Fusiliers came up with a rush, swarmed over the parapet and through the gap, and carried all before them. The 78th Highlanders, belonging to second brigade, followed, and the captured guns were spiked. The entry into Lucknow was won." There were many heroes on that

nemorable day. Foremost among them was young Havelock. For his splendid behaviour Maude received the Victoria Cross, and Havelock was recommended for it by Sir James Outwinpore. The brave and da Jakes, to the sorrow of all the world. was killed later in the day

It is worthy of remark that Sir Henry Havelock-Allan has still in his sion the leather helmet bearing in it the marks of the bullet shot at him by the Sepoy. The missile passed clean through the helmet, grazing

the warrior's hair. MASSACRE IN DOOLY SQUARE Before reaching the Residency young Havelock had another, and, for him, more serious, adventure. Let it be told in his father's words: "At length we found ourselves at the gates of the Residency, and entered in the dark in triumph. Then came three cheers for the leaders, and the joy of the half-famis'ied garrison. I had little relish for delicacies, for you may conceive my anxiety about Harry. Till morning there would be no tidings of him, when his cousin, young Bensley Thornhill, who had never seen him, volunteered to go out and look for him. He brought him in on a stretcher, carried by four Highlanders; but, alas, the gallant Thornhill paid dearly for his intrepid exertions. One ball struck him under the right eve, and injured his skull; another smashed the right forearm to pieces. It was amputated, but he died, after lingering nine days in hospital, leaving my niece a young widow. Henry had been shot by a musket ball through the left elbow joint, but the wound healed won larfully, and he will recover the use of the limb." Young Havelock got his wound after the forcing of the Charbagh bridge. He had been directed to look to the safety of the convoy as it defiled over the bridge, had just seen the last wagon across, and given orders for the Highlanders to be withdrawn, when a bullet pierced his arm. There was noththe rear guard, consisting of the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry. This regiment was delayed by having with it two heavy guns, and the tumbrils of spare ammunition, and wounded. It is pretity certain that Bensley Thornhill did not know the way back to the Residency, otherwise the doolies, or stretchers, bearing the wounded would have been carried to the Residency entrenchment on the same evening that he went forth to seek his cousin He guided the convoy of stretcher into a square enclosure near the gate where General Neill was killed, and close to the enemy, who opened fire upon them from every point. The scort retreated, the dooly-bearers fled, and about 40 of the we soldiers were butchered by the mutireers. They hacked them with their knives, and burned not a few of them to death on their stretchers. Only two of those doolles reached the Re dency, and Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was in one of them. He owed his life on this occasion to his servant. Ward, who fought desperately in defence of his wounded master. Sir Henry did not forget his fidelity, and to this day there are members of the Ward family experiencing the worth of his gratitude

CAPTURES THE SECOND LINE. The entrance to Lucknew is commonly known as the first relief of

was only reinforced. The means varrant the attempt to transport the ladies and children, sick and wounded. And so far as they helped to consume the food of the forlorn garrison, the fresh addition to it was i source of weakness. But it was a source of strength to it in this sense. that the assaults of the rebels thenceforth ceased. The defenders became the assaillants, making a series of sorties comprising many of the most stirring incidents in the history of the great war. The old position was exended, and a new line of defence taken up. The enemy, however, instead of abandoning the city, continued to blockade the Residency, and the successful invaders were besieged with the garrison. But Sir Colin Campbell was now on the way from Carynpore to effect a relief in reality. There was still a long time of trial for the Europeans in Lucknow. In the subsequent efforts to deliver the city Lieutenant Havelock had many opportunities of distinguishing himself: and he did distinguish himself fighting again and again as a hero in the truest sense. It was he who, on March 14th, 1858, led the party that vas collected in pursuit of the rebels, rushing to the Kaisar Bagh, after the storming of the Imambara. He led them into a palace which comman whence they were able to pour down

wathering fire upon the enemy's runners, forcing them to abanden their guns. By this daring action of Lieutenant Havelock and his party, the second line of the enemy's deences was turned, leading to consequences of the greatest importance. CAPTURES TARA KOTHI. Largely owing to his exertions, also, the great palace, the Kaisar Bagh, was itself won. With a decision that is characteristic of him, and a soldierly dash that is not less characteristic. he realized the possibilities before him when Brasyer's Sikhis forced their way under a terrible fire into a courtyard adjoining the palace. He ran back to Captain Annesley's detachment of the 10th Foot, ordering it to the front. They dashed forward, join-

ing the Sikhs, and succeeded, by a desperate effort, to get behind the Tara Kothi and mess-house, thus turning the third line of the enemy's works. It was mainly due to Havelock's offorts that the enemy were compelled to evacuate that line. By his effort, aliso, Brasyer and his gallant band were saved from destruction. These achievements cleared the way for the storming of the Kaisar Bagh. In one of these engagements young Havelock was again wounded in the left arm. Lieut. Havelock sustained a great corrow in the death of his father, on November 24th, 1857, who succumbed to an attack of dysentery. He died on the morning of the 24th, at the age of 63, and was buried next day. Be-

edside and said, "See how a Chrislan can die." In the great work of restoring order especially in Oudh, and in the district of Behar, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan | for this deed of daring at the battle ram. But he had already got it for played an important part. As deputyeral to the Janpur Field Force he did excellent service, being present at the actions of Nasratpur, Chauda, Umupur, Sultanour, and Dowrara. He behaved galantly at the relief of Azamghar and

fore his death he called his son to his

n the action at Metahi CHASE IN THE JUNGLE. In 1861 Sir Henry was appointed assistant adjutant-general at Aldershot In 1863 war broke out in New Zealand, and Sir Henry was ordered to proceed thither with his regiment (the 13th Irish), although he was then engaged to be married to Lady Alice, second daughter of the Earl of Ducie. He acted as deputy-assistant quartermas ter-general and took part in four battles. For his services he received the

medal for the campaign, and was decorated commander of the Bath. SIR HENRY AT TEL-EL-KEBIR. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was present on September 13th, 1882, when General Wolseley won his great victory at Tel-el-Kebir, capturing the stronghold of Arabi Pasha, and scattering his army. When the Egyptian war began and British soldiers were on the march against the hosts of the rebellious chieftain, Sir Henry felt that he could not live at home at ease. When there was fighting to be done he must be present, if not to strike with his own hand, at any rate to look on while his countrymen were doing battle. He was present at Kassassin when General Graham was attacked by 13,000 Egyptians, and when the battle was saved by General Drury-Lowe, who, at the head of a force of House hold Cavalry, charged the foe, who, in their disorderly flight, left behind them 11 guns. The Rev. Arthur Male was present when Sir Henry left Ismalia for Kassassin. "Sir Henry's departure to Kassassin," says he, "was comica and practical both. He had se for the transport of his necessary stores a small cart, and for pur of draught a pony and a camel. servant was in command of these animals and the cart, and drove away from Ismalia tandem, the pony in the shafts and the camel in front, much to the amusement of the spectators who had gathered round to see the start." Manifestly, any beast capable of drawing anything was valuable at that time, and when he smelled war Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was not of the sort to be disconcerted by amy such incongruity as that describ ed. An old campaigner, he knew how to take advantage of any means hand, and how to make the best of the

It was at Tel-el-Kebir where Arabi Pasha made his final stand. He did everything in his power to strengthen the entrenchments there, having under his command a force of about men, including, in addition to 17. 500 regular infantry, 2,500 cavalry, 6,-000 Bedouins, and other irregulars. He had 70 guns defending his stronghold. General Wo'sslev broke up his camp at Ismalia on the night of Septem 12th, beginning his advance at halfpast one in the morning, the force being 13,000 men of all arms. Sir Heffry Havelock-Allan took part in that me morable march in the dark. How they reached the rebel camp at daybreak, how they scaled the parapets. and drove the tenor-stricken Egyp-Lucknow. As a matter of fact, the tians from the trenches, and how the garrison was not thereby relieved, it end of it was the flight of Arabi and

require not to be restated here, being matters of history. But the gallant ehaviour of Sir Henry Havelock-Allun at Tel-el-Kebir is not to be forgotten. About the time, 14 years ago, the heroism he displayed on that occasion was in everybody's mouth, being set forth in all the newspapers of land under the biggest headings. Sir Henry was there only as a spectator, but the moment came when the soldier spirit got the better of him. There was a danger to be faced, a peril to be encountered, and the chamidon who had charged up to the canion's mouth at Cawnpore was not to he held back at Tel-el-Kehir Another spectator on that never-to-beforgotten day, the afore-mentioned Mr. Male, gives in his Scenes Through the Battle Smoke, an admirable description of Sir Henry's adventure. It is well worth quoting, and is as follows: "It is beyond all doubt that the Highland bridge came in touch first with the enemy. When the opening fire burst upon them and the line of flame flashed from end to end, a wild cheer broke from them, and headed by their objects, whose pibroch sounded shrilly above the battle din. they dashed forward. Gallantly Sir Archibald Allison led them against the very strongest point of the whole With them was a spectator too one whose keen eye watched every movement, and whose face was aming now with the hattle light Sir Henry Havelock-Allan rode with the Highland Brigade, for had he not had some of those very battalions under his command formerly? Surely the memories of Lucknow were upon him, memories recalling the day when he charged straight toward the rebel grims that were sweeping the Charbagh bridge, and won the position and his 'V. C.' a quarter of a century before. Now, on his oig chestnut charzer, he went straight at the entrenchments. That chestnut was a hunter as well, and accustomed to fly its fences So it made a dash at this. But ditch and earthwork were too much. It landed on the steep and slid or toppied back into the ditch. For a moment its gallant rider, as he ricked himself up, was filled with mortification, but the next instant that feeling gave place to thankfulness, for a gun was looking out from its embrasure in the very spot where the good horse had landed, and as it fell backwards that gun vomited forth its charge of grapeshot. Soon Sin Henry was up and at it again. But

Lord Wolseley described as "the bravest Englishman adive." It may be mentioned, parenthetical ly, that the author of me above quotation falls into a mistake in saying that Sir Henry won ints "V. C." for his action at the Charbagh bridge at Luckriow. As a matter of fact, it is of Cawnpore that Sir Henry Havelock-

he was too good a soldier to go in am-

ong the guns and bayonets with noth-

ing but a hunting crop, as one legend

records. I trow he had some better

defence than that." The incident is a

memorable one. It is all in keeping

with the character of the soldier whom

toria Cross. Sir Henry was ddentified with the volunteer movement in England, and had been for several years in the British parliament, where he was re garded with the greatest possible re-

Dr. Chase's Cures Catarrh After Operations Fail

Toronto, March 16th, 1897. My boy, aged fourteen, has been sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

H. G. FORD, Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

A SUMMER ROMANCE.

The Finale to an Episode in Prince Edward Island.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Secretly married at 15, the pretty young actress Gertrude Coghlan—she is not yet 18 has decided to ask the law to untie the knot that binds her unwillingly to Reginald Cameron. Miss Coghlan is now playing with her father, Charles Coghlan, in "The Royal Box," and the suit for the annulment of the marriage will be begun here

The wedding, that until now has been kept sceret from all except the closest friends of the family, was the result of a summer romance two years

She was then a bright and winsom schoolgirl of fifteen. Part of that summer was spent by her friends at Prince Edward Island. went Miss Coghlan. They attended the Presb

shurch at Souris. Its pastor was th Rev. Wm. Cameron. His son, Regi naid, a handsome, but none too studious or industrious lad, saw Miss Coghlan, and her beauty made him her slave at first sight. But the Rev. Dr. Cameron put hi

foot down Miss Coghlan was hand-some and well bred—that he conceded -but he had the instinctive dislike of the Calvanistic clergyman for the stage and its people. Love laughed at obstacles, as usu Cameron and his girl sweetheart were wedded in secret. Dr. Cameron made

the best of it then, and the young man and his girl wife lived with his father and mother, still keeping the marriag secret from her father. But quarrels came, and the girl bride returned to her father. New she seeks to right the mistake.

Yellow Skin and Eves.

Biliousness causes yellow skin ard eyes, tired, weary, sluggish feeling etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cleanse the blood and regulates the liver, curing all its diseases: "From a child affered from biliousness and head ache, and all the money I spent for nedicine brought me no relief. Foun pottles of B. B. B. cured me complete ly, however, and I gladly recon

MRS. W. COLEMAN, Toronto, Ont. There is nothing more uncertain than

BOSTON

Prosperity of

Steadily or

Death of Gen. Ban Captured by Pl

The American Flag dia Waters-The Some Slight Imp ing New in Lu

Mighty Mon

(From Our Own BOSTON, Jan. closes without the settled down on states that republi being experienced Uncle Sam's dome McKinley governm ceeded in making rich. Those that their wealth in of average man is c he is successful in meet. There is litt England will ever she was ten or two present, her leading cotton manufactu shape, and many iron industry, the move southward, production is muc this month, the wa operatives in the New England stat to the pruning kn means a loss of fir per week to the mi sequent check to t The savings ba Boston, the state of many in other par reduce the interes beginning with the This is another un

the business situat The woodlen mil are running over the wages. Practically was closed a grant under the Clevelar when the Wilson wool and goods to Outside of Lowell other places, the c not affected the w The city of Prog in deepest mourne to the sudden dealt nockburn. He died New Brunswick no

his small family a that human skill his remains repose waters of the Na soil where the fam hewed the logs for formed the nucleus land metropolis. came from Irish county, a small v day will become, greater Moncton. moose family and Phillip Sellick, the hunter. Salkick br and his mate to Ro Providence, about they did not do we died some time beff fawn raised from well, and may get a thing is possible. Herbert M. Coate herst, N. S., who week on a charge held for the Midd \$1,000 bonds. Coate Thursday's Sun. married Miss Eliz herst twenty years roman, a Mrs. Lo

Mrs. Van Schaal sident of St. John three months has circles of New ? through her suit in-law, Peter Van millionaire druggist ally mating her hus reported to the St. day that she had rapers of importa with the celebrat cording to her sto Planters' notel at h ger boy brought he to be from the par attorney. It was and requested that bearer the bundle ers she had, "wini case we have on h Laclede hotel. Mrs. that without hesi the papers to the came uneasy and was unable to find or the messenger papers were pring had been written b to her husband u

Albert B. Johnson

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BOSTON LETTER.

FIRST PART.

Prosperity of New England
Steadily on the Wane.

Death of Gen. Bannockburn, Who Was Captured by Phillip Sellick, the Mighty Moncton Hunter.

The American Flag Rarely Seen in East India Waters—The Fish Trade Showing Some Slight Improvement—Nothing New in Lumber Situation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The year 1897 closes without that prosperity having settled down on the New England states that republican papers say is being experienced in other sections of Uncle Sam's domain. Up to date the McKinley government has not succeeded in making New Englanders Those that are well off gained their wealth in other days, and the average man is content just now if he is successful in making both ends meet. There is little chance that New England will ever be as prosperous as she was ten or twenty years ago. At present, her leading industry, that of cotton manufacturing, is in a bad shape, and many fear that, like the iron industry, the cotton mills will move southward, where the cost of production is much less. Beginning this month, the wages of over 100,000 operatives in the mills of five of the New England states will be subjected to the pruning knife. The cut down means a loss of from 75 cents to \$1 per week to the mill hands, and a consequent check to busines

The savings banks of New York, Boston, the state of Connecticut and many in other parts of this state will reduce the interest rate on deposits, beginning with the present month. This is another unfavorable feature in the business situation.

The woollen mills of New England are running over time, and many have increased, or rether have restored wages. Practically every woollen mill was closed a greater part of a year under the Cleveland administration, when the Wilson bill allowed foreign wool and goods to flood the country. Outside of Lowell and one or two other places, the cotton situation has not affected the woollen industry.

The city of Providence was draped in deepest mourning this week owing to the sudden death of General Bannockburn. He died far from his old New Brunswick come, surrounded by his small family and attended by all that human skill could do, and now his remains repose near the placid waters of the Naragansett, on the soil where the famous Williams first Lewed the loss for the cabin which formed the nucleus of the Rhode Island metropolis. Gen. Bannockburn came from Irishtown, Westmorland county, a small village, which, some day will become, probably, part of greater Moncton. He belonged to the moose family and was captured by Phillip Sellick, the great Irishtown hunter. Salkick brought the general and his mate to Roger Williams park, Providence, about a year ago, but they did not do well, and the female died some time before the general. A fawn raised from the pair is doing well, and may get acclimated, if such

a thing is possible.

Herbert M. Coates, formerly of Amherst. N. S., who was arrested last week on a charge of bigamy, has been held for the Middlesex grand jury in \$1,000 bonds. Coates, as announced in Thursday's Sun, is alleged to have married Miss Eliza Harrison at Amherst twenty years ago, and another roman, a Miss. Lockhart, in Everett

last October. Mrs. Van Schaak, at one tilme a resident of St. John, who for the past three months has stirred the social circles of New York and Chicago through her suit against her fatherin-law, Peter Van Schaak, the Chicago millionaire druggist, on the grounds of alli nating her husband's affections, reported to the St. Louis police Tuesday that she had been robbed of rapers of importance in connection with the celebrated littigation. According to her story, while at the Planters' notel at luncheon, a messenger boy brought her a note purporting to be from the partner of her Chicago attorney. It was signed "Mr. Mack." and requested that she send by the bearer the bundle of letters and papers she had, "which pertain to the case we have on hand," to him at the Laclede hotel. Mrs. Van Schaak states that without hesitation she delivered the papers to the 10%. Later she be came uneasy and upon investigation was unable to find either "Mr. Mack"

to her husband urging him to leave her.

Albert B. Johnson, who for the past five years was engineer on the "Flying Yankee," died at his home in Somerville last Monday night from pneumonia. He was 50 years old and leaves a widow and a son.

or the messenger boy. She said the

papers were principally letters that

had been written by her father-in-law

Henry C. Fay, a young dry goods clerk, who was arrested together with a former St. John girl, for stealing goods from his employer, has been liberated on probation.

Rev. Robert MacDonald, pastor of the Warren avenue Baptist church here, a former Nova Scotlan and graduate of Acadia, has taken charge of a church in Brooklyn at a big salary. Major Gen. Laurie, M. P., for Pembrokeshire, Wales, and formerly member for Shelburne, N. S., and the Misses Laurie, were in the city this week on their way to New York, whence they sailed for England.

The state department of agriculture reports that 27 abandoned farms in Massachusetts were sold in 1897. Part of them were purchased by rich men for country seats, and others were purchased by a syndicate which is making an effort to have all the abandoned farms of any practical value occupied. Much of the land is very poor, and en ordinary farmer would starve to death on one if he had no



This is the picture of a man who is healthy, clear-headed, successful and impartial—Lord Herschell, the Ex-Lord Chancellor of England. You may be very sure his blood is pure. The man who suffers from impure blood isn't likely to achieve eminence in any walk of life. You cannot pump impure blood into

the brain, and expect the brain to be active and keen. If you feed the brain cells on impure blood, you are sure to have weak, sluggish brain cells. If you pump bad blood into the lungs, you will have weak lungs. Pump bad blood into the liver, and the result is torpidity of the liver. Feed the heart on impure blood, and the consequence is a weak heart. Nourish the skin with impure blood, and the result is all manner of unsightly skin diseases.

The best of all known blood purifiers is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active and fills the arteries with the rich, red blood of health. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures all forms of eruptive skin diseases. It cures of per cent of all cases of consumption. It cures bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It gives vigor and health to the muscles and activity to the brain. Thousands have testified to the benefits derived from the use of this wonderful medicine. All medicine stores sell it.

stores sell it.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1804. I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. If cured me and thank God my cure is permanent."

other means of living. The quality of farming lands in New England is far below that of the average New Brunswick soil.

Alexander McDougall, a Duluth shipbuilder, in a report to the government on the shipping trade in the East Indies, says that the American flag is rarely seen in those waters nowadays, whereas 25 years ago, many of the finest ships in the trade hailed from American ports. He said that no American vessel had called at Calcutta since William K. Vanderbilt's yacht put in there three years ago. But the yacht was built in Eng-

The maritime provincialists of Worcester have been endeavoring to hold a reunion, but two attempts made to hold meetings proved failures owing to the small number present.

Rene de Chalus, editor of the Reveil, a French-Canadian newspaper published in Fitchburg, has been notified that by the death of an aged aunt, Madame Lemieux de Persillier, in Montreal, he will receive \$25,000. The French-Canadian press in New England is devoting considerable space to the trouble in the Quebec the papers blame the man Tarte for the trouble, although some of them censure all concerned. Sir Adolphe Chapleau is very popular among his former countrymen, irrespective of party, and if leading French-Canadians here are correct, could control a large part of Quebec province.

Paul Chase Coffin, a New York merchant, died in that city recently He was a native of Yarmouth. N. S.
W. W. Hanscom of this city, who has been in Havelock for some time in the interest of a business enterprise there, has returned to Boston for the winter. Mr. Hanscom is very popular here, and he thinks a great future awaits Havelock, and some other places in New Brunswick that he has

The following provincialists were in the city this week: H. Vroom, J. B. Carritte, Thomas Horrocks, J. M. Johnson, St. John; B. F. Wolfe, St. Andrews; Charles E. Craig, W. Scott Robinson, Halifax; J. L. Downing, Pictou; Fred H. Spinney and Mrs. Spinney, Kingston, N. S. N. B. Griffin of the Truro News staff was also a visitor here this week.

visitor here this week.

A cablegram from Buenos Ayres announces the arrival there of the Nova Scotia bark Strathmore, Captain McDougall, which left this port within a few days of three other barks bound for the same port. Considerable money was placed on the question of which vessel would reach Buenos

Ayres first.

A Victorian club has been organized here. Dr. Sydney Barrington Elliott is president, and F. C. Older secretary. Subjects relating to the welfare of "the empire upon which the sum never sets," and Canadian question will receive attention at the regular meetings. Over 100 have joined the club al-

The fish trade has improved slightly, but the general tone of the market is yet dull. The warm weather of the week has injuriously affected the smelt trade, but a cold wave reached here today. Extra provincial smelts are selling at 10 cents and common at 8c at first hands. Lake trout are quoted at 10c, and eels at 9 to 10c. Herring are selling at \$1.25 per 100. Live lobsters are higher, the quotations being 14 to 15c. for live, and 16c. for boiled. Barrel herring and other saft fish are steady at unchanged prices. Canned lobsters and sardines are very

firm.

There is nothing new in the lumber situation, although a better local demand is expected within the next few-weeks. There is only enough snow here to cover the ground, but in Northern New England over a foot fell today, and will greatly aid fumbering operations. Cargo spruce is quoted at \$12 to 12.50, and ten inch frames by car at \$13 to 14. Extra cedar shingles sell at \$2.70 and clear at \$2.25 to 2.50.

SEVERE HEADACHE CURED.

Dear Sirs.—Being troubled with a severe headache, I was advised by a friend to try Laxa-Liver Pills. I only used half a bottle, and have not since suffered from the complaint. They seem to be a perfect cure.

MRS. JOHN, TOMLINSON,

WINNIPEG.

A Visit to the Meat Market Before Christmas.

The Style and Manner of Doing Things Differ from What Obtains in the St. John Country Market—The Store Windows, etc.

(Special Correspondence of The Sun.) WINNIPEG, Dec. 27.—Thinking the readers of the Sun might like to know a little of Christmas in this city and what is done to remind its citizens of the festive season, is my excuse for writing this letter. In the first place will give a partial description of the meat market as seen by your correspondent on Friday morning before Ohristmas. The building itself is not really as large as the St. John market, though one would think that in a city of this size it would be, nor are the countrymen allowed inside to dispose of their produce, but have to stand around outside the same as they do in Halifax. On entering the market from the east door you see before you an amazing array of beef, mutton, lamb, pork and poultry. There are not many butchers in the market but they make it up by having large quantities. On each side there are dressed sheep and lambs two tiers deep from the roof to about half-way down, and below that the beef produced in Manitoba is displayed. Between the carcasses are paper flowers evergreens and real English holly, and for a change young sucking pigs stilcking their noses out. Among those making good displays are Messrs. Kobold & Co., who have one carcas of beef fed by themselves, which veighed 2,660 lbs., live weight. The fat on it when cut through the back measured over eleven inches. This firm also had some very heavy mutton on view; likewise pork and

poultry of all kinds.

P. Gallagher & Sons, well known in the St. John market, made a most elaborate display in beef, mutton, pork and poultry. They have a square space set apart for poultry, which they have packed in cases like sardines. These took as fresh and nice as it is possible for poultry to be. These cases were placed one on top of the other, and formed a wail of poultry on three sides, leaving the front open. It was a novel design and attracted

the attention of every, one passing through the market. The writer has seen many Christmas displays of meat, both in Canada and in England, and must admit that the display made by Winnipeg men takes the palm.

There were many novelties shown in tores and windows, Robinson & Co., dry goods, had a mechanical doll perorming the skirt dance, and also a ude smoking a cigarette. McLean & Co., grocers, had a house scene where a tramp calls for his dinner and is handed out some crackers and sitting around the table to a good Christmas dinner. The N. Preston Co. have a log house with Santa Claus going down the chimney, his reindeers and sleigh piled up with toys, etc., are waiting outside. This is one of the best in the city and attracted thousands to the store.

Business throughout the fall and right up to Christmas has been very good, in fact it is the best year for some time, and the merchants are looking forward to a good, steady growth. One notable feature is that the farmers are buying more and better classes of goods, and seem to have plenty of cash to spend. Many of the merchants had to hire extra teams to deliver the parcels. The firm in which I am employed (furniture) had three double teams going the whole day and did not finish until three o'clock Christmas morning, and other stores report the same. This shows that people are buying more useful

articles now than formerly. The mayoralty election this year was quite exciting and more votes were cast than in any previous election The candidates were E. F. Hutchings, one of the wealthiest men in town and a large employer of labor, and T. E. Andrew, a lawyer, who had the past year been an alderman and chairman of the finance committee, a position he filled with credit to himself and the city. The ratepayers thought that a young man who could manage the inances in such a creditable manner was worthy of their support, so Mr. Andrew was elected by over 600 majority. This was even a larger majority than his most sanguine supporters

jority. This was even a larger majority than his most sanguine supporters counted upon.

It is useless for a self-made man to waste money in taking out a patent on his creation.

Cured of Croup.

Having tried your medicine, my faith is very high in its powers of curing cough and croup. My little girl has been subject to the croup for a long time, and I found nothing to cure it until I gave Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine, which I cannot

A Mother's Story - Her Little Girl

speak too highly of.

MRS. F. W. BOND,

20 Macdonald Street, Barre, Ont.

20 Macdonald Street, Barre, Ont.

APING SHIRLOCK HOLMES.

A Midmapore correspondent tells what he says is a true tale of the discovery of a murder at that station by the aid of a monkey. Am itinerant bundar-wallah was waylaid by some rufflans, robbed of the few rupees he possessed, then murdered, and his body thrown into a bush. One of his monkeys witnessed the tragedy, and followed the murderers to their homes. Next morning tacko led a passer-by to the bush, and revealed the corpse of his deceased master. The matter was reported to the police, who have, it is said, succeeded in tracing the murderers by the aid of the monkey.

Homeward Mail.

"How vastly easier it is," bitterly exclaimed the man who had walked back from Ottawa, "to get worked before election than to get work after!"

Dr Drummond

Dr Drummoad.

De place I get born, me, is up on de reever, Near foot of de rapide dat's call Cheval Blanc, Beeg mountain behin' it, so high you can't climb it, An' whole place she's mebbe two honder aroent.

An' whole place she's mebbe two honder arpent.

De fader of me, he was habitant farmer,
Ma gran' fader too, an' hees fader also,
Wit de two-year-ole heifer, dat's purty soon
lef' her,

W'y ev'ryt'ings's crazee all over de place!

An' down on de reever de wil' duck is quackin'

Along by de shore leetle san' piper ronne—
De bullfrog Ce's gr-rompin' an' dore is jompin',

Dey all got heir own way for mak' it de

But spring's in beeg hurry, an' don't stay long wit' us,
An' firs' t'ing we know, she go off till nex' year,
Den bee commence hummin', for summer is comin',
An' purty soon corn's gettin' ripe on co

Dat's very nice tam for wake up on de morning,

An' lissen de rossignol sing ev'ry place,
Feel sout' win' a-blowin', see clover a-growin',

An' all de worl' laughin' itself on de face.

Mos' ev'ry day raf' it is pass on de rapide,
De voyageurs singin' some ole chanson
'Bout girl down de reever—too bad dey
mus' leave her,
But comin' back soon wit' beaucoup d'argent,
Dey don't mak' no monee, but dat isn't

FFor it's not easy get ev'ryt'ing, you mus' know—

All de sam' dere is somet'ing dey got ev'ry-boddy,

Dat's plaintee good healt', wat de monney can't geev,

So I'm workin' away dere, an' happy for

stay dere,
On farm by do reever, so long I was leev:
O! dat was de place w'en de spring tam she's
comin',
W'en srow go away, an' de sky is all
blue—

Wen ice lef' de water, an' sun is get hotter,
An' back on de medder is sing de gouglou—
W'en small sheep is firs' comin' out on de
pasture,
Deir nies leetle tail ctickin' up on deir
back,
Dey ronne wit' deir moder, an' play wit each
oder,
An' jomp all de tam jus' de sam' dey was
crack—
An' ole cow also, she's glad winter is over,
So she kick hers'f up, an' start off on de

An' den w'en de fall an' de winter come roun' us, An' bird of de summer is all fly away, W'en mebbe she's snowin' an' nort' win' is blowin' An' night is mos' t'ree tam so long as de

You t'ink it was bodder be habitant farmer?
Not at all—he is happy an' feel satisty,
An' cole may las' good while, so long as de
wood-pile
Is ready for burn on de stove by an' bye.

W'en I got plaintee hay put away on de stable,
So de sheep and de cow, they got no chance to freeze,
An' de hen all together—I don't min' de wedder—
De nort' win' may blow jus' as moche as she please.

An' some cole winter night how I wish you can see us.

We'ar I smoke on de pipe, an' de ole woman sew

By de stové of Tree Reever—ma wife's fader geev her

On day we get marry, dat's long tam ago—

De boy an' de girl, dey was readin' its lesson,

De cat on de corner she's hite beam de

Son,
De cat on de corner she's bite heem de pup,
Ole "Carleau" he's snorin' an' beeg stove is roarin'
So loud dat I'm scare purty soon she bus' up.
Philomene—dat's de oldes'—is sit on de win-

An' kip jus' so quiet lak wan leetle mouse,
She say de more finer moon never was
shiner—
Very fonny, for moon isn't dat side de
house.

Bet purty soon den, we hear foot on de outside,

An' some one is place it hees han' on de latch,
Dat's Isidore Gollay, las' fall on de Brule
He's tak' it firs' prize on de grand ploughin' match.

Ha! Ha! Philomene!—dat was smart trick

You play us,

Come help de young feller tak' snow from
hees neck;

Dere's not'ing for hinder you come off de
winder

W'en moon you was look for is come, I
expec'--

We leev very quiet 'way back on de contree, Don't put on sam style like de big village, W'en we don't get de monee you t'ink dat is fonny An' mak' plaintee sport on de Bottes Sauvages.

Put I tole you—dat's true—I don't go on de oity

If you geev de fine house an' beaucoup d'argent—
I rader be tay me, an' spen' de last day me On farm by de rapids dats call Cheval

Isidore, he is tole us de news on de parish,
'Bout hees Lajeunesse Colt—travel two
forty, sure;
'Bout Jeremie Choquette, come back from
Woonsocket
An' t'ree leetle twin on Madame Vaillen-

But nine o'clock strike, an' de chil'ren is sleepy.

Mese'f an' ole woman can't stay up no more,

so alone by the fire—'cos dey say dey ain't tire—

We let' Philomene an' de young Isidore.

I s'pose dey be talkin' beeg lot on de kitchen,
'Bout all de nice moon dey was see on de
sky,
For l'hilomene's takin' long tam get

Dat's wan of dem t'ings, ev'ry tam on de fashion,

An' 'bout nicest t'ing dat was never be seen,

Got ret'ing for say me—I spark it sam' way

Wen I go see der moder ma girl Philomene.

CONSUMPTION CURED

having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows, Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

"What in the world ever became of Watter's left ear?" "They could never tell exactly. He was centre rush in the Tearems, you know.—Detroit Free Press.

MINUS ARMS AND LEGS.

The Late Arthur Kavanaugh, Member of the Imperial Parliament.

Rode Well to the Hounds—Most Skillfu Driver of a Four-in-Hand—Could do Anything Except Button a Glove.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)
The death of Murrough Kavanaugh recalls the career of his father, Arthur Kavanaugh, who was born without arms and without legs, but who, revertheless, got more out of life than most men who are thorough; equip-

When I was a boy, residing in London, I was staying one winter with friends who lived in Chester place, within a block of Eaton square. A fashionable physician lived in the bouse directly opposite to ours, and it afforded me much inferest to watch the occupants of carriages that rolled up to the great man's door at all hours. One carriage afforded us beculiar excitement. It contained a very handsome woman, who alighted quickly, walked up the stone steps briskly, and returned after a few minutes to be driven rapidly away.

During her brief absence one had time to observe the strong-faced gentleman who remained in the carriage and who never moved. Some one told me that this was Arthur Kavanaugh, member of parliament for the County Carlow, who had neither arms nor legs. I have gone several times to the house of commons to see him and hear him speak, but his seat was in a corner remote from the strangers' gallery, so that it was difficult to get a good look at him. I heard him speak once, but it was merely a notice of motion, and as he remained sitting I could scarcely distinguish his voice. However, I made the acquaintance of a lawyer who knew a good deal about Mr. Kavanaugh, and who told me some things that must be hard to believe if they had not been fully corroborated by other persons. Kavanaugh was a wealthy

owner and had been thoroughly educated. By his tenants he was garded as a stem man, though, according to his conservative dight, inexorably fust. As student, thinker. and man of science, he had few equals in his country, while he was indefatigable as a sportsman. Seated in a basket saddle, he always rode well forward with the hounds, and no man m the county was more particular about his horses. He had the reputation of being a most skillful driver of a four-in-hand, and it is said of him that with the long lash of his whip he was so dextrous that he could flick a fly off the ear of either of the leading horses. He could get a crack out of his long driving whip every timea feat that I couldn't accomplish if I were at it until the day of judgment. When he went salmon fishing his varying the files until "the cast" was hit on that suited exactly the stream the clouds, the wind, the atmosphere and the fish. The angler was a man of infinite patience, and

or infinite patience, and his success was proverbial. My friend told me that Kayanangh could do anything except buttom a glove, and he was fastilious to the last degree about the color and fit of the covering for his machine-made hands. He had a contrivance fixed to the arm stumps that served him for all the purposes of elbow, forearm, hand and fingers. Among his other accomplishments was that of carving. He used a long silver fork, with handle adapted to his mouth, while he employed the mechanism of his right hand on the

All this means, of course, that Kavanaugh's secret was will power. During the different agrarian agitations
since John Bright's land bill of 1870
the member for Carlow was the most
daring and intellectual of the Irish
conservatives. He asked for no quarter and gave none. His book on the
land question is said to be the ablest
written on his side.

Next to the case of Laura Bridge-

Next to the case of Laura Bridgeman I can't remember any instance on record of so many natural defects having been overcome by persistent exercise of intelligence and will. Kavanaugh had the advantage of wealth and careful training, but to most men these things would have afforded an extra inducement to take the world easy. The whole object of this man's life was to prove that "man is man and mester of his feate"

and master of his fate,"

Everybody remembers something of the career of Henry Fawcett, the blind postmaster general of Great Britain. I have often heard Mr. Fawcett in his strident tones thundering at the opposition in the house of commons. But that fine intellectual feat didn't surprise me nearly so much as to see him scurrying through the committee rooms, always ahead of the young secretary who was supposed to be leading him. He seemed to be guided by the currents of air, plus instinct and some nice mathematical calculations of distances. Fawcett and the artist and LauraBridgeman were miracles of will power, but I must confess that to me the most astonishing thing of all is that Arthur Kayanaugh should have been able to get a sharp crack out of that long-lashed whip with his mechanical hand.

HIS EAR AN UNFAILING CLOCK.

Death of an Ohio Negro Noted for a
Remarkable Peculiarity.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 26.—George Henderson, a colored man, noted for a remarkable peculiarity, died today.

He was endowed with a phenomenal power of being able to tall the time.

He was endowed with a phenomenal power of being able to tell the time of day correctly by simply placing a finger in his ear. At such times he claimed that a light flashed through his brain, revealing to trim the positions at which the hands of a correct watch were then pointing.

His powers were well known to residents of the city, and he was never unwilling to oblige anyone with the time of day.

The woman who runs after a husband until she gets one seldom brags of her catch.

SALE OF THE HARBOR FISH-ERIES.

The east and west side fisheries were sold at the court house on the inst. by T. T. Lantaium. On behalf of David Merritt and his tenant, Allam O. Havelock Wilson, J. Roy Campbell read a protest against the sale of the Bluff and Weir wiers. The sale, however, was made

was made.
The following is a comparative statement of the prices realized this year and last for each lot:

Navy Island.

1 and 7. W. H. Hatheway \$482 60 \$332 00
2. W. H. Hatheway 93 00 708 00
3. A. O. Lamereaux 2 10 1 0 10 10
5. A. O. Lamereaux 39 00 10 00
6. R. Hutton 31 00 101 60
8. J. M. Christopher 1,100 00 700 00
9. E. C. Woodworth 470 00 601 00
10. W. E. Wilson 151 00 502 00
11. R. Hutton 10 25

Totals \$3,218 30 \$2,965 35

Strait Shore. 1897. 1898.

1. C. W. Patterson 10 10 10
2. W. A. Speace. 35 00 11 00
3. George Lord 20 00 1 00
4. George Lord 70 00 5 00
6. H. Wilson 12 00 5 00
6. H. Wilson 10 10
7. H. Wilson 10 10
9. H. Wilson 10 10
10. H. Wilson 10 10
11. W. A. Speace 15 10
11. W. A. Speace 15 10
12. W. A. Speace 15 10
13. W. A. Speace 15 10
14. W. A. Speace 15 10
15. W. A. Speace 15 10
16. C. Marston 40 0 25
17, 18 and 19. E. Hampton 46 00 150
22. W. Lord 650 35
17, 18 and 19. E. Hampton 46 00 150
22. W. Lord 650 35
17. Logan 10 10
28. T. Logan 10 10
29. T. Logan 10 10
20. W. Lord 650 35
11. C. Marston 10 10
22. T. Logan 10 10
23. T. Logan 10 10
24. T. Logan 10 10
25. T. Logan 10 10
26. T. Logan 10 10
27. T. Logan 10 10
28. T. Logan 10 10
29. T. Logan 10 10
20. T. Logan 10 10
21. T. Logan 10 10
22. T. Evans 10 00 70
23. T. Logan 10 10
24. T. Logan 10 10
25. T. Logan 10 10
26. T. Logan 10 10
27. T. Logan 10 10
28. T. Logan 10 10
29. T. Logan 10 10
20. T. Logan 10 10
21. T. Logan 10 10
22. T. Evans 10 00 70
23. T. Evans 10 00 70
24. T. Logan 10 10
25. T. Logan 10 10
26. T. Logan 10 10
27. T. Logan 10 10
28. T. Logan 10 10
29. T. Logan 10 10
20. T. Logan 10 10
20. T. Logan 10 10
21. T. Logan 10 10
22. T. Evans 10 00 70
23. T. Evans 10 00 70
24. T. Logan 10 10
25. T. Logan 10 10
26. T. Logan 10 10
27. T. Logan 10 10
28. T. Logan 10 10
29. T. Logan 10 10
20. T. Logan 10 10
20. T. Logan 10 10
21. T. Logan 10 10
22. T. Evans 10 00 70
23. T. Logan 10 10
24. T. Logan 10 10
25. T. Logan 10 10
26. T. Logan 10 10
27. T. Logan 10 10
28. T. Logan 10 10
29. T. Logan 10 10
20. T. Logan

Totals\$5,921 55 \$3,913 05

COL. DOMVILLE DEFENDED A Vancouver, B. C., paper has been attacking the Klondyke company with which Col. Domville, M. P., is connected, and the World of that city comes to the defence of the company. The World in a lengthy article says: We can well understand Mr. Smith, the chairman, a Londoner by the vay, pointing out the advantages that would naturally accrue from the connection with the company of Col. Domville, whose business training has been an extensive one and who occupies a high position in the political world. It is the same in the case of Sir Charles Tupper; the fact of his having been premier and at the pres-ent moment leader of the conservative party, gives him great prestige. Yet no one cavils at his chairmanship of the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, Ltd., of London, though it is reasonable to believe that his distinguished position must aid it in the London and other markets to a considerable extent. We cannot protest too strongly against the attempt which is seemingly been made at this time to prejudice Canada in the minds of the investing public on the other side of the Atlantic. Why should any one have the impudence to hint, much less to declare, that because a member of the house of commons or of the senate is associated with a company doing business in the Yukon that he could obtain favors to which he has no right? Take Col. Domville's case: His father was Lieut. General Domville of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and he is lieut, colonel commanding the 8th Princess Louise Hussars—an officer and a gentleman. Is it reasonable to suppose that he would prostitute his position for the sake of financial gain, or that even if he did he could ucceed in any nefarious scheming at Ottawa? It is preposterous.

A PROSPEROUS FARMER

Rainsford Birmingham is one of our most successful farmers. He works scientifically and reasonably. He does not sell his hay and grain, but feeds it to his stock. Wednesday he drove seventeen head of cattle to Woodstock and sold them for a good figure. This makes thirty-six head he has sold this season. He did not raise them all, but bought them and fatted them. Some he bought already fatted and fed them and made them fatter. Mr. Birmingham has farming down fine and the Tiser calls for a speech from him for next Thursday night's agricultural meeting.—Hartland Adver-

A 7-YEAR-OLD PRODEGY.

The marvel of Atchison is the 7-year-old Byron Gilbert, to whom has just been issued by the supreme court of Kansas a license to practice iaw when he is 21 years old. It is said that the boy is well up in law, and that the examination he passed would have been a credit to any candidate.

The Bridgetown, N. S., Bulletin says Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davison start this week on a trip to England and Scotland, and will perhaps extend their travel to France and other countries.

s the liver, cur-From a child I less and headney I spent for no relief. Fourd me completedly recommend I, Toronto, Ont. uncertain than a

d Eyes.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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Special contracts made for time ad-Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM.

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1898.

POSTAL CHANGES. The official life of the late John

Howe, formerly postmaster of St. John, takes us black to old times and old systems. He came to St John as an imperial officer, and such he remained for a decade and a half. When he became postmaster he was under the direct control of a deputy at Halifax, and the deputy postmaster general at Hallifax took this orders from Downing street. Lord Lonsdale or another most master general in Tondon had to consider whether a weekly mail was good enough for the North Shore, and what ought to be the salary of the keeper of the post office at Gagetown. Year's afterwards inland postage was from ten cents up, and it cost half a day's wages to send a letter to Enrope. When Mr. Howe was deputy postmaster general it was reported that English letters had to be despatched from Miramichi to Halifax a fortnight before the date of saliling in order to be sure that they would reach port in time. Mr. Howe was postminister of St. John, deputy postmaster general of New Brunswick and then postmaster general, and then again postmaster of St. John in the course of his forty years' service. He served as an imperial officer, provincial officer, and federal officer. He saw the service pass from imperial. control to his own direction, again to be transferred to political management, first at Fredericton and then at Otttawa. He served under seven imperial postmasters general, eight postmasters general of the province, and five of the lominion, and has seen twelve Camadian heads of the department come and go since this own retirement. So temporary are politieal positions compared to those in the permanent service. Yet for Mr. Howe

ANOTHER ACHIEVEMENT.

the service was not exactly perman-

ent. He was a someger man when he

was retired than many recently ap-

Last year the dominion government with a happy disregard for imperial treaties, produced a solieme of tariff discrimination that violated several British compacts. When told what the effect would be the ministers declared that the objections were frivolonis and would not be suistained by a second rate lawyer. Sir Louis Davies knew it all and explained it all declaring that hese treaties never were binding on Canada, and if they did they had no bearing on the tariff.

The tariff was put in force and the minister of customs, with a light being went about collecting the maximum rate on goods from European countries. During the flast three sconth's he has been refunding these extra duties wrongfully collected. Experience does not teach all kinds of people. It is said to teach fools.

but there is a class of people of whom there is less hope than of a fool. Mr. Mulock thought it was time to take his turn. A by-election campaign was on in his own city of Toronto, and Mr. Mulock' set about to make a bid for the imperialist vote He went to one of Mr. Bertram's meetings and triumphantly declared that the postage on letters to England would be reduced to three cents

at the beginning of this year.

postage with England and other countries. Everybody has heard of the postal convention—that is everybody but the postmaster general. Mr. Mulock did not take the trouble to find out what bargains he was proposing to break, or to what breaches of faith he was committing the country. He went on and proclaimed to all the world that after New Year's three cents would take a letter anywhere within the empire. Then he learned that the postal convention stood in his way. The home government pointed out that it was not exactly the thing for a country to enter into an arrange ment with other countries and then depart from it without even consulting the other parties.

The point was rather bluntly presented, and even Mr. Mulock saw it. Then he recalled his order, but not with the same publicity as he made it. He did not want to advertise too freely his own exceeding freshness.

When the end of the year approached it dawned upon the postmaster general that his three cent proclamation might get many people into trouble Suppose they took him at his official word and mailed letters with three Canadians ought to stop killing seals cent stamps on them. Suppose their at sea, in order that the United States

letters were sent to the dead letter of- lessees may kill more of them on land. fice or otherwise delayed, to the serious loss of the confiding writer. This evil might befall many members of the Toronto audience to whom Mr. Muock had spoken on the day that he m. To allow hese people to send their letters for three cents would he a violation of the postal convention, which would give Mr. Mulock trouble. To treat the letter as part paid might get the writer into difficulty, and eventually harm the government

Ottawa correspondence shows that Mr. Mulock has solved the difficulty in a brilliant way. The depart ment will collect five cents on English letters, when it can catch the writer but when letters are mailed with only three cents on them they will go just the same. The city postmasters are privately instructed to stick on two ents' worth of stamps and send the letter forward. So part of the people of Canada will pay three cents, and part will pay five. The postal agree ment, which required all to pay five will be disregarded, but the other parties to the bargain, seeing the full allowance of stamps on the letter, will not know it. Mr. Mulock is not say ing anything in political meetings about this third set of instructions It is a great thing to have a busi-

THE LONDON DISASTER.

Later and fuller reports of the disaster at London, Ontario, show that the first statements were not exaggerated. Only on a few occasions in the history of the Canadian dominion has so great a loss of life occurred in one disaster. The burning of the Longue Pointe Asylum, near Montreal, the Quebec landslide, the Springhill and Stellarton mining disasters, the poor house fire in Halifax, and two or three shipwrecks are among the few fatalities that may be compared with it. It is a melancholy coincidence that this is the second fatal visitation that has come to London. A number of venrs ago a frail excursion boat, much over-crowded, capsized, or rather fell to pieces, in the little river near the town. Scores of passengers, of whom the majority were children, lost their lives on that occasion. Monday's disaster has caused the death of twentyfive which number will, no doubt, be increased from the list of the injured. London is a city with not more than half the population of St. John, and it is not surprising that the town is almost maralyzed with the calamity that has besallen it.

NO CASE FOR THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Some of our contemporaries calling upon Lord Aberdeen to inquire into and deal with the case of Sir ship. The governor general should do nothing of the sort. The matter is no official or personal concern of his. Lord Aberdeen would for obvious reasons be the last person who ought to call the lieutenant governor of Quebec to task because the latter has expressed the opinion that "Castors" ought to be kept out of office. The governor general, less than two years ago, was quite concerned over the fact that a majority of the senators and judges had been appointed by the conservatives. But if Lord Aberdeen had kept himself perfectly free from offor ce it would still be undesirable for him to take action concerning Sta Adolphe Chapleau. The persons whose duty it is to attend to those matters are those responsible to the people. and if they fall to do their duty. It will be for the people to deal with them. This is not a crown colony, and as a rule our governors general have recognized the fact.

SEAL LEGISLATION.

The United States congress is acting well within its rights in prohibiting the importation of seal garments made from the skins of seals killed at sea. The enforcement of the law may prove to be a heavy contract. It will perhaps be rather difficult for a man who desires to bring in a fur cap, or a woman with a seal oat to explain tained at sea or on land. The same difficulty may meet the wholesale importer. But these are matters of expediency. The nation has a perfect right to prohibit the importation of any article, and especially of an ar-

ticle of luxury. The act will make the Alaska Company rich again. As that corporation alone has the right to kill seals on land, and as no other skins than those taken on land can be used in the United States, it will have a monopoly, The supply is so small that the company can fix the price almost as high as it likes

Canada will not complain of the unneighborly conduct of the United States in excluding the Canadian catch of fur. This country is not in the habit of making complaint over United States legislation so long as it is not an interference with Canadian rights. Canaddans have no right to demand that the fur caught in Behring Sea shall be admitted into the United States

But the complaint of unneighborly conduct is still made against Canada. by the United States. Mr. Foster and those for whom he lacts, insist that

The claim was first made that Behring San belonged to the United States Then it was pretended that though the sea did not belong to the country the seals in it did. Now, since it is determined that neither sea mor the seals belong to the United States the polite request is made that all the rest of the world should give the seals to the United States as a present. Japan and Russia, which do not hunt seals alt sea, agreed to this. Canada. which does pursue the industry of relagic sealing, declines to make such valuable Christmas presents, even though the refusal leads to the charge that we are bad neighbors. But Canada does not ask the United States people to wear pelagic fur if they prefer the Pribiloff article.

PORTLAND AND ST. JOHN.

The Portland Press is undoubtedly right when it claims that the Gerona was off her route when she ran into Blonde Rock. No ship runs against islands and rocks when she is in her proper course. The proper direction of all ships between all ports gives a sufficiently wide berth to all obstructions. Seal Island, and the rocks that surround it, lie a considerable distance south of the most southerly. part of Nova Scotia. A direct line from Portland to Liverpool would run far north of Seal Island. Therefore ships sailing from Portland, as well as from St. John, make their shortest course by keeping as near to the coast as they can with safety. There is the same inducement in the one case as in the other for sailing as near as safety permits to the Nova Scotia coast. There is the same reason in both cases for giving Seal Island a sufficiently wide berth. In respect to the danger of Seal Island and of the whole Nova Scotia coast Portland and St. John are on a level. It might also be said that the shortest possible route between Boston and Liverpool would expose the steamships to these same dangers, and the wreck record contains some testimony to that ef-

The writer who prepares the notes on "the World's Progress' for the Methodist Magazine and Review of Toronto, savs:

We cannot agree with Mr. Ross in urging a preferential tariff on Canadian breadstuffs in Great Britain. We think it unwise to ask the farmers of Dorset, and Devon, and Yorkshire * * to admit a keener competition of Canadian grain. We think it unjust to expect the spinners of Lancashire, and the mirers of Durham and Cornwall, who pay their full quota to the maintenance of the British army and navy, to tax their bread supply for the benefit of Canada.

There is strong evidence of co ion of mind in the two sentences last quoted. If a preferential tariff should raise the price of breadstuffs to the spinner and miner, it would surely raise the price of that produced by the Devon and Yorkshire farmer. If the proposed system exposes the English producer of breadstuffs to keener competition it can hardly make the spinner and miner, it would surely bread. The Methodist Magazine writer appears to be as inconsistent in his criticism as the children in the market place, whose complaint is mentioned in a book with which he is doubtless well acquainted

The Presbyterian Witness is fifty years old. Mr. Robert Murray, who has served forty years as editor, is one of the keenest and cleverest jourmalists in the country. He would have made a fine political editor, if he could have been spared from the more exacting duties of his present position. As a political writer he would have pleased one party. As the editor of a Presbyterian paper, he has to please all parties in that communion. He manages to do it, by working off his fightling spirit in resisting the bishops The Witness has a long memory, and is able to recall its advocacy of the first rallways, and of many other more modern improvements. Mr. Murray has always believed in railwaysso long as they were not worked on Sundays; in schools—so long as they were not separate; and in the great liberal conservative party-when it behaved itself to suit him

Mr. Fielding's deputy minister points out that after 1903 dominion debentures will be falling due almost annually. Between that date and 1910. or twelve years from now, about \$150,000,000 of debt will mature. This will be replaced with loans at lower interest. "I would respectfully suggest," says Mr. Countney, "that the early maturing of this large amount of indebtedness be borne in mind in considering any project for the development of the resources of the dominion, inasmuch as every action affecting the financial position of the country cannot fail to influence materially the measure of success to be attained in dealing with these liabilities in a market where colonial finances are year by year receiving closer attention and keener criticism." Fielding has a wise deputy.

When the sexton of St. James' cemetery, Bristol, Pa., opened an old vault that had been closed since 1783 a large hop toad was discovered inside, jump ing merrily about The vault was practically air tight, and the toad must be at least 104 years old, having lived that time alone in the vault with the

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Lady of 96 Years Recovers from Illness.

Very Successful Meeting of Albert District Lodge - S. S. Convention.

A Rose Supper-Items About School Teachers-Recent Deaths-News from Campobello.

ALBERT CO. HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 3.-His nonor the Lt. Governor and Mrs. Mc-Cleian held a largely attended reception at Government house. Riverside resterday. The governor was the recipient of telegrams conveying the empliments of the season from Lord Aberdeen, Governor Macintosh

ther distinguished personages. Miss Minna L. Harding and Miss Alice Rising, teachers of the St. John Conservatory of Music, assisted by Miss Secord and G. A. Stuart, pupils of the conservatory, gave a fine conpert last evening in Oulton hall. Albent. Mr. Stuart is a promising Hopewell boy. The company were at Hillsope on Friday evening. Mt. Pleasant lodge, I. O. G. T., gave

well patronized tea on New Year's. Miss Amy Peck has been engaged to take charge of the Memel school at the opening of the new term. Stipendiary Magistrate Stuart reunned from Boston yesterday with Mrs. Stuart, who has been undergoing special medical treatment there. Mrs

Stuart is greatly improved in health. HOPEWELL CAPE. Albert Co. fan. 3.-W. M. Corbett of York county took chearge of the advanced de-Subscribers to the Weekly Sun are

expressing much satisfaction at the new departure by that paper, which will doubtless have the effect of handcomely increasing the subscription

George Bennett leaves this week to ake a course at Mount Allison. Albert S. Mitten has been very ill for ome weeks with a painful malady. The annual session of the municipal council will open on Tuesday, 11th

HOPEWELL CAPE, Albert Co. Jan. 4.-Albert district lodge, No. 7, I. O. G. T., met in quarterly session yesrday in the new hall at Hopewell Hill with Mount Pleasant lodge. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the county. The report of the committee on the state of the nder showed that most substantial rogress had been made. A resolution of condolence was tendered to the widow and family of the late Rev. Michael Gross. A resolution calling for the dismissal of the present Scott tor for Albert Co. was santmously adopted and a committee appointed to press the demand of the order upon the board. The next ession will be held with Francis Willard lodge at Hillsboro.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Jan. .- A largely attended and enthusiastic public temperance meeting was held in the new hall at this place last evening under the auspices of Albert county district lodge, I. O. G. T. A choir furnished good music, and forcible addresses were delivered by W. M. Burns, D. C. T., W. A. West, S. C. Spencer, Judson Jonah, Geo. A. Steeves, A. C. M. Lawson and others. The Good Templars in Albert county now number 800. Last night the thermometer

ered 13 degrees below zero. Yesterday being the annual day of rayer in connection with the W. C. T. U., the local union at Albert held special meetings of much interest in both afternoon and evening. At the latter meeting Mrs. Dr. Murray, evangelistic superintendent, occupied the chair and gave an interes iress. Papers were read by Mrs. Coloffits, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Elizabeth Brewster, Rev. Messrs. Comben and Foster took part in the exercises. The music, which included a solo by Mrs. A. O. Copp of Riverside, was excel-

ELGIN, Albert Co., Jan. 4.—There ied at the hospital in Boston on Nov. 20th, Lillian, wife of the late Lemuel H. Colpitts of Mapleton and daughter of Stephen Hopper of Elgin, leaving two children, an aged father, brothers, sters and many friends to mourn her departure. She had been for a number of years a consistent member of the First Elgin Baptist church.

At their last meeting Court Gordon Falls, No. 101, elected and installed he following officers: C. R., B. F ves, M. D.; V. C. R., S. C. Go F. S., LeB. Goddard; S. G., M. Killam eas., W. B. Jonah; chap., Jas. A. Killam; senior W., Lem. J. Beck; mior W., J. M. Geldant; eph L. Goggin; junior B., H. G. eves; physician, B. F. Steeves; The public schools opened yesterday

with Mr. Ryder and Miss Thorne as CARLETON CO.

BRISTOL, Carleton Co., Jan. 3.-The shool opened today with a new teaching staff. Scott Merritt has charge of the advanced, and Miss Martha Bell of the primary department. Mrs. W. A. Sherwood has closed up her business and removed to Houlton.

and the Daniel Bell store is now vaicant. James Brooker has returned from he Miramichi with a cut foot, severing a small artery Frank Kearney is reported very low

with fever, imported from McNair

camp, Tobique. Daniel Dooley, Henry Bloodworth and Mr. Kinney died of the disease. Messrs. Hatheway and McDougal are recovering. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lyons are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a visitor—a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Miles Gallop, on a Christmas presenta boy; and Mr. and Mrs. Thoma Stickney on a New Year's gift-also James Boyer, an aged citizen, is

quite ill. He has been an Orangeman

for many years and deserves brother

KENT CO. RICHIBUCTO, Jan. 1.—Richibuc livision, No. 42, S. of T., has elec P.; S. C. Weeks, W. A.; Nina Free R. S.; Gertie Amireaux, A. R. S.; R. Beers, F. S.; R. Phinney, treas.; Rev. Wm. Lawson, chap.; Florence Cale,, con.; Clara Beeket, A. C.; Lester Brown, I. S.; Bryant Bell, O. S.; R. H. Davis, P. W. P.; Maud Haines, or

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Jan. 4.-It is reported that Wm. Carter, Indian superintendent, has received notice of his dismissal and that J. H. Sargent of Newcastle will succeed him.

KINGS CO. SUSSEX, Jan. 5.—The Methodist church was crowded this evening by the youth and fashion of Sussex to witness the marriage of Miss Hattie Brown, eldest daughter of Charles E. Brown, of Sussex, to George N. Palmer, son of the late Albert Palmer, M. P. P., of Hampstead, Queens Co. The bride was attended by Miss Maude Mc-Leod of Sussex, and the groom was assisted by H. P. Robinson of the Sus sex Record. The church was taste fully decorated and as the bridal party ntered they were greeted by the choir, of which Miss Brown has nearly five years been the very efficient organist, with Dorothy Blomfield's beautiful wedding hymn, "O Perfect Love." The Rev. C. W. Hamilton tied the nuptial knot. The bride is very popular in the community, and was the recipient of many handsome and useful presents, among which was fine sett of massive oak diningroom chairs from members of the choir. The groom's fellow clerks at Huestis & Mill's presented him with a silver tea service. After the ceremony a very pleasant and largely attended recep tion was held at the residence of the bride's father on Pitt street. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon in Halifax and other places in Nova Scotia. Rev. Mr. Nobles, Free Baptist, assisted Mr. Hamilton, and Willie King and George Suffron acted shers very efficiently.

CORN HILL, Kings Co., Jan. The following officers of Corn Hill division, S. of T., have been elected for the ensuing quarter: G. O. Dunfield, W. P.; Mrs. J. W. De Boo, W. A.; Rathburn H. Rouse, R. S.; Carrie A Keith, A. R. S.; W. O. Dunfield, F. S.; John W. De Boo, treas.; Mrs. J. E. Keith, chap.; Burfield Burlock, con.; Ethel M. Rouse, A. C.: John G. Brown S.; D. W. Stockton, O. S. The schools have started again with

erthur Mace and Miss Margaret Pearce of Newtown teachers. UPHAM, Klings Co., Jan. 5.—The annual meeting of the Upham and St. Martins branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society took place last vening in the Reformed Preshvier. church at Barnesville. The chair was taken by Robert McFee, president, who was supported by Rev. Messrs. Bate and Wasson, vice-presidents. The chief speakers were the Rev. Mr. both of St. John dresses were good and instructive and were listened to with considerable Short speeches were also made by Rev. A. D. Archibald of Sa tima and Rev. Jas. Crisp of St. John and Mr. McKelvie, the agent of the N. B. society. The singing was led by C. W. Hennegar, and considering the keen frosty evening a very fair congregation assembled.

Invitations are out for a happy event at the home of Mrs. Hannah Fowler on Wednesday, the 12th, at 5 o'clock As yet no teacher has been engaged

for Titusville school. An advertisement will be found in this paper. NORTHITMERRIAND CO.

STRATHADAM, Northumberland Co., Jlan. 4.—Bass are still minus and the fishermen's hopes have gone beow zero.

The basket social at Red Bank came off on New Year's eve. Great credit is due Mrs. J. D. Murray and the ladies who assisted her in getting up the entertainment, by which \$21 was

A Christmas tree was provided for the Sabbath school scholars at the Baptist church, Whitneyville, and a very enjoyable time was spent. Mrs. Frank Hare, who has been

distiting her parents, has returned to 1 er home in Whitneyville. Mr. Menzles, Mrs. Rogers and Miss De Ar mond were the guests of Mr. and Mrs J. D. Murray on New Year's day, Miss Maggie Dunnett paid her sister. Mrs. Daniel McAllister, a visit. Miss Alice Sauntry is visiting Miss Evelyn and Eliza Keys. Miss Keys left for her school in Ludlow.

Rev. J. D. Murray on New Year' eve, in the name of the congregation presented Miss Jessie Parks, organisi the Presbyterian church. with a fur collar and muff. Miss Mrs. James Sherard is very ill. Mrs. George Jardine is somewhat better under the skillful treatment of Dr. Desmond. Peter A. R. Forsyth, who has been ill with pneumonia, is slowly re-

Maud Menzies has secured the school at Protectionville. Miss Robertson reopened her school at Strathadam on Monday OTTERNS CO.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Jan. 3. Fred C. Stults, blacksmith, was badly kicked over the eye Dec, 31st by mare he was shoeing for Robert Scott Thirty-six dollars in cash and \$56 in ere the fruits of a donation party held in the hall at Hibernia on

New Year's eve towards the salary

of Rev. Geo. W. Foster, F. C. Baptis

Woodville Union Hall Co. at its anmeeting, Jan. 1st, elected Stephen M. Hamm, president; I. S. Vanwart, John W. Slipp, Wilford Vanwart and Thos. C. Hastings, directors, and C. H. Wasson, secret

Frank McDonald took charge of the chool here this morning for the current year. SPEIGHT'S CORNER, Queens Co., Jan. 4.—A. F. Speight & Sons have a large contract for getting out lumber at Ball mountain this winter for Wil-Ham Woods of Armstrong's Corner.

W. W. Speight expects to get out fif-

teen hundred pieces. James A Francis of Armstrong's Corner is also lumbering at Ball mountain, and expects to get out about a million feet.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cochrane enertained a number of guests at their residence at Olinville on Christmas day. There were assembl Mrs. Thos. Derrah, Alonzo Lakey, Jas. Francis and Fred Jackson, besides their children and grandchildren making about twenty-five in all

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., Dec. 31.—A well attended basket social was held in the hall on Tuesday evening. Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer held service in St. John's church on Christmas af

Howard D. Ferris of Portland, Me. is here spending a few days' vacation.

L. P. Ferris has a couple of teams hauling hay from his intervale at George Knight and Burfield Spring-

er, who have just finished threshing for the season, have threshed in the vicinity of seven thousand bushels of Samuel Baird of Chipman bought a

horse of A. L. Gunter last week for

SUNBURY CO. BLISSVILLE, Sunbury Co., Jan. 5 .-The Gladstone and Blissville S. S. association held their semi-annual S. S. convention in the F. C. B. church at Blissville, Sumbury Co., on Tuesday afternoon and evening, 4th inst. Rev. O. N. Mott presided and Rev. T. O. De Witt acted as secretary. Rev. A. Lucas, field secretary, was present and gave an excellent address and normal lesson. There are mine Sunday schools in these parishes, and the reports were encouraging. Rev. O. N. Mott and Rev. T. O. De Witt each gave interesting addresses on Sunday school work. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. T. L. Alexander, president; W. D. Smith, vice-president, and Ernest A. Tracy, sec.-treas., who with Messrs. Wayman, Kirkpatrick and Jas. Graham will form the executive commit-

WESTMORLAND CO. MONCTON, Jan. 4.-At a meeting of Pearl Rebekah Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., last evening, the following officers were elected: Sister P. A. MacGowan, N. G.; Sister W. Edgett, V. G.; Sister M. B. Rose, Rec. Sec'y; Sister C. Grant, Fin. Sec.; Sister J. A. Boyne Treas.: Sister F. McLaren, Past N. G.; Sister A. Haines. Warden: Sister A Tuttle, Conductor; Bro. P. A. Mac-Gowan, R. S. N. G.; Sister R. P. Ripley, L. S. N. G.; Sister A. Grant, R. S. V. G.; Sister Ed. Hicks, L. S. V. G.; Sister H. Willis, Chaplain; Sister S Barnaby, I. G.: Bro. J. A. Fraser O.

At last night's meeting of the cify council, in accordance with the act of legislature last session, a permanent board of assessors was appointed; with R. A. Chapman chairman, at \$300 a year, and John Baird and Paul Lea the other members at 390 a veer each Sunday night and last night brought the coldest weather of the winter This morning at 5 o'clock the lowest marking of the thermometer, 18 below zero, was recorder. Sunday night 15 eter was in the vicinity of zero all day today.

Barley Kay of Salisbury was elected warden of Westmorland county today by a vote of eight to seven. The Moncton school trustees have accepted the tender of J. C. Mackintosh of Halifax for twenty thousand of bonds, four per cent., at a premium of 3,26 1-2. The only other tender was Hanson Bros. of Montreal, premium

MONCTON, Jan. 5-Grace Beachman was fined \$50 today and in default six months in jail for keeping a disorder ly house. She will go to jail, and Kate Beatty, an inmate, will be taken to the Salvation Army rescue home in St. John. Priest Wilbur, a frequenter of the house, was fined \$50 or six

months. PETITCODIAC, Westmorland Co. Jan. 6.-One day last week Mrs. Burpe Freeze lost her valuable gold watch. chain, and wedding ring in the village, and on New Year's evening Mrs. Hamson lost a gold watch between her residence and Dr. Flemming's office. Arthur Magee post office clerk, found it near the tannery. Mrs. Freeze was not so fortunate.

A stranger who was here last Friday evenling would naturally think that the Scott act is a dead letter in this town, as a large number of people were very drunk and disorderly. On Saturday Otto B. Price left for Boston to continue his studies in a dental college there, and on Monday Charles Bruce Trites started for Montreal to resume his medical studies at MicGill.

CHARLOTTE CO.

WELSHPOOL, Campobello, Jan. 1. held in Flagg's hall by Harry Townsend and Stanley Johnston. chestra consisted of Frank Mitchell Clinton Whalen and Matthews, and diss Emma De Shon. Harvey Williams is buildi nith's shop, and Frederick

Townsend has moved into his new house. Mr. Kates has sold his propenty to Joseph H. Lord and others for James A. Callder, merchant Welshpool, arrived home yesterday from a trip to Carleton Co., bringing

a new horse with him. Frank E. Mitchell has succeeded William Flockton as leader of the Campobello Brass Band, the latter's ousiness having made it necessary for held in the Baptist church at Wilson's Beach. On New Year's night a pie supper was held in Jackson's half, clearing about \$30. Miles Mary Mitchell will teach next term on Indian Isla

DECLARING HIMSELF.

(Detroit Journal.) ".Do you like that hat ?" as she turned it slowly on the pink tips of he

"More than I can tell; but I love its darling little owner." "How sweet! It belongs to my sister. I'll call her."

Advertise in the WERKLY SUN.

CITY

Recent Ev Around

Together Wit from Corre Exc

When ordering he NAME of t which the paper that of the office Remember ! Office must be ensure prompt e

C. C. Hamilto factory at Shedi his extensive po R. C. Elkin ha

request.

pilot commission in the hands of A Ladner, B. couver World s has gone to Ne

Morley Smith S., has gone to John Co. He h out five thousand

The number of the Dorchester p ed the high was therein 222 male

The ladies of church at Line gave a corn and Year's eve and \$50. William McRa

Lakelands, Cur

have contracted saw 1,000,000 fee Miss Annie Mount Allison C on Sunday assur

ganist of

Moneton. Job Sears, the baggage master visit in the hub, to the Klondyke.

There will be the Y. M. C. A. but Police Magis which was to h been postponed

W. J. O'Brien o pointed to an the Crow's Ne headquarters at the seat of World. Walter Mitchell

stood to be abou about \$19,000. H on the dollar. Three car load the passes into here on Janua fax, the dogs o

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Newfoundland. ward at once. Beginning the Prince Rupert w Digby on Mond day at 7.15 a Digby on Monda under.

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Would was rece inst. from Manch Joseph Joyce, s place. Mr. Joyc 62 Guilford stre the said news ye

W. W. Black o bec visiting the ford cattle. It Black will mak fore he returns. shipped eight h to parties in Jac

A Dorchester says: "Mrs. Alic Wednesday for nation is Steve husband is now venson was nar son of Albert C years ago."

Says the Ban gor and New spring, is one being built on understood that be called the A owning these s pier in New 1 three will sail-Eastport and Bangor.

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Portland, Me. days' vacation. ouple of teams intervale at

urfield Springshed threshing reshed in the and bushels of

man bought a last week for

y Co., Jan. 5.ville S. S. asmi-annual S. C. B. church on Tuesday 4th inst. Rev nd Rev T O etary. Rev. A. was present address and are mine Sunishes, and the g. Rev. O. N. De Witt each es on Sunday wing officers uing year: Col. ident: W. D. md Ernest A.

D CO. a meeting of No. 9. I. O. O. Howing officers A. MacGowan. V. G.; Sister 'y; Sister C. J. A. Boyne, n, Past N. G. en: Sister A. P. A. Macter R. P. Rip-. Grant, R. S. L. S. V. G. lain; Sister S:

nd Jas. Gra-

cutive commit-

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EKLY SUN.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

CITY NEWS.

FIRST PART.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

C. C. Hamilton has opened a barrel factory at Shediac in connection with his extensive potato business.

pilot commission. The appointment is in the hands of the board of trade. A Ladner, B. C., letter to the Van-

couver World says; "Miss H. Oliver has gone to New Brunswick for the Morley Smith of Fort Lawrence, N. S., has gone to Gardner's Oreek. St. John Co. He has the contract to get

out five thousand flogs The number of convicts confined in the Dorchester penitentiary has reached the high water mark, there being

therein 222 males and 7 females. The ladies of the F. C. Baptist church at Lincoln, Sunbury county, gave a corn and oyster supper on New Year's eve and realized upwards of

William McRaje and John Beaton, Lakelands, Cumberland Co., N. S., have contracted with Moore Bros. to saw 1,000,000 feet of lumber this win-

Miss Annie Black, a graduate of Mount Allison Conservatory of Music, on Sunday assumed the duties of organist of the First Baptist church,

Job Sears, the well known C. P. R. baggage master, has resigned and left for Boston. After a brief visit in the hub, he expects to proceed to the Klondyke.

There will be a regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. council this evening, but Police Magistrate Ritchie's paper, which was to have been read, has been postponed till the 13th inst.

W. J. O'Brien of Bathurst, N. B., appointed to an important position on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, with headquarters at Wardner, is now at the seat of operations.-Vancouver

Walter Mitchell, boot and shoe dealer, Charlotte street, has suspended payment. His Habilities are under-stood to be about \$30,000 and his assets about \$19,000. He is offering 30 cents on the dollar.

Three car loads of dogs for use on the passes into the Klondyke arrived here on January 5th from Halifax, the dogs coming originally from Newfoundland, and were sent forward at once

Peginning the 3rd inst. the R. M. S. Prince Rupert will leave St. John for Digby on Monday, Tuesday and Fridey at 7.15 a. m., returning from Digby on Monday, Thursday and Sat-

The Adam limer Mongolian broke the record for quick work upon her last trip to Portland. In less than sixty hours from the time of her arrival she had been discharged, loaded and was all ready to sail.

A Point de Bute letter says: "A pleasant wedding took place at the residence of Robert Finlay on Wedresday evening, when Frank Copp and Miss Laura Goodwin of Bale Verte were married by Rev. Silas James."

The death occurred at the Mouth of Keswick, on Sunday, of Esther, be-loved wife of the late Joseph Shepherd, in the seventy-first year of her age. She leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.—Glea-

Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Fred Peters have purchased a piece of land, beautifully situated, on Oak Bay road, Victoria not far from the Mount Baker hotel, on which will be erected two handsome bungalows.-Vancouver

Would was received by F. Tufts 5th inst. from Manchester, England, that Joseph Joyce, steward of the Siddartha had been drowned at that place. Mr. Joyce's wife, who lives at 62 Guilford street, west end, was told the said news yesterday afternoon.

W. W. Black of Amherst is in Quebec visiting the Smith herd of Here-ford cattle. It is probable that Mr. Black will make some purchases be-fore he returns. F. E. Page recently shipped eight head of Holsten cattle to parties in Jamaika.-Post

A Dorchester letter to the Transcript says: "Mrs. Alice Atkinson leaves on Wednesday for the west. Her destination is Stevenson, B. C., where her husband is now running a ranch, Stevenson was named after a Mr. Stevenson of Albert Co., who founded it 20 years ago."

Says the Bangor Commercial: The steamer which is to run between Ban-gor and New York, beginning next spring; is one of the three ships now being built on the Delaware. It is understood that the new steamer will be called the Aroostook. The company owning these steamers has secured a pier in New York, from which all three will sail—one to Halifax, one to Eastport and St. John, and one to

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Travelling Agents of The Sun are now calling on Subscribers. etc.:

EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co. A. J. MARKHAM, In Northumberland Co.

A. B. PICKETT, in Victoria Co.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

A syndicate of local capitalists, through Architect Mott, have purchas ed from James R. Ruel and James Manchester the Crookshank property on Chipman's Hill for the sum of \$3,-800. The intention is to erect a large brick block, providing accommodation for from seventeen to twenty families The houses, which will be in every respect of modern construction, will R. C. Elkin has resigned from the be ready for occupancy on May 1st,

> The pastor and members of the Union Presbyterian church of Norton station presented their organist, Miss Alta A. McLeod with a handsome morocco writing case and an appro-priate address on the 30th ult. as a token of appreciation for her services Miss McLeod has been organist of the F. C. Baptist and Presbyterian churches for sergral years and is held in high esteem by both congrega-

Capt. Humphrey, who has commanded the bark Maiden City for many years, and sailed other vessels owned by the Emery people, is about to sever his connection with them to enter the employ of Wm. Thomson & Co. He will succeed Capt. Swatridge as commander of the bark Katahdin, now repairing at this port. The Katahdin goes to Buenos Ayres. Captain Humphrey has an enviable record, and is sure to take a prominent place in

the new employ. Chas. Black, a former well known resident of Halifax, and father of Mrs. H. St. George Twining, for some time a resident of Fredericton, died at Clifton Springs, New York, on Dec. 31st, and his remains were interred at Woburn, Mass. The deceased was a brother of the late Mrs. L. A. Wilmot and Mrs. Edward Wilmot of this city, and by his death Mrs. Twining comes into the possession of considerable property, which was left the deceased by his brother, the late Martin P.

Black of Halifax.-Fredericton Herald. AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

MEETINGS. In addition to the meetings already innounced, the following list has been arranged, and will be carried out as nearly as possible, strictly in accordance with announcements:

Jan. 22.—Gagetown, morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

Jan. 22.—Hampstead, afternoon.

Jan. 24.-Lincoln, evening session. Jan. 26.—St. Basil, Madawaska Co. vening session Jan. 23.—Andover, evening session. Jan. 27.-Andover, morning, afterloon and evening sessions.

Jan. 28.- Florenceville, afternoon Jan. 28.—Centreville, evening ses-

Jan. 29-Hartland, afternoon session. Jan. 29.—Woodstock, evening

Jan. 31.—Debec. afternoon session Feb. 1.-Moore's Mills, Charlotte Co. fternoon and evening sessions. Feb. 2.—Canterbury Station, after noon and evening sessions.

Feb. 3—Meductic, afternoon and eve-

Feb. 4.—Prince William, afternoon and evening sessions. Feb. 5.-Lower French Village, af-

ternoon and evening sessions Feb. 7-Loch Lomond, afternoon and

Feb. 8.-St. Martins, evening session. Feb. 10.—Havelock, evening session. Feb. 10.-Harvey, York Co., evening Feb. 10.—Shediac, evening session.

Feb. 11.—Westfield, evening session Feb. 11.-Elgin, afternoon and even-Feb. 12.—Sussex, afternoon and eve-

Feb. 14.—Armstrong's Corner, even Feb. 14.—Blissville, evening session.

Feb. 15, 16, 17.—Fredericton. Feb. 17.—Blackville, evening session. Feb. 18.—Stanley, evening session. Dr. James Fletcher, entomologist nd botanist of Experimental farms, will speak at Harvey, York Co., West-

field, Sussex, Fredericton and Blissville on dates above armounced. Messrs. Robertson and Blair of the Maritime Experimental Farm, will speak at Shediac, Elgin, Sussex, Blackville and Stanley on dates above an-

Col. David McCrae will speak at Loch Lomond, St. Martins, Eigin and Sussex on dates above mentiloned. At the various meetings held prior to the 5th of February, Hon, C. H. La-Billois will attend, with speakers upon different subjects. Notice and programmes of the above

meetings will be sent all agricultural societies and local dairymen's asso-C.H.LABILLOIS, W.W. HUBBARD, Com. of

Cor. Sec. Agriculture. F. & D. Ass'n. EXPORTING DOGS.

(Winnipeg Free Press.) Selkirk has developed a new indus try-dog exporting. The town is said to be overrun with dogs of all colors and sizes. The other day a team of eight, four white and four black, might have been seen parading the town. One stalwart dog drew twelve men in a test, a total weight of 1,700 pounds. A team of four transported some 2,100 pounds of flour with ease. Mark Donohue is one of the principal dealers. He recently disposed of a team of four dogs to a Chicago gentleman for the modest sum of \$150.
The usual price paid, however, is \$25
per animal. The dogs are purchased
from Indians up the take.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The St. John circuit court opened on the 4th instant, Chief Justice Tuck presiding. Of the twenty-four grand jurors, all but one were present, an unusual occurrence, to which his honor referred in complimentary

The chief justice spoke briefly, congratulating the grand jurors on the fact that there was no criminal business to come before the court. He referred to the very successful circuit which had just closed and in which his brother McLeod had disposed of an unusual number of cases and had wen golden opinions from the bar for the manner in which he presided. The grand jurors were excused from further attendance, the chief justice wishing them a Happy New Year.

JURY CAUSES. Remanets. Troop v. Everett—C. A. Palmer. Peters v. British Foreign Ins. Co.—C. A. Palmer.
Whittaker v. North Queensland Ins. Co.
C. A. Palmer.

The following docket was made up:

C. A. Palmer.
Temple v. Western Ins. Co.—W. Pugsley. New Cases. Peacock v. Damery—Hazen & Raymond. Temple v. Commercial Union Ins. Co.— Wm. Pugsley.

NON-JURY CAUSES. Lang v. Brown—C. A. Palmer. McAnulty v. Todd—W. B. Wallace. DeForest v. Currie—G. C. & C. J. Cos-

ter.
4. North Queensland Ins. Co. v. Palmer—
H. H. McLean.
5. Halifax Banking Co. v. Sanford—S. Al-New Cases.

 McNulty v. Wetmore—S. E. Morrill.
 White v. Cushing—A. P. Barnhill.
 Cushing v. White—L. A. Currey.
 Ashe v. Tilley—Macrae & Sinclair. In the circuit court on 5th inst. the

case of Ashe v. Tilley was taken up before the chief justice. It appeared that the plaintiff claimed \$50 from the defendant on account of the prosecu tion of the Viscount de Fonsac, tew years ago, was charged with the abduction of a child. Mr. Ashe claimed that Mr. Tilley, who defended the viscount, promised to pay him the sum to get Michauds to consent to Ashe's informing the attorney general that they did not desire proceedings to go on, but that though he stopped the prosecution, the money was never paid. In resterday's proceedings, Mr. Macrae, the plaintiff's counsel, read the declaration and opened his case, upon which J. D. Hazen, Q. C., moved for a nonsuit on the ground that only an ilegal consideration, viz., the stifling of a prosecution, was shown, though, if evidence should be given, Mr. Tilley would absolutely deny the making of any such contract as was alleged. The chief justice nonsuited the plaintiff without his consent, on his opening a bit of legal procedure which has not occurred in a New Brunswick court for at least a

THE TILLEY MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-Every estizen rejoiced at the Bayard's long and distinguished career. But there is a feeling of regret hat the jubilee year of 1897 has been suffered to complete its course without any active steps being taken to erect a memorial to another great citizen of St. John, the late Sir Leonard Tilley. It is well known that the proposal was heartily received, and its execution entrusted to an influential committee. Political changes surely do not efface memories which belong not to a party, but to the making of our dominion. Let us hope that our energetic mayor will not leave office. without a further effort to commemorate a life of consistent honor and of

merited success. CITIZEN St. John, Dec. 31. TRADE OF ST. JOHN. Imports and exports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, as compared with the previous

Imports.

Dutiable goods\$2,273,742 Free goods1,239,415 Total\$3,513,157 \$775,713 69 Total\$3,440,338 \$740,567 38 Exports. The mines \$ 73,680
The fisheries \$ 322,307
The forest \$ 3,176,508
Animals 709,483
Agriculture 454,375
Manufactures 265,026
Miscellaneous 7,594 Total exports\$5,008,948 \$6,256,659 American goods transhipped at St. John for Brkish ports for the year endirg 31st December, 1897:

Article.

Wheat flour \$558,023

Bran (wheat shorts) 58,027

Rye 4,597

Pess 6 242

Total\$1,271,663 (These are not included in the regular ex-

THE DEADLY HAIR-PIN. Rather a serious accident occurred n board the Doune Castle while Iving in Mossel Bay recently. A huge wave caused the vessel to heel over, and the passengers, just on the point sitting down to dinner, were precipitated in a heap on the floor of the saloon. One gentleman had an arm broken a lady had her head severely cut, and another lady, falling backwaris, sustained serious injuries through the points of her hair-pins penetrating the back of her head. sburg Standard

WEDDING BELLS.

A quiet wedding took place on the 4th instant at the residence of John Armstrong, Victoria square, Indianwhen his daughter Jessie was united in marriage to James Lettaney, formerly of Carleton, but now of Somerville, Mass. The ceremony was rerformed by Rev. J. A. Gordon, in the presence of only the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The happy couple left on the Boston express for Somerville

Miss Armstrong was a member of the Main Street Baptist church, and always took a leading part in the church affairs, and will be greatly missed. On Monday evening the musical committee and the choir of the church visited Miss Armstrong at her father's residence and Dr. Rob-erts, on their behalf presented her with a nicely worded address and a handsome silver cake basket, which bore the inscripsilver tion: "Presented to Miss Jessie Armtrong by the choir and musical committee of the Main Street Baptist

church." On Tuesday morning, Dec. 28th, the home of David Fullerton, Pictou, was the oceae of a happy event, when his daughter, Miss Laura, was united in marriage to Rev. Geo. D. Weaver of New Holland, Ohio, the ceremony being performed by Rev. R. E. Stevens, assisted by Rev. T. D. Moss. Miss Kate Thomson acted as bridesmaid, while Rev. H. W. Stewart of St. John supported the groom. The bride and bridesmald were handsomely attired, and the rooms in which the ceremony took place were beautifully decorated for the occasion. The bride received many valuable presents betokening the esteem in which she is held by her friends. After luncheon was served, the bride and groom took the train for Halifax, en route to their new home.—Pictou Standard.

AN HISTORICAL BUILDING About seventy years ago, one John Clarke, a resident of Carleton, conveyed to five trustees a certain lot of and situated on King street, Carleton, on which was to be erected a free meeting house for the use of any Protestant denomination. The house was built and was for a long time the only Protestant place of worship on the west side. It was occupied sucessively by the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Free Baptists, who each in turn acquired church property of their own. It then fell some what into disuse, and was used for a while as a drill shed. Afterwards the Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. occupied it jointly. When the Y. M. C. A. disbanded, the W. C. T. U remained in sole possession. Last winter application was made to the legislature for an act endowing the latter body with the property. This was granted, and during the summer the work of re-pairing has been vigorously carried quarter of a century. Mr. Macrae on. The building has been thorough-asked for a stay of postea, which was ly removated, and now presents a very ly renovated, and now presents a very neat appearance.

MASONIC INSTALLATION. St. John's lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., officers for the ensuing public recognition of the venerable Dr. year in the lodge room, Masonic hall, 4th inst. The installing officer was the M. W. G. M., Dr. Thos. Walker, and the was assisted by other officers of the grand lodge. The officers installed were: W. M., Jos. H. Morrison, M. D.; S. W., R. Duncan Smith; J. W., H. S. Bridges; Treas, John D. Short, P. M.; Sec., Fred E. Flewwelling; S. Deacon, J. A. Fowler; J. D., R. H. Wetmore; Sr. S., Frank L. Thurber; J. S., Edw. A. Preston, M. D.; D. C., Chas. F. Sanford; I. G., George

E. Holder; tyler, Dingee Scribner.
After the meeting the members of the lodge and visitors were entertained at supper by the newly elected officers. The W. M. occupied the seat at the head of the table, and the S. W. et the other end. All the usual toasts were honored and a pleasant hour or co was spent in the customary way.

THE I. O. F. IN KINGSTON, KENT

At the regular monthly meeting of Court Favorite, No. 1,630, I. O. F., held in the public hall here on Tuesday evening, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Carson, C. R.: J. L. Hutchinson, V. C. R.; Geo. A. Hutchinson, R. S.; Jas. J. Stothart, F. S.; R. W. Mitchell, treas.; Geo. N. Clark, chap.; Jas. Jardine, S. W.; J. McMurray, J. W.; A. C. Amereaux, S. B.; W. Weston, J. B.; W. A. Ferguson, M. D., physician; H. M. Ferguson, court deputy; W. D. Carter and F. S. Peters, finance com.; H. M. Ferguson and J. A. Cameron, trustees. Three new members were initiated into the court and received the mysteries and privileges of the order on Tuesday evening; also at the same meeting five members joined by card, making a total increase for the court of eight members in the month of De-cember. The court is also in receipt of a goodly number of applications for the month of January. Court Favorite is increasing its membership very rapidly, and is already the banner court of the county.

蛙 WOOD'S 蛙 NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Heals and Soothes the delicate tissues of the Throat and Lungs. ... CURING ...

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, and PAIN IN THE CHEST. EASY TO TAKE.

SURE TO CURE.

HOW MR, HARRIS'S "FREE

(Moncton Times.) One of the first acts of the new traffic manager with his "free hand" was dispense with the services of Geo. H. Pick, who has been connected with the freight department of the I. C. R. for upwards of twenty years. It was no use for even Mr. Blair to protest. Mr. Harris, it is said, had his hand" instructions from the minister in writing, and any man connected with traffic matters who did not suit him was, to use Mr. Harris' favorite expression, to be "fired;" so Mr. Pick not coming up to the standard was "fired." To Mr. Blair's astonishment it turns out that Mr. Pick is not only an old liberal, but is or has been an officer high up in the councils of a powerful organization, whose recommendations a politician cannot afford to ignore. Mr. Pick is not a civil servant and cannot be superannuated. He and his friends, it is understood, fully expected that the change of goverament would result in the betterment of his position, and never dreamed of his being degraded. He had been general freight agent under Mr. Brydges, and it was not unnatural that he should aspire to that position again, especially in view of what he considered his just rights ignored by the appointment of Mr. Wallace some years ago by the late ent of Mr. tory government. And what is the upshot of it all? Mr. Pick must be provided for, and he is given a clerkship in another department with a salary of \$1,700, or \$200 per annum in excess of that received by the head of department! This is another beautiful illustration of Mr. Blair's policy of taking the I. C. R. out of politics.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Exports for Last Quarter. The following statement, for which the Sun is indebted to U. S. Consul Myers, shows the exports from the port of St. John iling Hemlock bark Potatoes Lime Horses
Apples
Poultry
Beeswax
Cattle

Apert from lumber, fish and hides were the largest items. The total of farm products, including hides, sheep, potatoes, horses, cattle, poltry, apples and beeswax, was valued at \$15,404,85—not a startling quantity for three months. During the

YORK CO.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 2.-S. Purdy died very suddenly Saturday evening. He was at the post office, and while waiting for the mail to be assorted was taken ill. He started to walk home with a friend, but his strength gave way and a coach was called. After arriving home he only survived a few minutes. The deceased was over seventy years old and a well known and respected citizen, and carried on a dry goods business for years here. For some time he has been judge of the Fredericton small debt court and conducted a real state agency, and also held the office of gas inspector under the dominion government. He leaves a widow and four children.

Over a foot of snow fell here on Saturday, and further up river the storm is reported considerably heavier. It is genuine winter here. FREDERICTON, Jam. 7.—The lowing militia officers and men have arrived here for a course of instruction in the Infantry school. The others are expected tomorrow: Second Lieut. A. Gillis, Paradise, N. S.; Second Lieut. J. L. Warren, Bear River, N. S.; Second Lieut. V. W. R. Harris, Bear River, N. S.; Second Lieut, A. M. Heley Outram; Second Lieut. A. P. Dedge, Middleton, N. S.; Second Lieut. P. H. Smith, Windsor, N. S.; Second Lieut. W. B. Lemont, Fredericton; Lieut H. F. McLeod, Fredericton; Sergt. T. Milford Wright, Frederic ton; Col. Sergt. Alfred Keen, Royal Road; Sergt, John Wandlass, Fred ericton; Wm. Warren, Charlottetown Sergt. John Ditman, Clements; Sergt. Percy Redston, Nova Scotla; Sergt. J. A. Ross, Black River; Sergt. A. P. Poole, St. John; Sergt. Coster Wetmere, Woodstock; Sergt. Henry Bentley, Milltown; Sergt. Albert Mahoney, rtmouth; Sergt. Perley Marshall, Middleton; Sergt. Frank Dodge, Granville; Sergt. G. T. McLean, Margaret ville; Sergt. G. H. Heatley, Nictaux ralls; Sergt. G. S. Langdale, North Range; Sergt. Percy Neville, Hall's Harbor; Corp. Geo. Gibson, St. John; Corp. H. W. Denham, Brookheld; Corp. John Wonnacott, Hebert River; Corp. Albert Singer, Windsor; Corp. J. J. Hardaker, Apohaqui; Corp. Wm. Bishop, Andover; Corp. R. A. Mac-Neill, Iona; Corp. A. D. McKenna, Nyanza; Corp. Fred Ross, Frederic ton; Corp. Davis Robinson, Brackle Point; Corp. Elwood Gamble, Fredericton; Corp. Corydon Bull, Woodstock; Bugler C. F. Peterson, Dartmouth; Pte, David Dixon, Halifax; Pte. Jones Blaine, St. John. McADAM JUNCTION, Jan. 3-Court

McAdam of the I. O. F. elected the following officers for the year 1898: Otis Grant, C. R.; Henry Ward, S. C. R.; Arthur Moffat. Treas.; Lewis H. Brown, Sec.; Arthur Hoyt, Sr. W.;

since then trebled the number of its There is a large amount of sickness

> doctor's care for a week A. Davis had the good fortune to shoot a young bull moose on Wednesday last. This closed a successful season's sport for Mr. Davis, during which he killed three deer, three pears, one fox and the beforemention-MARYSVILLE, York Co., Jan. 3.-John Osborne on Thursday had his left hand badly smashed in the extractor in connection with the dye house. Dr. Sharp dressed the wound. The remains of fthe late Mrs. John McDiarmid were brought from her home in Woodstock and interred in the Methodist cemetery on Sunday, the Very Rev. Dean Partridge officiating. Deceased was the mother of Mrs. Joseph Robinson of this place and was seventy years of age. She leaves six daughters and one son to mourn. FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 4.-James Habberley of Boston and Janet Rossborough will be married by Rev. Willard McDonald in St. Paul's

in McAdam at present.

Joe Stannix, the young son of O.

Stannix, is very ill with pneumonia, and Ethel DeWitt has been under the

church at six o'clock tomorrow. Judge Barker presided at the January sitting of the York equity court this morning. The following common

notions were made: In the matter of Lillian Fraser Ratchford, am infant, G. F. Gregory, Q. C., moves for appointment of Charles E. Ratchford as guardian. The matter was referred to a referee in equity to report upon a proper person to be appointed.

John M. Wiley v. Stephen P. Warte et al-O. S. Crocket moves to confirm the report of the referee in equity; ordered accordingly.

Richard B. Ketchum and wife v. Geo. N. Bull et al-F. St. John Bliss moves that the bill stand proved against infant defendants and pro confesso against other defendants and or partition and sale of the premises; ordered accordingly.

January session of York nisi prius court opened this morning, Judge Vanwart presiding. The docket consists of one criminal and three civil cases as follows: Criminal - Queen against Thomas

Ogden for rape. Civil-Peter F. Cronkite v. Israel Stairs, Wm. Wilson; John Black v. J. Fraser Richardson, Black, Bliss & Nealis; George Kitchen and Willard Kitchen v. Saint John Valley and River du Loup Raidway Co., Wesley Vanwant

His honor in charging the grand jury spoke of the greatly improved appearance of the court room, the result of the repairs which have just been completed, on which he said the municipality was to be congratulated. Black v. Richardson-This was a suit for treaspass on timber permits and undefended. Verdict for plaintiff for \$535,50; Bliss for plaintiff. Cronkite v. Stairs is a non-jury

case for an accocunt and other clai laintiff and Mr. Bliss for defendant. Before the court adjourned this ning the grand jury found a true bill against Ogden for criminal assault on a girl under fourteen years.

FIGEODERICTION, N. B., Jan. 5.—In the nisi prius court today the case

Cronkite against Stairs, an action for morey had and received, was finished and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$436. Wim. Wilson for plaintiff, and Mr. Bliss for defandant. Hom G. E. Foster returned to Ottawa this evening. TEMPLE, York Co., Jan. 4.-Miss Grace Ingraham, who has been home to spend her Christmas vacation, goes back to Campobello island to resume

work in the school which she has taught the last three terms. Mrs. David Dykeman, her little boy and her sister, from Kirkland, spent ther New Year's with Mrs. D.'s uncle, Ezra Ingraham. Miss Susie Ingraham will teach the school in this district the present term. Miss Ruby Dow is to teach the

school at Greenbush this term. Frank Patterson will teach at his old place, Southampton. The river is slowly closing in again for winter. KIRKLAND, York Co., Jan. 5.— Rev. Mr. Miller (Presbyterian), from McKenzie Corner, preached here in the afternoon and at the Temperance hall, Eel river, in the evening, Jan. 2nd, and declared the pulpit vacant. Rev. Thomas Corbett has resigned.

Miss Isabella Carter is teaching at

Maxwell settlement, She holds a first There was a "rose supper" at the Orange hall last Tuesday night by which the sum of \$7 was raised towards the church funds.
Miss Gentrude Lenentine has gone to

Lower Southampton to visit her mother, Mrs. Peter D. Morrison. Mrs. Thomas Slater, sr., had a quilting party last week. It was very largely FREDERICTON, Jan. 6.—The pro-rincial legislature will meet on February 10th.

The criminal case against Thos.

Ogden occupied the nist prius count all day. The jury were given the case at 4 o'clock this afternoon and about 8 this evening announced that they could not agree on a vendict. The prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance to appear at the next Dr. McNally, who has just returned from a special course at London, Eng.,

SCH. KARSLIE ASHORE.

will practice his profession in this

Sch. Karshe, Capt. McLean, bound from Dorchester to Salem with a car-go of lumber, is ashore at Quaco. The news reached this city yesterday morning, but no particulars

The vessel is insured with Cowie Edwards, and Capt. J. A. Ewing went up at once to look after their inter-H. Brown, Sec.; Arthur Hoyt, Sr. W.;
John McCullough, Jr. W.; George
Lewis, Sr. B.; John Boker, Jr. B.;
trustees, Charles Moffatt, A. Hoyt, D.
Trecasten.

The court gave a concert and ball
on New Year's eve which realized
over \$50. This is the oldest lodge of
A. O. Foresters in New Brunswick, It
was started in August, 1893, and has

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The column extends to its res the best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Echoes may still be heard of the excitement and the joy that attends the Christmas festival, mingling with the more serious thoughts and emotions that are associated with the passing year, but like the bells from a disappearing sleigh, or the whistle from the fast vanishing train, the echoes pass away and we come gradually back to something mearer our normal to whition of life. Today we stand on the threshold of another ye'r, with a winter full of golden opportunity for work before us. Let us make the most of it in every Sunday school and in city, parish and county organizations throughout our

Last Sunfay was promotion day in two of our city schools, and their experience, as given below, of the grading system, should encourage the still wider adoption of this important feature of Sunday school work.

Two years ago the Germain street Baptist Sunday school adopted a simple series of supplemental lessons and the scholars of the intermediate department passed an examination in them, the successful ones being advanced to the next higher grade. During 1896 a much more comprehen sive series was prepared. It was a matter of doubt whether or not the plan of promotion on examination in the Sunday school could be carried out, but the result has proved most satisfactory.

The anxiety that their scholars should succeed has led the teachers to hold many meetings of the classe during the year for study of the lessome at the homes of the teachers and in the church parlors, which has proved a benefit to both teacher and scholars, aside from the work done.

The third Sunday in December the intermediate department was examined, the teachers in each grade exchanging classes. Ten questions were selected from the lessons of each grade and a value of ten put upon each question. A list of names of class was prepared with ten spaces opposite each name. Bach scholar was examined separately, the value of each answer being marked as it was given. If correct, 10; tf partly correct, 5 or 71-2, etc. 70 per cent. of the questions were required to be answered correctly to pass, and 90 per cent, to pass with honors. Only a very few failed and a large number

passed with honors. On the last Sunday of December Class A of the primary department nined by a committee.

Last Sunday, January 2, was promotion Sunday, and the following programme was carried out: Promotion Sunday, Germain street school: Opening (a) Lift Up the Voice; (b) Carrier Doves for Jesus; primary graduating exercises; (a) recitation of 23rd Psalm by graduating class; (b) recitation, Beatitudes, by Stockwell Simms; (c) recitation of Lord's Praybowing in attitude of prayer; (d) valedictory address by Vera Dickson;

(e) presentation of diplomas to graduating class by Miss Emma Colwell primary superintendent; (f) address to graduating class by Rev. G. O. Gates: (g) prayer; singing of hymn 203, Onward Christian Soldiers, by school, the scholars of primary department retiring: reading the names of scholars who passed with honors in promotion examination, intermediate department; singing, hymn 269, I Am Trusting Thee, Lord Jesus, by school, members of junior and senior department retiring; graduating and presentation of certificates, intermediate de-

QUEEN SQUARE PROMOTION DAY.

partment; lesson.

Sunday, the 2nd inst., was prome tion day in Queen square Sunday school, and was observed with special and suitable exercises. The system of regular, systematic grading and supplemental lessons was introduced a few months ago, and though the time between the introduction of the system. and the close of the school year was not sufficient to permit of the whole year's course being completed sufficient was done to show the utility and practicability of the plan and to good foundation for this year's work. The officers feel that success

is assured. Plans have been formed for the systesting of the pupil's study and the teacher's teaching each quarter. It is purposed to make review day something more than a name. An examination will be held each quarter, written or oral, as the class may elect on the International lessons for the quarter, and also on the suplessons. Certificates of merit will be granted to those who successfully pass the examination at the close of the year a prom certificate will be given to all those who by their work during the year have shown that they are entitled to be advanced a grade, Our plan of grading provides for a four year's course in each department. On completion of the course and the passing of a satisfactory examination the

pupil receives a diploma. We believe that the systematizing of our work and the recognition of the efforts of the teachers and pupils will result in better teaching, more thorough study, and in binding the pupils more strongly to the school.

The Kings County Sunday School institute has certainly been the event of the week in Sunday school matters. It was held in the Presbyterian hall, Sussex, on Dec. 30th. Its progress was well arranged and finely carried out. The lines of work for consideration were definite and well adhered to. Every number on the programme was to hand except one. The morning session was largely devoted to primary

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy

with a primary class afterward taught by Miss Thomson of Rothesay. Rev. J. Sutherland was elected president, and every paper, address and discus-sion was kept promptly within the time allotted to it. The whole three sessions were of deepest interest, and other counties may be expected to follow this example so well set by Kings. Specical mention may be made of the paper by Miss Annie Freeze on What a S. S. Teacher Should Teach, and that by W. A. Alward on Discip line in the Sunday school. During the excellent discussion which followed each group of subjects. Inspector R P. Steeves said that the Sunday school had been seeking to come up to the thoroughness of the day school, but at the rate of its recent progress it would soon outrun the spirit of advance manifested among day school teachers. The whole three sessions marked an advance very gratifying to all its

The Portland street school, St. John has just issued a unique leastet describing its system of grading. This is one more school which has risen to a higher platform for work. No doubt that the superintendent, R. F. Hayes of St. John, or the pastor, Rev. Geo Steel, would send to any superintendent or teacher a copy if a stampe envelope be sent for that purpose

Let such good things spread.

The Methodist school of Sussex has appointed a committee on grading, and are preparing to enter forthwith on a better system. Which school will be next? We shall be glad to have them report their advance steps taker either to the secretary, A. Lucas, Sussex, or the editor of Sunday school column of the Sun.

Today the field secretary is holding the convention of Gladstone and Blissville district, Sumbury Co. On Saturday he will attend that of Hopewell and Harvey to be held in the Baptist church at Harvey.

The executive committee of the provincial association will be held in the Germain street Bantist parlor or Tuesday of next week at 10.30 a. m.

BETWEEN \$200 AND \$300 GONE.

STILL HIS CATARRH REMAINED.

A 25 CENT BOX OF DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE DOES EFFECTIVE WORK.

Catarrh sufferers and those af-flieted with Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Hawking and Spitting, Foul Breath, Loss of Taste and Smell and the many disagreeable and disastrous consequences attendant upon these, should lose no time in procuring Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. J. W. Jennison, Gilford, Ont., writes as follows: "I spent between two and three hundred dollars, tried all kinds of treatments, but got no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did me more od than all other re consider myself cured, and with a 25 cent box at that."

Sold by all Dealers. Complete with Blower at 25 cents. FRIENDS OF THE JEWS.

In these days when so muuch is seard of anti-Semitic persecution, the report of the "London Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the fews" is interesting, as showing what the Church of England is doing for the ameldoration of the condition of this ancient people. The society, with headquarters in London, has branches all over England, and in most colonial and continental dioceses.. The branch in the diocese of Fredericton, having the bishop as its president and Arch dencon Brigstocke for secretary, stands fifth on the list of Canadian contributors to the work. The society, which spent nearly \$200,000 last year in the spread of the gospel among the Jews, contributes largely to the support of Bishop Blyth, in Jerusalem, in which city it also maintains churches. schools, a home of industry, women's workroom, book depot, enquirer's home, and a large medical mission and hospital, in which nine hundred in patients and 14,000 out-patients were treated last year. It has also several other stations in the Holy Land and in the principal cittles of England, besides missions in all the important Jewish centres in Europe, Asia, Africa and America: and a not unimportant one in Toronto, Ont. A deputation from this society, whose visit is sanctioned by fits patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, will leave England this month, to spend several months in Canada, in order to strengthen old and enlist new friends in the cause of Jewish evangelization. The deputa-tion consists of the Rev. F. Smith, rector of Woodchester, England, and his daughter, who have had many years' travel and experience in the holy land; and the Rev. C. F. W. Fladd, the missionary in Tunis, who was at one time held captive in Abysinnia as a hostage by King Theodore while his father was sent as an "ambassador in bonds" to the Queen. The deputation will spend a few days in the diocese of Fredericton; and have requested the Rev. A. F. Burt, rector of Shedlac, to arrange

invite them to address their people. ONE HONEST MAN. ONE HONEST MAN.

cor Editor.—Please inform your readers, that if
then to confidentially, I will mail, in a sealed lefparticulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by
the I was permanently restored to health and
ally vigor, after years of suffering from nervous
filty, sexual weakness, night losses and weak
unken parts, I was robbed and swindled by the
toks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank
tiven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish
make this certain means of cure known to all sufers. I have nothing to sell and want no money,
being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood
man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to
alm their health and happiness. I promise you pert secrecy. Address with stamp, WM. T. MULEORD,
ents' Supplies, P.O. Box 56, St. Henri, Que.

dates of meetings for such clergy in

the maritime provinces as desire to

Nobody seems to care much whe ther he kisses the bride at a silver wedding or not.—West Union Gazette. When a doctor calls on a sick man his wife always has a private consultion with him outside.—Atchison

The tale is the biggest part of the fish.-West Union Gazette.

THE SAGAMORE

Begins the New Year With Appropriate Ceremony.

And Gives the Tribe a Lesson in Political Ethics.

No Room for the Ancient Order of Office Seekers Among the Milicetes

The reporter went to the reservation to wish the sagamore a happy new year. Somewhat to his surprise he found the whole community gathered together in a great wigwam in the centre of which was a sight that startled and amazed him. Four men. their ankles bound with stout thongs, were ranged two paces apart, their wrists fastened to a pole above their heads, and their bodies stripped to the waist. Beside each one stood a lusty brave fingering an ugly looking rawhide—a cat-o'-nine tails—with knotted points. The sagamore stood by himself, gravely surveying the group. A tub of very stiff brine, with icicles in it stood near the group.

"My brother!" cried the reporter. What is the meaning of this? I had thought we were still under the hallowing and beneficent influences of the eason of peace and good will. What have these men done? Have they said prohibition could not be enforced? Or have they defended vivisection? Have they kicked a reporter off the doorstep -or eaten onions? Do they advocate the abolition of the anniversary celebrations that are held four hundred times a year in some of the St. John churches-or have they refused to accept a medal? Surely some awful crime must lie at their door, to cause a spectacle like this on New Year's

The sagamore turned his implacable gaze from the shivering culprits to the reporter. His features betrayed nothing but stern and unflinching pur-

"We had 'lection here lately," he said. "I got 'lected chief agin. Soon's I did these Injuns come lookin' for offices. That one," indicating the nearest victim, "he told me he wants to git place of old Injun been in office twenty years and never hurt nobody. He said he got heap dead Injun votes worked in for me he wants his pay. He's no good-never worked in his Man like that-wants to git life. good man's place-he wants good lickin'. He'll git one."

The reporter went over and more closely surveyed the subject of these

"Ah!" he said, "I recognize the type. He has the same hang-dog express as a Westmorland county grit who wore out a three dollar pair of boots running about trying to get a twodollar postmastership away from a woman. I trust your young man will lay it on well."

The young man referred to drew the rawhide through his fingers and proudly stiffened the muscles of his

"This one," pursued Mr. Paul, indicating the second in the row—"he wants to be made commissioner to find out who voted agin me, so we kin take everything they got and drive them 'way from camp.'

"On the ground, I suppose, that every man who voted against you is an offensive partisan, and not fit to live." said the reporter.

"Ah-hah," assented the old man. "Another grit patriot," said the reporter. "What wages did he want?" "Twenty eels every day," quoth Mr.

"And the grit commissioners twenty dollars," said the reporter. "He ain't quite so bad as that other Injun," observed Mr. Paul. "He wants this camp to keep him livin', but he don't want 'nother man's place. give him half as much lickin' "

"Still," said the reporter, "I think it would be well for your young man to leave a few marks on the fellow." "He don't hit for nothing," grimly rejoined the sagamore. And the young man with the rawhide raised a blister on an old moccasin to prove the as-

"That next one," went on the sagamore. "He's bad Injun. He come to me-told me he done heap work for me. We got lame Injun here he gits pay for lookin' after camp-what he gits hardly keep him and his squaw. If he don't have that he have hard time to live. That big lazy Injun wants his tob "

The reporter inspected the office seeker more carefully. "Yes," he said. "I know of one just like him. He was a grit heeler in Nova Scotia and got a poor old cripple turned out of a janitorship. Do you think the rawhide is good and strong? Don't you think a fence rail or perhaps a pile-driver would be more ap-

propriate?" "He gits lickin' every day for three weeks," replied the sagamore—"then he's got to carry ash all winter for this camp for nothing

"Perhaps that will cure him" said the reporter. "Still, I have my doubts. But what has the other man done?" "He wants office too," said Mr. Paul—"thinks we better have new inspector of eels-says he seen the inspector look at me one day says he

kin swear to it."
"Which offence," said the reporter,
"would in his opinion show the inspector to be an offensive partisan."
"That's what he told me," rejoined

"I thought so," said the reporter "He has the same ideas and the same evil expression as a lantern-jawed grit on the St. John river, who is running his farm in debt and letting his stock grow thin for want of care, while he is racing around after a fishery-wardenship that isn't worth a hundred a year.'

"When we git done with this Injun," grimly observed the sagamore, "he kin do some farmin' for himself-on his

"To make the skin grow?" queried the reporter. "And flesh," replied the chieftain. "And he kin plant potatoes in the fur-

The reporter gave the old man hearty hand-shake "But these are not all," he said. "You don't mean to say that there are only four office seekers hereabouts. "Only four in sight," replied the old man. "Soon's they found out I'm

gonto lick 'um they come round to tell me they don't b'lieve in spoils. One man had hard time to say so. He told me he don't want any office-b'lleved man shouldn't seek office-office ought to look for the man. But before he went away he told me if I seen any offices lookin' round for him I might tell 'um where he lived. I let him go. If man wants office and kin waft till office wants him-that's all right. But if any Injun round here," and the old man raised his voice that all might hear him, "wants to kick his neighbor out and grab his job-he aint Milicete

-he's Micmac-he'll git hurt." A murmur of subdued approval was heard, and the old man made a signal to his lusty braves.

The reporter did not wait to see the programme carried out. He learned afterwards that the office seekers had to be carried out, which may be regarded as an evidence that in some mportant respects the Milicete idea of good government is superior to that of the palefaces—or that section of them which believes in government by purchase, by banquets, commis-sions, palace car excursions, stolen leters and coalitions.

HACKING COUGH CURED. Gentlemen,-My brother was trouled with a very bad hacking cough, but after using three bottles of Norway Pine Syrup he was completely

cured. I cannot recommend it too highly. MISS M. BRADSHAW. Wesleyville, Ont.

SHE MUST LEARN TO SEE. Curious Effects of Sight on a Girl Who Had Been Blind from Birth.

Been Blind from Birth.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—An interesting case of optical surgery is afforded by a recent operation performed by Dr. Duclot, a well-known oculist. Julie Duplessis, a girl 10 years old, had been blind from birth because of a congenital double cataract. She could distinguish light from darkness, but that was all. At the same time she had an extraordinary sense of touch, even for a blind person, and could describe minutely anything she was permitted to run her hands over. The operation took place two weeks ago, and, although she has sight, she is unable so far to make complete use of it. And that is the singular part of it.

For an hour after the operation she could see nothing, but after that objects became visible to her, and caused her exquisite pain. She said she felt as if they were hitting her eyes. She suffered severely from headache, and for the two or three ensuing days she was obliged to keep her eyes closed, opening them only at intervals. For a week all objects were very much blurred, but gradually they became distincter, and she could describe them from sight almost as well as she could from touch.

Later an experiment was made with her in the naming of various objects. Depending only upon sight, she mistook a cat for a dog, a pencil for a key, and a feather duster for a bunch of ohrysanthemums. Then one of the doctors held a canary upon his forefinger, and she was toltally unable to tell what it was. He put the bird in a cage, and instantly she said it was a bird, al-

what it was. He put the bird in a cage, and instantly she said it was a bird, al-though, of course, she did not know what kind of a bird. Finally, they blindfolded the girl and permitted her to touch all the objects she had misnamed. She designated them without an error.

Another curious point is that she seems to have no idea of distance. One of the doctors held his hand close to her face and told her to take hold of it. She reached out for it as if it were several foot it as if it were several feet away. Conversely, she tried to grasp a bottle that was placed upon a table at the other side of the room, thinking that it was within reach. While blind she had no difficulty in walking her movements being the recovery.

While blind she had no difficulty in walking, her movements being similar to those of any person with sight. Now she steps out as if walking 'ps'airs. She says the floor looks very steep to her, and she always feels as if she were going up hill.

Colors she does not comprehend. Some of them, bright red, for instance, pain her eyes very much. It is curious, too, that color seems to cause her more surprise than form. In touching thiugs she was always able to get some idea of what shape they were; and she could also distinguish the difference between substances. But color is entirely beyond her.

It is said that several months must elapse before the muscles of the girl's eyes will be trained even beyond the rudimentary stage. Never having had sight, she must begin just as if she were a baby, observing things and learning to know them without the aid of

DEATH AND ELECTRICITY.

A writer in an electrical magazine, in discussing the probabilities of death by an electric current, said that he at one time stop at the top of one of the Alpine peaks in a storm and had lightning pass through his body to an extent to make a loud, crackling roise and to produce long, blue streams of sparks from the fingers without any effect upon the body other than to force him to descend without delay.

A mother who will deliberately admit that some other baby is as smart as hers is not to be trusted.—Chicago News.

The voice of the average man spoils what little music he has in his soul.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's.

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

Heavy Penalties Inflicted on Quebec Whiskey Smugglers.

Schooners Seized-Regulations Enforced-Want Full Penalty for Undervaluation Inflicted.

Quebec despatch of the 4th inst. says: Judge Chauveau sentenced Cyrille Coulombe, Telesphore Coulombe and Odilon Dechene each to fine of \$200 and six months' imprismment, finding them guilty in the first degree of smuggling contraband whiskey from the Miquelon Islands. abelde Bilodeau was fined \$200 for having aided knowingly in dischanging the cargo. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick personally conducted the prosecution, and insisted on a maximum penalty, as a small fine, considering the profits of the business, was not felt by the smugglers, who are prominent tradesmen of Montmagny county. Mr.Choquette, associated with Hon. F. Langelier, defended the pris-

The particulars of this case were in the Sun some ago. The Messrsr. Coulombe, faither and son, were owners of the cargo of the schooner Canada, which was seized by the cruiser Contance. This was the only cargo of contraband whiskey that left Pierre last season for the St. Law-

remice. During the summer the schr. Union was seized at Pictou with a considerable quantity of liquor on board and

ressel and cargo were confiscated. Last month the John Millard was seized at North Sydney by Officer Phoran of the preventive service, and she, with her cargo, was confiscated. She had about \$1,500 worth of contraband

liquor on board. The seizures this year will aggregalte considerably more than in former years, the department giving particular attention to enforcing coasting regulations as regards entering and clearing vessels, for the vioation of which moderate penalties have been imposed in the first insance

in each case As regards undervaluation, strong protests have gone for ward from sereral of the leading houses in this city, urging the minister of customs to inflict the highest penalty the law admits of in dealing with several cases of undervaluation of goods entered at Monitreal during the last season, and which have lately been brought to the notice of the government. It is pointed out that the honest trader, the man who pays full duties cannot compete with the importer, who either smuggles in his goods or employs a fictitious invoice to enable him to pass his customs entry for a duty at a valuation ranging from 20 to 50 per cent under tha: of his competitor in trade.

· UP THE NILE.

The French Expedition Has Some Rough Experiences With the Natives.

PARIS. Jan. 4.-A letter from an officer of the Marchand expedition, which, according to the authentic news received here yesterday under date of Sept. 17th, had arrived on that date at Raff in the Tambura district of the Nile basin and was proceeding to occupy Rumbek, published in a newspaper of Toulouse, says the French force consists of twenty-three white men and five hundred Senegalese riflemen. Describing the hardships endured, the writter remarks that the native carriers give much trouble. We vainly shot or hanged those who we recaptured, but others continued to scape. Many more were recaptured, but several succeeded in escaping We were obliged to enter villages with a few riflemen and seize all the men and women found therein. Some times the whole population fied. We then burned a few huts, which generally juduced them to return. We then seized the chief and compelled him to Live us slaves to carry our loads. This is the only way to deal with these orutes, whom we have seen quarre over the bodies of their shot comrades for food."

THE WARWICK'S WHISKEY.

The Mysterious Disappearance of the Last Barrel.

When the steamer Warwick went ashore on the New Brunswick coast there was more or less liquor went astray at the mercy of the wind and waves, and the barrels in which whiskey was stored being of the stoutest acter, a few of them landed on the coast of Yarmouth and Digby counties in as good condition as when they left the distillery, says the Yarmouth Times. Some people who found a barrel or two drew off small samples and brought these samples to Yarmouth to know from experts whether it was kerosene or raspberry vinegar and especially the market value. The samples were pronounced a supertion quality of Scotch whiskey, and worth at least \$100 a barrel. Some people dis posed of their whiskey out of the place; others got clear of it in the county to be used for "making camphire" and rubbing rheumatic joints It is said there is very little of that which landed on the shores of Yarmouth and Digby counties now to be found. But, in one instance, a Port Maitland man living on the shore found a barrel. He refused to sell it as he was opposed to the use of it and did not know what he was saving when he pulled it out of the water He could not destroy it because it was not his property. He therefore notified the arithacties, and miled the barrel into his cellar to await an owner sending to claim it. No owner turned up and a year passed away. the liquor in the meantime remaining untouched in the cellar, gathering age and increasing in value for the owner when he did come, the finder vowing the would never participate in any profit in the transaction. A short time ago, however, it was accidentally dis-covered that the cellar had been en-

tered from the outside and the barrel stolen. This is supposed to be the last of the Warwick whiskey on theseshores. Where it went no one ventures a surmise, but there is no evidence of any of it having been used at Port Maitland.

COPPER ORE.

The Result of a Practical Examination Made Recently.

(From Daily Sun, January 1.) Yesterday a reporter of this paper encoun-ered W. A. Fillmore of Amherst. Remembering a recent interview with Mr. Ripley about a Nappan copper mine in which Mr. Fillmore is intersted, the Sun imposed some questions on him. The owners of the property have gone forward with developments, and have traced their vein a long distance. different places. The returns show the following percentages of copper: 18, 21, 24, 11, 4, 46, 46 and 24, while one sample gave 7 percent of lead. Two samples gave in addition to the copper 10 and 13 ounces of silver respectively to the ton. Mr. Bames suggests an average of 20 per cent. copper, and on this basis computes the value of the ore tobe \$46 per ton. The cost of mining, shipping, smelting and refining he places at \$22, or something less if the silver is neglected. Mr. Fillmore says that active operations will be resumed in the spring. The mine is on the property of Mr. Blenkhorn, close to the experimental farm, and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station.

For fired feet put a handful of common salt in four quarts of hot water. Place the feet into the water while it is hot as it can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough towel.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne 18 THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION. - Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known ren

for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOBA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the same of the inventor-DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURES

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IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY. Prepared by JAMES RPPS & Co., Limite Homoopathic Chemists, London, England.

The recovery rapid, as is g wounds in the of memory ca spur to the causes every to the assista soldiers hasten a loved comma had so far ove the Doctor a with a bandas wise droop at would never re spirit of bante the ridiculous t such strenuous "All right," wish, and to whittle a chair to remind me o think we are of the siege. are sending s

hardly expecte century-shelling nothing but var "That is you it," said Smith at the horrid the Wilderness treatment with fiercer the m turn to peace. in gthrough th great bolus pi tary, I am late use medical ter "If I remain military affairs of State. But, the mission Paris?" 'I have not

"I have only all subject to eclips

generally. W secondary posit passion than th of a man, wes "So you think Lieutenant's lit great and supr I had witnessed "I not only th Mister Secreta little woman, out and at wor pany of her wo quis—and in bandits, but away by her held sacred. I the General, an I do not soon h
"I believe we
at the Legation attempt to seek time, while we what you mean note, that you treasure. You treasure. You you wish in yo am still a prac like to know s fortune in whi and I gazed wit of Smith, await "Tell," said you remember N in the paper "Certainly I on each side of gram," I answe "Well," said

hand on those "No!" said I "Yes, on the rising of the here at dayligh ing, and Aimee and he seemed covery in the Aimee's tender "Where, then, is the building i I asked, in bre 'I do not kn lessly.
That is stran not you tell in a "I cannot, I

along by the mol they tore down fired on the mol window, and There I saw th a garden," sai "Perhaps yo "Perhaps you dreamed it," sai I am not th furthermore, man's head or back," said Smi "Very well, 1 will do you goo in which we ca ih which you i into the street you stood when you, and then think the mob i this way I thir will catch up t the strange expe

"Come on," "Here is whe which came a flags. "Come flags. "Come rapidly ahead. "Ha!" said h Sturgis pulled cap on my her Sturgis:"

After another "Here is the pulled over th This is the Pla Then another ing the Seine, a "What bridge "The Pont Ro he passed rap said, with a sl

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I looked about in sight. The only a heap of

wary 1.) th Mr. Riple in which Mr. s of the proper ore is now go they engaged state geologist e property and ames went into s show the fol-: 18, 21, 24, 11, mple gave 7 per ave in addition s of silver recopper, and on mining, ship places at \$22.

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CHAPTER XV.

FIRST PART.

The recovery of Napoleon Smith was rapid, as is generally the case with wounds in the head. With the return of memory came that ambition which is a spur to the reparative powers, and causes every force of nature to hasten to the assistance of treatment as ready soldiers hasten the line of works under a loved commander's eye. In a week he had so far overborne the objections of the Doctor as to appear in my office with a bandaged head, and that side wise droop at the neck from which he would never recover. He even, in the spirit of banter, attempted to whistle the ridiculous tune to which I had made such strenuous objection. "All right," said I, "whistle if you

wish, and take out your knife and wish, and take out your knife and whittle a chair if you wish. Anything to remind me of home. I tell you Smith, I am getting tired of France, and I think we are nearly at the closing scene of the siege. Trochu would be a madman to hold out now that the termans. think we are nearly at the closing scene of the siege. Trochu would be a madman to hold out now that the Germans are sending shells into Paris. I had hardly expected this in the nineteenth century—shelling a city like Paris is nothing but vandalism and murder."

"That is your unmilitary view of it," said Smith. "So the world looked at the horrid campaign of Grant in the Wilderness: but it was only heroic at the horrid campaign of Grant in the Wilderness; but it was only heroic treatment with military medicine. The fiercer the means, the quicker the return to peace. Sixty-pound shells crashin gthrough the palaces of Paris are the great bolus pills of the old school of heroic medicine. You see, Mister Secretary, I am lately from the hospital, and use medical terms," and he laughed.

"If I remain in Paris much longer I shall be qualified to give an opinion on military affairs as well as the affairs of State. But, Smith, have you forgotten the mission which brought you to Paris?"

"I have not forgotten it," said Smith;
"I have only allowed a more momentous subject to eclipse it for a time. I guess

that is the experience of mankind generally. When close to death's door, the thought of wealth has to take a secondary position, and when a deeper passion than the love of life gets hold of a man, wealth is totally obscured," and he blushed like a boy.

"So you think now ine winning of the Licutenant's little girl Aimee is the great and supreme object in your life?" said I, thinking of the strange scenes I had witnessed in the hospital.

"I not only think so—I know it! Say, Mister Secretary I could die for that little woman, and I am impatient to be out and at work at her release, whenever she may be. I left her in the company of her worst enemy—the old Marquis—and in the power of a gang of bandits, but I believe she is hidden away by her uncle, and her life, at least, held sacred. I will get a passport from the General, and start out as I am. if

held sacred. I will get a passport from the General, and start out as 1 am, if I do not soon hear of her."

"I believe we shall sooner hear of her at the Legatien than we should by ary attempt to seek her out. In the meantime, while we wait, I want to ask you what you meant by the hint in your note, that you had found the hidden treasure. You may be as rementions note, that you had found the hidden treasure. You may be as romantic as you wish in your fury of love, but I am still a practical Yankee, and would like to know something of that misty fortune in which I begin to believe;" and I gazed with interest into the face of Smith, awaiting an answer.

"Tell," said Smith, thoughtfully, "do you remember the copper-colored letter N in the paper I gave you?"

N in the paper I gave you?"

"Certainly I do-two of them. One on each side of the room in the diagrain," I answered."
"Well," said Smith, "I have had my hand on those two letters."
"No!" said I in astonishment.

"No!" said I in astonishment.
"Yes, on the night of the terrible
rising of the Commune, when I came
here at daylight al bruised and bleeding, and Aimee nursed me back to life."
and he seemed to forget the great discovery in the sweet recollection of
Aimee's tender care.
"Where, then, are those letters? Where
is the building in which you saw them?"
I asked, in breathless interest.

I asked, in breathless interest.
"I do not know," said Smith, care-

lessly.
"That is strange," I answered. "Cannot you tell in what part of the city it "I cannot. I only know I was forced along by the mob, and at a certain place they tore down a building; the soldiers fired on the mob; I was forced through a window, and fell on a stone floor. There I saw the letters of copper, and a garden," said Smith, greammy.

"Perhaps you were delirious and dreamed it," said I.

"I am not that kind of man, and, furthermore, dreams do not break a

"I am not that kind of man, and, furthermore, dreams do not break a man's head or tear his clothes off his back," said Smith, testily.

"Very well, then," said I, "A walk will do you good, and there is a way in which we can locate this building in which you fell. Now, you go out into the street and stand exactly where you stood when the mob closed around you, and then pass along where you think the mob forced you to pass. In this way I think the thread of memory will catch up the vanished pictures of the strange experience of that day. Will you do it?"

the strange experience of that day. Will you do it?"

"Come on," said he, "let us try."

After quite a long walk he stopped, and looking around said:

"Here is where the mob closed up around me That is the side street down which came another crowd with red flags. "Come on!" and he walked rapidly ahead.
"Ha!" said he "here I."

rapidly ahead.

"Ha!" said he "here I fell, and was about to be tramped to death, when Sturgis pulled me up and put a red cap on my head. Strange fellow, that

Sturgis!"

After another long walk, he said:
"Here is the big square were they
pulled over the monument."
"Good!" said I; "You are doing weil.
This is the Place Vendone. Go on,"
Then another long walk, and crossing the Seine, Smith asked;
"What bridge is this?"
"The Pont Royale." I answered. Then
he passed rapidly close and at lest

passed rapidly along, and at last said, with a shudder, "Ah! here we

"What!" said I, "Imight have known it: it is the Tulleries Palace!"
"Yess," said Smith; "there stood the Gardé Mobile; here I was jammed up against this wall. There the broken window sash. And there I fell," and he pointed down into the mass of

the once royal portals, and I glanced all around, and then asked Smith if we should descend into the dismantled and should descend into the dismantled and crumbling ruins. Hastily we found an irregular stairway into the old deserted kitchen, for such it evidently was One moment I lingered to look on the trampled park and the stumps of the once beautiful trees, which had been cut down for fuel, and then I followed Smith into the silent wire.

down for fuel, and then I followed Smith into the silent ruin.

"We must hasten our researches," said Smith, and he went directly to the centre of the room, and there took his bearings. In an instant he had kicked away a mass of mortar and rubbish, and underneath it was a copper N, now green with neglect and damp. It formed the centre of an arabesque ornament in the mosaic floor. Crossing the room, Smith pointed to a companion pattern, and in its centre another copper N.

I will confess that I was breathless with excitement, as I said:

"These are troublous times. Perhaps this will be our only opportunity to prove whether this be the place or not. Let us test it!"

"More easily said than done," said

us test it!"

"More easily said than done," said Smith, as he studied the pattern of the ornament on the floor. At last he stooped down and pushed against one end of the letter, and it turned; it turned further. It was evidently fastened to a screw, and as it was turned the thread of the screw nushed it up from the floor.

a screw, and as it was turned the thread of the screw pushed it up from the floor. At last it would turn no more.

"What is the obvious meaning?" asked Smith. "Why, that this letter N thus turns up for a handle. Secretary, you are stronger than I; take hold of that N with both hands, and lift."

The result was so sudden that I nearly fell backward, and brought with me a thin ornamental stone about two feet. ly fell backward, and brought with me a thin ornamental stone about two feet square, apparently thus thin for the purpose of covering. What we saw under the level of the stone floor was so in accord with every strange act of the wonderful Bonaparte that for a moment I stood as if in a trance. Only one man out of a hundred thousand men would have concealed fabulous wealth so carelessly, that in a half-century it would have remained perfectly seture, and would then only be discovered when revealed by his own intent. The one man who would have no concealed stairways, deep vaults, or heavy stone or iron who would have no concealed stairways, deep vaults, or heavy stone or iron doors, was Bonaparte, for there under the thin floor, in a square space like a box, where for fifty years servants and lords and ladies and all had walked over it day after day, had reposed hundreds of millions of dollars in gold, poured in in the broad pieces of Spain, the wedges of India, the beautiful coins of Italy, the Louis of France, and the thick sovereigns of England. Here it lay, a mass of uncounted gold. Here De Bressac could tell why from 1820 to 1840 there was a dearth of gold to do the world's work.

"Fill every pocket," said Smith, "for this is now a matter of simple hard, work to carry away this treasure. Store

Thil every pocket," said Smith, "for this is now a matter of simple hard work to carry away this treasure. Store it at the office of the American Minister. Find trusty men to assist, and when, all is secure you shall be rewarded."

We seized all that we could carry without suspicion, and filled every available pocket. Then the letter N was screwed down again, "I am curious on one subject," said I. "Before we go, Smith, turn up the other N. and let us see what we have to do to remove this wealth."

With trembling hand we turned up the tell-tale letter, which had revealed nothing until their master wined. It was a companiou piece to the other. A simple nest in the pavement where reposed the plunder of a score of nations. We hastily covered the spot with mortar and stone again, and clumbered out to the street with our several loads of treasure.

the street with our several loads of treasure.

"It seems almost like a crime in which we are engaged," said I.

"It is mine," said Smith. "It has come down through the years, and has fallen at last into the hands for which it was intended. Probably no court would allow my claim—in fact, it would probably be laughed at; but you who know my history, and how I became possessor of the secret, must admit that it is mine. I have now a desire to hold it—not for the mere possession of wealth, but to carry out the wishes of a great ruler; and more, I wish to succeed

wealth, but to carry out the wishes of a great ruler; and more, I wish to succeed in this undertaking for the mere pleasure of success. It will be a work of some danger, and will take some time, but I wish every coin and bar of that gold securely housed in the cellars of the Legation. I trust that entirely to you—I am bent on seeking Aimee and finding her if she be alive."

"I hold that you are the heir to this treasure, and when it is once safely stored away, I will guarantee its safe delivery in America. What a jcy it will give the commerce of the world when it once more lubricates the wheels of business! But cheer up, Smith! If, we are as successful in our next quest as we have been in this, we need not complain."

When we reached my office it was

as we have been in this, we need not complain."

When we reached my office, it was my intention to enter quietly and deposit wat gold we had secured in the office safe. For that reason I went ahead and noiselessly entered the room to see if all was clear. What was my astonishment to see on the couch asleep, a ragged form, snoring in a comfortable manner. Motioning backward with my hand, Smith entered and came up to the a ragged form, snoring in a comfortable manner. Motioning backward with my hand, Smith entered and came up to the couch to see what I was staring at. The man on the couch was a large, well-proportioned, middle-aged man, but his features were unrecognizable on account of a large, variegated bruise involving one eye, and a black silk patch over the other, giving the impression that it was worse off than the visible one. The frock-coat was held together by one button, and the trousers were covered with mud, and at one knee the healthy, muscular leg was visible through a large rent. Beside the couch, on the floor, reposed a once tall silk hat—now it was a sad wreck. As Smith looked down at the weary sleeper he smiled; then another look, and he laughed aloud; then, when the sleeper awoke and gazed at us with one swollen, disfigured eye, he roared. I joined him for a moment, and then the wreck arose and sat sidewise on the couch, saying in a reproachful voice:

"Gentlemen, the jig is up."

"Gentlemen, the jig is up."
"Why, great guns! it is Sturgis," said

(To be continued.

CULTURE. (Chicago Chronicle.)
"Is it true," asked the visitor of the old resident, "that this town used to "Yep; but they was a family moved here from Boston, and they got it changed to Marguerite."

Hon. Mr. Foster Talks About the Kootenay Gold Fields.

Excellent Results Being Shown in Silver, Gold, Copper and Lead

Awaiting the Opening of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway-The Klondyke.

A representative of the Sun called upon Mr. Foster Saturday and made some inquiry concerning the prospects of gold and silver mines in the west Have you any information in refernce to the progress of the mining industry that would be interesting to he public here? That depends upon the amount of

personal or general interest your read-ers in the province take in mining matters. I have been through the Kootenay and Rainy River sections the past season and have noticed great progress in development. To the first and almost inevitable boom period when commission hunting brokers and irresponsible promoters grow and thrive on the credulity and ignorance of investors, there has succeeded the more sober period of bona ide work and honest development. People perhaps hear a thousand times less of new strikes and rich leads and glowing possibilities, while a thousand times more real progress is being

The Kootenay is undoubtedly more divanced, and in it most capital is being placed. In both the silver-lead and the gold and copper sections excellent results are being shown. The output for the past year has shown a remarkable increase in quantity and value, and the profits to fortunate holders have been proportionately larger. In the gold-copper sections there are even yet few dividend payers owing partly to the great work and the long time required for de-velopment to a dividend paying point, and partly to the cost of smelting. This will be improved by better conditions of transport and smelting within the present year, and I look for a very respectable addition to the list of paying mines in the Rossland section in 1898. The Le Roi is now the only dividend payer in this district, and is giving \$50,000 per month to its shareholders. Probably five or six others will join it within the next twelve months with dividends perhaps smaller, but substantial nevertheless. English capital is slowly but surely finding its way into these properties,

and thus supplying the great lack.

The silver-lead division of the Kootenay has a better record for producing mines, there being in and around the Sandon district about thirty properties which are paying their ownalready distributed well up to \$400,000 in profits, the Reco has paid within the year ending January 1st \$250,000 to its stockholders, and the Payne is now dividing about \$100,000 monthly to its fortunate possessors, while the others in the list I mentioned above are paying less but yet substantial profits. This is a most extraordinary record for a district which dates its period of development back not far-

ther than five or six years. Silver is low in price, the lead duties imposed by the United States on ores going to their smelters is high, and yet these results have been obtained with little talk and a comparatively small outlay of capital. Soon I hope we shall be smelting these lead ores in Canada and under cheaper transport

conditions. The Boundary District, lying west from Rossland about 30 miles, is showing excellent signs of rich promise, and the cres run strongly in copper, giving strength and permanence. Properties are being bonded and slowly developed, and only the advent of a railway is needed to bring in the period of profitable production. In the East Kootenay everything is awaiting the opening of the Crow's

Nest Pass railway, which will give the cheap transport essential to the working of properties in that district. In articipation of this prospecting has heen very active, and some development has been done upon the more eligible properties. The North Starmine near Fort Steele has developed a large deposit of galena ore, which will undoubtedly prove very profitable. But heretofore the cost of shipment and treatment has pretty well absorbed the values obtained. The St. ed the values obtained. The St. Eugene, below and east of Font Steele, is showing up a very large deposit of good ore, and development work is going on with a view to make it a constant and large shipper as soon as the rallway is ready for freight. The Dibble group, near Fort Steele, is also a promising property, the ore being different to the general run of ores so far found in East Kootenay. It consists of copper, silver and gold with no lead, and is remarkably rich, few assays going below \$100 to the ton, and many from \$125 to \$250 and \$300 per ton. Development work has been prosecuted during the past year with favorable results, and the management

favorable results, and the manage-ment propose to be ready for shipping so soon as the Crow's Nest road, which will pass near it, is finished.

There is little doubt the east Kootenay is rich in metal and that its properties will now be rapidly developed Coal is found and the precious metals are there, and the vicinity of these two will lead to cheap smelting in the near What effect will the Klondyke

extitement have on the general development of the Kootenay? In the end I believe a good one. No doubt the more adventurous will crowd in to the Klondyke at first, but the difficulties there are enormous, and the difficulties there are enormous, and the chances comparatively small for success. Where 100,000 go into that region, 90,000 will probably come out all shorn of their resources, and many broken in health. Even now Klondyke advertisement is bringing the riches of B. C. to the attention of investors, and conservative capital will find its at-

MINES IN THE WEST. traction in the quieter fields, while in the reflux of the rush Klondyke wards, the reflux of the rush Klondyke-wards, the nearer fields will gain a large accession of both workers and capital. It is safe to say that the investor has far better and safer chances nearer home than Klondyke.

Are the Ontario mining areas being

developed to any extent? Portage, is now running thirty stamps day and night, on good ore, and a bed which at 300 feet or so is said to have widened to about fifty feet. The Mikado is running twenty stamps steadily and bringing in its gold bricks regularly. This year will see a good number of paying mines added to the present list in this district. The ore s all free milling, and the vein appear to be spread over a very large section of country, and in paying quality. On the Seine river section severa good properties are being developed. among them the Sawball, Hammond Reef, Ferguson, Luck Coon, and the Olive. Tis latter has developed the richest ore so far enilled in this region-running some of it over \$100 to

the ton on the plates. People will soon wake up to the fact that the mining of precious me-tals in Canada is a legitimate and profitable industry, and capital, so much needed, will come that way.

Of course they have to run the gaunitlet of wild-cat schemes, inordinate stock companies and bad management. But these are not absolute essentials of mining, and are gradually being eliminated and seen into. Given reasonable stocking—proper financial management and intelligent operation there is no more reason why gold and silver mining in Canada should not be as successful an industry as any other, and when it does pay it pays handsomely. As for "lame ducks," they are to be found in all businesses.

GOLD FEVER IS GENUINE. Fort Fairfield People Excited Over Discover ies Near New Brunswick Border—It is Supposed to Be the Old Giber—son Find.

(Bangor Commercial) The Tobique river Klondyke, which, as recently described in the Commercial, has created so much excitement in northern Aroostook, is appermost in public discussion in Fort Fairheid.

Aroostook, a appermest in public discussion in Fort Fairfield.

The fever is spreading like wildfire, and people who two weeks ago would turn up their noses and laugh at the prospectors are now fitting out for a trip over the mountains to the scene of operations. There is no longer a doubt in anybody's mind but that gold is there and in sufficient quantities to make it pay for the digging.

Several discoveries have been made lately that excite the people. John Stewart of Ardover, N. B., only six miles from Fort Fairfield, claims that he has located a solid ledge of mineral deposit that measures 280 feet across, and that he has traced it back a distance of half a mile. He has sent several barrels of the ore to United States and Canada for analysis, and as a result two of the chemists have given encouragement.

From Ottawa he received the news that his claim would pay for the working in both copper and gold, and from St. John parties received the following figures.

This test was made from a barrel of the ore:

Copper, \$3.40 to the ton,

Nickel, \$3.80 to the

Dr. R. H. Perkins, Mell Bennett and several other gentlemen are interested in another claim. They say that their claim is a white quarts, three small veins, that shows free gold.

a white quartz, three small veins, that shows free gold.

Fifty years ago, George Giberson, a lumberman, found a very rich deposit of gold while in severch of timber somewhere on the Tobique. He went to St. John, where considerable excitement was caused by his find, but on his return he was taken with the emigrant fever and died. Many people believe that rome of the new discoveries are near the Giberson lumber works.

This Tobique country is on the same range of mountains as those in Nova Scotia, where the gold mines have been in successful operation for twenty years. It has a wonderful variety of mineral deposits. Coal is found along its banks in several places. It has an endless supply of the best quality of fire clay, and its mountains of plaster sione are said to be of sufficient size to furnish all America with plaster for all time.

ROBBING A DOG OF ITS BONE.

M. Dubar, of Lille, at a recent meetng of the Paris Academy of Medicine showed a patient on whose wrist he had made a bone graff six years and a half ago. For grafting he used bony-cartilaginous fragments taken from the femur of a puppy. The pa-tient recovered, and is able to use her wrist.—British Medical Journal.

Consolation—"I got tired writing jokes day after day," said the amateur humorist. "Don't you care," replied his friend, consplingly. "Think how tired the people are who read them."—Philadelphia North American.

Sawing and Splitting the Kindling.

The galley stove has a rack around the top to keep the pots and kettles from sliding off when the ship pitches and rolls. Some stoves are provided Yes they are. The work is going on also with iron straps which can be quietly and without any boom, but secured to the rack, across the top claims are rapidly being brought to of the stove, over the pots and ketthe condition of producers, and all these so that they can't slide at all, ready seven rich mines have been des bout are held down to one spot. As menstrated. The Sultana, near Rat far as the fire itself is concerned that is kept just as it would be in a stove

On American deep water ships the common custom is to burn hard coal, and the fire is built anew every day. It is let go out after supper has been prepared, and is built up again in the morning. The cook is an early riser, for on these ships it is customary to give the watch on deck coffee at halfpast 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. On some ships the men get a little smack of something to eat with it. For the preparation of this early coffee the cook makes a wood fire. When the coffee has been made he puts on coal and starts up the fire for the day.

The wood used is usually cord wood sawed and split. When a ship is at sea it is not convenient to run out and get a bundle of kindling wood at the store, and an ample supply of firewood is taken aboard at the outset. The toms as to this vary. Some ships ake aboard regular cord wood, which is both sawed and split aboard; some have the wood sawed into lengths ashore and take it aboard in that hape to be split up as needed on the ship. There may at times be some wood that has been used for dunnage, and can be sawed up.

As to who saws and splits the wood on the ship, customs vary also. Ofenest, probably, the cook does, sawng and splitting enough to last, perhaps, two or three days at a time. If there are boys on the ship they are likely to saw the wood. On some ships the sailors saw it and split it and stack it up for the cook, who is supposed to have enough to do in his regular duties.

> CABINET RUMORS. (Montreal Star.)

The little misunderstanding in the cuncils of the conservative-liberal party has caused some unseemly mirth among the hosts of the aliens. But there is a serious side to this subject, serious not only for Sir Wilfrid and his party, but for the country. There would be no great party advantage to the conservatives in embarrassing the government and precipiting a general election for which the opposition is notoriously unprepared. Therefore all patriotic conservatives must agree with all patriotic liberals in desiring to see the best elements in the party supporting Sir Wilfrid get the pper hand. It was inevitable that the political adveutnrers who were the curse of the conservative party when in power should seek to attach themselves to Sir Wilfrid as soon as he obtained office. Not all the clamorous applicants for place and patronage are life-long liberals or even "old friends of Alexander Maclenzie." It may not make much difference to Canada whether the liberal-conservatives or the conervative-liberals are in power so lorg as the main features of the one party are preserved by the other; but it will make a great difference if a piratical gang composed of the worst element of both parties are allowed to get control of the ship and hoist the black flag. Sir Wilfrid has the strength, but it is doubtful if he has the courage to deal with the difficulties that have arisen. The air is full of ugly rumors about huge railway deals and steals in contemplation, and these rumors give a sinister aspect to some threatened cabinet changes. The latest rumor about the cabinet is that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere is to follow Sir Oliver Mowat to a lieutenant. governorship. The next move will pro-bably be to get rid of Sir Richard Cartwright, the strongest, ablest and most respected man in the govern-ment. Sir Richard will certainly not connive at some of the railway deals now said to be in course of preparation, and his opposition to them will probably determine who is to have the up er hand in the councils of the premier. Sir Wilfrid, everybody believes, would rather do right than wrong, but he appears to be very much under the fact, the last man's man. It is to Sir Richard Cartwright that the country chiefly looks for vigorous opposit to the gentlemen who threaten to rob the treasury and incidentally to wreck

the government.

The premier may be worrying himself unduly as to what will become of all the applicants whom he does not take into his cabinet or provide with take into his cabinet or provide with governorships or judgeships. If he does not want them, the probability is, neither does "Ambitious Nova Scotia." They will most likely retire to a Cave of Adullam and gather unto themselves everyone that is in distress, every one that is in debt and every one that is discontented; and perhaps it will not be hard to name the captain. Well, it is not a bad thing to have a cave in which you can find all these people when you don't want

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES AND DE-CORATIONS. On Christmas day and Sunday fol-

lowing, special services, with appro-priate sermons, were held at various places of worship throughout Queens county. At Waterborough the Metho dist church was tastefully decorated for the happy occasion; the sermon was preached by Rev. I. N. Parker. At St. Luke's church, the rector dellivered a stirring appeal on the text: "His name was called Jesus." The decorations in this church were very elaborate and beautiful. In the chancel the emblems of Peace and Purity were very conspicuous; on the north and south sides of the chancel walls were the words: Jesus was Born in Bethlehem, in green letters on white back-ground. Many various devices were placed on the walls in evergreen, and on the west end over the entrance door was the church's most sacred emblem—the Cross—over the chancel arch was the text, beautifully done on a back-ground of white in red letters: "Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy." The congregation was a large one, and very attentive, and it was the impression of all that the service was a great success. Much prome and grateful thanks are due to the workers, who gave up their time for the decorations and also to Mrs. Golimer, the rector's wife, for taking the trouble to journey fifteen weary miles over rough frozen roads to play the organ and thus add to the to Mrs. Leckett for the great aid she gave in the musical portion of the service with her fine voice. The decorations were made by Miss Effic Wiggins, Miss Alice Wiggins, Miss Nellie Gale and Miss Annie Wood, assited by Messrs. Ed. Snodgrass, Chas. Gale, James and Harry Gale and others. The following Sunday, Dec. 26th, a good congregation gathered to continue the Christmas festival. The rector preached on the life work and death of Saint Stephen, as it was Saint Stephen's day. The music was also well rendered at this service; a special feature, which added solemnity to the occasion being the singing of the Kyrie Eleison at the service of the holy communion

In the parish of Cambridge this year only Saint James' church was lecorated, but good congregations cathered at both Saint John's and St. James' churches. Much praise is due to the organist of Saint John's, Miss Olive Orchard, for her painstaking and constant attendance at the ourgan, thereby assisting greatly to the enlivening of all the services. It is to be hoped the members of that church will not forget her for her good work. In Saint James' church the lecorations were tastefully done. the chancel on the north side was the text: "King of Kings," and on the south side: "Lord of Lords," white letters on red back-ground. A beau-tiful white cross was placed in the centre of the Reredos. On the chancel valids morth, was "Prince of Peace; on the south, "Love One Ano on the west side, each side of the door, "Unto Us a Chilld is Born, Unto mer, the rector's wife, were the fol-lowing: Mrs. Vamwart, Mrs. Carey Purdy, Mrs. David Smith, the Misses Purdy, Mrs. David Smith, the Misses
Suste Dykelmam, Florence Colwell,
Gertle Colwell, Annie Oakley, Ida.
Dykelman, Sophie Dykelman and Miss
Oakley, assisted by Messrs. David
Smith, Carey Purdy, Medley Dykelman, Wilmot Dykelman, Wakter Dykelman, Lesite Colwell, Antihur Colwell and Squire Foshay.

DEATH OF D. OPPENHEIMER

David Oppenheimer died in Vancou-er, B. C., on Friday. He was one of the founders of Vancouver and its second mayor. He came to the Uni-ted States in 1864 from Bavaria and went to British Columbia in 1880. A year ago doctors informed Mrs. Oppenheimer that her husband might
die at any moment of heart disease.
Mrs. Oppenheimer became distressed
Leyond endurance, and nervous prostration develope dto mental ailment.
While Mrs. Oppenheimer became distressed While Mr. Oppenheimer was bringing his wife to New York for treatment she threw herself from the train and was killed, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery there. Her husband's death soon followed, and his dying wish was that he be laid by the side he appears to be very much under the of his wife. He was the head of a control of his associates, and is, in large wholesale firm and one of the most widely known men in British

> MAINE POTATO MARKET. MAINE POTATO MARKET.
>
> Potatoes are selling for \$1.25 to \$1.35 per harrel, greatly to the surprise of the farmers, who expected that the price would advance instead of decrease. They are scratching their heads and wandering what the future will be. The potato business is full of surprises and difficult to understand, but the man that sold his crop as they were dug in the fall for \$1.80 to \$1.35 is the one that has made the money and saved himself lots of hard work.—Pioneer.
>
> Aroostook is a trifle frost-bitten on potatoes. She refused to sell on the supposition that no potatoes were to be had elsewhere, and placed her prices very high. But the west and the provinces have potatoes to sell, and \$1.25 to \$1.35 is about all the Maine potatoe county can realize on its tubers. To know just when to sell and when to buythat is wisdom.—Bridgeton News.
>
> Moet of the women who shout "We want

Maine sea captains say that it is pretty terd now to sign a crew for a large vesse unless she is fitted with steam for hoisting her sails.

PILLS.

druggists at 50c, a box or 3 for \$1.25.

Sold by all

A Nurse Cured of Dropsy.

Mrs. Isabella Richardson, a well-known nurse living at 91 Catifarine Street, Hamilton, Ont., says: "Up to fifteen months ago I followed the avocation of nurse, then I was taken ill with Dropsy and Kidney trouble. My hands and feet began to swell, my blood was weak and watery and I had unbearable pain in my back. Urinary troubles caused me untold suffering, loss of sleep and pain. While in this condition I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and gave them a fair trial, and am pleased to say the pain has left me, the dropsical symptoms are gone, the urinary trouble has ceased and, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills, I am completely cured,"

Be sure you get DOAN'S.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon on Household Cares.

HOW TRIALS MAY BE OVERCOME

Mary and Martha-Their Prototypes Are in Every Parlor and Eitchen in the Land - Housekeeping Cares - Severe Economy - Sickness and Trouble -Home Influence—The Christian House-

Washington, Jan. 2.—Rev. Dr. Tal-mage this morning presched from the words, recorded in Luke 40: "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her, therefore,

Yonder is a beautiful village homestead. The man of the house is dead, and his widow is taking charge of the premises. This is the widow Martha of Bethany. Yes, I will show you also the pet of the household. This is Mary, the younger sister, with a book under her arm and sister, with a book under her arm and her face having no appearance of anxiety or care. Company has come. Christ stands outside the door, and of course there is a good deal of excitement inside the door. The disarranged furniture is hastily put aside, and the hair is brushed back, and the dresses are adjusted as well as, in so short a time, Mary and Martha an attend to these matters. They did can attend to these matters. They did not keep Christ standing at the door until they were newly appareled or until they had elaborately arranged their tresses, then coming out with their affected surthen coming out with their affected surprise as though they had not heard the two or three previous knockings, saying, "Why, is that you?" No. They were ladies and were always presentable, although they may not have always had on their best, for none of us always has on our best. If we did, our best would not be worth having on. They throw open the door and greet Christ. They say: "Good morning, Master! Come in and be seated." Christ did not come alone. He had a

morning, Master! Come in and be seated."
Christ did not come alone. He had a group of friends with him, and such an influx of city visitors would throw any country home into perturbation.

I suppose also the walk from the city had been a good appetizer. The kitchen department that day was a very important department, and I suppose that Martha had no sooner greeted the guests than she fled to that room. Mary had no worriment about household affairs. She had full confidence that Martha could get up the best dinner in Bethany. She seems to the best dinner in Bethany. She seems to say, "Now let us have a division of labor. Martha, you cook and I'll sit down and be good." So you have often seen a great

be good." So you have often seen a great difference between two sisters.

There is Martha, hard working, painstaking, a good manager, ever inventive of some new pastry or discovering something in the art of cookery and house-keeping. There is Mary, also fond of conversation, literary, so engaged in deep questions of ethics she has no time to attend to the questions of household welfare. It is noon. Mary is in the parlor with Christ. Martha is in the kitchen. It would have been better if they had It would have been better if they had divided the work, and then they could have divided the opportunity of listening to Jesus. But Mary monopolizes Christ while Martha swelters at the fire. It was while Martha swelters at the fire. It was a very important thing that they should have a good dinner that day. Christ was hungry, and he did not often have a luxurious entertainment. Alas me, if the duty had devolved upon Mary, what a repast that would have been! But something went wrong in the kitchen. Perhaps the fire would not burn, or the bread would not bake, or Martha scalded her hand, or something was burned black that ought only to have been made brown, and Martha lost her patience, and forgetting the proprieties of the occasion, with beswested brow, and, perhaps, with pitcher in one hand and tongs in the other, she rushes out of the kitchen into the presence of Christ, saying, "Lord, dost then not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone?" Christ scolded not a word. If it were scolding, I should rather have his scolding than anybody else's blessing. There was nothing acerb. He knew Martha had almost worked herself to death to get him something to eat, and so he throws a world of tenderness into his intonation as he seems to say: "My dear woman, do not worry. Let the dinner go. Sit down on this ottoman beside Mary, your younger sister. Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful." As Martha throws open that kitchen door I look in and see a great many household perplexities and anxiekitchen door I look in and see a great many household perplexities and anxie-

who are so fortunate that they can sit in an armchair in the library or lie on the belated pillow and throw off all the care upon subordinates who, having large wages and great experience, can attend to all of the affairs of the household. Those are the exceptions. I am speaking now of the great mass of housekeepers—the women to whom life is a struggle, and who at 30 years of agelook as though they were men to whom life is a struggle, and who at 30 years of age look as though they were 40, and at 40 look as though they were 50, and at 50 look as though they were 60. The fallen at Chalons and Austerlitz and Gettysburg and Waterloo are a small number compared with the slain in the great Armageddon of the kitchen. You go out to the cemetery and you will see that the tombstones all read beautifully poetle, but if those tombstones would speak the truth, thousands of them would say: "Here lies a woman killed by too much mending and sewing and baking and scrubbing and sewing. The weapon with which she was slain was a broom or a sewing machine or a ladle."

You think, O man of the world, that you have all the cares and anxieties. If the cares and anxieties of the household should come upon you for one week you would be fit for the insane asylum. The half rested housekeeper arises in the morning. She must have the morning

what if the fire will not light; what if the marketing did not come; what if the slock has stopped—no matter, she must have the morning repast at an irrevocable hour. Then the children must be got off to school. What if their garments are torn; what if they do not know their lessons; what if they have lost a hat or sash—they must be ready. Then you have all the diet of the day and perhaps of several days, to plan, but what if the butcher has sent meat unmasticable, or the grocer has sent articles of food adulterated, and what if some piece of silver is gone, or some favorite chalice be cracked, or the roof leak, or the plumbing fall, or any one of a thousand things occur—you must be ready. Spring weather comes, and there must be a revolution in the family wardrobe, or autumn comes, and you must shut out the northern blast, but what if the moth has preceded you to the chest; what if, during the year, the children have outgrown the apparel of last year; what if the fashions have changed! Your house must be an apothecary's shop; it must be a dispensary; there must be medicines for all allments—something to cool the burn samething to something to loosen the croup. something to cool the burn, something poultice the inflammation, something poultice the inflammation, something to silence the jumping tooth, something to soothe the earache. You must be in half a dozen places at the same time, or you must attempt to be. If, under all this wear and tear of life, Martha makes an impatient rush upon the library or drawing room, be patient, be lenient! O woman, though I may fall to stir up an appreciation in the souls of others in regard to your household toils, let me assure you, from the kindliness with assure you, from the kindliness with which Jesus Christ met Martha, that he appreciates all your work from garret to cellar, and that the God of Deborah, and Hannah, and Abigail, and Grandmother Lois, and Elizabeth Fry, and Hannah More is the God of the housekeeper! Jesus was never married, that he might be the especial friend and confidant of a whole world of troubled womanhood. I blunder. Christ was married. The Bible says that the church is the Lamb's wife, and that makes me know that all Christian wo have a right to go to Christ and tell him of their annoyances and troubles, since by his oath of conjugal fidelity he is sworn to sympathize. George Herbert, the Christian poet, wrote two or three verses on this subject:—

The servant by this clause
Makes drudgery divine,
Who sweeps a room, as for thy laws,
Makes this and the action fine.

A young woman of brilliant educatio and prosperous circumstances was called down stairs to help in the kitchen in the nce of the servants. The doorbel ringing, she went to open it and found a gentleman friend, who said as he came in: "I thought that I heard music. Was it on this piano or on this harp?" She answered: "No. I was playing on a gridiron, with frying pan accompaniment.
The servants are gone, and I am learning how to do this work." Well done! When will women in all circles find out that it is honorable to do anything that ought

Again, there is the trial of severe economy. Nine hundred and ninety-nine households out of the thousand are subjected to it, some under more and some under less stress of circumstances. Especi-ally if a man smoke very expensive cigars and take very costly dinners at the restaurants he will be severe in demanding domestic economies. This is what kills tens of thousands of women—attempting to make \$5 do the work of \$7. A young woman about to enter the married state said to her mother, "How long does the honeymoon last?" The mother answered, "The honeymoon lasts until you ask your husband for money." How some men do dole out money to their wives! "How much do you want?" "A dollar." "You are always wanting a dollar. Can't you do with 50 cents?" If the husband has not the money, let him plainly say so. If he has it let him make cheerful response, remembering that his wife has as much right to it as he has. How the bills come right to it as he has. How the bills come in! The weman is the banker of the household. She is the president, the cashier, the teller, the discount clerk, and there is a panic every few weeks. This 30 years' war against high prices, this perpetual study of economics, this lifetong attempt to keep the outgoes less than the income, exhausts innumerable house-

Oh, my sister, this is a part of the Divine discipline! If it were best for you, all you would have to do would be to open the front windows, and the ravens would fly in with food, and after you had baked 50 times from the barrel in the pantry the barrel, like the one of Zarephath, would be full, and the shoes of the children would last as long as the shoes of the Israelties in the wilderness—40 years. Besides that this is going to make heaven the more attractive in the contrast. They never hunger there, and First there is the trial of nonappreciation. That is what made Martha so mad with Mary. The younger sister had no estimate of her older sister's fatigues. As now, men bothered with the anxieties of the store and office and shop, or coming from the stock exchange, they say when they get home: "Oh, you ought to have to manage 8 or 10 or 20 subordinates, and then you would know what trouble and anxiety are!" Oh, sir, the wife and the mother has to conduct at the same time a university, a clothing establishment, a restaurant, a laundry, a library, while she is health officer, police and president of her realm! She must do a thousand things, and do them well, in order to keep things going smoothly, and so her brain and her nerves are taxed to the utmost. I know there are housekeepers who are so fortunate that they can sit in an armchair in the library or lie on the helated pillow and throw off all the care. for 18 centuries! I quarrel with the theologians who want to distribute all the thrones of heaven among the John Knoxes and the Hugh Latimers and the Knoxes and the Hugh Latimers and the Theban legion. Some of the brightest thrones of heaven will be kept for Christian housekeepers. Oh, what a change from here to there, from the time when they put down the rolling pin to when they take up the scepter! If Chatsworth park and the Yanderbilt mansion were to be lifted into the celestial city, they would be considered uninhabitable rookeries, and glorified Lazarus would be ashamed to be going in and out of either

eries, and glorified Lazarus would be ashamed to be going in and out of either of them.

There are many housekeepers who could get along with their toll if it were not for alokness and trouble. The ract is, one-half of the women of the land are more or less invalids. The mountain lass who has never had an ache or a pain may consider household toil inconsiderable, and toward evening she may skip away miles to the fields and drive home the cattle, and she may until 10 o'clock at night fill the house with laughing racket. But, oh, to do the work of life with wornout constitution, when whooping cough has been raging for six weeks in the household, making the night as sleepless

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as the day! That is not so easy. Perhaps this comes after the nerves have been shattered by some bereavement that has left desolation in every room of the house and set the crib in the garret because the occupant has been hushed into a slumberwhich needs no mother's lullaby. Oh, she could provide for the whole group a great deal better than she can for a part of the group, now the rest are gone! Though you may tell her God is taking care of those who are gone, it is mother-like to brood both flocks, and one wing she puts over the flock in the house; the other wing she puts over the flock in the grave.

There is nothing but the old fashloned religion of Jesus Christ that will take a woman happily through the trials of home life. At first there may be a romance or a novelty that will do for a substitute. The marriage hour has just passed, and the perplexities of the household are more than atoned by the joy of being together and by the fact that when it is late they do not have to discuss the question as to whether it is time to go question as to whether it is time to go.

The mishaps of the household, instead
of being a matter of anxiety and repreloaf of bread turned into a geological specimen, the slushy custards, the jaundiced or measly biscutis. It is a very bright sunlight that falls on the cutiery

bright sunlight that falls on the outlery and the mantel ornaments of a new home. But after awhile the romance is all gone, and then there is something to be prepared for the table that the book called "Cookery Taught in Twelve Lessons" will not teach. The receipt for making it is not a handful of this, a cup of that and a spoonful of something else. It is not something sweetened with ordinary flavors or baked in ordinary ovens. It is the loaf of domestic happiness, and all the ingredients come down ovens. It is the loaf of domestic happiness, and all the ingredients come down from heaven, and the fruits are plucked from the tree of life, and it is sweetened with the new wine of the kingdom, and it is baked in the oven of home trial. Solomon wrote out of his experience. He had a wretched home. A man cannot be happy with two wives, much less 600, and he says, writing out of his own experience, "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred

therewith."

How great are the responsibilities of housekeepers! Sometimes an indigestible article of food by its effect upon a fing has overthrown an empire. A distinguished statistician says of 1,000 unmarried men there are 38 criminals, and of 1,000 men there are 38 criminals, and of 1,000 married men there are 38 criminals, and of 1,000 married men only 18 are criminals. What a suggestion of home influences! Let the most be made of them. Housekeepers by the food they provide, by the couches they spread, by the books they introduce, by the influences they bring around their home, are deciding the physical, intellectual, moral, eternal destiny of the race. You say your life is one of sacrifice. I know it. But, my sisters, that is the only life worth living. That was Florence Nightingale's life; that was Payson's life; that was Christ's life. We admire it in others, but how very hard it is for us to exercise it ourselves! When in Brooklyn young Dr. Hutchinson having spent a whole night in a diphtheritic room for the relief of a patient became saturated with the poison and died, we all felt as if we would like to put garlands on his grave; everybody appreciates that. When in the burning hotel at St. Louis a young man on the fifth story broke open the door of the room where his mother was sleeping and plunged in amid dinoke and fire, crying, "Mother, where are you?" and never came out, our flearts and fire, crying, "Mother, where are you?" and never came out, our Hearts applauded that young man. But how tew of us have the Christike spirit—a wilf-

applauded that young man. But how few of us have the Christlike spirit—a willingness to suffer for others.

A rough teacher in a school called upon a poor, half starved lad who had offended against the laws of the school and said, "Take off your coat directly, sir!" The boy refused to take it off, whereupon the teacher said again, "Take off your coat, sir!" as he swung the whip through the air. The boy refused. It was not because he was afraid of the lash—he was used to that at home—but it was from shame—he had no undergarment—and as at the third command he pulled slowly off his coat there went a sob through the school. They say then why he did not want to remove his coat, and they saw the shoulder blades had almost out through the skin and a stout, healthy boy rose up and went to the teacher of the school and said: "Oh, sir, please don't hurt this poor fellow! Whip me. See, he's nothing but a poor chap. Don't hurt him. He's poor. Whip me." "Well," said the teacher, "it's going to be a severe whipping. I am willing to take you as a substitute." "Well," said the boy, "I don't care. You whip me, if you will, but let this poor fellow go." The stout, healthy boy took the scourging without an outcry. "Bravo!" says every man. "Bravo!" How many of us are willing to takethe scourging, and the suffering, and the toil, and the anxiety for other people? Beautiful things to admire, but how little we have of that spirit! God give us that self-denying spirit, so that whether we are in humble spheres or in conspicuous spheres we may perform our whole duty, for this struggle will soon be over.

One of the most affecting reminiscen.

spheres or in conspicuous spheres we may perform our whole duty, for this struggle will soon be over.

One of the most affecting reminiscences of my mother is my remembrance of her as a Christian housekeeper. She worked very hard, and when we would come in from summer play and sit down at the table at noon I remember how she used to come in with beads of perspiration along the line of gray hair, and how sometimes she would sit down at the table and put her head against her wrinkled hand and say, "Well, the fact is, I'm too tired to eat." Long after she might have delegated this duty to others, she would not be satisfied unless she attended to the matter herself. In fact, we all preferred to have her do so, for somehow things tasted better when she prepared them. Some time ago in an express train I shot past that old homestead. I looked out of the window and tried to peer through the darkness. While I was doing so one of my old schoolmates, whom I had not seen for many years, tapped me on the shoulder and said, "De Witt, I see you are looking out at the scenes of your boyhood." "Oh. yes," I replied, "I was looking out at the old place where my mother lived and died." That night in the cars the whole scene came back to me. There was the country home. There was the noonday table That night in the cars the whole scene came back to me. There was the country home. There was the noonday table. There were the children on either side of the table, most of them gone never to come back. At one end of the table, my father, with a smile that never left his countenance even when he lay in his coffin. It was an 84 years' smile—not the smile of inanition, but of Christian courage and of Christian hope. At the other end of the table was a beautiful, benignant, hard working, aged Christian house-keeper, my mother. She was very tired. I am glad she has so good a place to rest in "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Jan 4—Sch Eltie, 117, Maxwell, from Providence, J W Smith, bal.
Sch Anita, 115, Melene, from Eastport,
Puddington and Merritt, bal.
Jan 5—Str St Croix, 1064, Allen, from Boston, C E Lacchier, muse and pass.
Sch Ada G Shortland, 185, McIntyre, from
Providence, master, bal.
Coastwise—Sch Trader, 67, Merriam, from
Parrsboro. Parrsboro.

Ard—Jan 5, s s Gallia, Stewart, from Livcipcol via halifar, Troop and Son, malls,
pass and gen cargo.

Jan 6—Coastwise—Sche Willia D, 98, Ogilvie, from Parrsboro; Dora, 63, Canning, do;
G Walter Scott, 75' Graham, do.

Cleared. Jan 4-Str Lake Superior, Carey, for London via Halifax.
Sch Westfield, Cameron, for Eastport.
Sch Tay, Spragg, for Bridgeport.
Coastwise-Schs Eliza Bell, Wadlin, for Sandy Cove, Leonard B, Waiton, for Parrs-

boro.
5th—Coastwise—Schs L M Ellis, Lent, for
Westport; Harry Morris, McLean, for Parreboro, Rex, Sweet, for Quaco.
5th—Sir St Croix, Allen, for Boston.

CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

HALIFAX, NS, Jan 4—Ard, sch Coleraine, Humelman, from Boston.
Sid, strs Gallia, Stewart, for St John; Isis, MacKay, for Baugor, Me; schs Oasis, Lawrence, for Demerana.
HALIFAX, Jan 5—Ard, schs Athlete, Knowlton, from New York; Omega, Murchison, from Boston.
HALIFAX, N S, Jan 6—Ard, strs Lake Superior, from St John for Liverpool, and proceeded; Minia (cable) Trott, from Boston, and cleared for sea, cable repairing.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Runcorn, Dec 30, ship Fred E Scam-rell, Mahoney, from Grindstone Island. QUEENSTOWN, Jan 3—Ard, bark Anta Camp, from Halifax. At Liverpool, Jan 5, str Majestic, from New York. At Falucouth, Jan 4, bark Albatross, Chal-At Falmouth, Jan 4, bark Albatross, Chalmers, from Charlottetown, PEI, all well.
At Southampton, Jan 5, str St Paul, from New York.
At Cape Town, Dec 29, bark Culdoon, Richter, from Mobile; Jan 2, Annie Bingay, Otterson, from Barry for Pensacola.
BELIFAST LOUGH, Jan 3—Ard, bark Montreal, from Bangor for Glasson Dock.
FALMOUTH, Jan 4—Ard, bark Albatross, from Charlottetown.

Montreal from Bangor for Glasson Dock.

FALMOUTH, Jan 4—Ard, bark Albatross, from Charlottetown.

BERMUDA, Jan 5—Ard, str Beta, from Jamaica and sailed for Halifar.

In port—Ship Vanloo, from Cardiff for St John (having new foreyard made.)

At Klugaton, Dec 28, sch Fauna, Ham, from Lunenburg.

At Barbados, Dec 28, str Taymouth Castle, Forbes, from St John (and sailed for Trinidad); 20th, bark Athena, Dill, from Buenos Ayres; schs Pearline, Perry, from Annapolis (and sailed 21st for St Vincent, WI); Allan A McIntyre, Sommerville, from St John (and sailed 24th for Demerara); 21st, bark Buteshire, Wyman, from Buenos Ayres (and sailed 22nd for Pensacola); 23rd, Landskrona, Starratt, from Buenos Ayres (and sailed 25th for New York); seh Utopia, Wargner, from Demerara; 25th, sch Opal, Foote, from Demerara; 26th, schs Wapti, Eldridge, from Yarmouth, NS (and sailed 27th for Trinidad); Phyllis, Davis, from Yarmouth, NS; 28th, ship W H Corsar, Slocomb, from Sanlos; bark L W Norton, Parks, from Bahla.

SWANSEA, Jan 4-Std, str Albis, for Halitax.

'pooliod M H are 1, and 1, and Pollock,

'prom Bellest, I, and P. et H M Pollock,

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'prom Bellest, I are 1, and P. et H M Pollock,

'prom Bellest, I are 1, and I ar Prom Barbados, Dec 13, ship Marlborough, Cochran, for Sandy Cove. QUEENSTOWN, Jan 6—Sld, str Britannic, for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Buenos Ayres, Dec 27, barktn St Croix, from Bear River; 29th, barktns St Peter, from Bear River via Halifax; St Paul, from Dorchester.

At New York, Jan 2, brigt G B Lockhart,
Sheridan, from Curacoa.

At Baitimore, Jan 2, bark Severn, Reid,
from Rio Janeiro.

At Portland, Jan 3, schs Muriel, Wasson,
and Stella Maud, Miller, from St John.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan 4—Ard, ship Macedon,
McMaster, from Ship Island.

RED BEACH, Me, Jan 1—Ard, sch Wim
Cobb. from Weymouth.

RED BEACH, Me, Jan 1—Ard, sch Win Cobb, from Weymouth.

VINEYARD HAVEN. Mass, Jan 4—Ard and sid, sch Kokon, from Sand River for New York; srd, schs Weilman Hall, from New Hayen for Advocate, NS, SALEM, Mass, Jan 4—Ard, sch Sir Hibbett, from Po.t Morant.

Sid, sch H Holder, for St John.

PORTLAND, Me, Jan 4—Ard, sch Ira D Sturgis, Kerrigan, from Salem for St John, NB; Annie, from Salmon River. NS, for Besten.

Sild, schr H. Holder, for St John.

PORTLAND, Me, Jan 4-Ard, sch Ira D

Sturgis, Kerrigaa, from Salem for St John,

NB: Annie, from Salmon River. NS, for

Beston.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec 25, bark Strathome,

Harvey, from Boston.

4; St Thomas, Wt, Dec 15, sch John S

Parker, Gesner, from Las Palmus (and salied 19th for Jacksonville.)

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Jan 5-Ard,

schs Annie Bliss, and Sarah C Smith, from

Hillsboro for New York; Oriximbo, from

Calais for do; Sarah Eaton, from Calais for

Cottage City and Newport.

Ped, schs Clara Jane, from Calais for

New Bedford.

BOOTHBAY, Me, Jan 5-Ard, schs Harvarc H Havey, from do; Annie Harper,

from do; Lakotag, from do; Marion,

from do; Roger Dixon, from Hillsboro, NB.

BOSTON, Jan 5-Ard, str Prince Edward,

from Yarmouth, NS; sch Andrew Peters,

from New York for Calais.

Sid, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS;

schs Lorena Maud, for Liverpool, NS;

Sarah F, for Parrsboro, NS.

GITY ISLAND, N Y, Jan 5-Ard, sch L

T Whitmore, from St John via New London,

in tow.

MARREILLES, Jan 5-Ard, bark Baseto,

from Campbellton, NB, yia Cagliari.

NEW LONDON, Conn, Jan 5-Ard, schs

Walter Miller, Barton, from St John for

New York; John Stroup, Richards, from do

for do.

At Havana, Dec 28, sch Omega, from King
port; 30th, sch Harold Borden, Barkhouse,

from Kingsport, NS.

At New York, Jan 6, str Teutonic, from

Liverpool.

At St Johns, PR R, sch Fred B Balano,

Sawyer, from Annapolis, NS.

At Norfolk, Jan 4, ship Kings County,

Salter, from Barbados.

At Turks 'sland, Dec 13, brik Harry Lar
kin, from Porto Rico (and sailed 17th for

Lockport): Clifford, McKeene, from Porto

Rico (and sailed 18th for Lunenburg): 18th, pring

May, Manning, from Porto Rico (and sailed

16th for Lunenburg): 48th, sch Jersey Lilly,

Ryan, from Trinidad (and sailed 17th for

Lockport): Clifford, McKeene, from Porto

Rico (and sailed 18th for Lunenburg): 18th, sch John Mellings, From Porto

Rico (and sailed 18th for Lunenburg): 18th, pring

Leo, Matson, from Boeton.

SALEM, Mass, Jan 6-Ar ARASALDS, S. J. A. P. Ard, S. Bark (Sazeto, From Campbellton, NB, yia Cagifari, NBW LIMBON, Coun, Jen 5—Ard, sehs Walter Miller, Harton, from St John for New York; John Stroup, Richards, from do for 1.

New York; John Stroup, Richards, from do for 1.

All Hart Harton, From St John for Hart Havan, Dec 28, sch Omega, from Kingport, NB.

A New York, Jenn S, set Teutonic, from Liverpool, At St Johns, PR R, sch Fred B Balano, Sawyst, from Annapolis, NS.

At Norfolk, Jan 4, sib, Kings County, Salter, from Barbados.

At Turks Island, Dec 33, brik Haery Larkin, from Porto Rico (and sailed 13th for Lunenburg); 18th, soft John (and sailed 13th for Lunenburg); 18th, soft Jensey, Manning, from Porto Rico (and sailed 13th for Lunenburg); 18th, soft Jensey, Jens

schs Rewa, for St John, NB; Bonnie Doon, for do.

FOSTON, Jan 4—Cld, sch Minnie J Heckman, for Hallfax, NS.

At Darien, Jan 3, bark Ossuna, Andrews, for Liverpool.

At Brunswick, Jan 4, sch Erie, Brown, for Barbados, and sailed.

Sailed.

From Baltimore, Jan 2, sch Bianca, Lambert, for St Croix!

NEW LONDON, Conn, Jan 4—Sid, sch L. T. Whitmore, from St John, NB, for New York, in tow of tug Alert.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, Jan 4—Sid, sch St Maurice, for Hillstoco, NB.

CALAIS, Me, Jan 4—Sid, schs G M Porter, for New York; Edith and May, for Warren.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, RI, Jan 4—Sid, schs Walter Miller, Hazelwood, and Uranus, from St John, NB, for New York; John Stroup, from Hillsboro, NB, for New York; Romeo, from Providence, for St John, NB.

From Pensacola, Dec 21, brigtn Curlew, Grundmark, for New York.

From Pensacola, Dec 21, brigtn Curlew, Grundmark, for New York.

From Perth Amboy, Dec 3, schs Hattie E King, Johnson, and Etta A Stimson, Hogan, for Portsmouth.

From Tybee, Jan 3, ship Euphemia, Kinney, from Marseilles for Newport News.

From Tenerife, Dec 6, brig Ora, Sprague, from Macoris to load for New York.

From Cadiz, Dec 12, brig Alice Bradshaw, Lauro, for Rio Grande do Sul.

NEW YORK, Jan 5—Sid, strs St Louis, for Scuthampton; Germanite, for Liverpool; ship Earl of Zetland, for Sydney, NSW.

From New London, Jan 4, sch E V Glover, Harris, bound east.

From Pensacola, Dec 31 (not previously) ship Lizzie Burrill, for Buenos Ayres.

From Havana, Dec 31, sch Brepton, Morrison, for La Plata; Delta, Baxter, for Apalachicola.

From Pensacola, Jan 4, ship Rubby, Robbins, for Rio Janeiro.

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From Pensacola, Jan 4, ship Rubby, Robbins, for Rio Janeiro.

From Pensacola, Jan 6—Sid, sch Walter Miller, from St John for New York.

DANTZSIC, Jan 6—Sid, str Drot, for Halifax.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 6—Sid, sch Walter Willinan, Hall, for — Sailed,

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 6-Sld, sch

Wellman Hall, for —. Hyannis, Mass, Jan 6—Sid, sch Abner Taylor, for Calais.

MEMORANDA. CITY ISLAND, N Y, Jan 5—Bound south, sch St Maurice, from Hillsbore, NB, via New Haven, to load or Azua.

In port at St Johns, P R, Dec 27, brig Sceptre, Dexter, ready for sea.

Passed Ascension, previous to Jan 1, ship Theodore H Band, Morris, from Cape Town for Barry.

Theodore H Band, Morris, from Cape Town for Barry, Passed Anjer, Nov 25, bark Strathisla, from Manilu for New York. BROW HEAD, Jan 6—Ped, str Barcelona, from Halifax via St Johns, NF, for Liverthe court's judgment on this point as its final action he could not therefore pool.

LONDON, Jan 6-Psd, str Halifax City, from St John via Halifax.

CITY ISLAND, Jan 6-Psd, sch Uranus, from Hillsboro, NB, for Jersey City.

SPOKEN Ship Ardnamurchun, Crosby, from Barry for Santa Rosalia, Dec 15, lat 27 N, lon 21

NOTICE TO MARINERS PORTLAND, Me, Jan 4—West Penobscot Bay, from the Westward—Notice is hereby given that Hay Ledge buoy, 1st class can, black, No 1, reported adrift Dec 31st, was replaced Jan 3.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

DRAPER—On Jan. 2nd, to the wife of W. J. Draper, 256 Germain street, a daughter. PALMER—At Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., N. B., Dec. 24th, to the wife of Rufus P. Palmer, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES-McNAUGHTON—At 80 Mecklenburg street, St. John, N. B., by Rev. W. W. Rainnie, on Jan. 5th, Charles R. Forbes of Boston, Mass., to Margaret A. McNaughton of St John.

FOWLER-SHAW—At 181 Waterloo street, St. John, on Jan. 5th, by Rev. J. W. Clarke, W. A. Fowler to Essle Troop Shaw, only daughter of the late Rev. Jarvis Shaw, both of St. John, N. B. McLauchlin. NEVIN — At Bathurst, on Jan. 4th, Daniel McLauchlin of Campbellton and Miss Ida Nevin of Bathurst.

MEREDITH-McLauchlin.—At St. Stephen, N. B., Dec. 25th, by Rev. Frederic Robertson, Georgiana I. Meredith of St. Stephen and Walter D. McLaughlin of Grand Manan.

MURRAY-MENZIE — On Thursday

Manan.

MURRAY-MENZIE — On Thursday, Dec.

30th, 1937, at the residence of the bride's
1-arents, by the Rev. J. A. MacLean, assisted by Rev. D. B. Balley, William

Murray to Miss Alma Jane, eldest daughter
of John Menzie, all of Belleisle, Kings

Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

HOWE—Suddenly, at his residence, Princess street, on Moaday, Jan. 3rd inst., John Howe, in the 36th year of his age.

HEWAT—At 72 Sydney street, on Jan. 5th, Davidson, infant son of A. D. Hewat.

LUCAM—At Tower Hill, N. B., Dec. 31st, Mary J., relict of the late Andrew Logan, aged 34 year, 3 months, 10 days.

SKINNER—At Hastings, England, William Skinner, aged 30 years, brother of Frank Skinner of this city.

WEBB—In this city, on Jan. 6th, Amasa Webb, aged 52, a resident of Sunbury county, after a short illness, leaving a wife to mourn her loss.

WILLIAMS—At Milltown, N. B., Dec. 31st, Eliza Williams, relict of the late William Williams, aged 64 years.

MARINE MATTERS.

DURANT MUST HANG.

The Latest Attempt to Delay the Execution Unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Counsel for Durant, the condemned murderer, today made an unsuccessful effort to have Justice Brewer of the supreme court interfere and stay the proceed-ings. Attorney Boardman arrived here from California today and made two applications for interference. Justice Brewer went over the case in detail with him first, and considered an application Mr. Boardman made to sign a citation upon the appeal, which was sought to be taken from the ment of the federal circuit court of California denying the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus, the object being to perfect the appeal. This application was refused, and then Mr. Boardman presented an application for a writ of error from the judgment of the supreme court of California upon the appeal from the last order of Judge Bahrs' fixing the date of Durant's execution, the object being to secure a writ of supercedeas, which would act as a stay of proceedings. In denying the application upon the habeas corpus proceedings Justice Brewer said that under the construction by the court of the constitution the federal courts had no power of limitation upon the right of appeal in hal as corpus proceedings, the opinion being that such appeals should not be allowed where the appeal operates to suspend the power of the state and authorities and especially where the case has already been heard upon one appeal in a habeas corpus proceeding. With reference to the writ of error he considered especially the representation of Mr. Boardman upon the claim that as the constitu-

see his way clear to interfere on this Mr. Boardman pointed out that the probable execution of Durant tomor-row would have the practical effect of making the judgment final so far as it should bear upon this fortunes, but the justice held to his original detion in the matter.

tion of California grants an appeal,

such appeal became a vested right.

The justice considered this point care-

fully, but said as he could not accept

The interview lasted forty minutes After its conclusion Mr. Boardman started that he was undecided as to whether to make an application to the full supreme court tomorrow for a writ of prohibition, staying the executoon. As the court does not convene until noon and the execution is set for 10.30, he was fearful that the difference in time would not be sufficient to save Durant, even if he should be successful in having this motion grant-

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Governor Budd has announced that he will not interfere with the execution of Du-

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.-Unless ng uniforeseen intervenes to condemned murderer of Blanche La-mont, will explate his crime upon the gallows at San Quintin prison tomor-

EXPRESS COMPANY ROBBERY.

A Trusted Clerk Supposed to Have Stolen Ten Thousand Dollars

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-The American Express Company was robbed this morning of \$10,582, and Clark Braden, jr., a trusted employe, is missing. Detectives are hunting for him. Three days ago the night manager in charge of the office at 47th street and Madison avenue was taken ill, and Braden, a clerk of the company for more than ten years, was temporarily substi-

Among the parcels to be sent on the Among one parcets to be sent on the 6.30 o'clock train on the Hudson River road this morning were several containing cash to the amount of \$5,582, and one containing five \$1,000 Chicago Gas bands. It was Braden's place to take these packages to the train, re-turn to the office and remain on duty till 7 o'clock.

When the day employes arrived Braden was not in the office. The safe was locked. There were no receipts for valuable packages by the morning train, although the books showed that several such parcels had teem received at the office, and the learther bags which had contained the packages were found under some freight. They had been out open and the money and bonds taken.

That the robbery was hastily car-

ried out is shown by the fact that \$25,000, mostly in cash, was left in the safe, and that the bonds were taken. safe, and that the bonds were taken. These bonds have a face value of \$5,000, but are worth in other markets \$5,850. They are for \$1,000 each, issued in 1896, and bearing five per cent. Interest. They are numbered Nos. 1,603, 1,827, 2,859, 4,000 and 4,191.

REINDEER FOR KLONDYKE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-A cablegram received at the war department today from Lieut. Devore, who was sent with Dr. Jackson to Europe to secure reindeer for the Klondyke re-lief expedition, said that a steamer had been chartered for the transportation of the reindeer to the United States, and it was expected the party would be able to sail for New York on the 20th instant.

ANOTHER CREATION.

(Harper's Bazar.)
Wife (displaying a large lamp shade, recently purchased)—Isn't that perfectly lovely, dear? And it cost only \$17.
Husband (severely)—If you wear that to church tomorrow you will go alone. There's a limit to everything, including hats! RETIRED FROM THE BANKS.

(Oswego Times.)

Wallace—What is the reason Johnny isn't wearing his "Little Detender" badge any more?

Mrs. Wallace—He doesn't seem to be so fond of ministering to dumb animals since he put a poor, little, half-frozen bee into his pocket to get it warm.

A couple that had loved and then deitted apart, remaining so for twenty years, were married recently in East Waterford, Me.

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OTT OTTAWA, a London, I here, endeav port trade i England, as considerable OTTAWA. that the chie den's visit to discuss with

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posed indepe chants are or secure trade say the C. P. but that the on Heinze's r Rossland are A serious f the eastern v aged. The tot of \$40,000, cov will not affec college, which

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OTTAWA, dence with t ducts of Span reciprocal tar on the merit but on accou ments between Ertitain. The all importation the 23rd of A It is under the Yukon di pass through wilthout the charges, unde put in force ies at Dyea. tered at the Skagway on checked by the at the frontier If the goods with the list out furtibler

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OTTAWA, Fielding and fluential depu sisted of Sena and Connor bon, Mr. Wi other Montre the minister the binder tv of January free list un last session. that without dustry cann stock of the turers will and that the the Canadian sumer hims material bene government cede from its binder twine,

to the manu lines of twin Premier M eral Longley had an interving and other