

t St. John the a of course imt away. ned a number essive whist of Judge Mc-

. Jan. 17.-On rcuit oourt at ta of the des. Peters will he jury by the less towards evidence was ince been extill seem that ot rest the de-

Stepperapher over Sunday, o were not enters, were exurther attendy. They have

he jury until

dry left today t county cirpewell tomoro drive from distance di

GENT.

17 .- An agent ment man.ed expedition for in the Yukon ie undertaken in schalf of Six dred and foury en route.

ELL DEAD.

ances Anna tess Russell. d Lord John rager Counghter of the She was born rd John Rusn 1841. PLUMBING

Pes) was underere to be inof the plumbwhich had been andstill some xposure of the tion with the o Doody. The the tenders to ober, and the to be comruary. We tion has been will involve ders? It is say that the who made the as originally ry & Co.'s conan opportunthe latest call

paid there would be no difficulty in btaining recruits. There has been a responsible statement that the government has decided

to add seven thousand men to the navy and that the first-class battleship Hannibal, now at Portsmouth, is to be put at once into commission There is, however, no official confirmation in either case.



changed.

present upon the question. Success in dairying commences, first, in the selection of the dairy cow. I am not LONDON, Jan. 19 .- An Official medical statement issued tonight reasserts that there is no cause for alarm as to Mr. Gladstone's health, although it here to tell you that any particular breed of cow is the best breed for a purpose. If butter is the object, has not benefitted as much as had thoose a good minking cow and one been hoped at Cannies. The facial showing a large percentage of butter fat. Study her disposition, learn to neuralgia pains persist with daily fluctuations owing to the cold winds feed and care for her properly, and and wet weather, but the complaint give her a warm, light and well is quite local. His physical powers tillated stable at this season of the have not suffered, his strength is year. As time is limited and other good, his appetite excellent; he joins speakers follow me, I shall at once the family at meals and takes regular proceed to the details of making dairy drive, weather permitting. It is not butter as I am doing at my own pritrue that the family has been sumvate dairy. By looking up the mar-ket reports you'll find that poor or moned. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gladstone will go to Cannes on Saturday medium butter is scarcely wanted at in accordance with an arrangement made weeks algo. Lord Stuart Renall, not at a paying price all least. First let me say the care of malk del, with whom Mr. Gladstone is visdishes is a very important one, and iting, telegraphed tonight at 8:40 that one that must receive the greatest that Mr. Gladstone's health was uncare. Cleanliness in the superlative degree is essential. Milk pails and

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE

FROM

200% to 400% More than without it.

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Eggs will More than Pay for one of

MANN'S CREEN BONE CUTTERS

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MARRET SQUARE ST. JOHN.

5057

the warm, close stables that some peo-The first speaker in the afternoon was F. C. B. Milbery. He began his address upon Butter Making by readple had were conducive to tuberculosis.

In regard to feeding, Dr. Gilchrist ing a St. John market quotation. did not believe in feeding turnips at which stated that 'dairy butter of poor quality is far too plentiful and all. Carrots and mangels were good very dull." It was important, he said, later in the winter. Sugar that whatever we produced should be which he could grow at the rate of size of the very best quality, and that was to seven tons per acre, were the best feed he could get. A good receipe for the only way in which the best price fentilizer was 100 lbs. ground bones could be got. He would relate his mode of proceeding, and then he moistened and from 35 to 50 lbs. sulwanted to hear from any gentleman aburic acid; with this he used as e drier anything he could get. Gyp sum road dust and ashes were all good; 350 lbs. of that was a good aplication for an acre. Question-Would the ground bone

not be as good. No. said Dr. Gilchrist, It will take

of store to give the ame results. Mr. Milbury said he believed in hav-

ing plenty of green feed to supplevenment the pasture. He grew peas and oats, barley and corn for summer feeding. In response to a question Mr. Milbury said he admitted the Jersey was not a hardy cow.

Dr. Gilchrist said he did not find that the Jersey was a tender animal. She was as hardy as the Ayrshire. Joseph Hornbrook said we should have some reliable information upon the feeding of buckwheat. It was the important grain in New Brunswick and he wanted to know why the Experimental Farms would not test it.

Thos. A. Peters said he tried some WHANNE BANKANN of the Ontario buckwheat bran and it was not nearly so good as our buckwheat bran.

John F. Frost said undoubtedly the Outario buckwheat was inferior to ours ,and he thought our buckwheat could well be fed.

Dr. Gilchrist said he believed that buckwheat mixed with oats would be all right, and he believed that ten times as many pigs as at present could easily be raised.

Thos. A. Peters said that in his office they had been collecting some information about the pig supply of the province. He thought that within 18 nonths from the starting of a facony that 150,000 ptgs could be proluced in New Brunswick.

Dr. Gilchrist said that today not. early as many pigs were raised formerly.

Jos. Hornibrook said that today our people were growing too few pigs and lattening them too well. 'He had sold this year 30 pigs in the St. John mar-ket, and had no trouble in getting rid of them. The smaller lean pig, which was today in demand, sell readily at fair prices.

It was then moved by Jos. Hornbrook, seconded by Jas. Gitchrist, and carried:

Whereas, The farmers of the province received some reliable informa-tion upon the quality of pork, beef and milk that can be got where rough buckwheat is used as the largest part of the grain ration; Therefore Resolved, That this meet-

ing requests the minister of agricul-ture to have this question thoroughly tested at the Maritime Experimental Farm this winter, and also to test a balanced ration containing all our ocarse grains, with buckwheat as a

Dr. Glichrist wanted to know what

end good and bad roa At the conclusion of Col. McCrae's address, Chairman Fowler remarked that he thought it would be a good plan to send a quantity of Hampton marsh hay to the Experimental Farm and have it tested. John Muir, Springfield, was elected

a delegate to the Good Roads meeting at Fredericton. The meeting adjourned with the sirging of the National Anthem;

WINTER PORT ITEMS

(From Daily Sun, January 20.) (From Daliy Sun, January 20.) The Allan line steamer Levinian sailed for London at eight o'clock resterday. The mail steamer Lake Winnipes sailed for Liverrool via Halifax at nine o'clock yes-terdey, with a full cargo, having in sirty Fours discharged nine hundred tons of cargo and received in the vicinity of three thou-said tons. The mail steamer Lake Ontario made the run around from Halifar in twenty one

sand tons. The mail steamer Lake Ontario made the run around from Halifax in twendy-one hours. She docked about five o'clock and there was a lively scene around the Beaver ine warehouse. Between steamship, C. P. railway and United States immigration of-ficials the scene was made quite lively. The away on a special train. The Lake Ontario's passengers wers: Salcon-Miss Henderson, Teaonto: R. Phillips, Montreal: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Prince and two children, Captain W. H. Jones, E. P. Burkholder, H. I. Cowie, J. Anderson, Harbert Marsden, J. W. Holder, W. J. McNiece, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phiest, Halifax; A. D. McLean, H. E. Walbanks, R. V. Woods, St. John. Intermédiate-C. H. Stewart, Montreal; Mrs. J. Barrack. Eva Barrack, John G. Ward, Winnipeg; Miss E. E. Phillips, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Swaffield, James Swaffield, Toronto; M. Cohen, New York; T. A. Knox, Victoria; J. B. Thompson, Ingersoll; C. H. Lang, T. Bul-keley, J. E. Grant, R. Shanks, J. Shanks, M. Shanks, W. Shanks and V. Shanks, Mr. and Mrs. James Kruse, J. M. Niven, Sergt. Juden, A. N. O'Neill, C. Shaw, F. G. Green-slade. Hailfux; M. A. Grainger, L. F. Ghb-lin, James Tracy, John Tracy, Robert Alex-ander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neave, child and infant, James Mellis, St. John, There were in addition one hundred steerage pas-sengers. The St. John portion of the Lake Ontario's

sengers. The St. John portion of the Lake Ontario's physics carthenware, The St. John portion of the Lake Ontario's cargo is as follows: & pkgs. earthenware, O. H. Warwick; 2 cases shovel plates, 4 bdls spades, S. Hayward Co.; 13 cases comm. sweets, Camadian Drug Co.; 900 bores tin plates, W. H. Thorne and Co; 20 pkgs whis-key, M. A. Finu; 1,524 sacks salt, 4 bdls beer, order; 7 pkgs earthenware, 1 pkg woollens, H. Hayward; 2 cases earthenware, Bernard Holland; 136 bdls sheep skins, Bank of Montreal; 59 pkgs mdse, Manchester, R. and A.; 3 pkgs mdse, Skinner, LeBlanc and Co., 3 pkgs mdse, Wc. Pitheld; 3 pkgs hats, D Magee's Sons; 3 cases, 1 pcl mdse, J. F. Marsters; 73 case cranges, A. L.Good-win; 11 ccses oranges, order; 26 cases or-angos, J. F. Estabrook and Son; 400 bags white salt, order; 13 pkgs, A. Miller and Co. The Allan liner Livoonian, which sailed from this port Wedmesday morsailed from this port Wednesday morning for London, moved a large and valuable cargo. It was made up of 255 bbls. wax, 2050 sacks flour, 480 sacks groats, 4344 bxs cheese, 522 rolls pulp, 323 cases whiskey, 17,855 bush buck-wheat, 90,053 bush oats, 1606 bush peas, 42,806 bush corn, 1637 boxes cheese, 30

ver seed, 20 cases beef, 28 bbls ashes, 0 crates yeast cakes, and a lot of sun-

Yabsky-Think you'll get a chain ess wheel? Mudge-If I do it will be at the cost of wearing a watchless chain.-Indianapolis Journal.

\$1000 FOR A CERTAIN COIN. \$2,00 Paid for the rare Quarters and Haif Dollars dated 1853 We pay highest cash prices for thrusands of Coins and Stamps. For sircular f prices we will pay you for above, send 10c, silver to

CELESTIAL COIN CO., Fredericton, N. B.

ecretary-treasurer of the county. The secretary-treasurer then read a communication from Mr. McCully notifying the secretary-treasurer of the instructions he had received from the council of Chatham. It also stated that all the Scoft act fines collected in Chatham belonged to the town, and were to be paid to the treasurer of

the town council Councillor Morrison asked whether hat meant all fines collected in Chatham from parties all over the country, or from residents of the town

Councillor Loggie said he thought the town was entitled to all, but that the town council would meet the county council half way. He thought they would not want any fines except those collected from residents of Chatham He referred to the case of the town of St. Stephen, where the county of Charlotte had brought action against the town for the balance of the Scott act fines collected there. The supreme court of Canada had reversed the decistion of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and given judgment in favor of the town.

Councillor Anderson said that the cases were not parallel, as the town of St. Stephen had appointed and sup ported the inspector, while here he was a servant of the council.

After some further arguments on the matter, is was moved by Councillor Morrison, seconded by Councillo Betts, that Police Magistrate McCuth be ordered to make returns forthwith of the Scott act fines in his hands, except those collected from residents. within the limits of the town of Chatham.

Moved in amendment by Councillor Jones, seconded by Councillor Anderson, that he be ordered to make returns for all the Scott act fines collected by him.

Councillor Jones, in moving the amendment, asked who was paying for the board of those offenders from tham who had gone to jail instead of paying their fines. Was it the county, or the town of Chath Who was paying the inspector? Was it the county, or Chatham?

The amendment was put and carried by a large majority. The council then adjourned o'clock for committee work. On resuming business, the committee on the Hardwick petition case reported that as the nominiation papers had been filed too late the election was voil

The council then adjourned

DALHOUSIE, Jan. 19.-The regular anunal meeting of the Restigouche county council opened yesterday morn-ing and will probably continue all week. The duties of the council are particularly heavy this year, owing to the consideration of the county valua-tion, which is just completed and laid

on the table. The total valuation of the county by parishes is as follows: Durham, \$309,321; Colborne, \$216,298; Dalhousie, \$472,214; Balmoral, \$98,950; Addington, \$625,993; Elden \$154,484. The last valuation was made eight years ago, and the present valuation was ordered on account of a new division of the county forming the new par-

of the country forming the new par-sishes of Balmoral and Elden. Thos. Hayes was re-elected warden, which position he has held for eight years, having been a member of the council for the past fifteen years. John Motion to adjourn carried,

mcet at 1 o'clock. The council met pursu ant to adjournment. Councillors all present ex-cept Carpenter, who arrived shortly

Ordered that the jury fee for the Queens county court for October sitting he naid

After congratulating the old members on being returned to the council board, and the new ones on their sucessful elections, the auditor, C. D. Dykeman, submitted his report, remarking that the secretary-treasurer's books were in first-class order, as

On motion the auditor's reports were referred to the audit. committee. A communication from J. B. Mo-Cready, secretary of the board of trade at Fredericton, was read by the secretary-treasurer, and on motion was laid on the table. Moved by Coun. Shod ss. seconded by Coun. Fraser, that Samuel Nelson, Daniel Palmer and Peter Knight form a committee to sell grass on habch. Island. S. Nelson, as aucloneer, ordered that two dollars be paid D. Palmer and P. Knight, and five dollars be paid S. Nelson for services at sale of Thatch Island grass of 1897; also that two dollars be paid neon Fanjoy for like services of

Moved and seconded that the appointment of parish officers be the first order of business at tomorrow morning's ses

Moved by Coun. Fraser, seconded by Coun, Dickey, that the parishes be ed for the amount of default on contingent and school fund from 1892 to 1895, both years inclusive.

Moved by D. Palmer, seconded, by Coun. Thurrott, that the line between highway division Nos 1 and 2 be nged to Sidney Butler's upper line to better divide the districts.

Moved by Coun. Perry, seconded by Coun. Colwell, that \$4 be paid Peter Knight for services at Thatch Island grass sale and overseeing the cut ing of bushes.

Moved by Coun, Fraser, seconded by Coun. Hay, that highway division Nos. 2 and 3, in the parish of Chipman, be divided in four districts; that Salmon river from the bridge crossing said river known as Fork bridge, to parish ine at head of Grand Lake, remain as at present.

A communication was read by S. L. Peters from the president and secre-tany of the Good Roads Association, asking the council to send a represenericton on the 17th and 18th

Moved by D. Palmer, seconded by Coun. Dickey, that the committee on lands and buildings be authorized to procure a flag for the court house. Coun. D. Palmar was appointed reative to the G. R. Association. A petition to prohibit cattle from running at large in the parish of Wichham, to come in force on May 1st, 1898, was presented, and after extending the date to May 1st, 1899, pas-Bad.

On motion Coun. Thurrott was added to the committee of apportion-

cases do, 1000 sacks flour, 45 bags clo-

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY, 22, 1898.

A Hearty Welcome Extended by Citizens on to criticise and give publicity to de-His Arrival.

GEN. BOOTH IN

The Address of the Veteran Head of the Salvation Army of the World in Centenary Church.

Lt. Governor McClelan Presided and Among Those on the Platform

Were Chief Justice Tuck and Mayor Robertson.

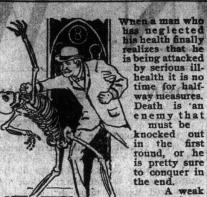
General Booth of London, Eng., head the reception and said that he had a of the Salvation army throughout the pleasant memory of nus two previous world, arrived in the city at fifteen visits to this city and particularly of minutes to two o'clock on thte 18th his second one. He hoped that they instant. from New York. Accomhad proved profitable ones, as he like him were Commissioner panying wished this visit to be a help to Nichol, editor of the War Cry, and those who are working for the good of ; mankind and the glory of Christ. His reception was a good opening of his effort here and would have a cheering superintendent of all the army pub-lications; Col. Lawlor and Adjutant Devilin, private secretary. The party were met at Vanceboro by Major Pugmire and Mrs. Pugmire, heads of moments of labor. The appreciation the Salvation army in the maritime of good men and women was always provinces. a oheer, and while the Master says to Long before the train was due reo-

2

ple began to assemble at the station, and soon a very large crowd was in attendance. Shortly after one o'clock Staff Capt. Gage of St. John, Adjutant Gault of Yarmouth, Adjutant Creighton of Fredericton, Binsten Hendricks of Windsor, Emsign Crichton of Springhill, Adjutant Magee of Newcastle, and about one hundred field officers left No. 1 barracks. Charlotte street, and marched to, the station. They were accompanied by a band composed of officers from the different

When the train arrived the car containing General Booth and party stopped outside of the station. A short time elapsed before the general appeared in sight. When he stepped off the platform and came in view from around the corner of the station he was given a great evation by the Salvationists assembled in front and by many of the other spectators. He walked alone and advanced to the centre of a ring that was formed, where he briefly addressed the gathering. Before he had concluded some one called out: "God bless the general." Immediately there was a great uproar; beating of drums and shouting of voices. General Booth acknowledged the salute and then moved towards his coach. He entered it and was followed by Joseph Bullock, at whose residence he will be a guest while in the city, and two other officers. The other officers and band in attendance followed behind, marching up Dock, King and Germain streets to No. 1 barracks on Charlotte street. Col. Nichol is the guest of Thomas Bullock, and Col. Lawior and Adjut-ant Deviln will stay at the army idered the army their enemy. The

but perfect their consolidation and maintain the ground then occupied it would have been a great thing. They bad held their ground and maintained it. Here the general devoted a few minutes to the press. The newspapers CITY. of the United States were ever ready to say good of the army. The press of Canada, he was happy to say, was just the reverse of this, preferring to say good instead of bad. Going back to his promised comparison the general said that in 1894 their flag floated in forty countries. Today it was to be seen in forty-five. Connected with the army were 3,266 societies in 1895 as alongside 5,873 at present, an in-crease of 2,609. Then there were 11,385 leading officers, today there was enrolled 13,096. The local, unpaid, officers number now 44,000 as compared to 35,-000 un 1895. Today 31,500 outdoor meetings are held, and when the army first began these meetings were only held in the summer season. Today the army season is all the year round, for while a sinner will stand and listen a Salvation army soldier or officer who would not stay and pray was a sham. Seventy-two thousand meetings are held every week, attended by 5,500,000 people. They have 60 training homes or officers and 140 schools: publish 51 newspapers and magazines in 18 different languages. Forty-two of these publications were weekly and nine monthly, and they had a circulation effort hore and would have a cheering of 5,000,000 copies per annum, almost a million a week, and all sold. They have 415 schools of instruction, distinct spiritually from the others, managed by 14,000 officers. These includbless whose whose who chastise, he ed food depots and shelters, where did not know what to say to those 200,000 are fed daily and 11,000 hay who had so royaly welcomed him. He down to sleep each night. There are accepted the greeting not only as an 69 homes for girls, and through these expression of good will to him, but as there pass yearly 45,000 girls. Some an apprediation of the marvelous work ask what becomes of these girls, rewhich the Salvation Army has been pel the idea of saving them. To them cermitted to do in Christ's name in he would say "that God is able to its 32 years of dife. It was not a resave to the uttermost all them that come unto Him." After three years markably long time for a religious lody to be in existence, but much has oversight of these girls it has been been done by God through it. God has found that 75 per cent. are walking blessed their efforts. If he did not bein the paths of virtue, and it only liove that he would not be where he costs \$13 to save a girl. Many girls was. He therefore took the recognirepay that money, and in London two tion they had bestowed upon him as houses are maintained by girls who a recognition of the work of his peowere saved. Through these home ple. He was sorry that his daughter. every year 2,190 criminals pass The above was some proof the the field commissioner of Canada, was absent through serious sickness, general said of what they had done. though she hoped to be able to get They had created a mighty fighting here Thursday. He knew it was force whose whole passion is to save great trial to her to be unable to greet the poor and lost, the sorrowful, and her faither and her general upon his to ease the wounded heart and carry arrival, and he felt sure that the prayjoy to the desolute home. What they ers of all present were with him for had accomplished had been the means her full recovery. As to himself, he of giving great stimulus to other orhad not exalted himself, he was put gantizations and had removed a mass in the position he occupied and bowed prejudice. It was not done of himself alt the feet of God. It was on the foundations of other bodies, with no egotism that he would renor by stealing the workers of mark that the Salvation Army justly other bodies. Who ever heard of anydeserved the recognition that had just been bestowed upon them. They suffering on account of the body In conclusion, General Booth army? got plenty of persecutions and consaid, my people are true to our creed. tempt. From the first unfurling of Every child of God ought to fight for their flag persecution had been hurled his King, his Father, and his Father's upon them and continues, so that they eemied to live in it, so they could well uppreciate the proper recognition of manikind they so well deserved. Of course they could not look for compliments from certain classes who con-



stomach, an gestion and a disordered liver mean that a man is fighting the first round with death. Unless he manages to strike the knock-out blow, it means that death mill come one interview. will come up in the second round in the guise of some serious malady. When a man's stomach is weak and his digestion When a man's stomach is weak and his digestion is impaired, the life giving elements of the food he takes are not assimilated into the blood. The blood gets thin and weak, and the body slowly starves. In the meantime the disordered liver and the sluggish bow-els have forced into the blood all manner of impurities. The body is hungry and eagerly consumes anything that the blood-stream carries to it. In place of healthy eagerly consumes anything that the blood-stream carries to it. In place of healthy nutriment, it receives for food foul poisons that should have been excreted by the bowels. Continued, this system of starva-tion combined with poisoning, will wreck every organ in the body. Naturally, the weakest organ will give way first. If a man is naturally nervous, he will break down with nervous exhaustion or exerts down with nervous exhaustion or prostra-tion. If he inherits weak lungs, the con-sequence will be consumption, bronchitis, asthma, or some disease of the air-passages. If he has a naturally sluggish liver, he will suffer from a serious bilious or malarial at-tack De Bieseric Colder Medical Dira suffer from a serious billous or malarial at-tack. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-ery cures all disorders of the stomach, di-gestion and liver. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food that build new and healthy tissue. It

is the great blood-maker and fiesh-builder and nerve tonic. It cures of per cent, of all cases of consumption. Thousands have testified to their recovery from this dread disease under this great medicine. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation,

is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder

eetings a father took his son away; the lad wanted to go to the penitent bench. He did not believe there was such a person present, but there were those who would take themselves away, though knowing what they should do. He then announced his text, 1st St. John 1, 8th and 9th: "If we say we have no sins we deceive ourselves, etc.'

The general then devoted several minutes to the glorifying of the Epistle of St. John, which, he said, describes what sin is, Some people don't understand what sin looking only upon the more vulgar vious and crimes as such. The apostle tells us sin is breaking God's law, and is even plainer still, for he says: "All unnighteousness is sin." Again, the real character of sin is given, it is the devil. Again we are told of the universality of sin. that all men have sin, that is, have sinned some time or another, and we know that the wages of sin is death. house. We want to see a migner of the struction of sine of more and women concentrated to fight the great battle, to make one for this purpose and no other God manifested Himself to mankind in His Son. Sin is a poison and should be The collection was then taken us after which Mayor Robertson briefly all rebellions should be put down. Sin Some are nearly dead now, not knowing whether they will last out the week or the year. What will they, what will every sinner do? The presth ent is the time to decide. Some peo ple declare that they don't believe in hell and fire, but one thing is sure. if they don't get washed in the Blood of the Lamb they will be sinners for ever. If we confess our sins His faith is just to forgive us. We knew sin as an act, something done, that must either be parloned or paid for, and all our sins are recorded in His book of memory. God will not only forgive sin, pardon the past, but will protec us against temptation. To get 10-8 pardon, to win this glorious heritage we have but to truly confess, meaning the confession of submission, to acknowledge God and Jesus Christ, and to proclaim such to the unbelieving. Gen. Booth then invited all why wished to confess their sins to some to the penitent bench. Col. Lawlor then assumed charge of the meeting which closed with song and prayer.

FIRST PART.

POULTRY RAISING.

The Paper Read by W. A. Jack at

Hampton Farmers' Meeting.

An Instructive and Interesting Paper on the

be my endeavor to try and prove

whether there is or is not money in

hens. I propose to deal with the sub-

ject under the following heads, viz.:

The Hen House; Feeding for Winter

Eggs; The Breeds; Poultry and Eggs;

THE HEN HOUSE.

I would advise the walls on the north

side being at least twelve inches

thick, as that is where the cold strikes

in. The windows should be so placed

as to catch and admit all the sun-

shine that you can get, for fowls love

A ventilator is necessary, built from

to scratch, roll and bask in its rays.

The Market.

Raising of Poultry.

"Sheridan's Condition Powder," mix well together, and pour enough bolling water on, that after a good stirring to tecomes a crumbly mass; allow it to stand a few minutes to partially cook. This should be fed in V shaped wooden troughs, giving only enough to sat-isfy. Too much causes laziness, and instead of going right to work scratch. ing, they will more likely take to the roost, to perhaps sleep it off. Feeding sloppy food or too much bran or salt will produce indigestion, In feeding the morning mash, I make as much variety of it as I can, putting

The following paper was read by W. in three or four times a week a few A. Jack of this city at the Hampton handfulls of cut bone, and in other farmers' meeting Wednesday: ways change it, or give heated grain, In undertaking to write this paper, I did so with feelings of very great in very cold weather omitting the mash for that day. At noon I scatter a few handfulls of grain in chaff or uncertainty as to whether I was fully qualified to treat so important a substraw, this will keep them busy until the evening meal, which should be fed ject. But from having had a numat least half an hour before dark, and ber of years' experience in the manshould be a fairly liberal one of grain, agement of poultry, I felt that at least my allowance being a moderate sized I might make the attempt, hoping that fist full per hen. Vary this by feedsome of my hearers will find someing alternately oats, buckwheat and thing to interest and instruct them wheat if you have it. in my remarks, and from which it will

Cabbage I consider the very best green food for hens during the winter. If you have them, hang one up in the hen house. A dozen fowls will soon devour it; or put a turnip or mangle on a nail within reach. They require something of this sort during this

In my experience with poultry I have found that some breeds require differ-In the construction of which great care must be taken to make it suffient treatment from others. For instance, the Mimorcas require more feed ciently warm that water will not than the Leghorns to produce the freeze in it. This is one of the first same number of eggs. And in breeds inducements in winter laying, when such as Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth the highest prices can be got for eggs. Rocks and such like, care must be There should be double walls, the taken not to get them too fait, which space filel in with sawdust or buckwould cause them to produce soft shelwheat hulls. Double sashes assist very led eggs, or none. Double yolked eggs much in keeping out the frost. If is also caused by hens being too fat. At you use a board floor it should be the same time it is possible to under feed, though the tendency is generally double. I would advise the ground being used, if it is perfectly free from the other way. To be successful we dampness. If the hen house is to must learn to strike the happy medstand separated from other buildings,

ium. If you do not possess a "bone cutwhich in St. John costs from \$7.50 upwards, and cannot feed "cut bone," try and give your fowls meat in some form, table scraps, or a piece of liver (it would probably boiled) occasionally, or such like

Then the fowls want a good sharp the ground or floor, extending a foot grit (gravel) to digest their food with. or more above the roof. In using the I use "Mica Crystal Grit," which I ground instead of a board floor, the sarth should be turned over occasionimport from the states, and am confially, or better still, if you can take it dent nothing is superior. But at the same time you can get gravel in your neighborhood that will answer the out and put it on your garden, replacing it by fresh loam, you will find that your vegetables will be greatly purpose

It is in the matter of the feed where benefitted. In winter the bottom think the farmer has an advantage should be well covered with hay seed, chaff or straw. I like a combin over the city fancier. With the farof hay seed and straw; this gives the mer, he raises, or can raise, nearly everything that his poultry require in fowls plenty of scratching material. the way of food, making a special For it is highly important that they should be kept busy all the daytime. point of wheat, which is one of the best grains for poultry. Then if there The roosts for all breeds of fowls is a grist mill handy he can turn want to be built low; high roosts are his grains into meal and bran. Of decidedly a mistake, for the fowls are course there are advantages the city very apt to hurt themselves in tumbpoultry man has, by being alongside of the market and selling a large part ling off, as they often do, in their fight for what I have always supposed to be some very fancy spot. of his product direct to the My own plan is to have a platform getting five, even ten cents, more about a foot from the ground, on top of which are the nests. It is built awainst the side of the wall; on the and winter months at a cost of a 1-

FIRST PA

ard weights: Co Ibs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; The Dorkings, though in England than here, prized there for their and are said to be f egg of good size. Sta White Dorking-Cock, 6 lbs.; cockerel, 61-2 lb ndard weights: Sil -Cook, 8 lbs., hen, 4, 7 lbs.; pullet, 51weights: Colored Do bs.; heo, 7 tbs.; cocke Let 6 1bs.

In turkeys, the Bronz popular bird of this o mer in New Brunst turkeys should either lety in its purity or their common sto weights: Adult cock, a cock, 32 lbs.; hen, 20 Hos.; pullet, 15 lbs. DUCKS.

In ducks the Pekin the favorite. They and harge egg, and I this many of them. Star Adult drake, 8 1bs.; adu young drake, 7 lbs.;

The Aylesbury, whos known, while weighing in the Pekin, is not least on this side of the and weights: Adult dra duck, 8 lbs.: young dra duck. 7 lbs.

The Rouen is a goo many friends. Stand Adult drake, 9 lbs.; adu voung drake, 8'lbs.; GEESE

In geese I shall just breeds, viz., Toulouse

Standard weights: As Hbs.; adult goose, 20 1b der, 18 lbs.; young goo weights are the same, bells pretty plainly what ket birds they would On the marsh lands of Hampton there are for ruising any numb geese. Geese are verv grass lands, but on th dows by the river the long roots that it would for the birds to pull th destmy them.

POULTRY AND Stormonth's English as the meaning of po breeds. generally reare or their eggs. I will deal with the which you have in Rocks, Wyandottes, Br. Langshans and Dorkin thoroughbreeds. From a large buyer the St. John market' 1 the prices he paid dur of last year, beginning March, fowl, 55 to 900. fowl, 75 to 90c. per per 75 to 80c. per pair; turi flowel, 75 to 80c. per (June 19th, 60c.; June pair); July, fowl, 70c. ducks, 75c. to \$1 per pe to 80c. per patr: Aug 70c. per pair; ducks, e tinst of

St. John market last y

the next lot on the 30th

per pair, The chicken

must have been pretty

bring this price, when

30th brought \$1 per pain those months the St. Jo

19th June, and cons

donarters n the city Last night Centenary church, the auditorium of which is undoubtedly the largest in the city, was filled as perhaps it revier was before, when General Boota was formally welcomed to this city and Canada.

The general is not a stranger nor to Canada, but the splendid gathering that awaited his appearance on the platform of Centemary that night could not but have impressed upon him the interest that is manifes in this country in the work the army s doing to win souls to Christ. On the platform, a large temporary one erected specially for the occasion, were representative citizens, profes sional and ousiness men, who occupy a leading position in the conduction applause)—among the rogues and thieves, but he is not there. But, said of the material and spiritual affairs of this city and province.

the general, rising to his full height, On the platform with General Booth he is among the good men and wom were His Honor Lieut. Gov. McCleian of the Salvation army trying to do the chairman of the meeting; Chief good to mankind. The Jews did not Justice Tuck, His Worship Mayor understand Christ else they would obertson, Rev. John Read, Rev. Dr. not have crucified Him, so many peo-Carey, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Bruce, Rev. R. W. Weddall, Rev. Mr. ple in their ignorance reject God and are going to hell. Where is the re-Halse, Rev. Job Shenton, Dr. J. V. Builts, M. P., Silas Alward, M. P. P., Jeseph Bullock, members of the general's party, Major Pugmire, comm of the Salvation Army in the maritime provinces, and Staff Capt. Gage of the local corps

Col. Nichol opened the meeting by announcing the hymn, "There is a foundain filled with blood," which was sing to the band accompaniment, af-ter which the same officer led in prayer. A solo was then sung by one of the general's party.

Gov. McClelan, upon rising to intro but of their works. They worked for Gov. McClelan, upon rising to intro-duce General Booth was greeted with rrolonged applause. They were there, his honor said, to hear and to learn more of the workings of the Salva-tion Army from the great general him-self, whose great army had penetrat-ed the darkest and most desolute pornost neely. By the most needy he did not mean the biggest sinners, but the men and women who had the poorest chance. It was their aim to help the helpless, the hopeless, the tions of the earth in the great work of salvation. The army is truly cosriendless and the desolate, among monollitan its banners having been hose who seemed as it were shut out unfunied on every shore in its aggresfrom an opportunity. sive fight against the powers of evil ried to do was to save a man altoand in an endeavor to rescue the falsether, body, soul and spirit. He was to elevate the moral standing of not contending the Salvation army was perfection, but that it was imbumanity and to alleviate distr The army was a great missionary body. They did not clash with the proving. It was not an every day es; there was no antagonism everses, and in the great war the Salwith any particular doctrine or cre vation army are waging they many blows. Theirs was not truly a friend of all, and an enemy o none, acting upon the principles and laboring under the Prince of Peace. In some, but a real war with the world. he flesh and the devil, and so they an, his honor said Mr. Booth demic must suffer, but still the march was required no introduction, his name, forward. They were nevertheless preof world-wide renown, was as pared for a retrograde movement here familiar as the language we speak. General Booth, when he advanced and there, but as a whole it was a

to the front of the platform, was given a tremendous reception, that lasted many seconds. In appearance General Booth has changed but little since his last visit to St. John. He perhaps walks a little older and with to face the foe than ever, and battling sht stoop, but he still retains are to be found, said the general, my great vigor, however, and when he began speaking his voice, while a lithoarse, was quite powerful and could be heard distinctly in all parts of the large edifice.

After the applause subsided the general proffered his bearty thanks for

ed the audience and nuved a e people imagined it was, these vote of thanks to the general for the good work done and being done by people were those who trade and profit upon the vice of men and wom the army in St. John. Rev. Dr. Carey whom the army are trying to enlist In prese the motion. under its flag. The army was the thanks of the audience and the nemy of their commerce. Not always people of St. John to Gen. Booth, His Honor Lieut, Gov. McClelan said he they regarded as the friends of these slaves whom they sought in the was sure it but voiced the sentiment slums and saloons, making them, as it of the people of the whole province. were, a kind of outer church court to Gen. Booth briefly acknowledged th telil the War Crys and hold service. vote of thanks and said he would They could not therefore look take it upon himself to move and see for a very kindly welcome. These and a vote of thanks to the lieuten people don't like it because of their ant governor for his kind attendance gnorance and prejudice. They can't and services. understand Gen. Booth, they can't make him out, they don't know

where

What they

got

like

there are always

Today their

land, in the

In wars

stead onward march.

oldiers were in every

their drums was heard. They were

more numerous and better prepared

as it were at the very gates of hell

they done nothing else in that time

to find him. They look for him among

the fools, but he is not a fool-(loud

General Booth Wednesday morning ddressed the officers of the Salvation Army at No. 1 barracks on the history of the army and its work. There were present besides the local officers about 80 officers from all the outside districts, excepting Halifax and Cape Breton, In the afternoon General Booth addressed a mass meeting officers and soldiers.

The tour of America by General Booth and narty is as follows. He sponsibility? People can't find time. will leave for Halifax on Friday mor-This was an age of speed and rush in ning at 7 o'clock and stay there Sateverything except the salvation of urday and Sunday. On Monday he souls. On the other hand there were will go to Montreal, thence to Hamilthose who did welcome the army, and ton, Kingston, London, Toronto and there were two or three grounds that Oltawa, where the governor general he intended touching upon why it will preside at his meeting. He will should be welcomel. One because of then go to Washington, and visit the character of the work. At the last Pittsburg, Kansas and points on the great day all will be judged because road to California. From San Franof their works, and on this ground he cisco he will travel north, stopping an vished them to investigate the Saldifferent places until he reache vation army, not their creed, though Seattle and Vancouver. After makhe held high the importance of truth, ing a short stop in the west he will start for Chicago, Philladelphia, Bosthe poor. They might some time in the future change their field, but now they were working for the lost and ton and New York, sailing from the latter place for London about middle of April.

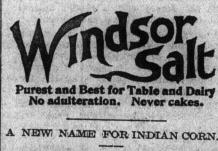
A telegram was received Wednesday from Commissioner Eva Booth stat ing she was too ill to come to St. John but she would join the party in Montreal.

Staff Captain Gage is to be remove from St. John to Toronto at the last of the month.

The meeting in the Institute that night was another great tribute to the general, the Institute being packed, gallery, balconies and all. The meeting opened with a shor service of song and prayer and a sel

ection by the band. Col. Lawlor conducted this part of the meeting. General Booth was greeted with

loud applause when he stepped to the front of the stage, which lasted some time. General Booth said he was glad to be at such a meeting. The one in Centenary church was a glorious meeting, but he felt more at home where he was. He had begun 52 years ago a work of saving souls, and his lums of all large cities the beat of efforts in that direction had been unremitting ever since. In the vast audience before him, as in every conregation, there are two classes, those for God and those against Him, and he would exhort those who were on the wrong side to come over. There would be three parties to the transaction, God, who is always ready receive, himself, who would do his level best, and his hearers. God was



lady realer of the Washington Post tells a pretty little story of an Englishman's new name for corn. An Englishman and his wife

ear me in a cafe on the avenue day before yesterday. I knew they were English as soon as I saw his coat and her hair. Even if I had not seen these two unmistakably English things, I should have guessed their

nationality from a name they gave to an American dish. The man was ordering luncheon

"I don't see it on the bill of fare. he said to the waiter, "but bring me some flute corn of you have it." "Flute corn ?" repeated the waiter, in surprise.

"Yes," said the Englishman.

walter still hesitated. The "Why," went on the English "don't you have it? The sort of corn, you know, that one eats like playing the flute."

And as a delicate euphemism for corn on the cob, I think "flute corn' can hardly be surpast.

Twinging Shooting Pain.

Mr. Wm. Dyson, Guelph, Ont., says 'My experiments with Doan's Kid Pills proves them to be a splendid nedicine for any one troubled with backuche or uriaary difficulties. had bad pains in my back, and shooting kins e'l over my body, together with dizziness and Through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I am now entirely oured and fee braced up and as young as ever I

as well? And after paying fre foot wide, fastened by hinges to the and then selling direct to the gro top; you lift these boards to get at It should give him a fair profit to add nests. The top boards are from 21-2 to 3 feet wide, the whole being to the income of his farm But the poultry business has level or nearly so. By this arrange-

nd downs like any other busin nent you can lift the top and sides Poultry, like all other living things up to clean and whitewash underneath. The nests run along the front, are subject to different diseases, which leaving a dark passage in the back. The darkened nests are supposed to stop in a great measure the vile habit some hens have of eating their eggs. from lack of proper egg making materials. The entrance to the nests from the ends only. The Nests-I like to have in the

form of separate boxes, 12x14 inches m size, with one side higher than the other, to prevent the layers fighting. By making them this way you can take them out and clean at any time. hat are well. From four to six nests are quite

enough for a dozen fowls. The roost is placed a foot above the top of the latform. A cedar pole from three to our inches thick would make a good

one, especially as some insects trouble the fowls are said to object to the smell of this wood. Notwith standing this fact, the roosts should be painted or wiped with a cloth saturated with a liquid lice killer, or varaffine oil, the ends being lifted up and well dosed. This should be more frequently done in warm that cold weather; for the red mites, one of the pests of the hen house which then abound cannot stand this treatment. The droppings should be collected every day and carefully saved, for a farmer cannot afford to waste any manure and this is of especial value As cleanliness is said to be next to Godliness, it seems to me that it might

be applied in the hen house. In regard to the number of fowls to seep to advantage, that must be govned by the size of your house. a floor space of 12x24 feet, I should say between 25 and 30. That is if the ns are confined indoors all winter. If they have a barn or shed to scratch out in, then you might keep 40, alwing roosting room of from 8 to 10 ches for medium sized birds. But as a general thing small flocks do auch better than one great big one. While I believe in giving the fowla plenty of air and sunshine, I do not nsider it wise to let them out very cold days. If they are laying at the time, they are very likely to be put back. The same thing applies to moving laying stock. Keep the ale birds away from the laying stock, except in the breeding seas hens do much better alone, if you are packing eggs they will keep much longer. Road dust is the best thing for the hens to dust themselves in. Always keep a good supply in a box in the hen house for this purpose. FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS.

My plan is for the first meal. - Equ parts wheat bran or buckwheat bran, ground oats and barley, corn meal or buckwheat meal, sometimes heavy feed (middlings) a few teaspoonfuls of Bradley's meat meal, also one of now lered charcoal (that made from wood is the best) bolled vege tables or clover hay, cut fine and scalded the night before, and a pinch of sait oc-

hungry for spring c can in a great measure be avoided by apeak, and for the night having comfortable quarters, and ces could have been go supplying the proper food. Bitter cold hen houses, damp quarters, and exposure to drafts, are each likely to our farmers who raise market realize that you oring on bronchial, troubles, which, if a chicken that is run over the fields. All ov not taken in time, may develop into oupe I have found "Johnson's anothere must be hund doing this every year. dine liniment" very beneficial for cases of this sont. Or if the bird is very bad ens are waiting for col he axe is the quickest cure. everybody is sending, Never have slok hens with

The fowls drink a great deal of wat er. See that they always have it fresh. In cold weather it is as well to take the chill off it

THE BREEDS OF FOWLS.

The breeds of fowl of the present lay are so numerous and of such an endless variety (many being more for show than utility) that I will not attempt to mention any but those whose laying or table qualities are well known. I will begin with the Mediteranean. class, which are the greatest ayers of white eggs, which includes the following breeds, viz., Leghorn (8 varieties), White and Black Minorcas, and Black Spanish. The Hamburghs are also remarkabl

layers, but their eggs are inclined to be sound. This breed are also non-set ens.

The breeds producing brown eggs nclude Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. These are layers, table birds, roasters, and make good moth ers. Standard weights-Cockerel, hbs.; publet, \$1-2 hbs.; cock, 91-2 libs. en, 71-2 lbs. The White, Silver, Gol len, Buff and Black Wyar dotten are not so well known in the province as the Rocks, but they will be. They are also all round fowl. They are especially good for early broilers, which the St. John market wants, as the young birds with proper feeding maure early. I have some heas of the White variety that produce eggs 21-2 oz. in weight. Sandard weights: Cockerel, 71-2 lbs.; publet, 5-1-2 lbs.; cock 81-2 lbs.; hen, 61-2 lbs. The White Javas I don't think much of; the Black may be better.

Asiatic class-Brown egg layers and abla birds-Light Brahmas lay probably the largest brown egg of any breed. The birds grow to a large size and heavy weight, but it takes time to do it. They are too heavy for good mothers. Standard weights: Cock, 12 lbs.; men, 91-2 lbs.; cockerel, 10 lbs.; pullet, 8 lbs. The Dark Brahma lough not so popular, is a good var mdard weights: Cock, 11 lbs. ety. St m. 81-2 Nbs.; cockerel, 9 lbs.; pullet. 7 lbs. In the Cochins, there are the Buff, Partridge, Black and White. They are fair layers of medium sized I have had Buffs that made good mothers. Standard weights: Cock, 11 lbs.; hen, 81-2 lbs.; cockerel,

9 lbs.; pullet, 7 lbs. The Black, and White Langshans are very much prais casionally, some black pepper or ed as layers of large brown

ting the chickens in pr forwarding a few pairs every week and securin The chickens that pair were in good con early chickens were for Boston broilens are in from five to six weeks a good price. Of cours are hatched by incu through a special con You can do it with h those of you who feel up this branch of pou Co-operative Farmer sistance you may re The St. John marl oilers, although as or a large poultry buyer, will buy chickens the Leghorns and birds listinctly egg machin never make good table

that will bring the pr breeds will. But you on Brahmas, Plymou like and get good wir dable birds. In the Minorcas you

large white egg and a with a white skin. My advice would mens who keep scrub neither one thing or th utally get clear of it Poultry is distinctly p though many of our seem to know it. This stand still. If St. John it must effect the who The St. John mark from 90c. to \$1 per pe

not get them. Geese are also Kings county leads all ties of the province in burkeys ohe raises an

The best turkeys th York market at Tha from Rhode Island, and per pound. Those from for 17c. Would carmers in New Bru more turkeys than t The largest table bird of poultry bring the and for the farmer to an increase of profit

> EGGS Eggs form a very

e poultry busin uses, be it winter rugh prices differ.



not going to save any man except by that man's choice. In one of his

recious people working for the sal-vation of the world. Continuing, he said he would make a partial comparison of the Salvation army of today with the army three years ago. Before doing so he would say that had

PART.

FIRST PART.

n Powder," mix enough boiling a good stirring ot ass: allow it to to partially cook. V shaped woodly enough to sats laziness, and to work scratch. likely take to the

p it off. d or too much duce indigestion. ing mash, I make as I can, putting a week a few e, and in other re heated grain, omitting the ut noon I scatter rain in chaff or them busy until ich should be fed before dark. and aral one of grain, moderate sized ry this by feedouckwheat and

the very best uring the winter. ng one up in the fowls will soon urnip or mangle h. They require ort during this

h poultry I have require differthers. For inequire more feed o produce the And in breeds hins, Plymouth care must be too fast, which oduce soft shelble yolked eggs being too fat At sible to under ncy is generally successful we the happy med-

s a "bone cut-

thin costs from mnot feed "cut our fowls mean raps, or a piece bably be better such like. a good sharn their food with. Grit," which] , and am confior. But at the gravel in your ill answer the the feed where

an advantage With the far-1 raise, nearly utry require in king a special is one of the Then if there he can turn and bran. Of tages the city being alongside ng a large part the customer, cents, more per t are new land during the fall cost of a 1-4

Standard weights: Cock, 10 lbs.; hen. 7 spring season prices reach the lowest ibs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; pullet, 6 lbs. figure, and as warm weather advances. The Dorkings, though better known the price of fresh eggs gradually rise in England than here, are especially too. During August, September and prized there for their table qualities. October many hens are shedding their and are said to be fair layers of an feathers, which it will take them three egg of good size. Standard weights: months to do. The egg supply from White Dorking-Cock, 71-2 lbs.; hen, that quarter is shut off during that 6 lbs.; cockerel, 61-2 lbs.; pullet, 5 lbs period. This is the time that March and April hatched pullets, with pro-Standard weights: Silver Gray Dorking-Cook, 8 lbs., hen, 61-2 lbs.; cockper care and attention should be erel, 7 lbs.; pullet, 51-2 lbs. Standard starting to lay, and continue on into weights: Colored Dorking-Cock, 9 the winter months. There are some farmers who have them doing so and Ibs.; hea, 7 fbs.; cockerel, 8 fbs.; pullet, 6 1bs. who sell their eggs when prices are In turkeys, the Bronze is by far the high. popular bird of this class, and every farmer in New Brunswick who keeps In considering the difference between a brown and white egg, as regards turkeys should either breed this var lavor and richness, I can say that the opinion of some of the best known lety in its purity or cross them on their common stock. Standard poultry raisers in the United States weights: Adult cock. 35 lbs.; yearling is that there is none. All the same cock, 32 lbs.; hen, 20 lbs.; cockerel, 24

Pos.; pullet, 15 lbs. DUCKS In ducks the Pekin is by long odds the favorite. They are layers of a large egg, and I think I may say many of them. Standard weights: Adult drake, 8 lbs.; adult duck, 7 lbs.; young drake, 7 lbs.; young duck, 6 The Aylesbury, whose name is well known, while weighing a pound more than the Pekin, is not so popular, at

least on this side of the water. Standard weights: Adult drake, 9 lbs.; adult duck, 8 lbs.; young drake, 8 lbs.; young duck. 7 lbs. The Rouen is a good duck and has

many friends. Standard weights: Adult drake, 9 lbs.; adult duck, 8 lbs.; young drake, 8 Hbs.; young duck, 7 GEESE

In geese I shall just mention two breeds, viz., Toulouse and Embden. Standard weights: Adult gander, 20 Ibs.; adult goose, 20 lbs.; young gander, 18 lbs.; young goose, 15 lbs. Their weights are the same, which I think tells pretty plainly what splendid market birds they would make. On the marsh lands in the vicinity

of Hampton there are splendtd chances for raising any number of ducks and geese. Geese are very destructive to grass lands, but on the swampy meadows by the river the grass has such long roots that it would be impossible for the birds to pull them up, and so destroy them.

POULTRY AND EGGS. Stormonth's English dictionary gives as the meaning of poultry, domestic breeds, generally reared for the table, or their eggs. I will deal with the table birds first, which you have in the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandentes, Brahmas, Cochins,

Langshams and Dorkings, among the thoroughbreeds. been at some perhaps distant date From a large buyer of poultry in the St. John market' I have obtained The eggs from the stolen nests and the fresh ones are gathered together and sent to the store. So are those the prices he paid during six months of last year, beginning with March: March, fowl, 55 to 900. per pail; April, from the honest farmers, and in company they reach the St. John market. fowl, 75 to 90c. per pair; May, fowl, 75 to 80c. per pair; turkeys, 18c.; June, But whoever is to blame, the evil exists. Is it not time that some steps fowl, 75 to 80c. per pair; chickens (June 19th, 60c.; June 30th, \$1 per were taken to improve this state of things? If all farmers who have a pair); Jufy, fawi, 70c. per pair; young ducks, 75c. to \$1 per pair; chicks, 60c, to 80c. per pair; August, chicks, 40 to 70c. per pair; ducks, 70c. per pair. y drive the St. John market last year were on the 19th June, and consisted of 9 pairs, the next lot on the 30th, 2 pairs, at \$1 for eggs out of the market. As regards the musty eggs. I think the storekeepers ought to know some per pair, The chickens at 60c. a pair thing about them. I also think that must have been pretty small to only some of these gentlemen require more bring this price, when those on the light on the subject of how eggs for 30th brought \$1 per pair. All through those months the St. John market was the market should be handled. eggs are not gaining sweetness in lying hungry for spring chickens, so to speak, and for the night kind good priabout a country store through the warm summer days, but should alces could have been got. I wonder if ways be kept in a cool room, which in winter should be frost proof, and our farmers who raise poultry for the packed in egg cases, which are the best, and the buckwheat hulls, bran market realize that you cannot fatten a chicken that is running its legs off over the fields. All over the province hayseed should always be fresh and dry. there must be hundreds of chickens In Prince Edward Island they have doing this every year. But their ownone or more establishments especially ens are waiting for cold weather, when for receiving and preserving eggs for everybody is sending, instead of getthe market, with the result that in ting the chickens in proper shape and forwarding a few pairs to the market ordering these eggs a dealer knows what he is getting. every week and securing the early dol-What are our agricultural societies The chickens that sold for \$1 per doing to advance the poultry interests pair were in good condition. These of New Brunswick? I know of only early chickens were for broilers. In two, viz., Sussex and St. John, which are doing anything in this line. Boston broilers are in the market at At the show of the Albert Agricul from five to six weeks old, and bring tural Society last fail, I noticed cock and hen first prize. These birds may a good price. Of course most of them are hatched by incubators, and go through a special course of feeding. have been woodcock for all I know, as You can do it with hents. That is, those of you who feel inclined to take no other information is given. THE MARKET. up this branch of poutry raising and With reference to the English mar Co-operative Farmer will give you any ket, the subject is of such magnitude assistance you may require. and presents so many questions, each requiring full discussion, that inter-esting and useful as its consideration. The St. John market wants early broilers, although as one of my friends. a large poultry buyer, expressed it, "I must be admitted to be, I feel that will buy chickens the year round." on the present occasion it would be Leghorns and birds of this class are unwise on my part, considering the distinctly egg machines, and you can never make good table birds of them, time that it would take, and the requirements of other speakers, to even that will bring the prices the heavier attempt to discuss it. breeds will. But you can cross them I must apologize for having taken on Brahmas, Plymouth Bocks or such up so much of your time, but the sub-ject is so large, and has so many diflike and get good winter layers and table birds. ferent aspects, many of which I have In the Minorcas you get a laver of a not been able to even mention, that I large white egg and a fair table bird, found it impossible to reduce the with a white skin. number of my words. In conclusion, My advice would be to those farpermit me to express the hope that mers who keep scrub stock, which is the honorable the commissioner neither one thing or the other, to gradagriculture and the government of ually get clear of it and start fresh. this province will see their way clear Poultry is distinctly part of the farm, to assist in every way in their power though many of our farmers do not the advancement of these interests, which I think might be classed seem to know it. This is not an age to

some citles have their preferences, for while Boston wants brown eggs New York calls for white. St. John'

leanings, I should say, were decidedly for the brown, although I have some customers who always tell me to bring them white. Feeding hens on a great deal of fish

or other strong tasting foods, gives a very unpleasant flavor to the eggs. Hens that gather their food about a tobster factory will lay an egg with the yolk a blood red. All these foods should be avoided if the eggs are to go to market

Collect eggs daily. Never send a dirty egg to market; clean one will always command a better price.

I believe in breeding so as to secure a good medium or large sized egg. We may be fast approaching the time when both poultry and eggs will be sold by weight in the St. John market. Do not let it find you unprepared. Such a thing is wanted now. When any of us have a grievance we go to the fountain head for a remedy. I may not have got to the course but I am following the stream, in the hope of finding a cure. You all probably have heard of shop eggs, such as the grocers in St. John buy by wholesale. Some of these eggs are very nice, but I am sorry to say a great many are very vile, both musty and This occurs at no particular bad. season. I think I would be correct in saying it is frequent. As far as I understand this business, a great many of these eggs come into the country 10. stores, and when a sufficient quantity are gathered they are forwarded to St. John. The fault lies either with 11. the storeksapers or some of the farmers who bring in the eggs. It is not my intention to lay the blame wholly on the storekeepers, because I think it very likely that most of it lies where

the hens that laid those eggs had

ST. JOHN CO. COUNCIL. was done in this case, and if he had not personally ordered the expenditure of about \$100. He put the whole trouble down to Dean's feeling against The Quarterly Meeting Held at the Balcom, who was the late councillor. Eventually the matter was tempor-Court House. arily disposed of by referring it to a committee consisting of the warden, the secretary, and Counc. Millidge and Christie to enquire into the facts and Report of the Finance and Accounts Com-

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1898.

WEERLY SON. ST. JOUNE N. B. JANUARY.

with the matter.

penses.

8 00

8 00

369 6-

12 70

24 75

Adjourned.

send a delegate to the Good Roads as-

sociation meeting in February at

that the county should pay the ex-

The usual fee was ordered to be paid

to the high constable for his services.

A BANGOR COMPANY.

(Bangor Commercial.)

at Tracadie. A mill has already been erected at the mouth of the Big Tracadie river, and five car loads of machinery have been received and much of it is in place, a boiler and en-gine house of stone 70 feet long, with board-ing house, stores and out-buildings. About 5,000,000 feet of logs are not only cut, but are on the 'andings on the river about thirty miles above the mill. The timber is mostly plae, there being one spruce log to five of plae.

Where four or five months ago stood virgin

forest now appears a thriving establishment employing many men; three miles of rail-road have been built and the terminus of the Gulf Shore & Caraquet railroad is at Tracadie Mills, the name given by Mr. Foster to the new settlement

the new settlement. Mr. Foster left Monday for the scene of

Mr. Foster left Monday for the scene of the ocmpany's operations to remain until in complete running operation, which will be the first of May, when the logs will reach the boom. While home this trip, he visited the Massachusetts and Sound ports to ar-range for the taking care of that portion of the product of the mills that is to come to this country, which will be mostly clap-hoards, the coarse lumber probably mostly going to the Liverpool market.

GOLD KING MINE

It Is In a Fair Way to Soon Eclipse

Any Gold Producer Known.

A few days ago the Sun published

an account of the great strike made

by St. John men in the possession of

the Gold King mine of Colorado. Ad-

vices have since been received in the

city to the effect that the Gold King

has the largest and richest vein ye

opened up in Colorado, and the fol-

mittee-Lands and Buildings Committee. carpet for his office. Referred to

buildings committee with power to The regular quarterly meeting of On motion of Coun. Lee the balance the St. John municipal council was at credit of Simonds lots was ordered neld on the 18th instant at the court to be divided proportionately among thouse. The only absentees were the schools in the parish. Mayor Robertson and Coun. Barnhill. John Armstrong and Alex. F. John-The finance and accounts commit ston were appointed surveyors of tee reported as follows: umber. Coun. Lee moved that the council

1. They recommended the payment of the following amounts, such payments to be made out of the contingent fund, except as otherwise directed: 1. To the sheriff for the use of the

50 00 ... 25 00

Postage stamps 5000

J. B. Jones, registrar east divi-Registration to Dec. 31, 1897: 18 Marriages,

678 Births, 456 Deaths.

1,353 Registrations at 10 cts.\$135 20 Postage. 1 50 136 7 Provincial Lunatic Asylum-

To D. E. Berryman, M. D., coro-ner holding three inquests and thirteen views, to September 28, 1897. John Manete, constable, arresting

John Manete, constable, arresting Wm. Lair, conveying him be-fore magistrate and to goal and expenses, October 25, 1897. N. E. Telephone Company, half cost telephone in secretary's office, six months to Jan.1, 1898, Manchester, Robertson & Allison, carpets for Court House and hallways. Gec. A. Knodell, cheque book treasurer's office, \$10; forms registration east division, \$5; form for secretary's office, \$9.75

199 42

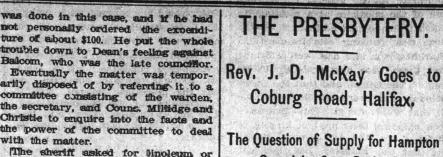
A. McMillan, stationery so office,
& A. McMillan, stationery sec-retary's office, \$20.15; station-ery registrar of probates, \$22.75; books, registrar deeds and wills,

102 00 31 10

8 00 the

1. The committee recommend that the warden, the chairman of the committee on france and accounts, with the secretary, be a committee to make the best arrange-ment possible in the interest of the county in reference to county printing for the enin reterence. suing year. III. The committee further recommend that the matter of coroners' bills and in-quests be referred to the bills committee and the secretary to confer with the indi-

lowing from the Denver Dimes corroborates this information:



-Complaint from Springfield.

Presbyterian Matters in the North End-Another Petition from Waweig Turned Down.

The presbytery of St. John met in t. Andrew's church 18th inst. There were present: Rev. D. J. Fraser, moderator; Rev. W. W. Rainnie, clerk; Fredericton, and after some debate it Rev. Dr. Bennet, Rev. Dr. Bruce, was decided to send Coun. Lowell and Revs. L. G. Macneill, Peacock, Mc-Lean, McIntosh, Foster, Smith, H. H. Morton, Ross, Boyd, Musicay, Macdonald, Clark, A. Morton, Sutherland, Pringle, Burgess, McKay, and Elders Judge Forbes, Coburn, Campbell, Johnston, Willet and Galbratth,

A remit from general assembly anent (Bangor Commercial.) The arnual meeting of the Tracadie Lum-ber Co., an organization of Bangor men, who will conduct extensive lumber operations in Now Brunswick, was held in this city Sat-urday and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, F. W. Hill; treasurer, C. D. Stanford; general manager, H. B. Fotter; clerk, L. C. Tyler. The old board of directors was elected, consisting of F. W. Hill, C. D. Stanford, H. B. Foster, H. H. Fogg and L. C. Tyler. Managor Foster has been at home for a few months after a stay of several months at Tracadie. A mill has already been erected at the appropriation of the funds asked for vas referred to Dr. Bruce, Rev. Messrs. Ross and Rainnie, Judge Forbes and L. W. Johnston.

Rev. Mr. Ross, superintendent, reported on behalf of home missions. The report was a very encouraging one, showing that a new ohurch had een erected at Mechanics' Settlement and only \$200 remained unpaid. People in Markhamville were preparing to build in the spring, and Tay Settlement had a new hall. The report recommended that Mr. Valentine be appointed to Grand Falls; that Judge Forbes and Walter Livingston be appointed interim session of St. John north, and that John R. Smith, Henry French, C. Beers and H. H. Morton be a board of management for the north end: that the appointment of

missionaries to St. Agatha, Edmundthe convener of the board of French evangelization. These were adopted, but the question of the connection of St. John north and Rothesay was referred back to the H. M. committee, with power to act.

A letter from Rev. Thos. Stewart was read, proposing a plan for visitation of congregations in re collections for the schemes of the church .-- Referred to the clerk, Rev. Mr. Ross and L. W. Johnston, to take action and

report at next session of presbytery. A letter was read from Miss Murphy of the W. H. M. society, notifying presbytery that they have made a grant of \$100 to Grand Falls. Rev. Mr. Ross, from the delegation to Richmond, reported, and the report

was pronounced satisfactory and adopted.

no return of the petition sent him.

felt like opposing the removal of Mr McKay.

3

and the second second

Mr. Sutherland argued that the natter should be left in Mr. McKav's hands, and that presbytery should coincide with his wishes.

Judge Forbes pointed out that Mr. McKay has now an assured work that requires peculiar gifts which he posesses. It was different with Coburg road. To break the tie now would practically be to abandon a part of the valuable work already accomplished.

On motion the call was formally laced in Mr. McKay's hands. Mr. McKay said there were several reasons that weighed with him. It was difficult to choose between leal and tried friends and those comparatively unknown. The field at Dorchester and Sackville was in a state of transition and the presbytery would have to thoroughly reorganize it. It must be moulded and shaped anew, and if a new man was to take the field. there could be no time so suitable as now. The changes in the penitentiary staff had broken up the seasion and weakened them financially at Dorchester. As to Sackville, that field was developing in a manner that would require re-organization. In view of all considerations, he had decided to ac-cept the call to Coburg road.

That settled the matter, and it was resolved that the translation take eflect at the end of January.

Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed to Mr. McKay's place on the visitation committee

Rev. Mr. Ross reported having visited Hampton, Hammond River and Bloomfield, with a view to considering a supply for that field. At a meeting of elders at Hampton it was stated all arrears to Mr. Fraser were paid. The elders and trustees unanimously agreed that no further supply can be taken at present. Hampton reports that for salary the guarantee will be \$300, Hammond River \$150, Bloomfield \$60, or \$510 in all, a decrease of \$90. Mr. Ross said that Hampton was in a good condition, but Bloomfield and Hammond River were not so favorably situated.

The matter was on motion left in ston and vicinity be in the hands of the hands of the superintendent of missions and the clerk of the presbytery.

L. W. Johnston gave the following notice of motion: Resolved, the committed to whom was remitted the matter of formulating a plan for the equalization of the expenses of members of presbytery, not having reported after receiving extension of time, that the matter be now taken up for consideration by the presbyterv.

A communication from Springfield, complaining that Norton, which it was represented was prepared to give \$100 per annum towards the support of the field, had only given thus far \$30.40 toward the ordinances and \$2.70 b:wards the schemes of the church. It was suggested that a meeting be called, and that if nothing better could Extracts read by the clerk of the be done that they be relieved from minutes of the Maritime Synod about supplying that field. The matter was minutes of the Maritime Synod about the Mullin matter were placed on file. The clerk said Mr. Mullin had made Rev. Mr. Sutherland is convener.

Judge Forbes briefly and earnestly on behalf of the aged and in. firm ministers' fund, commending it to the earnest consideration of ministers. The funds last year barely met the requirements, and he urged for zibly the claims of the venerable fathers of the church upon the membershin. A petition from Waweig asked that steps be taken to moderate in a call to Waweig, Rolling Dam and Tower Hill, guaranteeing a stipend of \$500. Waweig promised \$250 of this sum, Rolling Dam \$120, Tower Hill \$130. There were 85 communicants in the three places. Mr. Ross said Baillie and Brockway had been in that field but Mr. Lewis refused to serve them, and they had to be taken off. The intention had not been to erect a small charge. There were only four preaching sta-tions, while in Salina there were seven. With Brookway included the field would not be too large. They could not go on erecting small charge and providing organization. If they of ened the way here they would probably have to deal with Salina, Mechanics settlement, Waterford, etc., and increase the demand on augmen tution, which fund was now heavily burdened. He moved the petition be laid upon the table. Judge Forbes expressed similar views and seconded the motion. It was supported by Mr. Sutherland He sympathized with Mr. Lewis, but felt that no man should carve up a field and make demands upon the augmentation fund. They would have to ask \$250, and they would not get it. He suggested that it be added to the motion, that as no hope of getting augmentation existed, the presbytery could not entertain the petition. This addition was agreed to, and the motion passed unanimously. Rev. Mr. Burgess for the Church and Home committee recommended that its publication be discontinued and that the presentation of the financial report be delayed till next meeting of presbytery. Rev. Mr. Macneill and other chairmen of committees reminded members that returns should be made for the annual reports. Some minor matters were disposed of and presbytery adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in April at 10 a.m.

ot a farmer d paying freight, to the grocer wir profit to add

ss has its ups ther business. r living things liseases, which be avoided by quarters, and od. Bitter cold rters, and exeach likely to bles, which, if y develop into hnson's anoaficial for cases bird is very bad

cure. ns with those

at deal of wats have it fresh. s well to take

FOWLS.

of the present nd of such an eing more for will not atit those whose es are well with the Medie the greatest hich includes z., Leghorn (8 ck Minorcas

remarkable re inclined to also non-set

brown eggs und Buff Plyayers, table good moth-Cockerel, 8 ck, 91-2 lbs Silver, Golandottes are province as be. They are ey are espeoilers. which ants, as the feeding mahens of the ce eggs 21-2 veights: Cock-1-2 lbs.; cock, The White of: the Black

gg layers and as lay probegg of any a large size it takes time eavy for good ights: Cock. kerel, 10 lbs.; rk Brahma a good var-Cock, 11 lbs.; 9 lbs.; pullet. here are the and White. nedium sized that made rd weights: bs.; cockerel. e Black and much praisbrown eggs.

stand still. If St. John is going ahead, it must effect the whole province. The St. John market wants ducks the year round, and will pay at least from 90c. to \$1 per pair. But it does not get them.

Geese are also among the wants Kings county leads all the other counties of the province in the number of turkeys she raises and sends to mar ket.

The best turkeys that go to the New York market at Thanksgiving com-from Rhode Island, and they bring 28c per pound. Those from elsewhere only sell for 17c. Would it not pay our farmers in New Brunswick to rais more turkeys than they are doing The largest table birds in all varieties of poultry bring the highest prices and for the farmer to get them mean an increase of profit to the flarm.

EGGS.

Eggs form a very important part of the poultry business, their sale never ceases, be it winter or summer, although prices differ. At the end of the

amongst the "undeveloped resources of New Brunswick."

ITS NAME EXPLAINED.

Hoax-"Who is that sanctimonious ooking woman ?" Joax-"She's president of the S.

N. T. M., of Boston." "What's that ?" 'Society to Prevent the Display of

Naked Turkeys in Market." -- Philalelphia Record

When Specialists Failed, Dr. Chase Cured Catarrh.

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: 'I have been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years. It became chronic and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure,

and I heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from catarrh.

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

and the secretary to confer with the indi-vidual members of the provincial govern-ment with a view to presenting the ideas of the council in the matter.

The report was adopted. Th

lands and, buildings committee recommended that a lot in Upham be sold to Judson P. Mosher for \$75, and that the execution of the contract be referred to the councillors from that parish.-Adopted.

A letter was then read from Coun. Rose of Musquash in which he appealed against the decision of the highway board of that partish in certain matters. The letter did not specify the causes of complaint, so the recorder called upon Count Rose, who explained that the dispute was between Coun. Dean and himself. Some ratepayers asked if they could do statute labor to pay their taxes. Coun. Dean consented, and the speaker saw the work was done. The persons who did the work saw Coun. Dean, who claimed to represent the highway board, but he would not pay. The speaker therefore paid for the work by giving the money to the roadmaster, and produced his receipts for the sums paild. He had asked to get his money back, but was refused.

Coun. Robinson asked if statute labor was performed why any money should be given for it

Coun. Tufts said he presumed the uppeal was in proper form. Coun. Macrae asked if the city re-

presentatives had anything to do with the matter.

Coun. McGoldrick wanted to hear Coun. Dean's reason for disagreeing with the action of his colleague.

Coun. Rose said that Coun. Dean claimed to be chairman. "I," said he 'am like the dog's tail, hanging on behind." He assumed Coun. Dean had left the matter to him to arrange. and that he had told the other mem ber of the board that what he (Rose) did would be satisfactory. The bill palid was \$17.43.

At the request of the chair Coun Dean made an explanation. He had told Coun. Rose that neither of them had any power to make this arrange ment, as the highway comm was the only person who had anything to say about it. Joseph A. Balcom was the man employed. He read the section of the law to which he had referred Coun. Rose; had handed him the act and assured thim that if he made the arrangement he spoke of he would only get councillors into a hole The councillors had been threatened that if they did not live up to the law they would not be councillors longer. Coun. Rose had replied that he did not give a ----- if they were not counciliors 24 hours longer. He had just been playing into the hands of the parties who in two or three years had run the partish \$1,10 in debt. He had discussed the matter fully with Coun. Rose and had even been willing to make some concessions. He had personally told Balcom to get off the road, and could prove that Balcom said he was working on the great road.

Coun. Lowell while not approving of the action of Coun. Rose paying the money out of his own pocket, thought he should get it back.

Coun. Rose then asked Coun. Dean if he Dean had not signed an order for \$75 for road work similar to what

The Gold King has co The Gold King has come to the front as rapidly as any precious metal mine ever de-veloped. Two years ago it only fairly had a beginning. Today it is a great mine, of comparatively free gold ore, a wonderful insure, varying from four to thirty feet in width, and averaging \$15 per ton, crude ore, of which 50 per cent is saved on the plates and the other fraction in the concentrates. The mine is at an altitude of 12,000 feet above see level and the mill is in the timber 1,500 feet lower. Mine and mill are connect-ed by a Blelckert tranway 5,000 feet in length. The property is developed by only about ne to the front a ed by a Bielexert trainway of the about the property is developed by only about 3.000 feet, and is the greatest free bold pro A ducer in the state for the ground opened for 100 feet the ore body blocked out will average twenty feet in width. One would think from present indications it was in s fair to soon eclipse any gold produce was in a

fair to soon eclipse any gold producer known. The nill is equipped with both water and steam power, twacty stamps, ten Frue van-ners, electic lights, and much other valu-able machinery. A gasoline hoister has been put up on the mine and the entire enterprise is in first class shape for economical opera-tion. The company has put on heavy teams with which to do its own freighting to and fro between mill and railroad at Silverton. The mill will treat first to sitsy tons of Gold. King ore in twenty-four hours, and concentrates run \$60 to \$75 per ton. Mine, mill and teams give employment to fifty men. W. Z. Kinney is the local manager. Near the Gold King is the Sampson, a pro-perty that one time turned the heads of those who were operating it. The property was speckled with free gold and people help-ed themselves to thousands of dollars of its dump. It has been through the ordeal of the roourts, bowie knives, shot-guns, rich re-torts and plunder, and the Sampson's locks are not all shorn yet. A twenty-five-stamp mill once poun is daway on its rich quartz and a vandal worked all one winter scraping the plates and made \$20 a day. In the spring he went to some other part of the country, started a national bank and became a gold-bug.

AN OLD STORY.

(Toronto Star. A fifteen-year-old boy was sentenced yes-terday by Magistrate Denison to two years in the reformatory for stealing a bicycle. Thomas VarLuven stole \$30,000 from the courty of Frontenac, his friends repaid \$8,-000, and now he is to escape even a trial. Thuly justice is an unknown and uncer-tain questity.

Electric lights began to be generally employed for public and private buildings in 1882



Maitland St., Toronto, was attacked with la Grippe, which affected her hearing to such an extent that she was completely such an extent that she was completely deaf. It was a serious affliction and she tried many remedies and consulted a prominent specialist on ear diseases, but derived no benefit. By a happy circum-stance she was led to use Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and before she had com-pleted 8 boxes her hearing had partially sturned.

deafness, and no emancipated sufferer was ever more delighted than Mrs. Bindon. On Sunday she goes to church and enjoys the service, a thing she was unable to do before Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure gave her

Complete with Blov Bold by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates

Mullin did not respond before the next ; meeting of the presbytery he be dealt with according to law.

Judge Forbes advised the presbytery to drop the matter. Mr. Mullin was in contempt now and they were about to place a catechist there in the spring. Rev. Mr. Rainnie withdrew his first motion, and moved that the matter stand till next meeting. He thought Mr. Multin should feel the force of

this law. The motion was carried. The clerk was authorized to communicate with Lynnfield and endeavor to secure settlement of arrears to presby-

The clerk reported having issued Roland Davidson and W. R. McKay to Princton; Frank Baird, Albert Mc-Leod, J. G. Colquhoun and Harry Sedgewick to Hailitax. The clerk reported a call through

the Halifax presbytery from Coburg road to Rev. J. D. McKay of Dorchester and Sackville. It was signed by 44 communicants and 8 adherents. There was no guarantee of stipend.

Rev. Mr. Macnetll asked if after an ordained missionary has been settled over a new field for a year it was permissible for him to accept a call to another place before the year had expired.

It was replied that the power grant or withhold permission rested with presbytery.

Mr. Sutherland said he had been telegraphed to represent Halifax presbytery. The call to Mr. McKay was unanimous. The presbytery had not sent a guarantee of stipend, but they could no doubt take it for granted that it would be the same as last year, when the augmented stipend was \$75c. It was a field particularly suited for

an unmarried man. Mr. Rainnie-You've no guarantee of that either. (Laughter.) Mr. Sutherland said the field was a growing one. The city was growing n that direction. Other churches were active, and it was necessary to have an immediate supply to hold the Presbyterian congregation together. The outlook for the church was very

Mr. Ross said he had a communication from Dorchester opposing the transfer, as they desired to keep Mr. McKay there. They would give up their evening service to lessen his la-bors in the large field if he would remain. The work was progressing in Sackville. The two congregations gave a stipend of \$800 and the charge was a very comfortable and prosper ous one. The church was growing in both Dorchester and Sackville, and both desired to keep Mr. McKay. L. W. Johnston said the min tions of Mr. McKay at Sackville had een eminently successful. It would, he felt, be a detriment to the field if Mr. McKay were to leave it. He would ke very much if the latter would decline this call.

clime this call. Rev. Dr. Bruce spoke in the same strain. He felt the united charge would best be ministered to by Mr. Mo-Kay, whose whole work had develop-ed elements of the greatest promise. Presbytery had not been able to work that field nearly so successfully before his advent.

The moderator endorsed the statements of the previous speakers. He

APPROPRIATE PASTRY

"I suppose," remarked the star boarder to Mrs. Harkeroft, "that you will have the pro-per pratry for dinner on New Year's day." "I don't know that any special sort of party was appropriate for the let of Janu-ary," replied the landlady. "Oh, yes, Mrs. Handgroft ! You know that pumpkin pie is sacred to Thanksgiving day and plum pudding to Christmas." "Certainly; but what is the proper pastry for New Year's ?" "The turnover."- Pittsburg Cheonicle-Telegraph.

NAPOLEON'S LOSS

It is said that but for an actack of indigestion, brought on by overeating Napoleon would have won Waterloo Great issues depend on good diges-tion—good digestion depends upon Burdock Blood Bitters. "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dy-spepsia. Six bottles of B. B. B. pured her, and she has had no eturn of the malady." WML DAY, Fort William,

Working Wonders in Toronto. Gave MRS. BINDON her hearing when Specialists failed. About 8 years ago, Mrs. Bindon, of 11

She persisted in the application of the remedy, so confident was she of ultimate sure, and by the time 12 boxes had been used her hearing was completely restored. For 8 months now she has been free from

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

milition and more that would fail to Annual Report of Scott Act etown, and had been informed that there were now probably 100,000 a completed condition. But it seems Inspector Weyman, hogs on the island, and that the Charlow to be a cause of congratulation that the ministers did not pay Mr. lotteown firm were unable to handle Greenshields for the completed road, give him a million extra, and then all that were offered. This firm have for the parish of Waterford for taking Lists of the Names of the Men Apbeen shipping their product largely to England, and the Agriculturist points relieve him of the cost of building the care of a pauper. atilway. Coun. Sproul moved for a commitpointed to the Parish Offices out that the industry has not cut prices any, but has paid as much for Whatever may be the merits of the for the Year. Coun. King offered strong opposilive hogs as dressed pork has realized ase respecting I. C. R. freight rates. tion to the motion, stating that the in some seasons, while it has not the people of Halifax have a genuine woman had already entered an action emiewance against the minister of railtaken away from the farmers the St. The Report of Scott Act Inspector Weyman regainst the overseers for the poor. Coun. Sproul's motion was lost. John. Halifax and other markets bevays. He seems to have agreed that Considered-The Establishment of no rates would be fixed until Mr. Har-Adjourned for dinner. fore open to them. The Agriculturist an Alms House. ris had consulted with the people of very properly points out that the farwas heard in support of a petition Halifax. This undertaking has apparmers did not lose the home markets sent in by Alonzo Smith of Studholm ently been violated. There is no exclaiming that the overseers of the ouse for this pledge breaking. It is The regular semi-annual meeting of poor of that parish were indebted to the Kings County Council opened in one of the worst features of the minhim for the support of a young woman the Court House at Hampton about isterial methods, that no one can tell and her infant child. from what they say what they will do. 11 o'clock on the 18th instant, with A committee consisting of Couns Warden King in the chair. J. M. Campbell, Ballentine and Crand-.... The secretary-treasurer, G. O. D. all was appointed to inquire into the We did not expect much better of Otty, having caused the usual proc natter and report back. Mr. Emmerson. He and his friends amation to be made, proceeded to call The vote in the Kyle case the names of those who had been reappealed to the Charlotte county peoonsidered, but the effort to have it turned as councillors for the several ple to avoid a contest between parties eferred to a committee was unsurparishes as follows: essful, the majority of the council reboth in local and federal affairs Cardwell-Havelock E. Freeze and using to agree to that unless the G. Lester McCully. urging that a quiet election by accosts resulting from the commence-Greenwich-C. H. Gorham and A. L. claniation and agreement would be a ment of the suit against the overseers Peatman. . Hammond-D. J. Fowler and R. C. tribute to the memory of the late prewere guaranteed. mier. The advice, good or bad, was Coun. Sproul moved a by-law pro-McMonagle taken, and now Mr. Emmerson inviding for the meeting of the council Hampton-F. M. Sproul and H. J. forms a farmers' meeting in Albert on the fourth Theslay in January Fowler. that Charlotte has endorsed his whea instead of the third. He explained Havelock-F. Bruce McLeod policy. that the circuit court met the second Thos. Perry. Tuesday and the county court on the W. Palmer and William Kars-G. NOVA SCOTIA. third. Helms. The by-law was adopted. Kingston-O. W. Wetmore and Hon. G. Hudson Flewelling, the Lamb. auditor, submitted a report as to the Norton-D. Beverley Hatfield ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Jan. 19.-The finances of the municipality. Follow-G. W. Titus. ing is a general statement relative question as to the advisability of the Rethesay-Thos. Gilliland, and Wm. town operating their own electric light thereto: Maynes. Springfield-Gilbert (Grandall) system was voted on today. As it was Otty, secretary treasurer, in ac-the municipality of Kings: G. O. D. and conceded that there would be a majorcount with Martin W. Freeze ity against it, there was a very small Dr. Studholm-Wm, D. Fenwick and H. Montgomery Campbell, vote. Sixty-three said no and thirty-Jan. 1-For amount to credit of five yes. \$8,112 82 county Dec. 31—For receipts on school fund account . For receipts on contingent Sussex-Ora P. King and Hugh R. Mrs. Thomas Miller, wife of one of MoMonagle. Waterford scale. The packing house that is pro-Bear River's well known merchants, 6.950 00 A. Moore and posed is one capable of handling 200. James died last evening nes H. Myers. 7.156 90 William Bath, formerly deputy she 000 hogs each year, and to be man-Westfield-R. T. Ballentine and F. riff for the county, died Monday night 500.35 For receipts on Alms House aged on the co-operative plan. It is R. Fowler. mption at Bridgetown, All the members were present. expected that the convention next account For receipts overpayment by Greenwich For receipts school site de-HALIFAX, Jan. 18.-The Beaver The secretary-treasurer reported that a protest had been filed against week will be largely attended by repmail steamer Lake Ontanto surprise 22. 89 presentative farmers from all parts of shipping men by poking her nose into the return of the councillors for Haveposit . . . For receipts Havelock elecport at eleven this morning. All out look ward bound steamers have been detion appeal deposit . Warden King said the first bustlayed by heavy weather and gales ness was the election of warden. \$23,077 96 which prevailed on the west-Dec. 31-By paid draft on school Coun. Palmer nominated Coun. King ern New ocean, and many of the of Sussex for the position, and Coun. York flyers have been \$6.902 ate in reaching port, but the Ontario

pranced across the Atlantic in the remarkable time of nine days from Mo. ville. She experienced heavy gales and head winds all the way out, but, sustained no damage. The Ontario discharged eighty tons of cargo and anded her saloon and six steerage scrutineers engers, most of whom left at roon by the mail train for the west.

woon for St. John. "Its an outrage;" such were the . In taking the chair the newly electwords of Mayor Stephen tonight when having so highly honored him. His endeavor would be to fill the chair as acceptably as it had been filled in the nast Warden Hatfield then appointed the

nicipality of the County of Kings: nen-In accordance with my (ionth A motion seeking an enlargement of duty, I lay before you my annual rethe committee to consider the Have- port. I first wish to thank all those lock election matter was lost. who have aided me in my work and who have alded me in my work and Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P., then sub- for the encouraging words received. I mitted a petition from Letitia S. Kyle have met with the usual difficulties seeking redress in the matter of her and tactics of those opposed to the claim against the overseers of the poor law, but the work of enforcing the Carlada Temperance Act has gone quite steadily on, though perhaps more quietly than in some of the past years. tee to einquire into the facts of the One of the unpleasant and difficult features of the work is the unwillingress of witnesses to give evidence in C T. A. cases. However, I have done a considerably larger amount of work this year than last and at less expense. The costs of each case up to conviction is \$9.40 less than last year After dinner J. P. Byrne of Sussex and the percentage of conviction to the total number of cases tried is 22 rer cent. better than last year. Of course the costs referred to do not include attorney's fees, and in this respect I have made quite a saving by doing some of the work that usually falls to my attorney. One reason why I have added this extra care and work is on account of your action last year in this inatter, and for the municipality and the cause sake I wish to save all the expense possible. Thirty-one cases have been before the courts, resulting in 21 convictions, eight dismissels, and two dropped on account of court failing to sit. The total amount of fines imposed is \$1,050, and costs imposed \$603.97; days jail imposed in default of payment, 1,680. Thirteen of the 21 fines imposed have been collected, 10 by paying up and three by leying out the 80 days in jail; also one of the persons convicted has died. leaving seven convictions to be accounited for. I have also collected two of the fines that were standing from last year, namely, Mary Doherty and Wm. Doherty, one each, making a total of \$600 of fines collected, and \$1.96.90 in costs collected in the year A. D. 1897. Attached to this report is a summary of the year's work. I wish also to state that the salary paid me during the year was not sufficient, and I esk this council to give me salary

sufficient to enable me to do the work without a financial loss to myself. The summary showed the persons egainst whom information had been made, the result in each case, etc. The amount of the fines and costs imposed have already been given. The costables' costs aggregated \$284.58, and those of the deputy sheriff were \$50.95. The justices' fees amounted to \$97.80 and the witnesses', fees to \$162.40. Inspector Weyman also made some remarks as to the custom of physicians of giving prescriptions to people to get liquor from the druggists. These prescriptions should be accompanied 5,773 05 centificates. Medical men should careful in this matter. He had 71 40 made no examination of the vendor's books, as they had been reported to \$12,825 28 Balance to credit of county. the inland revenue department. \$10 252 For school fund account For contingent account For Pauper lunatic account The report was laid on the table to be considered in the afternoon. highway assessment account ... Aims House account ... Parish Greenwich account ... school site account Haveleck election deposit Coun. Palmer submitted a report showing that \$179.50 was realized last year from the sale of the grass on Grassy Island. + It cost \$134 to build.

the breakwater there.-Adopted. An assessment of \$50.25 was ordered \$10,252 68 remont was to be levied on the parish of Susser auditor given permission to submit a to pay for laying out a road. further report later on The warden introduced to the coun-After considerable discussion the cil Hon. C. H. Labillois, who was council took up the bills passed by the warmly received. Mr. Labillois announced that farold finance committee, which were ordered to be paid or otherwise disposed mers' meetings were to be held in of as follows: Smith's hall in the afternoon and eve-ning. The local government had inengurated a good agricultural policy and it was their desire to get the ideas m. T. Bell, painting hall of the farmers of the province rela-Wm. T. Bell, painting nall J. F. Giggey, stove pipe, etc. Rufus Henderson, repairs cleaning court house Sun Printing Co., printing Dr. Wheeler, medical examination re tive to the various questions in which the country was so much interested. He invited the members of the council to attend the meetings, the one to be lunatic 2 00 held in the evening at all events. White medical examination re lu-Dr "It was decided to accept the invita-Dr. J. N. Smith, medical examination tion and attend the meeting in the Wellington L. Hamm, thrown out. W. C.Weyman, expenses C. T. Act inevening in a body. Dr. The council then proceeded to consider bills which had been before the finance committee. They were ordered Weyman, witness fees, etc. McCully, attorney's fees, C. T. to be paid as follows: Campbell, constables' fees Hatfield, coroner Smith, supplies . Freeze, board of prisoner rington . Dr. Price, examining body of Judson Keith (deceased) S. N. Freeze, board of prisoner
Dr. Pearson, passed at
F. W. Freeze, stiending furnace, etc.
W. McLeod, constable re lunctics
W. McLeod, constable re road in Sussex (also to be paid by Sussex)
Alfired Morrisey, record book, etc....
Chas E. Demill, constable's sums
G. O. D. Ottey, postago, etc....
John Rodgerson, carving Royal Arms, Dr. J. W. Wetmore, medical attendance on prisoner
J. & A. McMillan, record book, etc.... 9 29 Keith (deceased) . W. H. Waters, coroner's fees on in-20 90 There was some little talk over Scott Act Inspector Weyman's bill for witness fees, etc., which amounted to hearly \$800, of which he had been paid bill of Registrar H. J. Fowler for all but \$76.15. This amount was or-\$12.07 for postage. The council redered to be paid. fused to pay it by a vote of 17 to 9. It was determined not to have any It was ordered that a valuation of the county be taken this year for asmeeting of the council in June. An assessment of \$6,950 was ordered. for school purposes and \$6,000 for con-The building committee were authorized to brick off a room in the northeast corner of the basement of the court house to hold the records of the probate court. It was ordered that \$65 be assess on each of the parishes of Norton, Kingston and Springfield for the The council then adjourned till o'clock this morning. for th The committee appointed to inquire support of pauper lumatics. nto the facts of the Havelock election In the afternoon it was ordered that protest met during the afternoor \$560 be assessed on the parish of Rothesay for its indebtedness to the Geo. W. Fowler appeared for the peti-tioner and Philip Palmer for the councounty. othlors elected by the parish. A couple of witnesses were examined, Count Sproul moved that the peti-tion of the Ossekers Stamping Company seeking exemption from taxation be taken from the table and consid-The Kings County Council resume ousiness at Hampton at 11 o'clock ered.-Carried. Coun. Sproul then proceeded to show

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Collector-James

Parish clerk-Ch

Assessors-David

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McCully and John

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Overseers of th

Cready, John Ha

Collector-Thos.

Parish clerk-W

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Parish clerk-W

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Revisors-Fred

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No. 2 district; Day

trict.

UP

FIRST PART.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY, 22, 1898.

KINGS CO. COUNCIL. them today. The motion passed.

Gilliland mominated Coun. Hatfield of Nonton

The chairman stated that as he was a candidate for the office he would ask ex-Warden Moore to take the chair. Coun. Moore assumed the chairmanship and the vote was taken, Coun. Palmer, and H. J. Fowler acting as

Coun. Hatfield was elected warden The Ontario sailed at four this after Ho for Coun. King. the vote standing 17 for him and 13

For

ed warden thanked the council for

ADVERTISING RATES \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient For Sale, Wanted, etc. 50 cents and Special contracts made for time ad

address on application SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Three ministerial declarations, made in rapid succession, have reassured the mind of the British people, if it was ever seriously disturbed, over the possible loss of influence in Asia. Mr. Balfour was followed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and he by Mr. Chamberlain. The statements breathe the same note, not of defiance, but of confident assurance. Great Britain is not allowing other European powers to deprive her of her position of commercial dominance in the east. If a war shall be necessary to enable the Empire to hold what she has and to retain her present commanding posttion on the Pacific coast of Asia, there will be war. We have no Kalser Wilhelm in the British Empire and our statesmen are not accustomed to sounding motes of defiance to all the world. It is only when the British people ask for information that the ministers state the position in times like these, and the announcements then made are usually as free as possible from spectacular features and as much to the exact point as diplomatic reserve permits. all think the

On this occasion the statesmen acted first and spoke afterwards. It is found that while some of the German jingo papers were publishing cartoons ridiculing the position of England, and while some despondent Englishmen were full of fear lest lethargy had settled on the foreign office, Lord Salsbury and his colleagues had a good grip on the situation. Now the world knows what the British statesmen have been doing. The English controller, who was supposed to be turned out of Seoul by the Russians is back in Corea with all the power he ever had. The British are to have a port on the north if the Germans get one. Russia will have to cenced a little share of Manchuria to the English. But it is especially in the southern and mildle kingdom that

culminate in the general convention. One of the speakers at a meeting in North Bedeque said he had visited the large new packing establishment in Sample copies cheerfully sent to any

Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1898.

for cheese when they went into cooperative datrying, since a large export trade was developed. One objection suggested to the large establishment for pork packing is that the farmers would have to put up the money, say \$125,000, operate the plant, and wait for the returns from the marketed product. Whether there is anything in this objection depends of course upon the question whether the industry when established will be profitable. If the farmers are convinced that it will prove profitable in the long run, they will not hesitate to make the investment at the start. The Agriculturist says the Charlottetown house began packing in November. and the ristums are not velt received from the first shimmond to England If, when the returns come, they are sattisfactory, no one will complain about the necessary delay. It would appear that the Jisland people are well satisfied with the results of the establishhent of the industry at Chartottetown, or they would not now be considering an extension on a larger

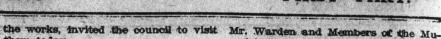
Prince county.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS. The Hamilton, Ont., board of education is much exercised over the question of teaching domestic science in

the schools in that city. The system was introduced and is now in operation, at a cost of 66 cents per month per pupil. The school board recently passed an order that the experiment should be dropped at the end of this month. Last week deputations from the Council of Women, the T. W. C.

Great Britain acquires a newer and A., the Trades and Labor Council and ystem and another vote was taken. It resulted in the decision of the board remaining unaltered, as a motion to hange the date from Jan, 31st to June oth resulted in a tie. The ladies and others interested in the work declare they will carry their point at the first neeting of the new board, on Feb. and. The object of the teaching of domestic science is the proper training of young girls in the science of house keeping and home making. The charge was made by one of the speakers that the girls of today are being St. John is honored by a visit of the educated to be clerks, typewriters and actory hands, and that the homes of now the next generation will suffer in conrequence. Those who opposed the system thought it cost too much, or that the results were not commensurate with the expense, or those for whom it was designed left school too soon to profit by it, or that the girls of today should get along as well with home training as did the girls of fifty years ago. One man described the system as "another costly Yankee notion like the kindergarten." There is a strong agitation in Ontario to have domestic science introduced into the public school curriculum as a com-DU'SOUV subject Colonel Denison is not to be seduced from his aggressive attitude by the mable reflection that the people of the United States and Canadians "are all Anglo-Saxons after all" The colonel refuses to admit the full reladonship. He says that: tionship. He says that: There never was an opportunity of showing ili-feeling that the people of the United States have not shown it. The remark, 'We are all Anglo-Saxons after all,' is very Eng-lish. This is one of the many extraordinary hallucinations of the British mind in refer-ence to the United States. New England of course was mainly settled by English Puri-tans and Virginia by English Cavallers, but New York was settled originally by Dutch, Perinsyivaria to a great extent by Germans, Delaware and New Jersey by Dutch and Swedes, the Carolinas partly by French; Fiorida, Textes and California by Spaniards. In the last census, that of 1890, of 9,121,867 foreign-born citizens less than one-third were Anglo-We orn citizes that of 150, of 9,21,367 foreign-orn citizes less than one-third were Anglo-saxons. About 8,000,000 of the population are negroes. I am sure that no more than the negroes, I am sure that no more than 5,000,000, or about 25 per cent, of the United states population are of the Anglo-Saxon It is time that this talk about kinshin It is time that this telk about Kibship, ommon blood, etc., should cease, for it is ased upon an absolute failacy, for the ma-nrity, even of the small proportion who are it Anglo-Saxon, descent, have been for gen-mations growing up under such different onditions as to have developed into a very its and the such a start the second seco conditions as different type

District clerk-ROTI



stronger foothold. A year ago some trade concessions were made in the Chinese province adjoining Burmah. This is now followed by the concession of a right to push a railway directly into Yungen from the south, by the farther extension of the right to trade on the great river wherein Canton is situated, and by similar extensions on the Yang Tse Klang in the middle country, Britain is all right yet.

GENERAL BOOTH.

leader and founder of the Salvation army, an organization which holds a strong and apparently secure position among the religions and benevolent forces of the age. 'General Booth has explained once more to a St. John audience the work that the army has done and is doing. The activities reach out in many directions, usually in directions where there was plenty of room for new service. No class of men and women are so unpleasant to meet that the prficers and cadets do not find them out. No country is so distant or forbididng that the army is not there. The remarkable and devoted family, of which General Booth is the head, is an aristocracy, not of wealth or luxury, but of earnest work and responsibility. It has often been predicted that the army will be disbanded when its organizer and general is no more. Once it seemed that this might be so, but today it is evident that if the Salvation army, as such, were to disappear, something, animated by the same spirit and working by methods, if not the same yet not out of harmony with the army methods, must take its place. cannot imagine such a gap remaining as would be caused by the disappearance of the whole organization which General Booth has been the means of creating. This province and city, by the presence of their chief citizens. welcomes General Booth on this visit to his legions, but the chief probably values more highly the greeting he will receive from the neglected and unconsidered groups of men and women, the care of whom he has made his special business.

PORK PACKING

The question of erecting a large pork packing establishment at Summerside is now being generally discussed by the farmers of Prince county, P. E. Island, and a convention is to be held in Summerside, on Friday, Jan. 28th. Meetings have already been held in various districts, and these are all to sternest critics of the Drummond deal

The Telegraph says that the "absolute falsity" of the charges that Mr. Greenshields was favored in the Drummond rafilway deal "has been shown in the most practical fashion by the refusal of Mr. Blair to take over the road until it is perfect." This is a most astonishing thing. The

informed that the I. C. R. had new freight tariff, going into effect January 17th, which gave a rate from Monstread to Halifax at from 1 to 2 cents more per hundred pounds than from Montreal to St. John. A copy of this tariff was received in the city this afternoon, just after the adjournment of the board of trade, where much of turne had been spent considering the winter port quest

upposed that Mr. Tarte and Mr.

Mr. Greenshields a present of th

would be content with making

Mayor Stephen said the outrage consisted in this, that Hon. Mr. Blair had given a distinct pledge to a delegation from Halifax that the new tariff would not be issued till :raffic manager Harriss had visited Halifax and conferred on the subject with nerchants. A prominent shipper said that under the new tariff paying shipments from Halifax would be imposaldia On a large cargo of grain the new tariff would mean a difference. against Halifax of over \$3,000 as compared with the rate via St. John. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20 -There is ejoicing in Hallifax today in consequence of the withdrawal of the discriminatory tariff on through traffic over the I. C. R. from Hallifax to Montreal compared with St. John. The information of the withdrawal of this tariff came this afternoon in a telegram from A. H. Harris and Hon A. G. Blair. The telegrams are selfexplanatory, and are as follows: A. Stephen, mayor:

The tolegram from Halifax today was the rst inimation I have received of the facts tated by you. Better for all parties to re-main cultu. If action has been taken and errors have occurred they can, and will, h corrected. Later in the day Mayor Stephen also received the following:

The traffic manager wires me that he is extremely mortified at finding the import tarifi issued from Moncoon without refer-ence to him or without his authority. You will thus see that there has been no de-parture by either Mr. Harris or self from the understanding. A. G. BLAIR. These were in reply to telegrams protesting against the tariff and asking for an explanation for the breach

Traffic Manager Harris telegraphs Mayor Stephen that he regrets the ssuance of the new tariff without his knowledge, and that it has been with drawn, pending his visit to Halifax at the end of this month. OTTAWA, Jan. 20.-I saw Hon. Mr.

Blair this afternoon in reference to the publication in Hailifax of the alleged new I. C. R. freight tariff. The minister said he had received two telegrams from Mr. Russell, M. P., on the subject, and one from the mayor of Halifax. These were the first inimations he had received about any bariff, as the issue of a new one had not been authorized. General Traffic Manager Harris had told him that he issued no tariff; if one had gone out it must have been issued from Moncton by mistake. The promises

which the minister had made that Mr. Harris should visit Halifax and disuse this matter with the merchants a decision was reached would be faithfully carried out. He had informed Mr. Russell and the mayor to this effect, and had advised the mayor to preserve a calm demeanour, as nothing had occurred to warrant the

following standing committees: Public buildings committees-Count H. J. Fowler, Gilliland and Titus, Printing-Couns. 1King, Lamb and Crandal

Public meadows-Couns. Wetmore Peatman, M, W. Freeze, Ballentine and Helms.

Finance-Couns. Sproul, James M. ampbell, F. R. Fowler, Gorham, D. J. Fowler, H. Montgomery Campbell and McLeod. The minutes of the last meeting were

confirmed as recorded. The petition of Jonah Keith protest ng against the election of Couns. Perry and McLeod, the representatives of the parish of Havelock, was then read

Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P., was heard in support of the petition, which set forth: That the petitioner was a candidate at the electon held last fall; that 418 rate payers voted at said election, but that when the ballots were counted it was found that there were more in the box than there were qualfied voters; that Wm. C. McKnight. acting as an agent for Messrs.' Perry and McLeod, paid \$1 for a vote; that Geo. Gorham, acting for them, paid Hartley Dobson \$1 for his vote and gave Dobson's father \$1.20 to pay his taxes in order that he might vote for them, and that divers other persons vere paid to vote for Messrs. Perry and McLeod. Mr. Keith prayed under the circumstances that the election be declared void and another election ordered. Mr. Fowler said the protest

had been filed and everything done that the law required. It was decided to refer the ma to a special committee to head all parties. Couns. Titus, Palmer and Gilliland were appointed such com-

mittee Coun. Sproul presented a petition ooking towards the exemption from taxaition of the factory of the Ossekeag Stamping company of Hampton. The petitioners stated that they had purchased lands at Hampton and eroted thereon buildings containing machinery and appliances for the manufacture of stamped tin, iron and mamelled iron ware at a very considerable expense. They felt that their works would give increased employment at remunerative wages to some of the residents of Hampton and would cause the removal to this place of some of their families from other localities. The work and business they proposed carrying on, being distinct and separate from and different from any lines of manufacture at present carried on in the province the petitioners believed that the estabishment of these works would be a

distinct advantage to the parish. The petitioners therefore prayed the counoil to recommend to the local legisle ture that an act be passed empowering the council to grant exem from taration for such term of years as they might see fit. Coun. Sproul moved that the

tion be received and laid on the table nothing had occurred to warrant the tion be received and this afternoon. He been called upon to present people.

Wednesday morning.

After roll call Warden Hatfield called for the reports of committees. The finance committee reported re-lative to the bills ordered to be paid in June.-Adopted. The public buildings committee re

ported regarding the repairs put upon he court house. They had also arranged for coal for the court house at 5.28, delivered at Hampton.-Adopt-

The committee appointed to interview Hon. A. G. Blair as to getting a supply of water for the court house and jail, reported that Col. Domville M. P., had seen Mr. Blair, Nothing having been accomplished, it was rended that the committee be concomme inued. This was done.

Scott Act.Inspector Weyman having een called upon to present his annual

the council what extensive works the company had provided for the prose-cution of their business. The works would employ 200 or 250 hands, many of whom would be skilled laborers, who would be imported from abroad He urged that steps be taken to com-

ply with the prayer of the petition of this concern. The existence of the works meant an increase in the taxpayers in the partish. He wound up by moving that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the local members, with a view of securing the

sary legislation. e motion passed, and Couns The Sproul, H. J. Fowler and Gilliand were appointed such committee.

Couns. Perry and McLeod of Havelock and Montgomery-Campbell and Fenwick of Studholm were appointed to ascertain the location of the parish

PART.

FIRST PART.

line between Havelock and Studholm.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1898.

pers of the Muunty of Kings: dance with my my annual rethank all those n my work and ords received. I usual difficultie opposed to the enforcing the Act has gone gh perhaps more f the past years. nt and difficult the unwillinggive evidence in er, I have done mount of work and at less exach case up to than last year of conviction to es tried is 22 last year. Of ed to do not inand in this relite a saving by rk that usually)ne reason why care and work action last year the municipal-I wish to save Thirty-one the courts, res, eight dismison account of e total amount 1,050, and costs jail imposed in 680. Thirteen of have been colp and three by n jail; also one icted has died. ons to be acso collected two standing from ry Doherty and ch, making a collected, and d in the year this report is work. I wish alary paid me sufficient, and rive me salary to do the work to myself. the persons tion had been case, etc. The d costs imposgiven. The gated \$284.58 sheriff were amounted to fees to \$162.40. made some of physicians to people to ggists. These accompanied al men should r. He had the vendor's n reported to rtment in the table to rnoon litted a report realized last the grass on t \$134 to build dopted. 25 was ordered sh of Sussex

Direction was given for the removal of the barbed wire fence from the trees in front of the Court house. It was ordered that the following amounts be assessed for the support of the poor: Cardwell(liabilities \$100) \$200 Greenwich Hampton (liabilities \$150) Norton
 Studholm
 60

 Sussex
 (liabilities \$700)

 Waterford
 (liabilities \$50)
(liabilities \$50) 100 Mrs. Letitia S. Kyle gave notice through her attorney, F. L. Fairweather, that she would take legal steps to compel the council to hear her with reference to her claim against the overseers of the poor of Waterford for the care of a pauper. Some little time was consumed in the reception of the lists of officers the various parishes. Following are the principal officers appointed: UPHAM. Assessors-Wm. Barnes, Richard Foster and Geo. R. Reid. Revisors-James, M. Campbell, Al bert H. Upham and Robt. Simson. Commissioners of highways-Robt Simson, No. 1 district; H. H. Sherwood No. 2 district; David Floyd, No. 3 district. Overseers of the poor-Andrew Sherwood, Chas. Titus and Geo. B. Reid. Collector-James G. Titus. Parish clerk-Chas. N. Gay. KARS. Assessors-David Mills, Reicker and Isaac Vanwart. Revisors-Wm. Helms, G. W. Palmer and Stephen Scribner. Commissioners of highways-B. R. Palmer, Robt. Jones, sr., and Martin Relicker. Overseers of the poor-Gabriel Vanwart, David P. Willigar and Jonathan Jones. Collector-Robt. Vaniwart Parish clerk-John McIntyre Young CARDWELL. Assessors-Byron McLeod, Geo. W Stockton and James Purtell. Revisors-H. E. Freeze, G. Lester McCully and John M. Freeze. sioners of highways Byron Comm Freeze, Fred Davidson and Robert Moore. Overseers of the poor E. J. Mc-Cready, John Hawks and Alex Mc-Amespy. Collector-Thos. Morton. Parish clerk-Winslow McLeod. KINGSTON. Assessors-James E. Wetmore, Robt. C. Williams, John W. Chaloner. Revisors-S. S. Lamb, O. W. Wetmore and Herbert Williams. Commissioners of highways-Jame Puddington, No. 3 district: Chiming ham Brien, No. 2 district. Wm. Flornbrook, No. 4 district; Geo. Henniessey, No. 1 district Overseers of the poor-Norman Puddington, Robt. Fullerton and Smith Plickett. Collectors-Alex. Gilliland, No. 1 district; C. Albert Holder, No. 2 district

Commissioners of highways-George Nutter, No. 1 district; Herman B. Belyea, No. 2 district; Edgar Day, No. 3 district. Overseers of the poor-Robert Belyea, Wm. B. Belyea and Daniel Per-TY. Collector-Edmond H. Flewelling. Parish clerk-Wm. McLeod. 500 HAMPTON. Assessors-Albert J. Sproul, Geo. E. Ketchum and J. Henry Dickson. Revisors-H. J. Fowler, F. M. Sproul and W. C. Cramford. Commissioners of highways A. J. Sproul, No. 1 district; Andrew Belyea, No. 2 district; Geo. A. Henderson, No. district. Overseers of the poor-Henry Hicks, Henry J. Belyea and Wm. H. Darrah. Collector-Noah M. Barnes. Parish clerk-Allan W. Hicks. STUDHOLM. Assessors-James A. Fenwick, Jacob I. Keirstead and Henry S. Parlee. Revisors-H. Montgomery Campell, W. D. Fenwick and Thomas Roach. Commissioners of highways-Thos. M. McFarlane, No. 1 district; William A. Keirstead, No. 2 district; James E. Good, No. 3 district; Isaac Gaunce, No. 4 district; James C. Coates, No. 5 Overseers of the poor-David Little, Francis J. Keirstead and Lloyd P. Knollin. Collectors of rates-James M. Folkns, No. 1; Arthur Fennell, No. 2. Parish clerk-J. A. Fenwick. Martin SUSSEX. Assessors-John E. Ryan, Silas C. McCully and H. W. Folkins. Revisors-Chas. W. Stockton, Hugh R. McMonagle and Ora P. King. Commissioners of highways-Stephen ones, No. 1 district; Simeon H. Campell, No. 2 district; Henry Golding, No. 3 district; Edwin O. McIntyre, No. 4 took into court 31 cases, in 21 of district; Robert Armstrong, No. 5 distruct. Overseers of the poor-Samuel Kilan, John Wanamake and Robert Crawford. Collector-Charles Erb. Parish clerk-Hiram W. Folkins. WATERFORD. -W. S. D. Moore, George Crothers and Wm. J. Patterson, Revisors-J. A. Moore, J. H. Myers and W. E. S. Flewelling. Commissioners of highways-Joseph Walkace, No. 1 district; Samuel Gordon, No. 2 district. Overseers of the poor-Robt. Hawks, F. E. McNair and John W. Patterson. Collector-John Chambers, jr. Parish clerk-Samuel Loughery. The following persons were appointng year: Cardwell - L. J. Murray, Moses Wortman, Chas. S. Kelly, John Moore, Robert L. Moore, Silas M. Freeze. Greenwich-Asa V. Jones, W. S. Belyea, D. H. Whelpley, Isaac Havi-Hammond-D. J. Fowler, R. C. Mcdonaighe, J. V. Faulkner, Archie Shervood, James Lefurgey, Wm. Alexan-Parish clerk-John W. Chaloner District clerk-Wm. H. Williams.

Revisors-W. L. Belyea, A. LeB. Peatman and C. H. Gorham.

Hampton-S. A. Fownes, Thomas Smith, James A. Smith, Theodore E. Coun. Palmer moved that the wor-Assessors J. Lee Flewelling, H. V. Titus, Cornelius Sutton, John Ma- thy patriarch of the Kings county oney, Patrick H. McCreary. Wm Havelock-Charles E. Stewart, Wil-frid Freeze, W. D. Fowler, Wm. J. Seely, Fred Alward, J. H. Mace, A. T. lowing: Stockton, W. A. Price. Kars-Edward Vare. W. H

unsatisfactory results. The very best evidence that the duties of the inector were not so onerous was that he was able to spend the greater part of three or four weeks in Queens county. Yet the people of Kings paid him a salary to give up all his time to the work of enforcing the law. speaker had no feeling against Weyman personally, but he felt that he was too expensive a man for the position. Justices before whom he had brought cases had rebuked him for making the complaints without evidence to prove the truth of what he alleged. Dismissals followed in many instances. He suggested that some of the charges were unnecessary. The council should refuse to pay them. While he admitted being opposed to Mr. Weyman, he was not averse to having an inspector. The Scott act was law in the county and an inspector was required to look after its enforcement. The speaker was informed by respectable citizens that Mr. Weyman had selected young men who did not drink to visit places in which he thought liquor was sold, for the purpose of getting liquor in order that a conviction might be secured against the proprietors. Possibly that accounted for the appear ance of a charge of \$59 in the expense account for detective work. A temperance man told the speaker that Mr. Weyman induced his son to go to a place as above stated. Such conduct was reprehensible. Coun. Moore, while he would not

defend all of Mr. Weyman's acts, was ready to stand up in defence of his work. Mr. Weyman could at any time lay his hands on fines that had not been paid although imposed in 1897. It was the finance committee's fault that such monies did not appear just now. The amount collected this year was \$796.90, and it had cost \$873.05 to enforce the law. Inspector Weyman reported that he

which he secured convictions. The fines imposed aggregated \$1,050, and the costs \$603.97. Only 13 fines were collected.

Coun. Montgomery-Campbell did not think the council could expect a man of Mr. Weyman's standing to give up all his time to the enforcement , of the law for a salary of \$300. Mr. Weyman's expenses were light, con-sidering the work he had performed. He had gone carefully over all the accounts, and he assured the board that the work had been done honorably and creditably.

Coun. Helms did not think the inspector had any right to employ detectives and make the county pay Warden Hatfield remarked that the

ed surveyors of lumber for the ensu- council should pay all reasonable expenses. The motion to adopt the report

passed, the vote standing:

Yeas-Couns. McLeod, Perry, Upham, King, Gillelard, Peatman, Wetmore, M. W. Freeze, H. E. Freeze, McCully, Lamb, Moore, Palmer D. J. Fowler, R. C. McMonagle, H. M .-Campbell, Fenwick, Titus, J. M. Campbell, Gorham, Myers and Maynes-22. Nays-Coun. Sproul, F. R. Fowler Ballentine and Crandall-4.

CITY NEWS. Recent Events in and farmers would better let go at \$1.85. Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and

Exchanges

On the 18th Vroom & Arnold reeived from Hon. L. E. Baker, presidenit of the Yarmouth Steamship company, the following telegram: "Yarmouth Steamsnip company has purchased fifteen knot boat for the St John-Halifax route.

The friends of. Robert J. Bowes of unds city will regret to hear the sad intelligence of his death at New York en the 18th inst. Deceased was a resident of New York for the last six years, and carried on the painting ss. He leaves a brother and three sisters in this city.

Two timber, berths were sold at the Crown Land office Wedneslay. Purchasers and prices were: No. 86-Head of N. W. Oromocto Lake, three miles; sold to Geo. Wood at \$52 per mile. No. 81-Between Salmon and Richibusto Rivers, at the Portage 21-2 miles; sold to W. J. Cameron at the upset price.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Frost of Lower Norton was celebraited Wednesday by a family reunion. Over seventy relatives and friends assem bled at their home to offer congratula tions. An enjoyable evening was spent and a number of appropriate resents were left as souvenirs of the occasion.

The residents of Andover will ask the provincial government for an act of incorporation for their village for fire and water purposes, and with power to issue bonds to the extent of and not exceeding \$10,000. F. N. Welling, A. E. Kupky and M. S. Sutthen are the committee the people appointed to secure information about the plan and cost of water works.

At Chubb's Corner Wednesday W. A Lockhart offered for sale the steamer City of Montticello. The auctioneer handed around neatly printed circu-lars showing a picture of the steamer and also giving dimensions, etc. S Hayward bid \$15,000. Another bid was made of \$18,000, when Mr. Hayward bid \$20,009, at which sum she was knocked down. Mr. Hayward acted for the board of directors.

The committee of the Kings County

get \$2 or better in a few days more. Others who have looked the situation over believe that the \$2 mark will not be reached this season, and that the DEATHS ON P. E. ISLAND.

(Charlottetown Guardian, 17th.) Readers of this morning's Guardian in Summerside and Prince county will be pained to learn of the death of Miss Cassie J. Baker, which said event occurred at the Prince Edward Island hospital yesterday morning at 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 11 c'clock. For over fifteen years Miss

the Baptist communion loses one of Remember I The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your of a Christian woman. Deceased was a daughter of the late Philip Baker,

sr., and a niece of John F. Baker of this city. To the bereaved and aged mother, the brothers and sisters, the Guardian extends its sincere sympathy.

(Examiner, 18th)

The many friends of William Byrne messenger to the Dominion Savings Eank and post office department, will hear with regret of his unexpected death on Sunday morning. Mr. Byrne was on duty on Saturday as usual although he complained of not feeling very well. During the night his illness took a more serious turn, but it was not thought that the consequences would be fatal. In the morning, however, his condition became so alarming that medical aid was called in. But nothing could be done to help him. and about nine o'clock he died. Heart trcuble is beleived to have been the cause of death. Mr. Byrne has been messenger for a good many years, and was zealous and faithful in the discharge of his duties, making hosts of friends. In his younger days Mr. Byrne was clerk in the office of the late Judge Kelly, and upon appointment of that gentleman to the bench he was employed in the office of Dr. Edward J. Hodgson; now master of the rolls of this province, and subse

quently employed on the Prince Ed. ward Island ratiway at Summerside. He was also a clerk in the law office of the present chief justice, when that gentleman was practising at the bar, and after his appointment to the bench. Mr. Bryne was made an official of the dominion government. The duties of these positions were discharged to the satisfaction of his several employers. 'The deceased was a son of the late Nicholas Byrne, and at the time of his death was in his 45th year. His sorrowing widow and family and other relatives have our sympathy.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir-There are several important questions now before the farmers of this province. Shall we have a pork packing industry ? Shall we advocate the bonusing of wheat, and wheat mills, and shall we improve the stock and products of our farms that we may reap some advantage from the export facilities that have been established so near forus?

S facilities that have been established so near to us ? These are important questions to every thinking farmer in this province, and questions upon which he should not be slow to give his opinion. We connot all attend farmers' meetings, nor could we all speak if we did; but there is a free press in the country, that is ever willing and ready to give expression to its people's views, but how selder who exist more votes on election day than any other class in the country. It would be a piece of silly impertmence to reject a man's opinions simply because he could not spell or express himself in classical language, and yet this 's what many a man is africt of the contry. It express himself properly. I guerantee those in charge of the paper because he can't express himself properly. I guerantee these in charge of the papers will look after the spelling and stops, and no man will need ve afraid of straightforward speech if he knows what he is talking about. There are many who can express there oplicing from an otherwise silent multi-tude. so publicly. As it is, we have little but grumbling from an otherwise silent multi-tide. Individual effort and a spirit of progress is what is needed in thousands of farmers in this prevince. Many a man will say: "I have not got the chance, my farm is small and rough and poor, poor, poor," It is quite evident this man is poor in intellect, also, but would feel insuited if told so. If he will set his intellect to work, he will even find that the product of his small, poor farm will increase exactly as his mind er-pands. This will soon reveal to him that the secret of success lies within himself, and that the government is his tool and not he the government's, and this is why he should begin to express to his brother farmers who meet in convention what he wants in words comelse and to the point, and stick to it. Let him do this through his paper. It is what he pays for in a measure, and in nine case out of ten he will get what he wants.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The states of

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 8,509 copies of THEI WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circuation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

A FINE COURT HOUSE.

The people of Kings county have very reason to be proud of their court house. The building itself is by far the finest court house in the province. Last fall the interior of the structure was put in thorough repair and handsomely decorated. The work was done by Wm. T. Bell of this city, who performed it in a manner that has made him famous in the neighboring county. Over the door leading from the judge's room to the desk at which the presiding justice sits there has been placed the royal coat of arms.

The carving was done by John Rogernon of this city, upon whom it reflects the greatest credit. The regular sitting of the county court was opened there on the

18th inst., Judge Wedderburn presiding. The only case entered, Titus v. McQuade, was on motion of M. Mc-Donald of this city .tood over till the next court.

Judge Wedderburn before adjourning the court made a few remarks, in which he congratulated the members of the bar, the council and the people of Kings upon the fact that such a comfortable and hansome room had been provided. His honor wound up by wishing all present and the people of the county generally a happy' and prosperous New Year.

THE LIBERAL. CONSERVATIVES.

The liberal convervative ward assodations met on Lith Hist, accord to the constitution of the general as sociation. The reports from the various wards are as follows:

Kings Ward. Lt. Col. Armstrong, president. Walter O. Purdy, vice-presider Charles H. S. Johnston, secret Wellington Ward.

J. A. Sinclair, president. John D. Wilson, vice-president. Ald A. W. Macrae, secretary-treasurer. A resolution of condolence was pessed re-lative to the death of W. H. Love, who for-merly filled the office of vice-president.

Prince Ward. Hunter, president. L. Everett, vice-president. Peters, treasurer. Peters, treasurer. . M. McLean, secretary. xecutive—Jonus Howe and E. M. Pat-

Queens Ward Watson Allen, president, W. W. White, vice-president

Dukes Ward. W. H. Thorne, president. L. P. D. Tilley, vice-president. E. S. Hennigar, secretary-trea

road d to the counwho was

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21 rt House. 26 16 43 66 D,court ing form. 100 ing form. 42 75 1 00 say, exof Health 3 34 7 24 sion of the Fowler for council reof 17 to 9. valuation of

year for as.) was ordered 6,000 for con-

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and Couns nd Gillland nittee. od of Havemobell and appointed of the parish

Revisors-Thos. Gilliland, Maynes and Wm. Thompson. Commissioners of highways-W. A. McFlate, David Maynes and Oscar Overseers of the poor-A. Miles Saunders, John C. McLaughlin and Robt. McMahon. Collector-Anthony Dobbin, jr Parish clerk-Walter S. Saun WESTFIELD

ROTHESAY.

Assessors-D. J. Whelpley, Lingley and Jeddia, Pitt. Revisors-Fred R. Fowler, Ballentine and Harry Currie. Commissioners of highway Brown, J. A. Gulliand and Fred E.

Currie Overseers of the poor-J. F. Wood, W. H. Lingley and Parker Craig. Collectors-Geo. Eckles and J. W. F.

Baxter. Parish clerk-Johnston Lingley.

HAMMOND. Assessory-Albert Sherwood, Thos. H. Spott and Robt. Ferguson. Revisors-D. J. Fowler, R. C. Mc-Montagle and Weeden Fowler. Commissioners of highways-John Marchbank, No. 1 district; Chas. Alexander. No. 2 district; King McFarland, No. 3 district. Overseers of the poor-Chais. Alexander, Wm. Crowe and Thos. H. Scott. Collector-W. Frank Howe. Panish clerk-I. N. Faulkner.

SPRINGFIELD. Assessors-G. W. Sharp, Lemuel Spragg and James W. Freeze. Revisors-G. W. (Crandall, Mantin

W. Freeze and Samuel Burns. tioners of highways-David Commie A. Hatfield, No. 1 distrist; Wm. Mur-

ray, No. 2 district; Arthur J. Gillies, No. 3 distrist; Geo. T. Kierstead, No. 4 district. Overseers of the poor-Simon Lake, Herbert A. Northrup and Miles Keir-

stead. Collectors-Azar B. Spraigg, No. 1 district; W. A Crawford, No. 2 distriot. Parish derk-Wm. Urquhart. District clerk-Howard Freeze.

NORTON. Assessors-Alex. McKinnon, Herbert Cother and Chas. E. Dixon. Revisors-G. W. Trites, D. B. Hatfield and John E. Titus.

Vey.

ler, John T. McVey and W. H. Sharp. Collector-James Highson. Parish clerk-Edwin A. Hayes.

-James H. Brown, True man V. Freeze and Moses McFar-

Revisons-F. Bruce McLeoid, Thios G. Perry and Lebaron W. Carey. Commissioners of highways-Naa-man Highson, No. 1 district; Charles B. Keith, No. 2 district; Elijah Mc-Mackin, No. 3 district. Overseers of poor-Samuel Chittick, Thos. Fennell, and Richard Mullin. Collector-John. W. Brown. Parish clerk-A. W. Keith,

GREENWICH. Assessors Wm. N. Vanwart, Wes-ley Inch and D. H. Whelpley.

wick, A. L. Fenwick, H. Snider, W. G. Mason, J. Oldfield, F. Oldfield, Chas. Floshay.

Sussex-H. Mills, J. Markham, W. J. Hunter, J. Faulkner, C. W. Stockton, E L Price, S. H. Sherwood, H. W. Folkins, J. W. Campbell, A. McFarland, R. Connolly, J. Donovan, J. Lisson, J. W. Gray, J. H. Mace. Upham-J. M. Campbell, A. H. Upham, R. C. Foster, E. Wanamake, John McCarron, Robt. Simons, John

Jamleson Waterford-John Armstrong, S. Gordon, Robert Connolly, D. McShane, W. J. McGarrigle, W. S. D. Moore, D. Riosas.

Westfield-Wm. McRae, F. Woods, D. M. Hamm, Thos. Lingley: It was decided to grant no licen

auctioneers who are in arrears. The report of Inspector Weyman was then taken from the table.

Coun. Sproul inquired how much of the receipts reported as having come in this year was really fines that were posed in 1896.

Mr. Weyman-There were two fines of \$50 each and costs in each case of from \$22 to \$24. The total amount received was \$796:90. Coun. Sproul-Mr. Weyman, is it

Coun. Montgomery-Campbell moved the adoption of the report.

Kings county should understand what

Coun. Sproul said the people

true you engaged during the year in the prosecution of Scott act cases in Queeas county? Mr. Weyman-I was in Queens coun-

tives' services.

Mr. Weyman-No.

ty a short time. I had three cases Coun. Sproul-Have you vouchers for the charge you make for detec-

Commissioners of highways-Jam E. Price, Geo. Raymond, Samuel E. Frost, Edwin L. Perkins and John Mc-

Overseers of the poor-John E. Fow-

it was costing to enforce the Scott act under Mr. Weyman. It was impossible to get at the real amount HAVELOCK rom hearing Mr. Weyman's figures. It would appear from the bills order-ed to be paid that Mr. Weyman got

land. \$76.15. Fines and costs amounting to \$140, or \$148, which were imposed in 1896 were counted among this year's receipts from the enforcement of the act. That should not be. Mr. Weyman had already been paid for the work he did in 1896. Last year Mr. Weyman got \$300 in salary, \$164 for

district division, S. of T., be heard. The motion having passed, Worthy Patriardh H. J. Evans read the fol-

To the Warden and Council of the Municipality of Kings County:

Kars-Edward Vare. Kingston-C. D. Falrweather, J. S. Weitmore, Geo. Hennessey, R: Wi Wetmore, L. DeVeber Lyon, W. A. Pitt, Geo. McClaskey. Norton-Thos. E. Smith, Thomas shalton, Wm. Robinson, J. E. Innis, Bothesay - John Darling, George Knight, James Logan. Springfield-A. S. Mace, Henry Coy, John Muir, Abraham Hatfield, Joseph Kiss. Studholm-E. F. Fenwick, S. A. Fen-sts. Studholm-E. F. Fenwick, S. A. Fen-stoshay J. Oldfield, F. Oldfield, Chas. Signed on behalt of the District Division of Kings county. H. J. EVANS of Kings county.

H. J. EVANS, JACOB I. KEIRSTEAD, J. WESLEY FOWLER, GLDEON SWIM, R. E: LYONS.

Coun. Fenwick then moved, seconded by Coun. Wetmore, that the rule for increase of salary be suspended, looking to an increase of Mr. Wey man's salary to \$400. The motion was voted down, the

council dividing as follows: Yea-Couns. McCully, Wetmore, H.

E. Freeze, Fenwick, King, H. M. Campbell, Gorham, Palmer, Titus, D. Fowler, Moone-11.

Nay-Couns. M. W. Freeze, Lamb, Sproul, Crandall, Ballentine, Gilliland, J. Fowler, F. R. Fowler, Myers, H. R. McMonagle, J. M. Campbell Maynes, Helms, R. C. McMonagle-14. A lengthy resolution, moved by Count King and seconded by Count Moore, was then passed, calling upon the representatives of the county in legislature to have an act pass the at the approaching session of the house repealing the act passed in 1896 providing for the establishment of an almshouse for the county by a com-

mission appointed by the governor in council. The council may then alt any time

determine upon the erection of an almshouse, to be controlled by the council and not by a commission in the appointment of whom they had no say

A resolution looking towards the reconsideration of the vote providing for

this year was voted down. It was ordered that 2,000 copies the minutes be printed. Coun. Peatman asked by resolution for the printing in pamphlet form of 500 copies of the cattle law and the

duties of fields drivers, but it was not put to the council.

W. G. Sutherland was heard in explanation of the Star chemical fire extinguisher, and the building committee will consider the question of placing a few of them in the Court

house and jatl. Coun. Sproul moved that the keepe of the jail be allowed for board of prisoners at the rate of \$1.75 per week. After some discussion it was agreed to pay the sheriff at the rate of \$1.50

expenses The attorney, Mr. McCully, got \$197. Mr. Weyman got all the money collected and \$76.15 besides. per week for each prisoner. Notice was given of a motion to He had actually got out of the people moved next January increasing Mr. \$800 to do what he had done. This Weyman's salary from \$300 to \$400. The council then adjourned. was too much money to spend for such

Council appointed to inquire into the facts connected with the profest against the return of Messrs. McLeod and Perry, the councillors elected to represent the parish of Havelock, sat several hours at Hampton Wednesday afternoon. When the council adjourned the committee of course adjourned and nothing more is likely to be heard of the matter uill January, 1899.

William Farren Thursday received despatch from Boston stating that William Johnston died there on Welnesday, and that the remains would reach St. John on Saturday for interment. Mr. Johnston belonged to St. John, and while here he worked at the shice business, mostly with Messrs. Vialpey and McRobbie. He was also for a short time attached to the police force. His wife was a Miss McMurtry, formerly of Rockland Road. A

widow, two sons and one daughter survive him. THAT C. P. R. COAL CONTRACT.

(Springhill Observer.) connection with the contract

the I. C. R. with the C. P. R. for hauling coal from Springhill to St. John, we understand that this has not been brought about by lowering the rates to a figure the L. C. R. authorities were not prepared to accept some years ago. The true reason is that the C. P. R. have found by recent experiment that coal delivered to them by barges does not give anything like the results of that delivered by rail. It is said the loss by handling in barges is from 15 to 20 per cent. The Springhill coal is very friable, and as It has to be roughly handled three times in delivering with barges, a large proportion of it is "slack" be-

fore it reaches its destination, and as every one knows, this detracts pro-portionally from its value and steaming qualities.

THE AROOSTOOK POTATO. (Bangor Commercial.)

Potatoes are up again in Houlton, and some of the farmers are raking in the shekels while they have the opportunity. The prices quoted in Houl on are \$1.85 for Green Mountains, \$1.60 for Rose and \$1.40 for Hebrons. Most of the recent sales have been for seed. The farmers who are now letting go of their crop have seen the folly of hanging on for two and three dollars a barrel, the price that once ruled in Aroostook. Last October the quotations went up to \$1.90 and a few of the wiser ones let go. These men have made a dollar from their farms in the last year. It is stated that one

Aroostook farmer, by selling when a good price offered, cleared up \$3,000 from the season's business. Some of the merchants in Maine cities would like to be able to say as much for hemselves.

But the most of the farmers do not ook at things that way. They are bound to have a big price or "bust," and that perhaps is one reason why so many of them have "busted" durng the past three or four years. Why, some Aroostook farmers are actually paying interest on money borrowed in the days of their prosperity, and are holding onto their potatoes, hoping to

wants. In my next I will speak of some of the questions mentioned in the first of this let-ter, and will endeavor to tell some farmers why their land is poor. PROGRESS

MARINE MATTERS.

MARINE MATTERS, The following charters are reported: Ship Geo. T. Hay, New York to Sydney, £3,300, or Melbourne, £3,400; barks Still Water, New York to Sydney or Melbourne, general cargo, £2,000; Brazil, New York to Macelo, gtreral cargo, 70c. per bbl.; brigt. 9 hio, Philadelphia to Vera Cruz, coal, \$2.25 U. S. gold, thence Mobile to Rosarlo, lumber, \$13; bark Alkalina, Philadelphia to St. Lucia, ccal, \$2; schs. Melbourne, New York to Cayeone, general cargo, \$1,000; Gypsum Prin-ces, New York to St. Pierre, genaral cargo, \$2,400; G. E. Bentley, New York to Saint Kitts, general cargo, \$1,000 and port charges; Alex. Gibson, New York to St. Catherines, general cargo, 70c. per bbl.; Unesile, Jack-souville to Demeriara, lumber, \$5.25. The Norwegian ship Elfi, from this port, which arrived at Melbourne on the 14th inst., made a good run out. She was \$2 days go-ing out. Bark Ebenezer, Cant. Olean, from \$4.

made a good run out. She was 82 days go-ing out. Bark Ebenezer, Oapt. Olsen, from St. John, which arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, had a hard time of it going over. She lost deckload and topgallantmasts. A Bristol despatch states that the bark Dunvegan, Captain T. Bell, from Barry Jan. 17 for Capetown, South Africa, has been wrecked at Mine Head in Bristol channel. All hands were saved. Captain Bell, whose residence is on Main street, was accom-panied by his wife and daughter. The Dunvegan was built at Kouchlouguac, N. B., in 1851, and was owned by George Me-Leod, St. John. The Dunvegan was in-sured for \$2,500 in the Boston & Marine, Vroom & Arnold, agents.

The number of medical women in Great Britain is now 186, and of these 20. have become members of the British Medical Association.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound COOR'S COULON HOOL Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Com-pound. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerons. Price, No. 1, Si per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, Si per box. No. 1 or 2 mailed on receipt of price and two 3 sent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. By Nos. 1 and 2 soid and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada. Sold in St. John by all responsible drug-gists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

Sydney Ward. George H. Waring, president. James McKinney, jr., vice-pr John McGonagle, secretary- t Brooks Ward.

B. M. Baxter, presid John. J. Gordon, vice-pr. Thos. Browne, secretary. Wm. J. Smith, treasurer Guys Ward.

W. D. Baskin, president. D. McQueen, vice-president. J. E. Cowan, secretary. H. Colby Smith, treasurer.

Dufferin Ward. W. C. Dunham, president. Miles E. Agar, vice-president. Geo. Marwell, secretary. W. C. McRobbie, treasurer.

Victoria Ward.

A. L. Law, president. R. R. Patchall, vice-president. John K, Schofield, secretary to The meeting Schofield, secretary-treasurer. 17 / 45

Stanley Ward.

Stantey ward, H. T. Gigger, president. A. S. Osburn, vice-president. Robt. W. Connor, secretary-treasurer, Lorne Ward. Thomas F. Granville, president. A. A. Mabee, vice-president. Wm. McMulkin, secretary-treasurer.

Lansdown Ward.

Dr. Gilchrist, president. C. F. Brown, vice-president. Leonard G. Holder, secretary. S. R. Belyes, treasurer.

Lancaster. Dr. Grey, president. E. J. Nev-s, vice-president. C. L. Doherty, secretary. George Lingley, treasurer.

THE RING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 -- Kid McCoy has deposited \$5,000 with Richard K. Fox as a forfeit to fight either Corbett of Fitzsimmons for the heavy-weight championship of the world. weight championship of the world. LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 20.-Dick. O'Brien, the pugilist, and defeater of the "Coffee Cooles" in England re-cently, arrived home tonight, fresh. from his fights in England. He is in the bast of condition, and says that he is willing to meet McCoy or any other man for the middleweight cham-pionship of the world. He says that Charley Mitchell is willing to back. him for \$5.000. him for \$5.000.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. Jack Lawlor of Worcester, Mass., knocked out Timothy Carroll, also of Worcester, in the eleventh round at the New London A. C. rooms tonight. Geo. Bolles was given the decision over Firel White, both of Worcester, at the end of eight rounds, the limit.

SKATING.

Hadson Breen Defeats Merrits

MONCTON, Jan. 19.-Hudson Breen defeated Merritt by a quarter lap in. a two mile race in Victoria ring tonight for the amateur championship. Merritt fell in the second or third lap, but quickly recovered. Breen clear-ly out-skated hum. Time, 6.21. Two local skaters, Stanley and Burche, skated a tie half mile in 1.30.

BILLIARDS.

CHECAGO, Jan. 20.-Tonight's bil-Mard match resulted: Schwefer, 400; Sutton, 195.

Drunkards in the Argentine Republic and St. Petersburg are punished, it is said, by being sentenced to sweepthe streets for eight days.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1898.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

6

The Home Department of St. David's church held its anniversary on Thursday evening last, in the form of an "at home." Encouraging reports of the work were given. A programme of music, etc., followed by refreshments, was enjoyed by those present.

The City S. S. Association held fits quarterly meeting in the Main street Baptist church on Thursday evening. The evening was devoted to primary work, and Mrs. T. S. Simms read the following paper:

ADVANCED PRIMARY WORK. The importance of the primary department of our S. S. is becoming more and more apparent. During the last few years much attention has been given by our Provincial S. S. Association to normal work and the Home Department throughout our province, but last summer Miss C. S. Lucas was sent into the field in the interest of primary work and the forming of primary unions. As a result of her visit to St. John in the autumn a primary union was formed, which has been doing effective work ever since, and has been a means of strength to all who have availed themselves of its saisions. I would invite every primary worker in the city and all interested in primary work to come to the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. building on Friday afternoons, from 4.30 to 5.30. and identify themselves with the min

Now, a few words as to the work in the primary departments of our various schools. We know that every kind of work requires organization. First in importance then is the classification. To lay down a set rule for this would not be practicable. Superintendents vary in ability, class rooms are of various sizes and locations, exercises differ in each separate school. and the children are not of uniform age and ability. Primary superintendents have this difficult question to solve: "Shall I teach my scholars as one class, or shall I arrange them in smalli classes, with a telacher for Parch ?"

There are advantages and difficulties in both plans. The one-class plan can be pursued in large or in small sch The sub-divided is most successful in classes of larger size. I might just say here that the primary superintendent (Miss Emma Colwell) of the school to which I belong has within the last six weeks sub-divided her class, and although she could explain the plan to you much better than I can, I can testify as a mother of two of her scholars, to the great benefit received by those children from the new arrangement.

In this department there are three grades, A, B, C, with five classes, two of boys, two of girls, and one both boys and girls. There are four assistants and one secretary.

However, a plan that suits a school in one place might be a failure in another, when carried on by a different person, and so each superintendent must be fully persuaded as to which mian she is best fitted for by mental capacity; she must consider the time at her command to carry on the work; which will be best suited to the

him to Christ, can be taught through the rhythm of song. Many a home has been brought to Jesus through the sweet song of childhood. How very important it is that we should teach only such hymns as are truly spirit-

Mr. Black says, "I never intend to teach a song just because the music is so pretty. I select a song primarily cause it teaches one or more spir-

mind for years, and perchance lead

itual truths. If I want to bring to the children the great Truth of the Trinity, how can I do it better than to teach the Creed song, I believe in God the Father, etc.," in Songs for Little

Folks. How can I better impress upon their hearts the work of the Holy Spirit than to teach the sweet song, Soft and Low, in Little Pilgrim Songs? If I want to teach the love of Jesus and his willingness to receive them, how quickly they will learn in that sweetest of songs, Room in Thine Arms, Dear Jesus, in silvery echoes? If I wish to teach them to trust in God, the snow-bird song commencing, What Will You Do, in "infant song," will impress it very simply and forcibly on their minds.

Before closing my paper, and I am afraid it is already too long, I would to speak of assistants. Whether the class is taught as a unit or subded, the superintendent cannot do all the work; it is absolutely necessary to have helpers who will be regular and punctual in attendance Those who come or stay away when they feel like it are of little use; in fact, they are a hindrance.

A helpful assistant will: (1) Be present when the doors are

2. Be in her seat when the children are ready to recite their lessons. Preserve order in the room be

fore the session begins. 4. Sing and recibe with the children (example is very strong on these points)

5. Visit during the week the new, slick and absent scholars.

6. Bring the attention of the superintendent to any interesting incidents connected with the child's home life. 7. Be impressed with the importance of the work and realize that she has great responsibilities placed upon he

8. Be steady to fill the superintendent's place when it is temporarily vacamt

Young ladies make excellent helpers, especially if they are brought up in this department. Children take to them more freely than to older peo-ple. They are more easily instructed in the manner of work and accept suggestions more readily than older peo-

The sixth annual conference of the International Sunday School Field Workers' Association will open at Plainfield, N. J., today, closing on the 20th. Our field secretary, Rev. A. Lu-cas, is present and will address the conference on The Spiritual Side of Convention Work.

WELL KNOWN IN ST. JOHN.

A' Clinton, Mass., paper of Monday last says: The funeral of John Tierthe grits. Of course they feel badly. ney, overseer of the galvanizin

THE SAGAMORE Expresses His Views on the Subject of Tin Soldiers, Why the Tory Party in Canada is in

a Depressed State.

It Has Been Outclassed and Can Only Stand By and Weep.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "I perceive that some journalists who have left the tory party for a consideration, and diso for its great and lasting advantage, are of opinion that the old party is in a very bad way." "That's way they earn their money

from their new boss," said the saga-. more. "Did you think they'd talk any other way?' "Oh no," said the reporter, "cer-

tainly not. I remember hearing of a good for nothing who once saved his neck by running away from a battle When he got away a safe distance he felt himself all over to be sure that he had not been winged, and then gave utterance to this philosophical observation: "Thank Heaven! The country's safe.' Then he hastened to attach himself to the commissariat department of the other army, which happened to win the victory.' The Millicete lovingly caressed the

edge of his scalping kniffe, and remarked that he would like to be on the trail of that kind of a soldier. "That being so," said the reporter. "and as your methods of warfare are

a little out of date and might get you into trouble, I would advise you for the present to stay away from St. John, Fredericton and Chatham, For there are trails thereabouts." The slagamore promised to be very

circumspect. Still the thought his wigwam pole would look better if a few locks of hair were playing in the breeze, and if a nice fresh trail obtruded itself on his vision he could not answer for the consequences. "Of course," said the reporter, "the

tory party is in rather a bad way. You see, it had a record for extravaganice and corruption that was a source of pride. There never was anything like it in the world. Any good grit will tell you that. Well, when you have an unequalled record and glory in it, you are happy. Of course that was the case with the tories. Any good grit will tell you so. But here have the grits gone in and in a couple of years put the tory record so far in the shade that you couldn't find it with a search light. Any good grit will tell you that, too. He daren't deny it. So you see the poor tories are out-classed. They didn't know the first rudiments of extravagance and corruption. They were mere tyros. They stumbled and blundered along in the most inexcusable flash. ion, when compared with the scientific methods of plunder developed by

amount of the interest-bearing de-posits, but as a matter of fact special deposits in 1897 averaged more than in 1896. The apparent decreas was due to the withdrawal of corporation money which was on deposit only a short time. In reference to the profits Mr. Schofield pointed out that the increase of \$10,000 over the previous year was not really legitimate profits on the year's business. The bank had sold in September, when prices were good, a large amount of securities, which realized a profit of about \$10,000, so that, strictly speaking, the increase noted was not on the business of the year. Mr. Schofield made the gratifying announcement that the bad debts in the last six

months amounted to only \$30. As to the future he could say nothing. He could not assume the role of prophet. No man can tell what may happen in business, for any day there may be a war which would change the whole complexion of affairs. On motion of A. W. Adams the

shareholders proceeded to elect directors, Messrs. Smith and Leavitt acting as scrutineers. The old board was rected, viz.: Hon. J. D. Lewin, W. W. Turnbull, Simeon Jones, Charles F. Woodman, James Manchester, Robert Thomson

At a subsequent meeting of the dictors Hon. Mr. Lewin was re-elected president and W. W. Turnbull vicepresident.

THE TRAMP'S GOOD NAP.

In these articles I have spoken often about the importance of rest, of sleep, of doing what you can to provide for a full in the ratifing, banging battle of Mying. I know we cannot all of us go off on a holiday whenever we would like, but what is to prevent us getting a good sleep once every twenty-four hours? To this end it is not meedful to have a fine house or even any house at all.

One nlight last winter-and it was colld and frosty-I chaniced to see a man asleep in a hallway of an apartment building. He was sheltered on two sides of him, and that seemed ample. He was not drunk, but breath. ing as regularly and gently as one should when endoying heaven's best gifft. His face was contented and sereme, and he had forgotten "the curse of the wandering foot." He had been wanted out of sight and sound of his onelliness and poverby.

A little laten I net the servant of one of the richest and foremost men of our town on his way to rouse the night clerk of the chemist's shop to get some bromide for his sleepless and tormented master.

So it goes; the point for us to remember being that it is not our worldly circumstances but our personal condition that cheats us out of our share of God's benison of quiet and repose. Better be a tramp asleep than a king calling for a narcotic.

In lying awake most of the night, hearing the clock chop up the time into small pieces in doing this, I say; Mrs. Richard Brooke was scarcely acting in harmony with her own wishes. Far otherwise, as a matter of 'act. The trouble of the day was continued into the night in her case. There was SOLDIER'S LEDGE.

The Tragic Event Which Gave to This Rocky Spot Its Name.

A Bit of History that Relates to the Loyalists and De Lancey's Brigade.

(For the Sun.)

An interesting little work was published in London in 1818 by Anthony Lockwood, who was appointed surveyor general of New Brunswick the

Lext year, copies of which are now scarce. It is entitled "A brief description of Nova Scotia, with plates of the principal harbors, including a particular account of the Island of Grand Manan." In describing the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, Mr. Lockwood says: "Seal Island lies W. by N., twenty-one miles from Cape Sable, and is in length two miles north and south. The southern portion is part covered with scrubby trees, elevated thirty feet above the sea. This being the elbow of the Bay of Fundy, presents an excellent position for a light-house. The American fishermen resort to the island for wood and water; the former they obtain in abundance from the frequent wrecks, the latter is sup-

plied from a large pond in the centre. Five low, ragged islands, between four and five miles northeast from the Seal, are frequently called the North Seals, though known to the fishermen as Mud Islands. On one of these islands some thousands of pettrels, or Mother Cary's Chickens, annually hatch their young. They burrow underground digonially three or four feet deep, and sit on one egg; flitting about the surface in astonishing numbers, searching for food. Many naturalists have attributed to this little winged mariner the property of breeding its young on the veter, by delivering its egg and diving

to catch it under the wing, whence the young are said to come." It was on the Mud Islands of which Mr. Lockwood speaks above that the crew and passengers of the Gerona ook refuge after the loss of the steamer. Near these islands are heavy and dangerous "over falls," which break in an alarming manner. Mr. Lockwood states that the British war sloop Examiner in a calm drifted into

these over-falls, and as a consequence she lost her bowsprit and nearly swamped. Just to the northwest of the outer-

most Mud Island lies "Soldier's Ledge, which is bare at half tide. The tragic event which gave to this rocky ledge its name is thus referred to in Murdoch's history of Nova Scotia: "Many vessels left New York in September 1783, in which about 8,000 Loyalist refugees embarked. The ship Martha had on board a corps of the Maryland Loyalists and a detachment of the 2nd battalion of De Lancey's brigade. There were 174 persons on board. The vessel was wrecked on a ledge of rocks between Cape Sable and the Tuskets. Of those on board 99 perished and 75 were saved by fishing boats and carwere to become settlers." Sabine, de

ed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia."

The command of the officers, non-

commissioned officers and men of the

Loyalist regiments who came to St.

commander in chief at New York, to

mand arrived at the river St. John

the 27th inst., except the ship Martha,

with the Maryland Loyalists and part

of the 2nd Battalion, De Lancey's,

and the ship Esther, with part of the

New Jersey Volunteers, of which ships

no certain accounts have been received

since their sailing." On the 13th Oct.

Lt. Col. Hewlett again wrote Sir Guy:

"Since my last letter on the 29th Sep-

tember the ship Esther has arrived.

The Martha transport, with the Mary-

land Loyalists and a detachment of

the 2nd Battalion, De Lancey's, hav-

ing been wrecked on a ledge of rocks

On their arrival in New Brunswick

the survivors of the Maryland Loyal-

waak and up the valley of that river.

Most of the officers and men of De

Lancey's second battalion settled in

Queens and Sunbury county, includ-

ing Lieut. Col. Hewlett and his sons,

Lieut. Gabriel DeVeber, jr., Capt.

Gerhardus Clowes, Capt. Elijah Miles,

Sapt. Ichabod Smith, Lieut, Zachar-

iah Brown and others. Col. Gabriel

G. Ludlow, who commanded the bat-

talion, also settled in New Bruns-

wick. He was the first mayor of St.

John, and upon the retirement of Gov-

ernor Thos. Carleton to England, be-

came the administrator of the govern-

ment of the province, a position he

continued to hold up to his decease in

CONSUMPTION CURED

the year 1808.

off the Seal Islands."

FIRST PART.

DEFIED THE BLIZZARD. Poet Joaquin Miller Reached Dawson Minus an Ear and Two Toes.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11-Yesterday's arrivals bring word of the nar-row escape from death by freezing of Joaquin Miller. He now lies in a precarious condition at Dawson. Miller, who has passed his three score years, had heard of the dangers

attendant on the trip from Circle City to Dawson, but persisted in attempting it. The miners tried to dissuade him from entering upon the terrible trip at his age, but he would not be held back. His duty called him to Dawson, he said, and accompanied by Harold Canovan of Ottawa he started ont.

En route a blizzard was encountered. which sent the younger man and Miller's old companion back to the starting point, eight miles away, although they knew that shelter awaited them a mile and a half further on. The old man pressed on and made the cabin in question, although with great suffering.

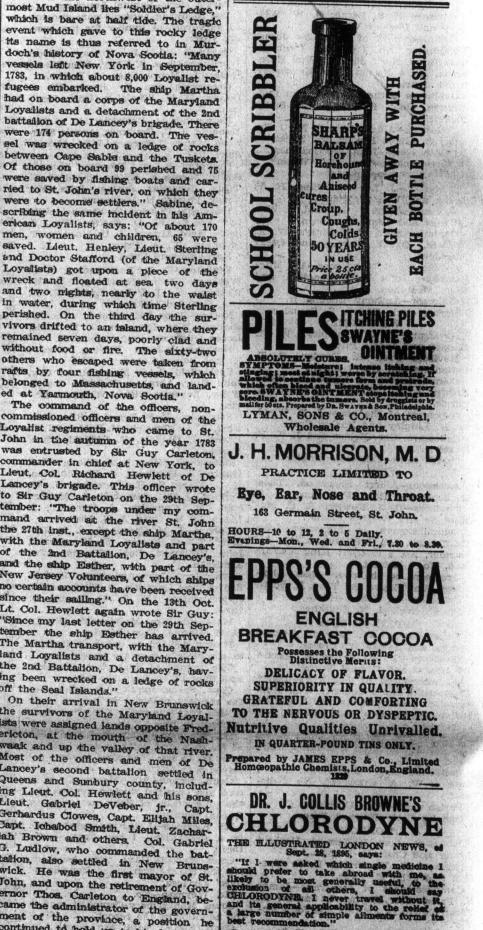
From this point to Dawson the intrepid poet was accompanied by a man known as "Montana," in whose company he again bade defiance to the blizzard, with the air at 58 degrees below zero, and ultimately reached Dawson and the home of Capt. Hansen, where he is now a guest

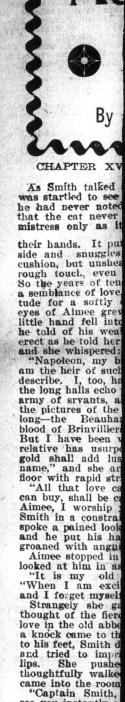
In the trip, however, one of his ears had frozen off, two of his toes were lost, and other serious mjuries have been sustained as a result of intense cold. Miller will not again brave the 'Frost King," and will therefore remain in Dawson until summer opens the river road. He has done quite enough to prove his mettle

The Most Prominent are Fashionable.

Dyspereia or indigestion has become fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at verious times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and arguish of mind endured by the dyspoptic. Dr. La Londe, of 236 Pine Ave., Montreal, says: "When I ever run across chronic cases of dyspepsia always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidncy-Liver Pills, and my patients generally have quick relief."

Vegetarians claim that hair grows less luxuriantly on the heads of meataters.





FIRST

see you instantly a "I will go with hero, as he donned on his sword. At unwonted Orderlies coming mounted men wa mounted men wa Trochu himself wa suing orders to a c down and transmi "Leave us alone the General, and in was cleared of al who stood with his "How is your General kindly. "Healing rapidly "Are you fit to

few hours?" the "For a week if. our bero. "Had you ever, army, to send out forlorn hope?" ask "I think I know said Smith.

"To-morrow morr rendered," said the

"You do not mea "I wish I might

my friend. T is determined,

to conceal our distr

for the last scene

lare not lie supi

drift in upon our

in disarray. A nat spect of its conque of defeat. We mu

the flag of truce

assist in maintai

to sacrifice good n tain order and dec

Dare I say to man render? No. I te

France will hono

send you out to

I give you orders the German lines

and then fight un

falls. I kiss you comrade, and if w

may we meet in I Smith made no

order from the

The brigade to

the deadly order

of Paris. It was :

deeds at Magne Many of the men and had the swin

fifteen or twenty

gives. They had of their lives under

tent. Their rack had been the mai

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Every piece clang

piece as they ord they swung them

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went out.

ames of your con

be done. A dive

children; and last, but not least, the size of the room must have great Co.'s works, who died at his house, 125 weight in the decision. So much for the classification, Nov

let me say a word about the class pro-"Pansy" once asked in a gramme. conference: "What is the first thing you do in your class room?" A teacher at once replied: "I always do the thing which I planned to do the day before in view of the lesson which I am to teach." How many do this?

I will state a few reasons why there should be a programme or a definite order of exercises previously, as given by Israel P. Black, arranged: 1, that there may be system and order in everything we do in God's house: 2, that we may be able to accom more, and do it better, in a given time; 3, that not a moment of valuable time may be wasted by teachers or scholans: 4, that there may be variety which is so helpful to the little child: 5, that better order and discipline may be secured; 6, that the work may be easier for the superintendent. These reasons do not require any comment; they speak for themselves.

How can a good programme for prepared? It is better for superintendents to prepare their own. The bes programme for you is the one you make for your own class. It should be varied from time to time; anything stereotyped becomes monotoncus to teacher and scholar. A little boy was drawling at home

"We can tell why the bell

Sweetly, sweetly rings today."

His aunt protested against his way of singing it. "Well, aunty, we sing at every single Sunday of our lives and I just hate it with all my might: but some days I can't help singing it over, I am so full of it." The teacher of this boy needed to introduce more variety.

Never change the programme of the day because visitors happen to be present. Do not ask visitors to address the class. This used to be the oustom when theachers knew no better. Never take the time from the regular programme for Xmas, children's day, anniversary or entertain ments. Work all this in as part of the regular programme, and afterward select the pieces the children are the most familiar with

Time should never be taken during the exercises to collect the pennies Let that be done at the beginning of the session. Let the child, as soon as he enters the room, go to a table on which are placed the roll-book and the collection-box. The secretary marks the attendance, and the child at the same time deposits his money in the box.

Mr. Black says in preparing his programme he seeks to have it so full of interest that the children will be too much occupied to think of getting out of order

A very useful part of the order of exercises, but one that is much abused, is singing. Some teachers say, "When everything else fails we cam sing." True, but is this the real object of singing? Is so high and beautiful a gift from God to be perverted from its sacred use just to fill in time or to entertain visitors? Pravers that will remain in a child's

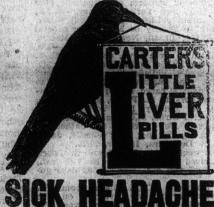
partment of the Clinton Wire Cloth Charke street, on Friday, took place at St. John's church, Sunday afterwoon at 2 o'clock, and the immense

edifice was filled with a large concourse of friends. The services were in charge of divi-sion 8, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which Mr. Tlerney was an esteem-

rd member. The floral tributes included a wreath of roses and ivy eaves from the Clinton Wire Cloth Co., with the inscription "In memory of one who was ever faithful;" a pillow from M. T. Dwyer; a. "Gates Ajar" piece with "Overseer" from the employes of the galvanizing department: a wreath of white cornetion from Henry K. Swinscoe and Josiah Stickney, and other tributes.

Rev. R. J. Patterson conducted the services, and at the conclusion the remains were escorted to the lot in the ew cemetery in South Lancaster by 235 members of division 8. The pall bearens were P. A. Cannon, Joseph E. Harrity, Wm. G. McGlinchy, John J. Gubbons, Stephen O'Malley and James

The deceased leaves a widow and five children; he died of valvular heart lisease. Two brothers, Thomas of this town, and William of St. John, N. B., and three sisters, Miss Bridged Tierney of this town and Mrs. John McCarthy and Mrs. Thomas Mansfield of Boston, survive.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsi 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.

of course they are in a bad way. Why shouldn't they weep?" .Mr. Paul wiped away a tear.

aid the Micmacs were great rascalls, and he had often declared they were letter. the worst on earth. But that was

prior the 1896 "The grits," said the reporter, "were going to reduce the deht."

"They made it bigger," said Mr. Panl "They said the tories spent too much

money," said the reporter. "They spent heap more," said Mr Paul.

"They said they wanted purity in politics," said the reporter. "Look at Quebec," said Mr. Paul. 'Look any place." "What promises that they

nade have they kept?" asked the reporter. "You tell me," said Mr. Paul, "then

I'll tell you " "I can't," said the reporter.

"I can't," said Mr. Paul. "I think they're a lot of political

cumbugs," said the reporter. "If you don't know it," said Mr. Paul, "you been havin' big sleep. "How long will it last?" asked the

reporter. "Till the people gits good chance to take scalps," said Mr. Paul. "People had good lesson. They ain't fools."

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders-Sat isfaction Expressed.

That the shareholders of the Bank of New Brumswick are well satisfied with the way the bank's affairs are administered is apparent by the fact that less than ten attended the annua neeting on 17th inst., and adopted the report with thanks to the directors nd manager. As already stated, the net profits of the year amounted to \$93,947.11.

Semator Lewin was called to the shalr on motion of G. Sidney Smith, and A. W. Leavitt was requested to act as secretary.

R. B. Emerson moved, seconded by G. Sidney Smith, that the statemen of the bank's affairs be received and stered on the minutes, and that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered the directors and manager for the very satisfactory manner in which the business of the bank had been conducted during the year. Mr. Emerson said it was very gratifying indeed to the shareholders to find that such a good business had been done, and he declared the directors were en-titled to the heartiest thanks of those

nterested. The motion was carried unianinously.

G. A. Schofield, the manager, being called on, said there were two points in the report on which he might make a few remarks. With regard to the deposits not bearing interest, which were \$46,000 more than at the same period in the previous year, Mr. Schofield expressed satisfaction. There was not equal satisfaction regarding the deposits bearing interest, because while the bank paid three per cent. interest, some of the money on deposit in New York and London paid only two per cent. The report showed that there was a decrease in the

it off or having a good riddance of it merely because the sun was gonie down and the lamps lighted. And it daited back, too.

"In April, 1894," she tells us in her saved. Lieut. Henley, Lieut. Sterling after my confinement I was and Doctor Stafford (of the Maryland not able to get up my strength. My Loyalists) got upon a piece of the appetite was poor and fittyl, and after wreck and floated at sea two days eating I suffered great pain at the and two nights, nearly to the walst chest. I also came to be much swollen in water, during which time Sterling around the body. perished. On the third day the sur-

"And as my complaint increased upon me I got to be dreadfully nervous. You will understand this better when I say that so common an occurrence as anybody knocking at the door would startle me." I had but little sleep alt night, and finally grew so weak that I could scarcely get about. "In this low and feeble state I continued for fully a year, during which time I spent pounds in doctoring, but

got no better for it all. "At about this time it was that relaid in a book what Mother Seligel's Lieut, Col. Richard Hewlett of De Syrup had donie for people afflicted as Lancey's brigade. This officer wrote was; and I bought a bottle from to Sir Guy Carleton on the 29th Sep Mr. Prudence, the grocer, etc., Abertember: "The troops under my comford.

"After taking this medicine a short time I began to improve. I could eat etiter, and the food I took gave me no pain or distress. As you may suppose, this good effect induced me to continue the use of it, and I gradually recovered my health and strength. Since then by taking an occasiona lose I keep in good health. For the sake of the benefit the knowledge of my cure may be to others, you are at liberty to publish this statement and

refer any inquirers to me. (Signed), Mrs.) Richard Brooke, Aberford, near eeds, March 19th, 1897." This woman rests and sleeps now without a break from bedtime till

morning. Not because her bed is ists were assigned lands opposite Fred-ericton, at the mouth of the Nashsofter than it was, not because a wealthy relative has left her a fortune, but because Mother Seigel's Syup delivered her from her maladyindigestion, or dyspepsia-that vile destroyer of strength and comfort, that ugly slaughterer of sleep.

I hope plenty of other pained and leepless men and women may see little story and learn this valuable lesson. No mailter what your allment seems to be, or how much it bothers the medical men, try Mother Seigel's Syrup for it. For-I give you my word-out of a dozen diseases, ten are dyspepsia with a different suit of clothes on.

TOO MUCH LUMBER.

On Dec. let there were at Liverpool, Birk-orhead, Garston, etc., 20,953 stadnards of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals, com-pared with 10,124, or less than half as much a year before. Regarding this the Timber Trades Journal says: "Though the stock of spruce deals is double that of last year, we are not left without further additions, as the Ecaver bout, now discharging from St. John, N. B., is landing a quantity of these scods. It seems incomprehensible how ship-pers can thus proceed to fill the market week by week with soods of which we have an over-supply already."

CONSUMPTION CURED An old physician, retired from practica having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption, Bronchits, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and iung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, 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 Eng-lish, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stymp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 300 Powers' Block, Rochester, N, Y. Only in comparatively recent years has the tomato been recognized as an acceptable article of food. At the besupposed to be poisonous, and were grown in gardens as curiosities, and called "love apples."

Worn-out billiard balls are usually ut up into dice.

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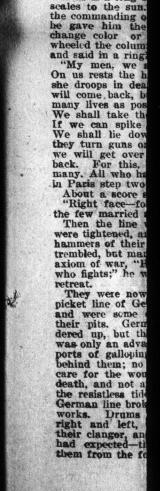
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WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1898.

By a Well-Known New York Author. mmmmm

mmmmmmm

Napoleon •

• Smith.

CHAPTER XVIII.-Continued.

As Smith talked and she listened he was startled to see her evince a feeling he had never noted before. It is said that the cat never loves his master or mistress only as it receives favors at

their hands. It purs at the warm fireside and snuggles down to the soft cushion, but unsheatbes its claws at a rough touch, even from a loved hand. So the years of tender care often breed a semblance of love, which is only gratia semblance of love, which is only grati-tude for a softly cushioned life. The eyes of Aimee grew luminous, and her little hand fell into his broad palm as he told of his wealth. Her head grew erect as he told her what gold would do, and she whispered:

"Napoleon, my brave captain, I, too, am the heir of such broad acres as you am the heir of such broad acres as you describe. I, too, have a chateau where the long halls echo to the footfalls of an army of sryants, and on the walls are the pictures of the race to which I be-long—the Beatharinais of the royal blood of Brinvilliers of a line of dukes. But I have been wronged and a false relative has usuand ver sight Your

But I have been wronged and a false relative has usurped my right. Your gold shall add luster to a grand old name," and she arose and walked the floor with rapid strides. "All that love can do, all that gold can buy, shall be cast at your feet, for, Aimee, I worship you, my child," said Smith in a constrained voice; but as he spoke a pained look came over his face, and he put his hand to his head and groaned with anguish. Aimee stopped in her rapid walk, and

Aimee stopped in her rapid walk, and looked at him in astonishment. "It is my old wound," said he. "When I am excited the pang comes and I forget myself."

"When 1 am excited the pang comes and I forget myself." Strangely she gazed upon him, and thought of the fierce questioning of her love in the old abbey. As she pondered, a knock came to the goor, and, spinging to his feet, Smith drew her to his breast and tried to imprint a kiss upon her lips. She pushed him back and thoughtfully walked away. An orderly came into the room and said: "Captain Smith, the General would see you instantly at his office." "I will go with you now," said our hero, as he donned his cap and buckled on his sword. At the General's office an unwonted commotion was found' Orderlies coming in and going out; mounted men waiting in the street; Trochu himself was pacing the floor, is-suing orders to a clerk who wrote them down and transmitted them. "Leave us alone for a moment," said

down and transmitted them. "Leave us alone for a moment," said the General, and in an instant the office was cleared of all but ite and Smith, who stood with his cap in his hand. "How is your wound?" asked the General kindly. "Healing rapidly," answered Smith. "Are you fit to sit in the saddle for a few hours?" the General asked. "For a week if necessary," responded our here.

"Fix bayonets!" rang out, and then, "Forward, double-quick-march!" and the mad rush came.

A soldier never seems to fall in love with a picture of a battle. He knows

with a picture of a battle. He knows it can never be put on canvas. He without doubt regards it very much as a thrush would regard his song written out in notes in a music book. There are a thousand things occurring at once. The cannons are blooming; the man at your side is stumbling forward man at your side is stumbling forward dead, and his musket flying from his hand; you are clambering over a bank of earth, and your feet are in the face of a dead man; you are yelling at the top of your voice, and yet you do not hear it, for a louder din is all about you. For a moment you are one in a compact line, and in another moment you are one of a group of a balf-dozen you are one of a group of a half-dozen, and the noise grows less, for you have shot or driven away the gunners from shot or driven away the gunners from the guns, and you see no enemy to fire at, and you stop and wipe the sweat and grime from your face and sook around. You have captured the enemy's works. You look back over the path you have trod, and it is spotted with hideous hummocks of dead or writhing

bodies. At your feet are several in the uniform of the enemy. One 'les across the trail of the cannon; he has a swalb in his hand yet. In front of the limit of the cannon is a several in the limit of the limber chest lie two more as they fell when about to hand ammunition. You feel sad, but-boom! they have turned the guns on you from the right and left. A shell buries itself in the earth and dead bodies, and a living one borne on its force high into the air. "Lie down!" calls an inferior officer-the one who commanded in the charge the one who commanded in the charge

Now they have our range, and every shell drops among us, and the guns are dismounted and torn apart. A limber chest is struck by a shell, and you all leap over the works to the escampment icap over the works to the escampment to escape the explosion. The enemy see the effect of their fire, and now be-hind us rises a long gray line and gradu-ally draws near. They are going to 1:y to retake the works. The artillery ceases; they do not wish to shell their own men. The officer says again: "Men, we cannot retreat ! Save your fire, and stay on the works." Thus far Napoleon Smith told me of the battle; then a bursting shell tore off his scalp on one side; he whirled around once, and grasped at the air-fell, and all was dark. The forlown hope had done its work.

fell, and all was dark. hope had done its work.

CHAPTER XIX.

Now is the cup of France's humilia-tion full! The white flag has been sent out and with much military pomp the commanders have met to arrange for the capitulation. Long did Paris argue and plead against the Germans entering the city. Take all the rich armament of her forts; take the long rows of the city. Take all the rich armament of her forts; take the long rows of stacked muskets and count up the flags and guidons with the eagles, but for the sake of mercy and Heaven, do not make a Roman triumph of it by entering the city. But all the indemnity money to be paid in millions and billions of francs, all the glory of captured thousands, will be as nothing to Germany if she may not march her hosts of victorious troops down the avenues and boule-vards and humiliate proud France in the dust. She would drag the French generals at her chariot wheels if she dared for she has been storing up wrath against the day of wrath for half a cen-tury. Germany imagines that she can-not balance the books unless she blare with trumpets and bands in the streets of the French capital, as did the little corporal once in Berlin and Vienna. How certainly the wanton insults of that victorious army of Napoleon come back now, even to the shame of dis-manticed palaces, half-burned houses, and works of art trampled in the streets! But what a strange silence prevades the German ranks as they pass in But what a strange silence prevades the German ranks as they pass in through the dreary streets! No songs roll down the square-cut platoons and sections of the infantry. The heavy horses of the cavalry seem to step with rhythmic regularity, as if they were only a part of a vast military machine. The German postibilizer of the artitlery The German postillions of the artillery sit like statues on their horses, and evince no curiosity as they enter the city for which they have fought so long, and on the limber chests and cais-sons sit with folded arms the statue-like components as motionless as wooden sons sit with folded arms the statue-like cannoneers, as motionless as wooden men. What is this arm? It is incarn-ate. It is the lesson that all nations must learn now-that battles must be won, not by dash or surprise, but by perfection in obedience. What can courage or dash do with a stone wal? Just battle itself into fragments against it that is all And so the almost endless line with sedate and rhythmic motion, and Paris gazes out of hungry and malevolent gazes out of hungry and malevolent eyes upon her conquerors. As they turn with fan-like wheel by platoons they hear the rolling discharge of a score of muskets. The prince turns to an aide and asks the meaning. "It is the excention of squads of the Communists. They are drawn up against a blank wall and shot by the National Guard," the aide answers. With a sneer on his lips the Frince rides thoughtfully along. The more of this fiery material is quenched in death the safer will be his conquest. He cares nothing for that, but we do, and we will go down where we hear the rolling musketry and see the strange sight. There is little of law but much of revenge in these closing scenes of the of revenge in these closing scenes of the siege of Paris. Here comes another squad from the prison. They are the Reds who clutched prison. They are the Reds who cutched the throat of Paris and choked her down while she was in the throes of a mortal combat with a foreign foe. It is the misfortupe of this cursed agrarian idea that it is always in the hands of devils who love blood and anarchy, and so all men's hands are against it. These Reds are the only men who sing in this pandemonium of surrender and triumph and blood. They sing in hoarse tones that come by late hours, harsh wines, and evil passions. They are now pushed back in a long line against a blank wall, and the firing party take their muskets, every alternate one contheir muskets, every alternate one con-taining a bullet, and every alternate one a blank cartridge. No soldier knows

away. Several of these Reds were found live at the graveside, and lived to min-gle in other riots. We are hurried now, in this exciting time, and even the kill-ting is done carelessly. The officer awaits the loading of the moskets and the bringing out of an-other string of Communists, and as he waits he curls his mustache and watches a group of French prisoners turned loose that morning from the field hospitals of the Germans. A few of them turn into the square and lean on their crutches to watch the executions. One of them is a small officer whose uniform is torn and muddy. He has no hat, for his head is swathed in bandages. Evi-dently he has had a cut from the sabre of an artillerist, for it comes down and involves one cheek in a long bandage. Here comes an old gentleman, evi-Here comes an old gentleman, evi-dently, for he has white hair, and his face wrinkles with a sneer as he picks his way over the stones to see a batch of the canaille shot. It will relieve a picture he always carries in his mem-ory. of tumbrils filed with the aristro picture he always carries in his mem ory, of tumbrils filled with the aristro ory, of tumbrils filled with the aristro-crats, and they were consigned to the guillotine in the Plate de Greve. And now, as the old gentleman smiles in anticipation of feasting his eyes on the death of the hated lower orders, we can recognize him. Ah! it is the Mar-quis Larue. Yes, and yonder, with a slim cane in his hand and the head of it at his mouth, stands the grinning Victorien, his son. He trips circularly forward on his weak legs and smilingly says :

says: "My dear papa, you are here for the afterpiece to the play of the Siege of Paris. It is noisy, my papa, but well acted."

acted." The Marquis smiles grimly and waits. Why, this is to be a matinee of our friends, it seems, for yonder is Sturgis. A great change has taken place in his appearance, but it is he. He is cleanly shaven, and dressed in a half-military suit of superfine blue cloth; on his head a beautiful silk hat. The Marquis recog-nizes him with a scowl and then contemnizes him with a scowl, and then contem-plates his changed appearance with curiosity. Evidently dealers in scap

have a lucrative business, he thinks,

but says nothing. Here they come, another desperate gang of cut-throats, singing a song of the Commune. Now the play will go on, but a commotion attracts yall eyes to the Marquis Larue. The little French officer with the bandaged heads leaps at the throat of the Marquis and cries in shrill tones:

"Sieze nim ! It is the traitor Marquin Larue ! 1 have been a prisoner with the Germans, and I have seen him in communication with the Crown Prince, For Heaven's sake, Colonel, sieze the traiter? traitor!"

"What is this about?" says the officer in charge of the executions. "It is th Marquis Larue. Curse him, he has sold us to the enemy!" cried the

"He will not deny it. Seel he struggles to get away. Ah, mouchard, would you?" the little man cries as he chokes bim down

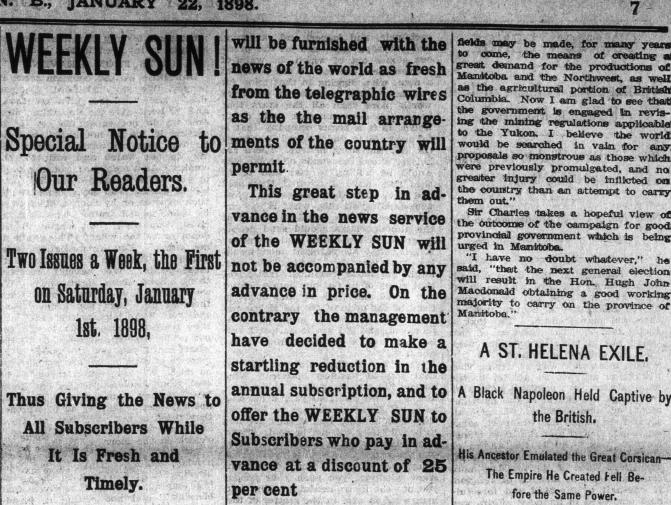
him down.

"Who are you?" says the Colonel, as he looks at the struggling officer chuging to the Marquis. "I am Lieutenant Boh of the Guards.

I have been in the German hospital, wounded in the head, and detirious. Ah,

wounded in the head, and defirious. An, villain, you shall not escape me!" and he clung like a monkey to the pale and writhing old Marquis. "In the pay of the Germans, was he?" said the Colonel, with a scowl. "Search him now-tear open his pock-ets?" cried the breathless Lieutenant. With an open head the Coloned tossed

With an eager hand the Colonel tossed from the pockets of the Marquis hand-kerchief, pocket-books, glasses—and now what is this? A map! A line of en-trenchments—lines of kiences—number on Saturday, January 1st,



Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Famrears can take advantage ily Journal.

With the opening of the year. New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN; He Talks About the Prospects of the a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated by all subscribers. He is Glad that They are Being Revised-**Commencing January Ist**

1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,-one part

OffTAWA, Jan. 14.—Sir Charles Tupper returned to Ottawa this even-ing on the Winnipeg train, looking in the best of health and spirits and apparently quite unaffected by the ant hard work he has been un-

dergoing during the past six months, Since he left Ottawa Sir Charles has prossed the ocean four times, has pre-

Henceforth the WEEKLY

SUN will be conducted on

a strictly cash basis, and

subscribers who are in ar-

of this unparalleled offer by

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SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

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ing Regulations.

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Broken Promises.

will be furnished with the fields may be made, for many yea to come, the means of creating great demand for the productions of Manitoba and the Northwest, as well from the telegraphic wires as the agricultural portion of Brutism Columbia. Now I am glad to see that as the the mail arrange- the government is engaged in revis-ing the mining regulations applicable to the Yukon. I believe the world proposals so monstrous as those which were previously promulgated, and no reader injury could be inflicted on This great step in ad- the country than an attempt to carry them out."

vance in the news service Sir Charles takes a hopeful view of the outcome of the campaign for good of the WEEKLY SUN will provincial government which is being urged in Manitoba.

"I have no doubt whatever," not be accompanied by any said, "that the next general election will result in the Hon. Hugh John advance in price. On the Macdonald obtaining a good working majority to carry on the province of

A ST. HELENA EXILE.

annual subscription, and to A Black Napoleon Held Captive by offer the WEEKLY SUN to the British.

> His Ancestor Emulated the Great Corsican-The Empire He Created Fell Before the Same Power.

On the island of St. Helena, where the white Napoleon ended his days a prisoner to the English, a black Na-poleon is Bying now, also a prisoner. It is a singular chapter of coincidences which seems to unite the fortunes of the house of Bonaparte and the house of Chake. Barty in the century, when Napoleon was overunning Europe with his armies and dazzling the minds of men with his igenius, an English

men with this genue, an engursh salitor was wrecked on the African coast and wandered into Zululand. He was taken before the young chief. Chaka, and to him he told of the wonderful outside world, of whom the chief had heard rumors, and as all the world was then filled with the name of Napoleon, he told of the rise of the Corsican and how he had con-quered mations and built up for himself a great empire. The story of Napoleoin captured the fancy of Chalca, and he resolved to be an

Antican Napoleon. Then began the rise of the great Zulu power in South Africa, and Chaita spread his conquests over great territories and subjugated metighboring tribes and built for himself an empire. It flourished until it sent and empire. It nourished until at broke itself to pieces against the Eng-lish, just as the empire of the man whose name had inspired its building did before it. The empire established by Chaka stretched along the whole outheast seaboard of Africa. from popo to Cape Colony, and extended far inland.

When the English landed in Natal in 1824 the empire of the Amazula was the most powerful in Africa. Chaka lowing them to live in Natal, and for this he was killed by his brother, Dingaan, in 1828. Then began the struggle between the white man and the black whitch was to end in the destruction of the empire founded by Chaka. Peace and war alternated and all the time the Zulus lost ground. Funally, in 1883-84, the British felt bound to blot out the Zulu power. Then it was that Cetewayo, the heir Tuen it was mat Cetewayo, the heir of Chaka, summoned forth his whole force and hurled his "impis," or regi-ments, on the British. At Isandulu the Zulus broke the British squares and routed the redcoats, but the end was the capture of the chief and the breaking of the Zulu power. In this war the house of Bonta again became mixed up with the for-tunes of the house of Chaka. The prince imperial, grand-nephew of the main whose example had inspired the building of the empire of the Ama-zulu, went out to fight in the ranks of the English and was killed by a Zulu spear. In 1884 Cetewayo and the quarrel was continued by his son. Dinizulu Dinizuln was conquered, and now he has been sent to St. Helena to end his days on the spot where the main whoise example caused the building up of the black kings empire died. As becomes the head of a great and warlike line, Dinizulu is accompanied in his exile by a numerous retinue. His two uncles, several chiefs, a physician and a clengyman, with their wives and children, make up a house hold as numerous as was that of the great Napoleon when at St. Helena. The chappain of the royal exiles is Paul Hitimkula, a "catechist" rrom Cape Town, who was invited many. Cape Newn, who was invited many years ago by Cetewayo to come to Zululand, and teach the people. He is called by the Zulus "Doctor Paul." He accompanied the exiles to St. Helens of his own accord. Dr. Wilby, an Englishman, is the physician to the exile household. All the Zulu st-tendants who wait on the exiles went to St. Helens of their own accord. Dividently speaks and writtes English Distriction of the second seco icase of Dinizulu. It is argued that his return to his own people would convince them that the English intend to deal fairly with them. But the British government would hardly dare to place again in the heart of the valiant nation a man of the ability and the bravery of Dinizulu.

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our here. "Had you ever, in your American army, to send out to what you call the forlorn hope?" asked Trochu, sadly. "I think I know what you mean," said Smith. "Pamorrow morning Paris will be sur-

I think I know what you mean," said Smith. "To-morrow morning Paris will be sur-rendered," said the General. "You do not mean it!" cried Smith. "I wish I might be able to joke about it, my friend. To-morrow Paris falls. It is determined, but there is much to be done. A diversion must be created to conceal our distress while we prepare for the last scene in the drama. We dare not lie supine and let the enemy drift in upon our stores and armament in disarray. A nation must have the re-spect of its conquerors even in the hour of defeat. We must hold our lines until the flag of truce rings in our foemen to assist in maintaining order. I am going to sacrifice good men in order to main-tain order and decency in our downfall. Dare I say to many I am about to sur-render? No. I tell yon, my friend, and France will honor your name and the France will honor your name and the names of your comrades who fall, for 1 send you out to fight a losing battle. I give you orders to conduct it out to the German lines on the St. Denis road, and then fight until annhilated or night falls. I kiss you a good-bye, my brave comrade, and if we meet not on earth, may we meet in Heaven!" Smith made no answer, but took the order from the nand of Trochu and went out.

went out.

brigade to which Smith carried The the deadly order was one that had re-mained loyal to a man during the seige of Paris. It was an organization which had among its officers legends of terrible deeds at Magneta and Sebastopol. Many of the men were grey-mustached, and had the swing in marching which fifteen or twenty years of experience gives. They had lived the best years gives. They had lived the best years of their lives under the knapsack and a tent. Their racks were full, for they had been the main dependence of 'Iro-chu in his terrible experience in Paris. Every piece clanged to the ground as one biery piece as they ordered arms, and when they swung them to their shoulders it was as if a long serpent had turned his scales to the sun. Smith whispered to the commanding officer for a moment as the commanding officer for a moment as he gave him the order. He did not change color or tremble, he merciy wheeled the column into a hollow square

change color or tremble, he merciy wheeled the column into a hollow square and said in a ringing tone: "My men, we are the foriorn hope! On us rests the honor of France when she droops in death. Not many of us will come back, but I wish to save as many lives as possible. Now hear me: We shall take the German's first line. If we can spike a few canon, good! We shall he down in the works. If they turn guns on us from other forts, we will get over the works and come back. For this, a few is as good as many. All who have wives and children in Paris step two paces to the front." About a score stepped out. "Right face-forward, march?" and the few married men marched away. Then the line was formed and belts were tightened, and a few examined the hammers of their muskets. Not a man trembled, but many were pale. It is an axiom of war, "Beware the pale soldier who fights;" he will die hat he will not retreat.

who fights;" he will die hut he will not retreat. They were now rushing right over a picket line of Germans, who remained, and were some of them bayoneted in their pits. German reserves were or-dered up, but this was no battle—it was only an advance to death. No sup-ports of galloping artillery horse came behind them; no ambulance corps to care for the wounded. Wounds meant death, and not a hospital. Terrified at the resistless tide of French valor, the German line broke and ran back to their works. Drums beat to arms on the right and left, and the bugles added their clangor, and now came what they had expected—the cannons opened on them from the fort.

one a blank cartridge. No soldier knows whether he shoots a fellow-mortal or not It is one of those shifts which Satan puts upon man to veil an evil. This is a short ceremony. "Ready! Aim-Fire!" and a long row of writhing bodies falls in a swathe along the wall. The commanding officer motions with his hand, and the human clay is tumbled into carts and hurried

of pieces of artillery. And here a safe-conduct from the German officers! A scowl of hate shadows the Colonel's face. The soldiers have their muskets, and stand at order arms, waiting.

"Put him wit the Communists!" says the Colonel white with wrath. "You days not!" shrieked the Marquis. "Even now the Germans are in the city.

Curse you, let me go!" "Put him with the Communists!" says

the Colonel again. They pick up the writhing form and hurry him across the square and drop him among the scowling canalle whom

he hates. They embrace him-they laugh, and cry: "Ah, we have with us good company

-one of the men with spurs who ride over the toilers. Good! he will die with

But now the ape-like Victorien springs forward. Is it to defend, to support, the white-haired, breathless old man? No; he cries as he breaks from the

crowd: "The papers, papa—the papers from the Prince! The papers for the estate at Brinyilliers!"

at Brinviniers, "Ready!"— "Come back, fool! they are going to fire," cries the crowd. "Ah but, papa, give me the papers you have in the pocket-book"—

"Cyme back, or lie down. Oh, fool! ook this way do you see?" cries the crcwd-"Fire!"

The smoke clears away, and amid the tangled mass of Communists lies an old man with one hand yet in his breast, where he sought for the docu-ments the son demanded—and across his an old man with one hand yet in his breast, where he sought for the docn-ments the son demanded—and across his legs, as he fell, was seen the dapper form of the son in a posture of pain. with his hands over his face. The carts rattle up and take their loads. A sedate German officer rides into the square to inquire into the executions, but they are over. The Colonel forms his men and marches away. In twenty minutes only some battered bricks in the wall, and a slow stream of blood working its way to the gutter, show where the last execution of the Com-monists took place. Poor France! when will she learn that a godless revolution never prosper-ed? When will she study the pages of history and learn that only where the theory meets the assent and accord of man's better nature can it be solidi-fied in institutions that live? Conse-crated swords cut deeply, and builets carry a long distance impelled by prayer. Theorize and laugh and flout it, if you will, but Switzerland founded on a prayer hasock, and America entrenched in lines of village churches, are proof against the armies of the world. Better the Mohammedan shout of "Allah II Allah!" than the devilish shriek of Infi-deliy, "Vive is Commune". Licutenant Boh stood with extended has dong account with the Marquis Larue. He stood astonished like a magician who had invoked the preser. of the evil one, and then trembles at the sudden power of his incantation. Death came at his command like a boit of lightning. As the Colonel role account for this we shall be able to account for this we shall be able to account for this we shall be able to show cause." "The President shall see the evidence to day. Borrow no trouble about that.

"The President shall see the evidence to-day. Borrow no trouble about that, Lieutenaat," said the Colonel. (To be Continued.)

Giraffes are almost priceless since es have occupied the Upthe dervish per Nile.

and the 2nd part on Wedn day, January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces. The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure

and free from sensationalism, containing no matter

week in thousands of

homes throughout 'New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

on its patrons.

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed

as near as possible on a

sided at a number of important meetings, has taken an active part in promoting extensive projects for the ad-vancement of Canadian interests, and has drawn upon his resources of energy and endurance in a manner which would have taxed the strength of a much younger man, yet when seen by your correspondent within an hour of his arrival he was already at work at his correspondence and looked as fresh and hearty as if he had been enjoying a holiday. Sir Charles said that he felt in excellent health, and added: "I should have been back a day sooner had it not been that at the request of friends I stopped over a day in Mor-den, to attend a meeting there in com-pany with Hon. Hugh John Macdon-aid. It was a most successful gather-ing, I may say, the hall being crowd-ad by about 500 meeting of both rodition ed by about 500 people of both politic-cal parties. Yes, I addressed the meeting, speaking for about three hours. My visit to the west," Sir Charles continued, "has been a most interesting one. All my investigations into the question have setisfied me that it is impossible to over-estimate the great mineral wealth of British Columbia, and that taken in conjunc tion with the attention drawn to the Canadian Yukon, will result in a great influx of population to Canada, much of which will, no doubt, remain in the country. The demand for pro-ducts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in connection with the opening of the Crows Nest Pass road, that may not be presented to the Family Circle. It has been for years a welcome visitor once a dian route, the advantages to British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Machtoba, in fact, to the whole of Canada, will, in my optimion, be very great." Asked as to the political outlook in the west, Sir Chanles said: "The dis satisfaction that is found existing in

and Prince Edward Island. It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons tario will, at the next general elec-tion, stand as solidly conservative as

it has done heretofore. "The good crops and the realization of double the prices obtained for many years past, have rendered the agricultural classes quite prosperous and independent and I have no doubt that population and capital will steadily

pour into the country, with greater rapidity than in the past." "What is the impression created in the west, Sir Charles, by the Yukon

level with the city readers of the daily papers, and that the great Canadian Yukon gold B. C.

HOPFS FULFILLED

The following letter tells what is ple think about Laza-Liver Pills: Dear Sirs,-I gradly testify to the virtues of Laxa-Liver Pills. I used to be tryubled with severe headarhes and constipation for a long time and tock these phils; hoping for a cure and my hopes were rapidly fulfilled. I have found them a never-failing remedy, and heartily recommend them.

(Signed), MRS. S. LAWSON, Moncton, N. B.

The first record made of astronomi-cal observations was at Babylon, 2234

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WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1898.

Talmage Wants More of It in vort than all the stars that **Religious Matters**,

COMMON SENSE.

More Practical Wisdom Is Desirable in Doing Good.

Absurdities of Church Architecture and Management --- World's Great Need.

Dr. Talmage in this discourse ad vocates more practical wisdom in efforts at doing good and assails some of the absurdities in church architecture and management. The text is Luke xvi., 8, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

about it."

tollars and cents!

That is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldkings are skilful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are allert, carnest, concentrated and skilful in monetary matters, who in the affairs of the isoul are laggards, inane, inert. The great want of the world is more common sense in matters of religion. If one-half of the skill and forcefulness employed in financial affairs was employed in disseminating the truths of Christ and trying to make the world better, within ten years the last Jug-gernaut would 'ail, the last throne of oppression upset, the last iniquity tumble, and the anthem that was chanted over Bethlehem on Christmas night would be echoed and re-echoed from all nations and kindred and peo ple, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

Some years ago, on a train going toward the southwest, as the porter of the sleeping car was making up the benths at the evening tilde, I saw a man kneel down to pray. Worldly people looked on as much to say, "What does this mean?" I suppose the most of the people in the car thought that the man was either instane or that, he was a fanadic, but he disturbed to one when he kneit, and he disturbed no one when he arose. In after conversation with him I found out that be was a member of the church in a northern city, that he was a seafaring man, and that he was on his way to New Orthe tens of thousands of the Lord's leans to take command of a vessel. I thought then, as I think now, that ten such men-men with such courage for .God as that man had-ten such men I am not a conscript-I am a volunwould bring the whole city to Christ; 1,000 such men would bring this whole hand to God; 10,000 such men in a short time would bring the whole earth into the kingdom of Jesus. common sense in the matters of religion that they have in the matters of the world-the same concentration, the same push, the same enthusiasm! In the one case a secular enthus That he was successful in worldly af-fairs I found out. That he was skill in the other, a concentrated entinusi ful in spiritual affairs you are well persuaded. If men had the courage, the pluck, the alertness, the acumen, mon sense in the building up and en-larging of our Christian character. the industry, the common sense in matters of the soul that they have in matters of the world, this would be a very different kind of earth in which and they have not run a quarter of a mile. No man would be willing to

carbuncle, and jasper, and sardonyz, and chrysophrasus, and all the preci-ous stones out of which the walts of GIFTS FROM HEAVEN. How little we use common sense in rayer! We say, "O Lord, give me and "O Lord, give me that," and "O Lord, give me something else," keep vigil over our sick and dying keep vigil over our sick and dying world is it a bogus company that is formed? Is it undeveloped territory? Oh, who; the story is true. There are hundreds and thousands of people who would be willing to rise and testfy that they have discovered that gold and we do not expect to get it, or, setting it, we do not know we have it. We have no anxiety about it. We do not watch and wait for the we do not watch and wait for the coming. As a merchant, you telegraph or you write to some other city for a bill of goods. You say, "Send me by such express or by such a steamer or by such a rail train." The day arand have it in their possession. Not-withstanding all this, what is the circumstance? One would suppose that the announcement would send people in great excitement up and down our rives. You send your wagon to the depot or to the wharf. The goods do not come. You immediately tele-graph: "What is the matter with those goods? We haven't received streets, that at midnight men would knock at your door, asking how they might get those treasures. Instead of Send them right away. We them that many of us put our hands behind want them now or we don't our backs and walk up and down in want them at all." And you keep writing front of the mine of sternal riches and and you keep telegraphing and you say, "Well, if I am to be saved, I will keep sending your wagon to the debe saved, and if I am to be lost I will pot or to the express office or to the be lost, and there is nothing to do wharf until you get the goods. matters of religion we are not so wise Why, my brother, do you not do as that. We ask certain things to be that way in business matters? Why sent from heaven. We do not know do you not tomorrow go to your store ther they come or not. We have any special anxiety as to whether and sit down and fold your arms and say: "If these goods are to be sold they will be sold, and if they are not they come or not. We may get them and may not get them. Instead of 7 to be sold they will not be sold. There o'clock in the morning saying, "Have I got that blessing?" At 12 o'clock monday, asking, "Have I got that blessing?" At 7 o'clock in the evenis nothing for me to do about it." No, you dispatch your agents, you print nents, you adorn your show windows, you push your goods.

saying, "Have I received that you use the instrumentality. Oh, that ing blessing?" and not getting it, pleadnen were as wise in the matter of the ing, pleading-begging, begging-asksoul as they are wise in the matter of ing, asking until you get it. Now, my brethren, is not that common GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY. sense? If we ask a thing from God, who has sworn by His sternal throne that He will do that which we ask, This doctrine of God's sovereignity, now it is misquoted and spoken of as is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it? though it were an iron chain which bound us hand and foot for time and But I remark again, we want more for cternity, when, so far from that, in every fibre of your body, in every common sense in doing good. Oh, how many people there are who want to faculty of your mind, in every passion of your soul, you are a free man-a free man- and it will no more togood and they are failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same morrow be a matter of choice whether strategem, the same common sense in you shall go to business through the work of Christ that they do in Pennsylvania avenue or some other street, it will be no more a matter worldly things. Otherwise they would succeed in this direction as well as of choice with you tomorrow whether they succeed in the other. There are you shall go to Pennsylvania or New York or stay at home, than it is this hour a matter of free choice whether men who have an arrogant way with them, although they may not fee arrogant in their soul. Or they may you will accept Christ or reject Him. In all the army of banners there is not one conscript. Men are not to be

have a partronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner dragooned into heaven. Among all which seems to say: "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are so far beneath me." oldiery there is not one man but will tell you, "I chose Christ; I wanted Him; I desired to be in His service; That manner always disgusts, always drives men away from the kingdom of eer." Oh, that men had the same esus Christ instead of bringing them

IMITIATE JESUS CHRIST.

When I was a lad I was one day in a village store, and there was large group of young men there full of rollicking and fun, and a Christian man , came in, a good Christian man and without any introduction of the subject and while they were in great hilarity, said to one of them, "George, what is the first step of "wisdom?" George looked up and said, "Every .nam to mind his own business." Well. it was a very rough answer, but It

must read for my immortal life; my tate: "Immediately I will attend to that matter, between 11 and 13 o'clock that matter, betwen 11 and 12 o'clock tomorrow, Monday morning, for then I can surely accomplish it, but on Tuesday I may not, and on Wednesday there is less prospect, and less and less I will attend to it tomorrow." Now, let us bring our common sense in this matter of religion. Here are the hopes of the gospel. We may them now. Tomorrow we may get get them, and we may not. Next day we may and we may not, the prospect less and less, and less and less, the only sure time now-now. I would not talk to you in this way if I did not know that Christ was able to save all the people. I would not go into a hospital and tear off the bandages from the wounds if I had no baim to apply. I would not have the face to tell a man he is a sinner unless I had at the same time the authority for saying he may be saved. A DIVINE RAPHAEL

> Suppose in Venice there is a Raphasel, a faded ploture, great in its time, bearing some marks of its great-In ness. History describes that picture. It is nearly faded away. You say, "Oh, whiat a pity that so wonderful a picture by Raphael should be nearly defaced!" After awhile a man comes up, very unskillful in art, and he proposes to retouch st. You say, "Stand off! I would rather have it just as It is. You will only make it worse." After awhile there comes an artist who is the equal of Raphael. He says, "I will retouch that picture and bring out all its original power." You have full confidence in his ability. He touches it here and there. Feature after feature comes forth, and when he is done with the ploture it is complete in all its original power.

Now, God impresses Hils image on our race, but that image has been defaced for hundreds and thousands of years, getting fainter and fainter. Here comes up a divine Raphael. I shall call Him a divine Raphael He says, "I can restore that picture." He has all power in heaven and on earth. He is the equal of the one who made the picture, the equal of the one who drew the image of God in our soul. He touches this sin, and it is gone; that transgression, and it is gone, and all the defacement disappears, and "where sin abounded, grace doth much more abound." .Will you have the defacement or will you have the restoration? I am well persuaded that if I could by a touch of heavenly patthos in two minutes put before you what has been done to save your soul, there would be an emotional tide overwhelming.

"Mamma." said a Tittle child to her mother, when she was being put to bed at night; "mamma, what makes your hand so scarred and twisted and

unlike other people's hands?" "Well." said the mother, "my child, when you were younger than you are now, years ago, one night after I had put you to bed I heard a cry, a shriek up stairs. came up and found the bed was on fire, and you were on fire, and I took hold of you and I tore off the burning garments and while I was tearing them off and trying to get you away I burned my hand, and it has SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Jan. 18.—Str St Croix, Allan, from Boston, DE Laechler, ndse and pass. Coastwise—Schs Melinda, 88, Reynolds, rom Parreboro; barge No. 3, 431, McNamara, rom Darabhan from Parrsboro; barge No. 3, 431, McNamsra, from Parrsboro; Jan. 19.—Str Lake Ontario, 3741, Campbell, from Liverpool via Halifax, Troop and Son, mdse and passengers. Ship Vanloo, 1497, Baker, from Penarth via Bermuda, Wm Thomson and Co, bal. Sch Etta A Stinson (Am, Hogan, from Portsmouth, J E Moore, bal. Sch Stephen Bennett (Am, 199, Glass, from Portamouth, R C Elkin, bal. Coastwise-Schs Satellite, 26, Hicks, from Westport; Rits and Rhoda, 8, Ingalls, from Worth Head; Aurelia, 21, Scovil, from Grand Maman; Alph B Parker, 39, Outhiuse; from Yarmouth.

20-Sch Annie A Booth, 192, Wasson, Portsmouth, J H Scammell & Co. Frank W, 99, Cole, from Salem, F

Sch Frank W, 99, Cole, from Salem, F Tufts, bal. Sch Bertha Maud, 82, Wilcox, from Bos-ton, R W Williams, flour, etc.. Sch Hattle Muriel, 84, Wasson, from Salem, J W Keest, bal. Coastwise-Schs Valkyrie, 9, Bancroft, from North Head; Emma T Storey, 40, Fos-ter, from Grand Manam; Thelma, 48, Milner, from Annapolis.

Annapolis.

Liverpool via Halifax. Jan. 18.—Str Lake Winnipeg, Jones, for Liverpool via Halifax. Jan. 19.—Str Taymouth Castle, Forbes, for West Indies via Halifax. Coastwise-Schos Seattle, Hicks, for West-port: Willie D, Ogilvie, for Parreboro; Hat-tle McKay, Durant, for do. Jan 20.—Str St Croix, Allen, from Boston. Sch Viola, Finley, from Grenada. Sch Ira D Sturgis, Kerrigan, from New York.

Sch Ira D Sturges, Rotten, York. Coastwise-Sche Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, from Parmouth; Emma T Storey, Foster, from North Head; Rita and Khoda, Ingails, from do.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Parrsboro, Jan 19, schs No 2, Salter, from Yarmouth; No 4, Salter, from St John; Trader, Merriam, from do; Susan and Annie, from do; T W McKay, Bullerwell, from do. At Parrsboro, Jan 19, schs Trader, Mer-riam, for St John; No 2, Salter, for do.

Sallad. HALIFAX, Jan 20-Sid, stre Lake Winni-peg, Jones, from St John for Liverpool; Halifax City, Newton, for St John.

BRITISH PORTS

Arrived. SCATTERY ROADS, Jen. 17-Ard, bark Sbenezeer, from St John, N B, for Limer-At London, Jan 19, str Cherones, Marsters, At London, Jan 19, str Cherones, Marsters, from St John. LIMERICK, Jan. 19.—Ard, bark Ebenezeer, from St. John, N B. MELBOURNE, Jan. 14.—Ard, ship Elfi, from St John. At Glasgow, Jan 20, ss Sardinian, from New York via Liverpoot. At Southampton, Jan 20, ss New York, from New York (passed Hurst Castle at 3.49 p. m). At Newcastle, NSW, Jan 19, ship J V Troop, Beveridge, from Port Elizabeth. At Liverpool, Jan 20, ss Teutonic, from At Barbados, Jan 13, bark Douglas, At Barbados, Jan 13, bark Douglas, Crosby, from Mauritius. LONDON, Jan 20-Ard, str Cherones, from

From Barry, Jan 17, ship Charles S Whit-new, Atkins, for Cape Town: barks Corona, Erown, for do: Dunvegan, Bell, for do. From Penarth, Jan 17, ship Forest King, Le Blanc, for Rio Janeire. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Sailed, str Barce-lona, for St Johns, NF, and Halifax (not previously. away I burned my hand, and it has been scarred and twisted ever since, and hardly looks any more like a VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 19.-Salled, sch Mary F Corcon, from St John

FIRST PART

Sailed, sch Mary F Corcen, from St John for New York. From Banjeswangle, Nov 21, ship Walter H Wilson, Duffy, for New York. From New York, Jan 18, bark Luarca, Starreit, for Pernambuco (and anchored in Hart Island Roads); sche Gypsum Emperor, Montoe, for Demerara (and anchored in Hart Island Roads); Gypsum Princess, Mer-riam, for St Pierre and Fort de France (and anchored in Hart Island Roads). From Buenos Ayres, Dec 3, barks Al-bertina, Dill, for New York: The Frederick, Simpson, for Colastine; 28rd, bark Thos Faulkner, for Sapelo.

MEMORANDA.

Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, Jan, bark Alkaline, from Philadelphia for St.

10, bit a light of the second seco

act. Laconna, Card, for New York, to saft Jan. 1.
LiZARD, Jan. 18.—Passed, str Cheronea, from St John, N B, for London.
CHTY ISLAMD, N, Y., Jan. 18.—Bound south: Schs Rebecca W Huddell, from St John, N B; Walter M Yoing, frem Lubec, Me: Peteta, from St John, N B.
In port at Las Palmas, Dec 26, sch San Antonio, Bonet, from St John, N B, repg. Passed Deleware Breakwater, Jan 17, brig Ohio, from Philadelphia for Vera Cruz.
ISLE OF WIGHT, Jan. 19.—Passed, str Baltimore, from Boston for London.
DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Jan. 19.—Passed up, str Assyrian, from Glasgow and Liverpool via St Johns, N F, and Halifax for Philadelphia.
Passed Lundy Island, Jan 18, ship Theodore II Rand, Morris, from Cape Town for liarry.

Passe

Harry. Passed Flushing, Jan 15, ship Andelana, Gillies, from Antwerp for New York. Passed Beachy Head, Jan 17, stmr Anacea, Robinson, from Savannah for Bremen. In port at Buenos Ayres, Dec 13, bark John Gill, McKenzie, for Rosario and New York or Roston

York or Boston. CITY ISLAND, Jan 20-Bound south, sch Roger Drury, for Hillsboro, NB.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. POLITLAND, Jan. 17.—To Carvers Harbor from southward—Notice is hereby given that Colts Ledge buoy, spar, No. 2, has gone adrift. It will be repleced as soon as prac-ulcable.

REPORTS. MALAGA, Jan. 19.—The British bark Bar-badian, Capt. Palmer, which arrived here Jan. 2 from St. John N. H., encountered such a beisterours passage that her cargo is damaged by the sea water.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Births, Marriages and Deaths occurbe published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

BURKE.-At No. 237 Brussels street, on Wodnesday afternoon, January, 19th, 1898, to the wife of Dennis Burke, of a daughter. CAMPBELL-At Titusville, on Saturday, Jan. 15th, to the wife of Robert Campbell

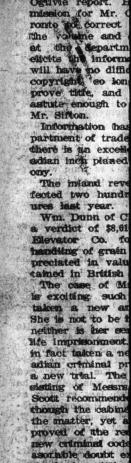
a caughter. MURDOCK-At Amheret, N. S., Jan 18th, to the wife of W. B. Murdock, a daughter.

MARRIAGES. 可的聲

CARR-ROLSTON.-At the Baptist parson-age, Fairville, by Rev. Geo. White, on Jan. 19th, Oharles J. Carr of St. Martins to Miss Nellis Rolston, daughter of the late James Rolston of this city: ROGBERS-BREEN-At the residence of the bride's parents, Moss Glen, Kings Co., on Jan. 19th, by Rev. Mr. Payson, Jennie V., saughter of Cunningham Breen, to Charles E. Rogers of Elmsdale, Kings Co.

DEATHS.

Sailed.



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trial may be on been done. This in the criminal of Justice Steppens,

brick case

VOL. IF YOU A

BOOK YO Our Great

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OTTAWA,

Klondyke Dan.

Ogilvie report.

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Cleared.

COMMON SENSE LACKING IN CHURCH MATTERS.

CHURCH MATTERS tion, more comfort. Vast sums of money are expended on ecclesiastical structures, and men sit down in them and you ask a man how he likes the church. He says, "I like it yery well, but I can't hear." As though a shawt factory was good for anything but factory was good for anything but making shawts! The voice of the preacher dashes against the plittars. Men sit down under the shadows of the Gothic arches and shiver and feel

they must be getting religion or some thing else, they feel so uncomfortable. Oh, my friends, we want, more com-mon sense in the rearing of churches. There is no excuse for lack of light. when the heavens are full of it, no excuse for lack of fresh air when the world swims in it. It ought to be an expression not only of our spinitual happiness, but of our physical com-fort when we say: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord God of Hosts! A day in thy courts is better than a

Algain I remark we want more common sense in the obtaining of religious hope. All men understand that in or-der to succeed in worldly directions der to succeed in worldly directions they must concentrate. They think on that one object, on that one sub-ject, until their mind takes fire with the velocity of their own thoughts. All their acumen, all their scheberg, all their wisdom, all their scheberg, and they succeed. But how seldom is it true in the metter of seeking after God. While no man expects to ac-

God. While no man expects to ac-complish anything for this world without concentration and enthusiasm, how many there are expecting after awhile to get into the kingdom of God without the use of any such

WISDOM IN SOUL SAVING.

A miller in California many years ago picked up a sparkle of gold from the bed of a stream which turned his mill. He held that sparkle of gold unful it bewitched mations. Tens of thousands of people left their homes. They took their blankets and their rickaxes and their pistols and went to the wilds of Calufornia. Otties

If you invest a dollar, you expect that dollar to come home bringing another dollar back. What would you think of a man who should invest \$10,000 in a monetary institution, then go off for five years, make no inquiry in regard five years, make no inquiry in regard to the investment, then come back, step up to the cashier of the institu-tion and say, "Have you kept that \$10-000 dollars safely that I iddged with you?" but asking no questions about interest or about dividend? Why, you say, "That is not common sense." Neither is it, but that is the way we act in matters of the soul. We make a far important invensionent than \$10,-000. We invest our soul. Is it accumulative? Are we growing in grace? Are we getting better? Are we getting worse? God declares many dividends, but we do not collect the not ask about them. We do not want them. Oh, that in this matter of accumulation we were as wise in the matters of the soul as we are in the matters of the world !

Again. I remark we want more com-

there are men who have for forty

been running the Christian race,

ETERNITY IN THE BIBLE.

How little common sense in the reading of the scriptures! We get any other book and we open if, and we say: "Now what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book of astronomy. It will teach me astron-omy. But the Bible will teach me just one thing. Get the world con-verted, and get us all to heaven. That is what it proposes to do. But instead of that we go into the Bible as botanists to pick flowers, or we go as pugilists to get something to fight other Christians with, or we go as logicians trying to sharpen our mental faculties for a better argument, and we do not like this about the Bible, and we do not like that, and we do

guide you on the way home." And suppose that traveller should say: "I don't like that lantern. I don't like the handle of it. There are ten or fifteen things about it I don't like. If you can't give me a better lantern than that I won't have any?" Now, God says this Bible is to be a lamp to our feet, and a lantern to

ur path, to guide us through the midnight of this world to the gates of the celestial city. We stop, and say we do not like this about, it, and we do not like that, and we do not like the would be if by its holy light we found our way to our everlasting home? Then, we do not read the Bible as we

as provoked. Religion had been hurled in there as though it were a bombshell. We must be natural in <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> the presentation of religion to the world. Do you suppose that Mary in

we are sure Christ will pardon us is the present. Now, what is the common sense thing for us to do in view of these three faots? You will all agree with me-to quit sin, take Christ, and take Him now. Suppose some business man in whose

to the wilds of Calafornia. Offices syrang up auddenly on the Pacific coast. Machants put side their ele-gant apparel and out on the miner's garb All he land was full of the talk about gold. Gold in the resea ships, gold in the streets-gold, gold, ships, gold in the streets-gold, gold, gold? Word comes to us that the moun-tain of God's love is full of gold; that men have been digging there and bave brought up gold, and amethyst, and

hiand. But I got that, my el trying to save you." O man, O woman, I wish today I could show you the burned hand of Christ-burned in plucking you out of

while tending to the ultimate prosperity of the colony." J.ONDON, Wednesday-Mr. Chamberlain's Weet Indian scheme, outlined last eventing at Liverpool, meets with scant approval. The Times says: "We are not greatly enamored of the sys-tem of doles to which by some fatality the present government has resorted with un-usual frequency. Perhaps for this urgent case it was the most expedient device, but if ought to be very clearly recognized as purely a temporary measure, and as in no way absolving the government from dealing with the matter on a sound, permanent froting." The Standard warns of protection," and that he must be prepared to deal with criti-cism.

that he must be prepared to deal with criti-cism. The Daily News also promises Mr. Cham-berlain that the opposition 'will deal with his plan on its merits when it appears," and asks whether he has forgotten the venement language in which he condemned the late sovernment for voting a small grant to Newfoundland. The Daily Mail confesses to a feeling of "intense disappointment." It is said that whales can remain under the surface of the ocean for an hopr and a half.

Lot 1d north. LIVERPOOL, Jan 19-Sld, str Siberian, for Halifar FOREIGN PORTS

BARNUS, At the Marrows Queens Co., on Wedpeeday, Jan. 4th, 1989. Otty Willmer Barnes, aged 7 years and 7 months, young-est ron of Fred and Maggie Barnes. -(Boston papers please copy) GILAY-At Moss Glen, on Jan. 19th, after a lingering illness, Amanda M., beloved wife of George S. Gray, Jesving a husband and one daughter to mourn their sad loss.

FEARS OF A FLOOD.

The Ohio is Rising Rapidly, Having Gone Up Three Feet Wednesday Night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.-Fears are entertained here of a flood. The Ohlo is rising steadily. During last night the rise was three feet, but the rain has ceased, and the rise, this norning was not so great. At noon the reading at the locks was 23 feet 2 inches; in the canal 48 feet 7 inches, Reports indicate that much damage was done throughout the state last night by the heavy rain and wind storm. Thomas Gross, a drummer, storm. Thomas Gross, a drummer, was drowned while crossing a swollen stream near West Baden, Ind. A son of a farmer named Drury and a negro farm hand, while crossing a Cumber-land river ford in Tackson county. Tenn, were also drowned. In Falmouth, Ky., a Methodist church was unroofed, and barns and farm houses in Carrard, Grayson, Henderson, Union and Hickman counties were damaged. The Cumberland, Licking, Big Sandy and Green and all their tributaries are booming, and many of them are out of their banks. At Leavenworth, Ind., the tow boat Job Williams, with a tow of sixty coal boats, were sunk in the storm there last night. Four-teen of the coal boats were sunk and two of the steamers crew were drowned. At Ridgeway, Ills., a very disastrous wind and rain storm visited that portion last night, unroofing houses and drowning stock. The backwaters of the Ohio and Wabash rivers are

ALBERT CIRCUIT COURT.

New YORK, Jan. 12.—Gld, sch John M. Plummer, for Grand Manae.
At New York, Jan IT, barks Nellie Troop, Trites, for Sanghai: Luarce, Starrst, for Serier and Port & France.
At New York, Jan IT, barks Nellie Troop, Trites, for Sanghai: Luarce, Starrst, for Serier and Port & France.
At New York, Jan IT, and Gyusun Tar, for New York, Jan IT, and Starbados.
Ar New York, Jan IT, and Sanghai.
And Manager, Laibka, for New York.
Tron Montyrideo, Dee 11 (hot previously), barks distanted St Orotz, Jan. 18.—Starbados.
The Christmated St Orotz, Jan. 18.—Starbados.
The Lawury, Bomeo, Eric, Hazelwood, and Lawury, Bonneo, Eric, Hazelwood, and Starbados.
Madagascar, for Calais: Annie F, Kimbal, for Red Beach.
Mith, for Calais: Matter Y, Kimbal, for Calais: Annie F, Kimbal, Sva Hooper, for Portland.
Trom Antwerp, Jan 15. bark Alexander, Starbados.
Mather, Jr. The Sailed, sche Schet Mila, Watter Albark Alexander, Trom Tenoriffe, Dee 21. bark Brasilian, Pleteren, for Portland.
Trom New York, Jan IT, brigt J C Manager, J. Marker, Jan JT, brigt J C Manager, J. Marker, Jan IT, brigt J C Manager, J. Marker, Jan JT, brigt J C Marker, WY ORK, Jan JT, brigt J C Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker HOPEWELL CAPE, Jan. 18 .- The January

OTTAWA. interest \$169,265. The Irish Oath organized an They claim the not according t mattyr of patro It is officially Yukon mining c able in Montreal Calgary, Edmo Kamiloops, Victo Liverpool, Glasgo sonial application ctal is necessary must sign a cer presence. Recruiting for has recommence the strength of 4 tories will be li the Yukon force fifty is to be o bringing the m figure, but unfo the force has been ing the past ell As foreshadov enlisting for the police force has government will from eastern Ca any man pos physique and qu ing himself at 1 stands a good chu When the que force was under ment last session that the strength dren men all to This will be de fact the force w number, as two in the Yukon the minimum 1 for the territor The farmers the restoration twine, forgetting patrons at Bran 121-2 at least. Mr. Bertram move or second OTTAWA, Ja nings, who surv railway from Te Stickeen River, that it is quit guage railway a mile. The mately one hu miles. A deputation facturers of shinting and Patterso that the duty manufacturing that the duty article be inc It is now sta Drummond Com tion laid before ing session, but may ask a revoted for that mentary es OTTAWA, J M. P., was he the ministers an effect at the con ment to their He expects a fiv says if the gov duce a bill to In the civil se The trade