

# ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 4.

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

FIRST PART.

## We've Made a Print Purchase!

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

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**WHISKY**  
Three Years Old Rye, \$2.70 per Gallon.  
Eight Years Old Rye, 3.50 " "  
1889 Club Rye, 4.55 " "  
Old Kentucky Bourbon, 4.50 " "  
Extra Old Kentucky Bourbon, 5.50 " "  
JUGS, 1/3 Gal. 20c. 1 Gal. 2.5c. 2 Gal. 5.0c.  
KGS., 1/3 Gal. 75c. 1 Gal. 1.00. 10 Gal. 9.50.

**FARMERS' INSTITUTE**  
Held at Smith's Hall, Thursday Afternoon and Evening.  
T. C. B. Milbury's Address on Butter Making.

**WHISKY**  
Three Years Old Rye, \$2.70 per Gallon.  
Eight Years Old Rye, 3.50 " "  
1889 Club Rye, 4.55 " "  
Old Kentucky Bourbon, 4.50 " "  
Extra Old Kentucky Bourbon, 5.50 " "  
JUGS, 1/3 Gal. 20c. 1 Gal. 2.5c. 2 Gal. 5.0c.  
KGS., 1/3 Gal. 75c. 1 Gal. 1.00. 10 Gal. 9.50.

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Goods shipped immediately upon receipt of order. Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

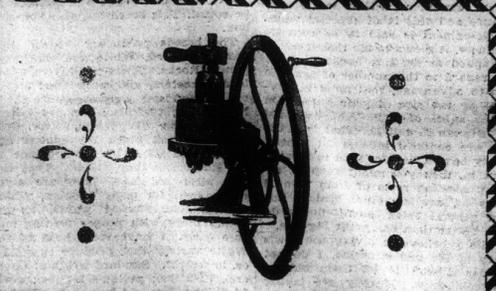
**M. A. FINN,**  
Wine and Spirit Merchant,  
112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

**THE BRITISH NAVY.**  
General Wolsey's Speech at a London Banquet Last Night.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—General Lord Carnarvon, who had been in command of the British army, speaking at a banquet in London this evening, refuted what he called the pessimist notions current about the army. He asserted that if England declared war tomorrow she could have two of the finest and most fully equipped army corps in readiness for any British port before ships could be prepared to embark them. He said that if the men were better paid there would be no difficulty in obtaining recruits.

**GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.**

LONDON, Jan. 19.—An official medical statement issued today says that there is no cause for alarm as to Mr. Gladstone's health, although it has not been as good as it has been hoped for at Cannes. The facial neuralgia pains persist with daily fluctuations owing to the cold winds and wet weather, but the complaint is quite local. His physical powers have not suffered, his strength is good, his appetite excellent; he joins the family at meals and takes regular drive, weather permitting. It is not true that the family has been summoned. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will go to Cannes on Saturday in accordance with an arrangement made weeks ago. Lord Stuart Rendel, with whom Mr. Gladstone is visiting, telegraphed tonight at 8.40 that Mr. Gladstone's health was unchanged.



### WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

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all vessels used for milk should first be well rinsed with lukewarm water, after which a scalding is advisable, and washing with a cloth in a thorough manner is necessary. Cool with pure cold water, wipe dry and leave in an airy place till used again. Too much care cannot be exercised in making to avoid any particles of foreign matter from getting into the milk. Clean cows and clean hands must be the rule. Strain your milk as soon as possible after drawn from the cow. Do not depend solely upon the old-time wire strainer, but use it with the addition of a double cheese cloth. In the hot weather it is always like to stir milk till the animal heat is expelled. Use creamers, or what is better known, deep setting cans. I keep these cans immersed in a tank of ice water. I draw off the milk every twelve hours, mixing the cream with the milk, and stir to cause the cream to rise. Over-churning is to be avoided. Stop when you reach the granular state the size of wheat. These granules can be washed in the churn; two waters are preferable, and see that it is pure and free from specks. Next take the butter from the churn, weigh, and salt, using one ounce of salt to the pound. Extra care must be now exercised in the working. Do not rub with the hands, and be sure to get the salt well incorporated; one working is enough if properly done. If you put in salt as I do, wrap in parchment paper, and if the article is good, don't be ashamed to add the name of the maker. It will advertise your business. With close attention to all details the finest butter can be made, pure round and the highest price obtained.

Question—Have you ever tried brine salting? No, sir, but it is liked by some.

Question—Do you aerate your milk? Yes, I do so by stirring.

Question—Are your creamers ventilated? Yes, I like a good, large ventilator.

Question—If you were making butter on a large scale would you use a separator? Yes, sir. I am sure it would pay.

Dr. Gilchrist—What do you think of pickle for preserving butter? I don't need it. I ship as quickly as made.

Dr. Gilchrist said he had kept butter in pickle for a year and it came out perfectly good. The doctor stated some of the great advantages gained by using the centrifugal separator.

Dr. Gilchrist said he did not believe in warm stables. He thought the warm, close stables that some people had were conducive to tuberculosis.

In regard to feeding, Dr. Gilchrist did not believe in feeding turnips at all. Carrots and mangels were good later in the winter. Sugar beets, which he could grow at the rate of six to seven tons per acre, were the best of any root crop. A good recipe for fertilizer was 100 lbs. of superphosphate and 50 lbs. of sulphuric acid, with this he used as a drier anything he could get. Gypsum, road dust and ashes were all good; 350 lbs. of that was a good application for an acre.

Question—Would the ground bone not be as good?

No, said Dr. Gilchrist. It will take 500 lbs. of ground bone to give the same results.

Mr. Milbury said he believed in having plenty of green feed to supplement 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 an 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 of the Ontario buckwheat bran and it was not nearly so good as our buckwheat bran.

John P. Frost said undoubtedly the Ontario 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 months from the starting of a factory that 150,000 pigs could be produced in New Brunswick.

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

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

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

Whereas, The farmers of the province received some reliable information 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 meeting requests the minister of agriculture to have this question thoroughly tested at the Maritime Experimental Farm this winter, and also to test a balanced ration containing all our coarse grains, with buckwheat as a basis.

Dr. Gilchrist wanted to know what

## COUNTY COUNCILS.

The Business of the Northumberland and Restigouche Bodies.

The County and Town of Chatham Have a Dispute Over Scott Act Fines—Queens County Council.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 19.—The county council of Northumberland was called to order yesterday at 12 o'clock by Councilor Pond, the ex-warden. Councilor James W. Connors was unanimously elected warden. Mr. Connors thanked the council for the honor, and hoped that the business of the council would be transacted as harmoniously in the future as it had been in the past.

The minutes of the last session were read and adopted.

Constable Irving and Cassidy were appointed to attend on the meeting.

J. L. Stewart was appointed official reporter.

Councillors Morrison, Betts and Kerr were appointed a committee to nominate the standing committees.

A protest was read by Jeremiah Sullivan, an ex-councillor, against the election of Councilor Maitland, on the ground that he had not filed his nomination before the time required by law.

Councillors Pond, Jones, Loggie, Doyle and Betts were appointed a committee to inquire into the matter.

The nominating committee submitted the following list of committees, which was adopted:

County accounts—Councillors Betts, Anderson, Morrison, Kerr and Swinburn.

Police—Councillors Pond, Cameron, Johnston, Burke and Hays.

County contingencies—Councillors Loggie, Betts and Morrison.

Committee to visit jail—Councillors Cairney, Adams and Remolds.

Parish accounts—Councillors Doyle, Betts, Kerr, Williamson, Allison, Naughton, Hays, Chalson, Donovan, McAllister, Whitney, Campbell and Fowler.

Printing—The warden and Councilor Morrison and Betts.

The council then adjourned till two o'clock for dinner.

On resuming business Councilor Anderson called the attention of the council to the fact that the town council of Chatham had instructed Police Magistrate S. N. McCully not to hand over any of the Scott act fines collected by him in Chatham to the secretary-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 town council of Chatham. It also stated that all the Scott act fines collected in Chatham belonged to the town, and were to be paid to the treasurer of the town council.

Councilor Morrison asked whether that meant all fines collected in Chatham from parties all over the county, or from residents of the town only.

Councilor 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 decision of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and given judgment in favor of the town.

Councilor Anderson said that the cases were not parallel, as the town of St. Stephen had appointed and supported the inspector, while here he was a servant of the county.

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

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

Councilor Jones, in moving the amendment, asked what was being done for the board of those offenders from Chatham who had gone to jail instead of paying their fines. Was it the county, or the town of Chatham? 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 till 5 o'clock for committee work.

On resuming business, the committee on the Hardwick petition case reported that as the nomination papers had been filed too late the election was void.

The council then adjourned.

DALHOUSIE, Jan. 19.—The regular annual meeting of the Restigouche county council opened yesterday morning and will probably continue all week. The duties of the council are particularly heavy this year, owing to the consideration of the county valuation, which is just completed and laid on the table. The total valuation of the county by parishes is as follows: Durham, \$309,321; Colborne, \$216,238; Dalhousie, \$472,214; Balmoral, \$38,950; Addington, \$625,993; Eldon, \$154,454. 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 parishes of Balmoral and Eldon.

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

Culligan, also a representative of the parish of Durham, has been a member for thirteen years, both years men having been returned without opposition for a number of years.

GAGRIETOWN, N. B., Jan. 18th.—The County Council for the municipality of Queens county convened at the Court House at 10 o'clock, a. m. The council was called to order by the secretary-treasurer Babbitt, and on motion Councilor Leonard was elected chairman.

The election returns showed that the following were elected councillors for their respective parishes:

Chatham—Councillors Hay and Fraser; Canine, Couss, D. Palmer and Thurrott; Waterloo, Couss, Snodgrass and Barton; Cambridge, Couss, Purdy and Colwell; Johnston, Couss, Leonard and Perry; Wickham, Couss, McCrea and Carpenter; Gagetown, Couss, Dickey and Hobbs; Petersville, Couss, Linsley and Woods; Hampstead, Couss, Cheyne and Palmer.

Councillors all present except Purdy, Leonard, Hay, Thurrott, Barton and Carpenter.

Moved by Couss, Wood, seconded by Couss, Linsley, that Palmer was unanimously elected warden, and Barton took his chair amid hearty applause, thanking the council for the honor. The board resumed business.

The following committees were then appointed by the warden, viz.:

On bills and accounts—Councillors Wood, Hay and Dickey.

On parish accounts—The councillors of each parish.

On appointment of rates and taxes—Couss, Snodgrass, Fraser and D. Palmer.

On audit report—Couss, Perry, Linsley and McCrea.

On councillors mileage—Couss, Leonard, E. B. Palmer and Purdy.

On lands and buildings—Couss, Hobbs, Colwell and Sheriff Reid.

On by-laws—Couss, Corey, Beech and Cheyne.

On finance and by-law 21—Couss, Dickey, Hobbs and Purdy.

On motion the council adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

The council met pursuant to adjournment. Councillors all present except Carpenter, who arrived shortly after opening.

Ordered that the jury fee for the Queens county court for October sitting be paid.

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

On motion the auditor's reports were referred to the audit committee.

A communication from J. B. McCready, secretary of the board of trade at Fredericton, was read by the secretary-treasurer, and on motion was laid on the table.

Moved by Couss, Snodgrass, seconded by Daniel Palmer and Peter Knight to form a committee to sell grass on Trinity Island. S. Nelson, as chairman, 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 Simon Fainov for like services of 1896.

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

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

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

Moved by Couss, Perry, seconded by Couss, Dickey, that \$4 be paid Peter Knight for services at Thatch Island grass sale and overseeing the cutting of bushes.

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

A communication was read by S. L. Peters from the president and secretary of the Good Roads Association, asking the council to send a representative to their meeting, to be held at Fredericton on the 17th and 18th February.

Moved by D. Palmer, seconded by Couss, Dickey, that the committee on lands and buildings be authorized to procure a flag for the court house.

Couss, D. Palmer was appointed representative to the G. R. Association.

A petition to prohibit cattle from running at large in the parish of Wickham, to come in force on May 1st, 1898, was presented, and after extending the date to May 1st, 1899, passed.

On motion Couss, Thurrott was added to the committee of appointment of rates and taxes.

The following valuations were appointed by ballot, viz. Walter Butler, Wm. Howe and S. M. Starkey.

Motion to adjourn carried.



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 ALFRED MARKHAM,  
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**THE WEEKLY SUN.**

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

**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 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 should be necessary to enable the Empire to hold what she has and to retain her present commanding position on the Pacific coast of Asia, there will be war. We have no Kaiser Wilhelm in the British Empire and our statesmen are not accustomed to sounding notes 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.

On this occasion the statesmen acted first and spoke afterwards. It is found that while some of the German newspapers were publishing cartoons ridiculing the position of England, and while some dependent Englishmen were full of fear lest Germany had settled on the foreign office, Lord Salisbury 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 of the German get one. Russia will have to concede a little share of Manchuria to the English. But it is especially in the southern and middle Kingdom that Great Britain acquires a newer and stronger foothold. A year ago some trade concessions were made in the Chinese province adjoining Burma. This is now followed by the concession of a right to push a railway directly into Yunnan from the south, by the farther extension of the right to trade on the great river between Canton and Saigon, and by similar extensions on the Yangtze River in the middle country. Britain is all right yet.

**GENERAL BOOTH.**

St. John is honored by a visit of the leader and founder of the Salvation army, an organization which now holds a strong and apparently secure position among the religious and benevolent forces of the age. General Booth has explained "one 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 officers and cadets do not find them out. No country is so distant or forbidding 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 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. We 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, welcome General Booth on this visit to his legion, 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. 23rd. Meetings have already been held in various districts, and these are all to

culminate in the general convention. One of the speakers at a meeting in North Bedouque said he had visited the large new packing establishment in Charlottetown, and had been informed that there were now probably 100,000 hogs on the island, and that the Charlottetown firm were unable to handle all that were offered. This firm have been shipping their product largely to England, and the agriculturist points out that the industry has not cut prices any, but has paid as much for live hogs as dressed pork has realized in some seasons, while it has not taken away from the farmers the St. John, Halifax and other markets before open to them. The agriculturist very properly points out that the farmers did not lose the home markets for cheese when they went into co-operative dairying, 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 returns are not yet received from the first shipment to England. If, when the returns come, they are satisfactory, no one will complain about the necessary delay. It would appear that the Island people are well satisfied with the results of the establishment of the industry at Charlottetown, or they would not now be considering an extension on a larger scale. The packing house that is proposed is one capable of handling 200,000 hogs each year, and to be managed on the co-operative plan. It is expected that the convention next week will be largely attended by representative farmers from all parts of 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 86 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. A., the Trades and Labor Council and others were heard in defence of the system, and another vote was taken. It resulted in the decision of the board remaining unaltered, as a motion to change the date from Jan. 31st to June 30th resulted in a tie. The ladies and others interested in the work declare they will carry their point at the first meeting of the new board, on Feb. 2nd. 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 educated to be clerks, typewriters and factory hands, and that the homes of the next generation will suffer in consequence. 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 compulsory subject.

Colonel Denison is not to be seduced from his aggressive attitude by the amiable reflection that the people of the United States and Canadians "are all Anglo-Saxons after all." The colonel refuses to admit the full relationship. He says that:  
 "There never was an opportunity of showing to the people of the United States that they are not Anglo-Saxons after all." "We are all Anglo-Saxons after all," is very English. This is one of the many extraordinary hallucinations of the British mind in reference to the United States. New England of course was mainly settled by English Puritans and Virginia by English Cavaliers, but New York was settled originally by Dutch, Pennsylvania to a great extent by Germans, Delaware and New Jersey by Dutch and Swedes, the Carolinas partly by French Huguenots, Louisiana by French, Florida, Texas and California by Spaniards. In the last census, that of 1890, of 212,387 foreign citizens less than one-third were Anglo-Saxons. About 6,000,000 of the population are negroes. I am sure that no more than 15,000,000, or about 25 per cent, of the United States population are of the Anglo-Saxon race.  
 It is time that this talk about kinship, common blood, etc., should cease, for it is based upon an absolute fallacy, for it is a fact that the small proportion who are of Anglo-Saxon descent, have been for generations growing up under such different conditions as to have developed into a very different type.

The Telegraph says that the "absolute fallacy" of the charges that Mr. Greenshields was favored in the Drummond railway 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 sternest critics of the Drummond deal

supposed that Mr. Blair and Mr. Blair would be content with making Mr. Greenshields a present of the million and more that would fall to them when the road was transferred in a completed condition. But it seems now to be a cause of congratulation that the ministers did not pay Mr. Greenshields for the completed road, give him a million extra, and then relieve him of the cost of building the railway.  
 Whatever may be the merits of the case respecting I. C. R. freight rates, the people of Halifax have a genuine grievance against the minister of railways. He seems to have agreed that no rates would be fixed until Mr. Harris had consulted with the people of Halifax. This undertaking has apparently been violated. There is no excuse for this pledge breaking. It is the worst feature of the ministerial methods that no one can tell from what they say what they will do.

We did not expect much better of Mr. Emmerson. He and his friends appeal to the Charlottetown county people to avoid a contest between parties both in local and federal affairs, urging that a quiet election by acclamation and agreement would be a tribute to the memory of the late premier. The advice, good or bad, was taken, and now Mr. Emmerson informs a farmers' meeting in Albert that Charlottetown has endorsed his wheat policy.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

**ANNOAPOLIS, N. S., Jan. 19.**—The question as to the advisability of the town operating their own electric light system and wires on today. As it was reported that there would be a majority against it, there was a very small vote. Sixty-three said no and thirty-five yes.  
 Mrs. Thomas Miller, wife of one of Bear River's well known merchants, died last evening.  
 William Bath, formerly deputy sheriff for the county, died Monday night of consumption at Bridgetown.

**ST. JOHN, N. S., Jan. 18.**—The Beaver mail steamer Leda, which was surprised shipping men by poking her nose into port at eleven this morning. All outward bound steamers have been delayed by heavy weather and gales, which prevailed on the west-coast ocean and many of the New York flyers have been late in reaching port, but the Ontario pranced across the Atlantic in the remarkable time of nine days from Montreal. She experienced heavy gales and heavy winds all the way out, but sustained no damage. The Ontario discharged eighty tons of cargo and landed her saloon and six steerage passengers, most of whom left at noon by the mail train for the west. The Ontario left at four this afternoon for St. John.  
 "It is an outrage," such were the words of Mayor Stephen tonight when informed that the I. C. R. had issued a new freight tariff, going into effect January 17th, which gave a rate from Montreal to Halifax of 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 the time had been spent, considering the winter port question.  
 Mayor Stephen said the outrage consisted in this, that Hon. Mr. Blair had given a distinct pledge to a deputation from Halifax that the new tariff would not be issued till after the manager Harris had visited Halifax and conferred on the subject with merchants. A prominent shipper said, that under the new tariff paying the import duties on Halifax would be impossible. 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 rejoicing in Halifax over the intimation of the withdrawal of the discriminatory tariff on through traffic over the I. C. R. from Halifax to Montreal compared with St. John. The information of the withdrawal of the tariff came this afternoon in the telegram from A. H. Harris and Hon. A. G. Blair. The telegrams are self-explanatory, and are as follows:  
 A. Stephen, mayor:  
 The telegram from Halifax today was the first intimation of the facts stated by you. Better for all parties to remain calm. If action has been taken and the tariff has occurred they will be corrected.  
 A. G. BLAIR:  
 Laster in the day Mayor Stephen also received the following:  
 The traffic manager wire me that he is extremely displeased with the intimation issued from Montreal without referring to him or his authority. You will see that there has been no departure 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 of faith.  
 Traffic Manager Harris telegraphs Mayor Stephen that he regrets the intimation of the new tariff without his knowledge, and that it has been withdrawn, 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 Halifax 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 intimations he had received about any tariff, as the issue of a new one had not been authorized. General Traffic Manager Harris had told him that his tariff would be issued, if one had gone out it must have been issued from Montreal by mistake. The promise which the minister had made that Mr. Harris should visit Halifax and discuss this matter with the merchants before a decision was reached would be faithfully carried out. He had informed Mr. Russell and the mayor of this effect, and had advised the mayor to preserve a calm demeanour, as nothing had occurred to warrant the excitement on the part of the Halifax people.

**KINGS CO. COUNCIL.**

**Annual Report of Scott Act Inspector Weyman.**

**Lists of the Names of the Men Appointed to the Parish Offices for the Year.**

**The Report of Scott Act Inspector Weyman Considered—The Establishment of an Alms House.**

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Kings County Council opened in the Court House at Hampton about 11 o'clock on the 18th instant, with Warden King in the chair.  
 The secretary-treasurer, G. O. D. Ditty, having caused the usual procedure to be made, proceeded to call the names of those who had been returned as councillors for the several parishes as follows:  
 Cardwell—Havelock E. Freeze and G. Lester McCully.  
 Greenwell—C. H. Gorham and A. L. Peatman.  
 Hampton—D. J. Fowler and R. C. McMonagle.  
 Hampton—F. M. Sprout and H. J. Fowler.  
 Havelock—F. Bruce McLeod and Thos. Perry.  
 Kears—G. W. Palmer and William Helms.  
 Kingston—O. W. Wetmore and S. Lamb.  
 Norton—D. Beverley Hatfield and G. W. Titus.  
 Recharney—Thos. Gilliland and Wm. McNeave.  
 Springfield—Gibert Cranfield and Marth W. Freeze.  
 St. John—Wm. D. Fenwick and H. Montgomery Campbell.  
 Sussex—Ora P. King and Hugh R. McMonagle.  
 Waterford—James A. Moore and James H. Myers.  
 Westville—R. T. Ballentine and F. R. Fowler.  
 All the members were present.

The secretary-treasurer reported that a protest had been filed against the return of the councillors for Havelock.  
 Warden King said the first business was the election of warden.  
 Coun. Palmer nominated Coun. King of Sussex for the position, and Coun. Gilliland nominated Coun. Hatfield of Norton.  
 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 scrutineers.  
 Coun. Hatfield was elected warden, the vote standing 17 for him and 13 for Coun. King.

In taking the chair the newly elected warden thanked the council for having so highly honored him. His endeavor would be to fill the chair as acceptably as it had been filled in the past.  
 Warden Hatfield then appointed the following standing committees:  
 Public buildings—Couns. King, H. J. Fowler, Gilliland and Fenwick.  
 Printing—Couns. King, Lamb and Cranfield.  
 Public roads—Couns. Wetmore, Peatman, M. W. Freeze, Ballentine and Westville.  
 Finance—Couns. Sprout, James M. Campbell, F. R. Fowler, Gorham, H. J. Fowler, H. Montgomery Campbell and McLeod.  
 The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and recorded.  
 The petition of Joseph Keith protesting against the election of Coun. Perry and McLeod, the representatives of the parish of Havelock, was then read.

C. W. Weyman, M. P., was heard in support of the petition, which set forth: That the petitioner was a candidate at the election 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 qualified 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 Harley Dobson \$1 for his vote and gave Dobson's father \$120 to pay his taxes in order that he might vote for them, and that divers other persons were paid to vote for Messrs. Perry and McLeod. Mr. Keith prayed under the circumstances that the election be declared void and another election ordered. Couns. Titus, Palmer and Gilliland were appointed such committee.  
 Coun. Sprout presented a petition looking towards the exemption from taxation of the factory of the Oeseke Stamping Company of Hampton. The petitioners stated that they had purchased lands at Hampton and erected thereon buildings containing machinery and appliances for the manufacture of stamped tin, iron and enameled iron wares at a very considerable expense. They stated 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 line of manufacture at present carried on in the province, the petitioners believed that the establishment of these works would be a distinct advantage to the parish. The petitioners therefore prayed the council to recommend to the local legislature that an act be passed empowering the council to grant exemption from taxation for such term of years as they might see fit.  
 Coun. Sprout moved that the petition be received and laid on the table to be considered this afternoon. He then, in behalf of the management of

the works, invited the council to visit them today.  
 The motion passed.  
 A motion seeking an enlargement of the committee to consider the Havelock election matter was lost.  
 Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., then submitted a petition from Louisa S. Kyle seeking redress in the matter of her claim against the overseers of the poor for the parish of Waterford for taking care of a pauper.  
 Coun. Sprout moved for a committee to enquire into the facts of the case.  
 Coun. King offered strong opposition to the motion, stating that the woman had already entered an action against the overseers for the poor.  
 Coun. Sprout's motion was lost.  
 Adjourned for dinner.  
 After dinner J. P. Byrne of Sussex was heard in support of a petition sent in by Adam Smith of Studholm claiming that the overseers of the poor of that parish were indebted to him for the support of a young woman and her infant child.  
 A committee consisting of Couns. J. M. Campbell, Ballentine and Cranfield was appointed to inquire into the matter and report back.  
 The vote in the Kyle case was reconsidered, but the effort to have it referred to a committee was unsuccessful. The majority of the council refusing to agree to that unless the costs resulting from the commencement of the suit against the overseers were guaranteed.  
 Coun. Sprout moved a by-law providing for the meeting of the council on the fourth Tuesday in January instead of the third. He explained that the circuit court met the second Tuesday and the county court on the third.  
 The by-law was adopted.  
 Hon. G. Hudson Flaveling, the auditor, submitted a report as to the finances of the municipality. Following is a general statement relative thereto:  
 G. O. D. Ditty, secretary treasurer, in account with the municipality of Kings: Dr.

1897.  
 Jan. 1—For amount to credit of county . . . . . \$8,112 32  
 Dec. 31—For receipts on school fund account . . . . . 6,850 00  
 For receipts on contingent fund account . . . . . 7,158 90  
 For receipts on power plant account . . . . . 600 25  
 For receipts on Alms House account . . . . . 300 00  
 For receipts on overpayment by Greenwell . . . . . 23 28  
 For receipts school site deposit . . . . . 10 00  
 For receipts Havelock election appeal deposit . . . . . 25 00  
 \$23,079 76  
 Cr.  
 Dec. 31—By paid draft on school fund . . . . . \$5,802 88  
 By paid contingencies fund 5,778 05  
 By paid pauper lunatic fund 77 80  
 By paid parish account . . . . . 71 40  
 \$11,630 13  
 Balance to credit of county . . . . . \$11,449 63  
 For school fund account . . . . . 2,714 08  
 For contingent account . . . . . 6,628 71  
 For pauper lunatic account . . . . . 487 60  
 For Alms House account . . . . . 28 00  
 For parish Greenwell account . . . . . 39 00  
 For school site account . . . . . 47 50  
 For Havelock election deposit . . . . . 25 00  
 \$10,980 52  
 The report was received and the auditor given permission to submit a further report later on.  
 After considerable discussion the council took up the bills passed by the old finance committee, which were ordered to be paid or otherwise disposed of as follows:  
 John McVey, wood . . . . . \$40 00  
 Barnes & Wilson, repairs . . . . . 3 75  
 W. E. Whitaker & Co., repairs to furnace . . . . . 9 00  
 Wm. T. Bell, painting hall . . . . . 40 00  
 J. P. Glynn, stove pipe, etc. . . . . 2 40  
 Rufus Henderson, repairs cleaning court house . . . . . 10 00  
 Sun Printing Co., printing . . . . . 1 25  
 Dr. Wheeler, medical examination re . . . . . 2 00  
 Dr. White, medical examination re . . . . . 2 00  
 Dr. J. N. Smith, do, do . . . . . 2 00  
 Dr. J. W. Wetmore, do, do . . . . . 6 00  
 Dr. J. N. Smith, do, do . . . . . 7 50  
 Wellington L. Hamm, throw . . . . . 4 00  
 C. W. Weyman, expenses C. T. Act inspector . . . . . 164 43  
 C. W. Weyman, witness fees, etc. . . . . 75 15  
 F. A. McCully, attorney's fees, C. T. Act . . . . . 179 00  
 J. W. Campbell, constable's fees . . . . . 1 50  
 J. D. Hatfield, constable . . . . . 13 50  
 A. B. Smith, supplies, etc. . . . . 2 25  
 S. N. Freeze, board of prisoner . . . . . 15 43  
 F. W. Freeze, attending furnace, etc. . . . . 4 60  
 W. McLeod, constable re lunatics . . . . . 9 08  
 W. E. Wetmore, constable re lunatics (see also to be paid by Sussex) . . . . . 5 44  
 Alfred Morrey, record book, etc. . . . . 17 78  
 G. O. Ditty, constable's sums . . . . . 11 25  
 J. W. Wetmore, postage, etc. . . . . 5 54  
 John Rodgers, carving Royal Arms . . . . . 65 00  
 Dr. J. W. Wetmore, medical attendance on prisoner . . . . . 20 00  
 J. & A. McMillan, record book, etc. . . . . 17 05  
 There was some little talk over Scott Act Inspector Weyman's bill for witness fees, etc., which amounted to nearly \$300, of which he had been paid all but \$76.15. This amount was ordered to be paid.  
 It was determined not to have any meeting of the council in June.  
 The building committee were authorized to break off a room at the northeast corner of the basement of the court house to hold the records of the probate court.  
 The council then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

The committee appointed to inquire into the facts of the Havelock election protest met during the afternoon. Geo. W. Fowler appeared for the petitioners and Philip Palmer for the councillors elected by the parish. A couple of witnesses were examined.

The Kings County Council resumed business at Hampton at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.  
 After roll call Warden Hatfield called for the reports of committees.  
 The finance committee reported relative to the bills ordered to be paid in June—Adopted.  
 The public buildings committee reported regarding their repairs put upon the court house. They had also arranged for coal for the court house at \$5.23, delivered at Hampton—Adopted.

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. Donville M. P. had seen Mr. Blair. Nothing having been accomplished, it was relinquished. This was done.  
 Scott Act Inspector Weyman having been called upon to present his annual report, read the following:

Mr. Warden and Members of the Municipality of the County of Kings: Gentlemen—in accordance with my duty, I say before you my annual report. I first wish to thank all those who have aided me in my work and for the encouraging words received. I have met with the usual difficulties and tactics of those opposed to the law, but the work of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act has gone quite steadily on, though perhaps more quietly than in some of the past years. One of the unpleasant and difficult features of the work is the unwillingness 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 court cases up to conviction is \$8.40 less than last year and the percentage of conviction to the total number of cases tried is 22 per 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 matter, and for the municipality and the expense possible. Thirty-one cases have been before the courts, resulting in 21 convictions, eight dismissals, and two dropped on account of court failing to sit. The total amount of fines imposed is \$1,680. Thirteen of the 21 fines imposed have been collected, 10 by paying up and three by paying out the 60 days in jail; also one of the persons convicted has died, leaving seven convictions to be accounted for. I have also collected two of the fines that were standing from last year, namely, Mary Doherty and Wm. Doherty, each, making a total of \$800.00. The total amount of \$196.90 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 ask this council to make a salary sufficient to enable me to do the work without a financial loss to myself.

The summary showed the persons against whom information had been made, the result in each case, etc. The amount of fines collected, the costs of the cases, the costs of the witnesses, the cost of the sheriff, the cost of the justices' fees amounted to \$77.90 and the witnesses' fees to \$182.40.  
 Inspector Weyman 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 by certificates. Medical men should be careful in this matter. He had made no examination of the vendors' books, as they had been reported to the inland revenue department.  
 The report was laid on the table to be considered in the afternoon.  
 Coun. Palmer submitted a report showing that \$173.50 was realized last year from the sale of the grass on Grassy Island. It cost \$124 to build the breakwater there—Adopted.  
 An assessment of \$62.25 was ordered to be levied on the parish of Sussex to pay for laying out a road.

The warden introduced to the council Hon. C. H. LaBallois, who was warmly received.  
 Mr. LaBallois announced that farmers' meetings were to be held in Smith's hall in the parish of Kings during the local government and evening. The local government had inaugurated a good agricultural policy and it was their desire to get the ideas of the farmers of the province relative 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 held in the evening at all events.  
 It was decided to accept the invitation and attend the meeting in the evening in a body.  
 The council then proceeded to consider bills which had been before the finance committee. They were ordered to be paid as follows:  
 Wm. H. Barnes, constable . . . . . \$12 50  
 Kings County Constable . . . . . 1 00  
 W. L. Belyea, attendance on request . . . . . 1 00  
 Frank Lane, constable on request . . . . . 2 50  
 Frank Lane, constable on request . . . . . 2 50  
 Kingston . . . . . 2 50  
 Dr. Price, examining bill of Judson Keith (deceased) . . . . . 4 00  
 W. H. Waters, coroner's fees . . . . . 4 00  
 Wm. Langford, constable . . . . . 21 50  
 Red Bros, window shades . . . . . 45 00  
 Manchester, Robertson & Allison, court carpenter . . . . . 5 54  
 D. R. Robertson & Co., printing form . . . . . 30 01  
 R. D. Robertson & Co., printing form . . . . . 30 01  
 Gilbert Cranfield, postage . . . . . 1 46  
 Highway commissioners Roxbury, etc. . . . . 8 00  
 James Titus, constable's fees . . . . . 2 24  
 Buchanan, magistrate's fees . . . . . 7 84  
 There was a long discussion of the bill of Registrar H. J. Fowler for \$12.07 for postage. The council refused to pay it by a vote of 17 to 9.  
 It was ordered that a valuation of the county be taken this year for assessment purposes.  
 An assessment of \$6,850 was ordered for school purposes and \$5,000 for contingent fund.

It was ordered that \$5 be assessed on each of the parishes of Norton, Kingston and Springfield for the support of pauper lunatics.  
 In the afternoon it was ordered that \$560 be assessed on the parish of Roxbury for its indebtedness to the county.  
 Coun. Sprout moved that the petition of the Oeseke Stamping Company seeking exemption from taxation be taken from the table and considered—Carried.  
 Coun. Sprout then proceeded to show the council what extensive works the company had provided for the prosecution 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 comply with the prayer of the petition of the company. The existence of the works meant an increase in the tax-payers in the parish. He wound up by moving that a committee of three members with a view of securing the necessary legislation.

The motion passed, and Couns. Sprout, H. J. Fowler and Gilliland 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

line between Havelock and Studholm was given by the barbed wire trees in front of the

It was ordered that \$5 be assessed on each of the parishes of Norton, Kingston and Springfield for the support of pauper lunatics.

Some little time was spent on the reception of the report for the various parishes are the principal

UPB  
 Assessors—Wm. Foster and Geo. R. Revisors—James Bert H. Upham and Commissioners—Simon, No. 1 district; Davy, No. 2 district; Davy, No. 3 district; Davy, No. 4 district; Davy, No. 5 district; Davy, No. 6 district; Davy, No. 7 district; Davy, No. 8 district; Davy, No. 9 district; Davy, No. 10 district; Davy, No. 11 district; Davy, No. 12 district; Davy, No. 13 district; Davy, No. 14 district; Davy, No. 15 district; Davy, No. 16 district; Davy, No. 17 district; Davy, No. 18 district; Davy, No. 19 district; Davy, No. 20 district; Davy, No. 21 district; Davy, No. 22 district; Davy, No. 23 district; Davy, No. 24 district; Davy, No. 25 district; Davy, No. 26 district; Davy, No. 27 district; Davy, No. 28 district; Davy, No. 29 district; Davy, No. 30 district; Davy, No. 31 district; Davy, No. 32 district; Davy, No. 33 district; Davy, No. 34 district; Davy, No. 35 district; Davy, No. 36 district; Davy, No. 37 district; Davy, No. 38 district; Davy, No. 39 district; Davy, No. 40 district; Davy, No. 41 district; Davy, No. 42 district; Davy, No. 43 district; Davy, No. 44 district; Davy, No. 45 district; Davy, No. 46 district; Davy, No. 47 district; Davy, No. 48 district; Davy, No. 49 district; Davy, No. 50 district; Davy, No. 51 district; Davy, No. 52 district; Davy, No. 53 district; Davy, No. 54 district; Davy, No. 55 district; Davy, No. 56 district; Davy, No. 57 district; Davy, No. 58 district; Davy, No. 59 district; Davy, No. 60 district; Davy, No. 61 district; Davy, No. 62 district; Davy, No. 63 district; Davy, No. 64 district; Davy, No. 65 district; Davy, No. 66 district; Davy, No. 67 district; Davy, No. 68 district; Davy, No. 69 district; Davy, No. 70 district; Davy, No. 71 district; Davy, No. 72 district; Davy, No. 73 district; Davy, No. 74 district; Davy, No. 75 district; Davy, No. 76 district; Davy, No. 77 district; Davy, No. 78 district; Davy, No. 79 district; Davy, No. 80 district; Davy, No. 81 district; Davy, No. 82 district; Davy, No. 83 district; Davy, No. 84 district; Davy, No. 85 district; Davy, No. 86 district; Davy, No. 87 district; Davy, No. 88 district; Davy, No. 89 district; Davy, No. 90 district; Davy, No. 91 district; Davy, No. 92 district; Davy, No. 93 district; Davy, No. 94 district; Davy, No. 95 district; Davy, No. 96 district; Davy, No. 97 district; Davy, No. 98 district; Davy, No. 99 district; Davy, No. 100 district; Davy, No. 101 district; Davy, No. 102 district; Davy, No. 103 district; Davy, No. 104 district; Davy, No. 105 district; Davy, No. 106 district; Davy, No. 107 district; Davy, No. 108 district; Davy, No. 109 district; Davy, No. 110 district; Davy, No. 111 district; Davy, No. 112 district; Davy, No. 113 district; Davy, No. 114 district; Davy, No. 115 district; Davy, No. 116 district; Davy, No. 117 district; Davy, No. 118 district; Davy, No. 119 district; Davy, No. 120 district; Davy, No. 121 district; Davy, No. 122 district; Davy, No. 123 district; Davy, No. 124 district; Davy, No. 125 district; Davy, No. 126 district; Davy, No. 127 district; Davy, No. 128 district; Davy, No. 129 district; Davy, No. 130 district; Davy, No. 131 district; Davy, No. 132 district; Davy, No. 133 district; Davy, No. 134 district; Davy, No. 135 district; Davy, No. 136 district; Davy, No. 137 district; Davy, No. 138 district; Davy, No. 139 district; Davy, No. 140 district; Davy, No. 141 district; Davy, No. 142 district; Davy, No. 143 district; Davy, No. 144 district; Davy, No. 145 district; Davy, No. 146 district; Davy, No. 147 district; Davy, No. 148 district; Davy, No. 149 district; Davy, No. 150 district; Davy, No. 151 district; Davy, No. 152 district; Davy, No. 153 district; Davy, No. 154 district; Davy, No. 155 district; Davy, No. 156 district; Davy, No. 157 district; Davy, No. 158 district; Davy, No. 159 district; Davy, No. 160 district; Davy, No. 161 district; Davy, No. 162 district; Davy, No. 163 district; Davy, No. 164 district; Davy, No. 165 district; Davy, No. 166 district; Davy, No. 167 district; Davy, No. 168 district; Davy, No. 169 district; Davy, No. 170 district; Davy, No. 171 district; Davy, No. 172 district; Davy, No. 173 district; Davy, No. 174 district; Davy, No. 175 district; Davy, No. 176 district; Davy, No. 177 district; Davy, No. 178 district; Davy, No. 179 district; Davy, No. 180 district; Davy, No. 181 district; Davy, No. 182 district; Davy, No. 183 district; Davy, No. 184 district; Davy, No. 185 district; Davy, No. 186 district; Davy, No. 187 district; Davy, No. 188 district; Davy, No. 189 district; Davy, No. 190 district; Davy, No. 191 district; Davy, No. 192 district; Davy, No. 193 district; Davy, No. 194 district; Davy, No. 195 district; Davy, No. 196 district; Davy, No. 197 district; Davy, No. 198 district; Davy, No. 199 district; Davy, No. 200 district; Davy, No. 201 district; Davy, No. 202 district; Davy, No. 203 district; Davy, No. 204 district; Davy,



SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The Home Department of St. David's church held an 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 its 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. Loubas 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 services. I would invite every primary worker in the city and all interested in primary work to come to the parlour of the Y. M. C. A. building on Friday afternoons, from 4.30 to 5.30, and identify themselves with the union.

Now, a few words as to the work in the primary department of our various schools. We know that every kind of work requires organization. First in importance then is the classification. Do lay down a set rule for this which will 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 small classes, with a teacher for each?"

There are advantages and difficulties in both plans. The one-class plan can be pursued in large or in small schools. 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 few 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 which 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 plan 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 children; and last, but not least, the size of the room must have great weight in the decision.

So much for the classification. Now let me say a word about the class programme. "Pansy" once asked in a conference: "What is the first thing you do in your class room?" A teacher at once replied: "I always do the thing of first importance 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, 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 accomplish more, and do it better, in a given time; 3. that not a cent of valuable time may be wasted by teachers or scholars; 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 be prepared? It is better for superintendents to prepare their own. The best programme for you is the one you make for your own class. It should be varied from time to time; anything stereotyped becomes monotonous to teacher and scholar.

A little boy was drawing at home: "We can tell why the bell sweetly, sweetly rings today." His aunt protested against his way of singing it. "Well, aunt, we sing it 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 custom when teachers knew no better. Never take the time from the regular programme for Xmas, children's day, anniversary or entertainments. 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 can 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 so fill in time or to entertain visitors?

Prayers that will remain in a child's

mind for years, and perchance lead 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 is 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.

Mr. Black says, "I never intend to teach a song just because the music is so pretty. I select a song primarily because it teaches one or more spiritual 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 songs," 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 like to speak of assistants. Whether the class is taught as a unit or sub-divided, 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 open.

(2) Be in her seat when the children are ready to recite their lessons.

(3) Preserve order in the room before the session begins.

(4) Sing and recite with the children, (example is very strong on these points).

(5) Visit during the week the new, sick 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 her.

(8) Be steady to fill the superintendent's place when it is temporarily vacant.

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

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. L. Lucas, 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 Terney, overseer of the galvanizing department of the Clinton Wire Cloth Co.'s works, who died at his house, 125 Clarke street, on Friday, took place at St. John's church, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The immense edifice was filled with a large concourse of friends.

The services were in charge of division 8, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which Mr. Terney was an esteemed member. The floral tributes included a wreath of roses and ivy leaves, from the Clinton Wire Cloth Co., with the inscription "In memory of one who was ever faithful; a pillow from M. R. Dwyer; a "Green leaf" from the "Overseer" from the "Ajaz" piece with "Overseer" from the employes of the galvanizing department; a wreath of white ornaments from Henry K. Swincoe and Josiah Slickney, and other tributes.

Rev. R. J. Patterson conducted the services, and at the conclusion the remains were escorted to the lot in the new cemetery in South Lancaster by 25 members of division 8. The pall bearers were P. A. Cannon, Joseph E. Harberty, Wm. O'Connell, John J. Gibbons, Stephen O'Malley and James Cannon.

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

That the shareholders of the Bank of New Brunswick are well satisfied with the way the bank's affairs are administered is apparent by the fact that less than ten attended the annual meeting on 17th inst., and adopted the report with thanks to the directors and manager.

As already stated, the net profits of the year amounted to \$38,941.11. Senator Lewin was called to the chair on motion of G. Sidney Smith, deposit not bearing interest, which was \$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

amount of the interest-bearing deposits, but as a matter of fact deposits in 1897 averaged more than in 1896. The apparent decrease was due to the withdrawal of corporation money which was on deposit only a short time. In reference to the Mr. Schofield pointed out that the increase of \$10,000 in 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 net profits in the last six months amounted to only \$30,000, 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 the market.

On motion of A. W. Adams the shareholders proceeded to elect directors, Messrs. Smith and Leavitt acting as scrutineers. The old board was re-elected, viz: Hon. J. D. Lewis, W. W. Turnbull, Simon Jones, elevated F. Woodman, James Manchester, Robert Thomson.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Hon. Mr. Lewis was re-elected president and W. W. Turnbull vice-president.

THE TRAMP'S GOOD NAP. In these articles I have spoken often about the importance of rest, of sleep, of being what you can provide for a full night's rest, and of the benefits of living. I know we cannot all of us go off on a holiday whenever we get a good sleep once every twenty-four hours. To this end it is not needful to have a fine house or even any house at all.

One night last winter—and it was cold and frosty—I chanced to see a man asleep in a hallway of an apartment building. He was snoring on one side of his head and his feet were sticking out from under the wing, whence the young are said to come.

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 also for its great and lasting advantage, are of opinion that the old party is in a very bad way."

"That's the way they earn their money from their new boss," said the sagamore. "Do you think they'd talk any other way?"

"Oh no," said the reporter, "certainly 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 attack the corruption of the department of the other army, which happened to win the victory.'"

The Millicote lovingly caressed the edge of his scapular knife, 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 sagamore promised to be very circumspect. Still he thought his few words 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 would not answer for the consequences.

"Of course," said the reporter, "the Tory party is in a bad way. Why should it be? It had a record for extravagance, especially if they are brought up in 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 flabby. Of course that is 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. 'He doesn't deny it. So you see the grits 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 fashion, when compared with the tactics methods of plunder developed by the grits. Of course they fell badly. Of course they are in a bad way. Why shouldn't they weep?"

Mr. Paul wiped away a tear. He said the Millicote was very gracious and had had often declared they were the worst on earth. But that was prior to 1898.

"The grits," said the reporter, "were going to reduce the debt."

"They made it bigger," said Mr. Paul.

"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," said the reporter.

"In that promises that they ever made have they kept?" asked the reporter.

"You tell me," said Mr. Paul, "then I'll tell you."

"I can't," said the reporter.

"I think they're a lot of political tumblers," said the reporter.

"If you don't know it," said Mr. Paul, "how long will it last?" asked the reporter.

"Till the people gets good chance to take souls," said Mr. Paul. "People had good lesson. They ain't fool."

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Annual Meeting of Shareholders—Satisfaction Expressed.

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TOO MUCH LUMBER. On Dec. last there was at Liverpool, Birkenhead, Garston, and other docks of the E. and N. S. spruce and pine deals, about 200,000, or less than half as much as a year before. Regarding the timber trade, a correspondent of the Times writes: "The stock of spruce and pine deals in the E. and N. S. is not without further additions, but the Beaver has now discharging from St. John, N. B., a large quantity of these goods. It seems inconceivable how ship-owners can thus proceed to fill the market; and the quantity of which we have an over-supply already."

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An interesting little work was published in London in 1818 by Anthony Lockwood who was appointed, surveyor general of New Brunswick the next 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. 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 supplied from a large pond in the centre. Five low, rugged 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 petrels, or Mother Cary's Chickens, annually hatch their young. They burrow underground, usually three or four feet deep, and sit on one egg, sitting 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 water, by delivering its egg and living parent into the sea, 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 took refuge after the loss of the vessel. 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 outermost 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 6,000 Loyalist refugees embarked. The ship Martha had on board a corps of the Maryland 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 Tusquets. Of those on board 98 perished and 75 were rescued. On the third day the survivors drifted to an island, where they remained seven days, poorly clad and without food or fire. The sixty-two others who escaped were taken from rafts by four fishing vessels, which landed at Massachusetts, and landed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia."

The command of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Loyalist regiments who came to St. John in the autumn of the year 1783 was entrusted by Sir Guy Carleton, commander in chief at New York, to Lieut. Col. Richard Hewlett, of De Lancey's brigade. This officer wrote to Sir Guy Carleton on the 29th September: "The troops under my command 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 19th Oct. Lieut. Col. Hewlett again wrote Sir Guy: "Since my last letter on the 29th September the ship Esther has arrived. The Loyalists and a detachment of the 2nd Battalion, De Lancey's, having been wrecked on ledge of rocks off the Seal Islands."

On their arrival in New Brunswick the survivors of the Maryland Loyalists were assigned lands opposite Fredericton, at the mouth of the Nashua, 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, including Lieut. Col. Hewlett and his sons, Lieut. Col. De Vetter, Jr., Capt. Gerhardus Clowes, Capt. Elijah, Miles, Capt. Inebod Smith, Lieut. Zachariah Brown and others. Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow, who commanded the battalion, also settled in New Brunswick. He was the first mayor of St. John, and upon the retirement of Governor John, Thos. Carleton to England, became the administrator of the government of the province, a position he continued to hold up to his decease in the year 1788.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Company agent, a bottle of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also of Coughs and Croup, and a desire to relieve human suffering, felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow-men, and to this end he has written a treatise in English, French, and Spanish, which will send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, W. A. NOYES, 23 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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

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.)

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DEFIED THE BLIZZARD.

Post Joaquin Miller Reached Dawson Minus an Ear and Two Toes.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11.—Yesterday's arrivals bring word of the narrow 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. He said, and accompanied by Harold Canovan of Ottawa he started out.

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 either awaited them a mile and a half further on. The old man pressed on and made the cable in question, although with great suffering.

From this point to Dawson the intrepid post was accompanied by a man known as "Montana," in whose company he again bore 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 injuries have been sustained as a result of intense cold. Miller, who has not at various times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and anguish he has endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La. Londe, of Place Ave., Montreal, says: "When I ever run across chronic cases of dyspepsia, I always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and my patients generally have quick relief."

Vegetarians claim that their groves are luxuriantly on the heads of meat-eaters.

The Most Prominent are Fashionable. Dyspepsia or indigestion has become a fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at various times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and anguish he has endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La. Londe, of Place Ave., Montreal, says: "When I ever run across chronic cases of dyspepsia, I always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and my patients generally have quick relief."

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# Napoleon Smith.

By a Well-Known New York Author.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

As Smith talked and she listened he was started 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 puts at the warm fire-side and snuggles down to the soft cushion, but unsatisfied it claws at a rough touch, even from a loved hand. So the years of tender care often breed a sentiment of love, which is only gratified by a softly cushioned pillow. The eyes of Almee grew luminous, and her little hand fell into his broad palm as he told of his health. Her head grew erect as he told her what gold would do, and she whispered:

"Napoleon, my brave captain, I too, in the hour of such broad acres as you describe, I, too, have a château where the long halls echo to the footfalls of an army of servants, and on the walls are the pictures of the race to which I belong—the Beauharnois of the royal blood of Brinvilliers of a line of dukes. But I have been wronged and a false relative has usurped my right. Your gold shall aid luster to my grand old name," and she arose and walked the floor with rapid strides.

"All that I want, all that gold can buy, shall be cast at your feet, for Almee, 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.

Almee 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."

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 door, and, springing to his feet, Smith hurried 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 hurried to 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, issuing orders to a clerk who wrote them down and transmitted them.

"Leave us alone for a moment," said the General, and in an instant the office was cleared of all but he and Smith, who stood with his cap in his hand.

"How long has your wound?" asked the General kindly.

"Healing rapidly," answered Smith. "Are you fit to sit in the saddle for a few hours?"

"For a week if necessary," responded our hero.

"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.

"To-morrow morning Paris will be surrendered," said the General.

"You do not mean it?" cried Smith, with a wish if might he were able to joke about it. "I wish I might be able to joke about it. It is determined, but there is much to be done. A diversion must be created to conceal our retreat 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 disorder. A nation must have the spirit 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 maintain order and decency in our downfall. Dare I say to many I am about to surrender? No, I will not. I will stand back and honor your name and the names of your comrades who fall, for I send you out to fight a losing battle, and give you orders to stand at bay, and then fight until annihilated 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 hand of Trochu and went out.

The brigade to which Smith carried the deadly order was one that had remained loyal to a man during the siege 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 swiftness of a cheetah, and fifteen or twenty years of experience gives. They had lived the best years of their lives under the knapsack and a tent. Their ranks were thin, but they had been the main dependence of Trochu in his terrible experience in Paris. Every piece clanged to the ground as one piece as they marched away, 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 commanding officers for a moment as he gave him the order. He did not change color or tremble, he merely wheeled the column into a hollow square and read in a ringing tone:

"My men, we are the forlorn hope! On us rests the honor of France when she drops in death. Not many of us will come back, but we wish to have as many lives as possible. Now hear me! We shall take the German's first line. If we can spike a few cannon, good! We shall lie 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. 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 but 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 ordered up, but this was no battle—it was only an advance to the front. No supports 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.

"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 it can never be put on canvas. He without doubt regards it very much as a threat would regard his song written out in notes in a music book.

There are a thousand things occurring at once. The cannons are booming; the man at your side is stumbling forward dead, and his musket lying 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 bear 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 half-dozen, and the noise grows less, for you have shot or driven away the gunners from the guns, and you see no enemy to fire long—the Beauharnois of the royal blood and grime from your face and look around. You have captured the enemy's works. You look back over the street 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 lies across the trail of the cannon; he has a swab in his hand yet. In front of the lumber chest lie two more as they fell when about to hand ammunition. You feel sad, but you do not weep. You turned the guns on you from the right and left. A shell buries itself in the cart, and then explodes horribly with dirt 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 is dead.

Now they have our range, and every shell drops among us, and the guns are dismantled and torn apart. A lumber chest is struck by a shell, and you all leap over the works to the escarpment to escape the explosion. The enemy see the effect of their fire, and now behind us rises a long gray line, and gradually draws near. They are going to try 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; the rest I gathered up from his scalp on one side; he whirled around once, and grasped at the air-fell, and all was dark. The forlorn hope had done its work.

CHAPTER XIX.

Now is the cup of France's humiliation 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 German entrance into 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 sword and 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 millions, and all the glory of captured thousands, will be as nothing to Germany if she may not march her hosts of victorious troops down the streets of Paris, and humiliate proud France in the dust. She would drag the French generals at her chariot wheels if she dared for she has been so often against the day of wrath for half a century. Germany imagines that she cannot balance the books unless she blare with triumph and 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 dismantled palaces, half-burned houses, and works of art trampled in the streets!

But what a strange silence prevails in the German ranks as they pass in through the dreary streets! No songs roll down the square, and no platoon and sections of the infantry, and the horses of the cavalry seem to step with rhythmic regularity, as if they were only a part of a vast military machine. The German positions 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 with such a stern and stern gaze and with folded arms the stately cannoneers, as this motion is unbecomingly. What is this army? It is incensed. It is the lesson that a strange 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 Napoleon's army? Just battle itself into fragments against it, that is all.

And so the almost endless line with sedate and rhythmic motion, and 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 execution 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 Prince 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 siege of Paris.

Here comes another squad from the prison. They are the Reds who clutched the throat of Paris and choked her down while she was the throes of a mortal combat with a foreign foe. It is the misfortune 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, hours, and 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 containing a bullet, and every alternate 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 army.

"Ready! Aim—Fire!" and a long row of writhing bodies fall in a swathe along the wall. The commanding officer motions with his hand, and the human clay is tumbled into carts and hurried away.

Several of these Reds were found sitting at the table, and lived to mingle in other riots. We are hurried now, in this exciting time, and even the killing is done carelessly.

The officer awarded the loading of the muskets and the bringing out of another 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 squares and stand 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. Evidently he has had a cut from the sabre of an artilleryist, for it comes down and involves one cheek in a long bandage. Here comes an old gentleman, evidently he has white hair, and his face wrinkles with sadness as he picks his way over the stones to a batch of the canaille shot. It will relieve a picture he always carries in his memory, of the French prisoners turned loose that morning from the field hospitals of the Germans. A few of them turn into squares and stand on their crutches to watch the executions. 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COMMON SENSE.

Talmage Wants More of It in Religious Matters.

More Practical Wisdom Is Desirable in Doing Good.

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

Dr. Talmage in this discourse advocates more practical wisdom in efforts at doing good and demands 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."

That is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldly men are skillful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are alert, earnest, concentrated and skilful in monetary matters, who in the affairs of the soul are sluggish, inert, stupid.

COMMON SENSE LACKING IN CHURCH MATTERS.

In the first place, my friends, we want more common sense in the building and conduct of churches. The idea of adaptiveness to always paramount in any other kind of structure. If bankers build a building, they resolve upon putting in the bank which is especially adapted to banking purposes.

ETERNITY IN THE BIBLE.

How little common sense in the reading of the scriptures. We get our own book and we open it and say: "Now what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book of astronomy. It will teach me astronomy."

WISDOM IN SOUL-SAVING.

A minister 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 until it bewitched nations. Tens of thousands of people left their homes to look for the sparkle and they picked axes and their pistols and went to the wilds of California.

carburized, and Jasper, and sardonyx, and chrysothrasus, and all the precious stones out of which the walls of heaven were built. Word comes of a man, who, digging in that mine for one hour, has brought up treasures worth more than all the stars that keep vigil over our sick and dying world.

GIFTS FROM HEAVEN.

How little we use common sense in prayer! We say, "O Lord, give me this," and "O Lord, give me that," and we do not expect to get it, or, getting it, we do not know how to use it. We have the richest of gifts, and 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 express or by such a steamer or such a train the goods I want. I will pay for them."

GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY.

This doctrine of God's sovereignty, how it is misquoted and spoken of as though it were an iron chain which bound us hand and foot for time and for eternity, when, so far from that, in every fibre of your body, in every faculty of your mind, in every passion of your soul, you are a free man—and it will no more tomorrow be a matter of choice whether you shall go to business through Pennsylvania avenue or some other street, it will be a matter of choice whether you shall go to Pennsylvania or New York or stay at home, than it is a matter of choice whether you will accept Christ or reject Him.

IMITATE JESUS CHRIST.

When I was a lad I was one day in a village store, and there was a group of young men there full of rollicking fun, and a Christian man, calm in face, and a Christian heart, and without any introduction, he said to the first of them, "George, what is the first step of wisdom?" George looked up and said, "Every man to mind his own business." "Well, it was a very rough answer," he said. "I was provoked. Religion said he had hauled in there as though it were a hot iron. We must be natural in the presence of religion to the world. Do you remember that Mary in her conversation with Christ, just as simply, or that Paul, thundering from Mars Hill, took the pulpit tone? Why is it people cannot talk as naturally in prayer meetings and on religious subjects as they do in worldly circles? For no one ever succeeds in any kind of Christian work unless he works naturally. We want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who plucked a dozen from the grass of the field. We all want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who plucked a dozen from the grass of the field. We all want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who plucked a dozen from the grass of the field."

BLASTED BY SIN.

Now, all things so, what is the common sense thing for you and for me to do? What we do I think will depend upon three facts—three great facts. The first fact, that sin has ruined us. It has blinded body, mind and soul. We want no Bible to prove that we are sinners. Any man who is not willing to acknowledge himself imperfect and a sinner is simply a fool and not to be argued with. We all feel that sin has disgraced our entire nature. There is one fact, another fact is that Christ came to reconstruct, to restore, to revive, to correct, to redeem. That is a second fact. The third fact is that the only time we are sure Christ will pardon us is the present. Now, Monday morning, the common sense thing for us to do in view of these three facts? You will all agree with me to quit sin, acknowledge and take Him now.

Suppose some business man in whose mind you have perfect confidence should tell you that tomorrow Monday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, you could by a certain financial transaction make \$5,000, but that on Tuesday perhaps you might make it, but there would not be any possibility about it, and on Wednesday these would not be so much, and Thursday less, and Friday less, and so on less and less—would you attend to the matter? Why, your common sense would dic-

state: "Immediately I will attend to this matter, between 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 hope." Now, let us bring our common sense to this matter of religion. Here are the hopes of the gospel. We may get them now. Tomorrow we may get them, and we may not. Next day we may and we may not, and 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 band 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 Raphael, a faded picture, great in its fame, bearing some marks of its greatness. History describes that picture. It is a picture of a man, a young man, "Oh, what a pity that that wonderful picture by Raphael should be nearly defaced!" After awhile a man comes up, very unskillful in art, and he proposes to retouch it. 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 heard of some men in the world. He touches it here and there. Fewer after feature comes forth, and when he is done with the picture it is complete in all its original power.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. Al Parrabozo, Jan 19, schs No 2, Sallier, from Yarmouth; No 4, Sallier, from St. John; No 5, Sallier, from St. John; No 6, Sallier, from St. John; No 7, Sallier, from St. John; No 8, Sallier, from St. John; No 9, Sallier, from St. John; No 10, Sallier, from St. John; No 11, Sallier, from St. John; No 12, Sallier, from St. John; No 13, Sallier, from St. John; No 14, Sallier, from St. John; No 15, Sallier, from St. John; No 16, Sallier, from St. John; No 17, Sallier, from St. John; No 18, Sallier, from St. John; No 19, Sallier, from St. John; No 20, Sallier, from St. John; No 21, Sallier, from St. John; No 22, Sallier, from St. John; No 23, Sallier, from St. John; No 24, Sallier, from St. John; No 25, Sallier, from St. John; No 26, Sallier, from St. John; No 27, Sallier, from St. John; No 28, Sallier, from St. John; No 29, Sallier, from St. John; No 30, Sallier, from St. John; No 31, Sallier, from St. John; No 32, Sallier, from St. John; No 33, Sallier, from St. John; No 34, Sallier, from St. John; 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