e are a few things we nd don't want. Perhaps re the things you want

fortable \$2.03. 1.35 1.10 1.00

ey Blankets \$2.25, for \$2.00 1.75. " 1.55

#### IG W. NICHOLS. 9 Charlotte Street.

#### ANDARD PATTERN AGENCY

a Vista Bay, at midnight Friday. with much difficulty launched the s and left the wreck. They rowed night. At dawn they got their and reached Bona Vista Saturday They arrived here today with it the clothes they stood in, haviteir effects. The accident was the deviation of the steamer's due to the iron in her cargo. Her bered 28 men.

permits.

Jan 1—The British str MadeNeedan, from Newport News on
a arrived here and landed the
British bark Amaranth, Capt
St John, NB, on Dec 3, for Dubm St John, NB, on Dec 3, for Dubwas abandoned at sea.
Ian 1—The two-masted sch Defachias, Capt Berry, from Staten,
was towed to Sargent's wharf
pt Berry states that they anthe Narrows about 10.30 o'clock
as they were unable to work
m on account of the head winds,
and 3 a m the mate saw a steamthe schooner, and seeing that
was inevitable, he summoned all
deck. They had barely reached
the steamer struck the schooner
t side, just abaft the main rigng a large hole in the schooner's
utting her down about a foot bebulwarks and rails for a distance
of feet, besides carrying away the
main rigging, fore and maintopi breaking the foremast in two
of of the seamen, named James
onging in Bridgewater, NS, had
d hip badly injured. The steamer
the Decorra was the British
danrose, Capt Smith, which left
2 o'clock this morning for New
llast. The captain of the Decorra
the steamer, after the collision.

, Jan 7—The sch Viola of St John, ed ashore at Matinnecock Point, oated. She is leaking badly and in dry dock here for repairs.

## REASED SUFFERING.

te of Affairs in the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma.

#### tional Home Missionary Society

Earnest Appeal for Clothing. Jan. 2.—The circle of sufferrts of the west is widening.

the Cherokee strip in Olwhich was opened for setyear ago. The country is lly new. The missionaries gregational Home Missiony, in forwarding special correlating to the situation, there is special need of With the thermometer bethere were thirteen men at s service who wore no overof the women were without any kind. A mother and alternately wear the same Women have been efoot at home, not possesssionary writes as follows: no means whatever. nbers who are able to do Out of my limited amount quarter, I have divided three of our families to from absolute suffering. do anything more. T strip," which is only a vill be in much better conther year, as they will raise crops. They will be of course, but will help. g has been held to petition help, but we can't wait sional action. It takes our ladies' society can raise ks, keep up Sabbath school se fuel for our church. The new and not yet finished. recently purchased a stove. ard" struck us Christmas, time some families have mply for want of clothes

ne Missionary society has warded clothing for these and will gladly be the the public is so dieng.

for THE WEEKLY SUN.

OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!

That's what the court criers bawl when something is going to happen. Something's surely going to happen here; so we cry the court call. Tomorrow morning we begin a great sale of

# GREY FLANNELS

At 12½ and 15c. per yard.

In most of the stores these Flannels are sold for all-wool and they're so near it that only an expert can detect the small proportion of cotton that is in them. They are worth at least 16c. and 19c. per yard, and are therefore

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Write for Samples.

VOL. 18.

# DOWLING BROS...

95 King St., St. John, N. B.

INSUBORDINATION AND REBELLION

Caused a Congregation to be Dismissed Without Service on

Sunday Evening.

Some Statements About the Trouble in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville.

The Members of the Church Tell Their Story and the Rector of the Church Also

(From The Daily Sun of the 10th.)

There is trouble in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville. Last Sunday night the congregation assembled as usual, but no service held. The priest in charge, Rev. LeB. McKiel, dismissed the congregation. The reason for their dismissal was, according to Mr. McKiel, acts of in-

of two members of the choir.

The affair is the talk of Lancaster, and as there were so many conflicting stories afloat, the Sun has seen the parties, most a conflicting stories afloat, the Sun has seen the parties, most conflicting stories afloat in the statements appear below.

Lancaster has no parish church.

the parish church was in that portion

full control of it and has the appointment of the priest in charge in his

Some months ago his lordship appointed Rev. Mr. McKiel priest in charge and directed that the keys, etc., should be handed over to him. Last Easter (before Mr. McKiel took charge) the congregation elected wardens and vestrymen. They had only to do with

the finances of the church, however. A. Lordly and Capt. Hamlyn are the church wardens, and it seems that the trouble is due to their actions in handing the alms' boxes to the cler-

gyman in charge on Sunday. The vestry met last night, and after disposing of the usual business took up and considered at some length the trouble in the church.

A resolution was moved deploring the unseemly scenes which have occurred in the church of late and pledging the meeting to support Mr. McKiel in his endeavors to maintain discipline and order.

The motion did not pass. It was moved after a resolution to adjourn had been made and after some talk, the original motion was put and car-

In the discussion a great many things were said, but the majority While I was offering the prayer menseemed to want peace. Another meet- tioned above and laying the basins

ing is talked of. Capt. Hamlyn was ot present last night. Yesterday afternoon a Sun reporter saw two prominent members of the thing in Mr. Lordly's basin. Immedichurch, William Betts and John ately after disrobing I dismissed these Gregg, and they were questioned as three young ladies from the choir for to the troubles in the church. As a acts of insubordination and rebellion. result of the interview the following and told them not to come back again. statement was made: On Sunday mor- Capt. Hamlyn attempted to bring his ning last the rector, Rev. Mr, McKiel, vessel with the collection in it to the dismissed the choir, which had been vestry, but I refused to admit him. in the church since its foundation. At the evening service two of the Sunday night when the congregation assembled in the church at the usual hour, Rev. Mr. McKiel, after putting on his stole, announced to those assembled that in the morning he had dismissed the choir, and remarked back in their places. He declared he that had occurred in the morning, inthat he observed two of the members would not go on with the service until he ascertained who was going to members of the choir. I said that two rule, Capt. Hamlyn or himself. Turn- of the three, in defiance of my auing to the choir, he said: "I'll give you thority, were again in the choir. I five minutes to leave or take seats in the body of the church." At the same or take seats in the congregation. to count the minutes. The reason Mr. ed out my watch and said I would McKiel gave for dismissing the choir give them five minutes to leave the in the tin plate which Capt. Hamlyn I would dismiss the congregation. had provided, the rector having taken Capt. Hamlyn attempted to speak but

the regular plates away and authorized another to take up the alms instead of the warden. The warden stood up in the church to reply, but the rector roared and stamped his feet, and Capt. Hamlyn sat down. The five minutes having expired and the members of the choir still continuing to occupy their positions, Rev. Mr. McKiel dismissed the congregation without holding service, put out the lights and locked the church

A Sun reporter saw Rev. Mr. Mc-

Kiel at his home at Fairville last night. Mr. McKiel said that what had been published with regard to the matter was so far removed from the truth that he was only too willing to make a statement showing what had occurred. Rev. Mr. McKiel then said: I as priest in charge required the persons taking up the collection to stand up after delivering the offerings to me while I uttered the following prayer: "All things come of Thee, O Lord, and of Thine own do we give Thee." Capt. Hamlyn, one of the wardens, assisted Mr. Lordly in taking up the collection. Capt. Hamlyn, instead of doing what I desired, would turn on his heel and return to his seat while I was delivering the prayer and laving the of-ferings on the table. He has repeatedv told outsiders that he would not do what I wanted done, as it was the high church custom. For a time Capt. Hamlyn gave his alms basin to Mr. Lordly, the senior warden, and he brought the two up and did as I required. On these occasions Capt. Hamlyn, after handing the vessel to Mr. Lordly, would go to his seat. Later on, however, he insisted that when Mr. Lordly took the alms basins up to me

in the morning that he should do it Years ago the parish of Lancaster in-cluded what is now Musquash, and proposed arrangement, provided Capt. Hamlyn, like Mr. Lordly, would do as of the parish. There was a Chapel I required. Capt. Hamlyn refused, at Ease (in connection with St. and I directed Mr. Lordly to deliver George's church, Carleton) on the the offerings to me on all occasions. Manawagonish road, a mile or so from On Sunday, Dec. 23rd, Capt. Hamlyn Fairville, but service has not been insisted that he should take the basins held there for years, in fact all that up and hand them to me. Mr. Lord-remains of the once pretty little edily resisted, as he had authority from remains of the once pretty little edifice is a pile of ruins.

Some years ago the Church of the Good Shepherd was built at Fairville for the use of the Church of England people residing there. This church was vested in the bishop of the dio
The general European and American average. Of the 1.123,954 with bran and given in the morning. Persons comprising the population of the colony 791,004 were members of the colony 791,004 were was vested in the bishop of the dio- me. I therefore explained the whole cest in his corporate capacity. He has matter to the congregation, and gave notice that I would not receive collection from anyone who would not do as I required. The following Sunday, in the morning, Capt. Hamlyn took the collection as usual, and without waiting for Mr. Lordly to accompany him, marched up to me while the hymn was being sung. I met him at the gates and directed him to put the alms basin on the floor at my feet. He did so, and then went back to his seat. When Mr. Lordly came up with his basin he picked up the other one and handed the two to me. In the evening Capt. Hamlyn was absent, and the collection was taken up by Mr. Lordly and Robert Armstrong. I then gave notice that Mr. Armstrong would in future take up the collection instead of Capt. Hamlyn. Last Sunday morning Capt. Hamlyn came to church prepared with a private ves sel with which to collect the offering. Before the time for the collection I

drew the attention of the congregation to what I had said the previo Sunday, and asked all to govern themaccordingly. Capt. Hamlyr selves accordingly. Capt. Hamlyn went about with his private basin and collected from some of the congregation. Mr. Lordly passed his alms basin to three members of the choir. They declined to put anything in. on the table Capt. Hamlyn passed his vessel to the three members of the choir who had refused to put any young ladies who had been dismissed from the choir again took seats in the space allotted to the singers. Upon entering the church I asked the congregation to sit down, as I had something to say to them. I then spoke of the occurrences of late, told them all cluding the dismissal of the three

They refused to do either. I then pull-

choir. I said if they would not do so

was silenced by me. The two young women persisted in remaining, and I had nothing to do but dismiss the congregation. There was therefore no

AUSTRALIA'S CENSUS.

Per Cent. of Which Is In Three

A considerable amount of useful and interesting information is contained in the "General Report of the Eleventh Census of New South Wales," by T. A. Coghlan, government statistician of that colony, and published by the colonial government. The growth of population is traced from the founding of the colony in 1787 to 1891, in which year the total number of residents in New South Wales, exclusive of aborigines, who numbered 8,280, was 1,123,-954, of whom 383,283 were living in the city and suburbs of Sydney, 346,736 in country towns, and 388,231 in the rural districts, the remainder being repre-sented by island residents and people employed in shipping work. The con-centration of population in the large cities is not confined to New South Wales. At the census f 1891 the combined population of Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide numbered 1,005,466,while the population of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia was 2,566,-077, thus giving a proportion of over 39 per cent. massed in the three cities, a condition of things altogether without parallel in history, and largely explaining some of the phenomena social and industrial life in Australia.

There are several causes of this concentration of population in the Australian capitals, one being the paucity of practical agriculturists, the town bred population having little or no knowledge of rurar industry heavily preponderating. The population of New South Wales was found to have more than trebled itself during the period between 1861 and 1891, a result due to the excess of births over deaths, and the excess of arrivals in the colony over departures. The disparity be-tween the relative numbers of the sexes is less marked than during the early days of the colony, but the excess of females must continue even under the most favorable circumstances

for several years to come.

The Australian born portion of the population numbered 809,876 or 71.53' per cent. of the whole. In 1820 the native born Australians were less than one-fourth of the population; in 1861 they were nearly half; and in 1871 they were nearly 60 per cent. of the whole. The steady increase of the Australian born population explains the recent extensive development of a national spirit at the antipodes. The British born population of the colony numbered 266,101; and the European popula-tion 22,063, the Germans being the most numerous and the French coming next. The Chinese born population was 13,157, of whom only 100 were fe-males. The Chinese are employed principally as market gardeners, cooks, domestic servants, hawkers, cabinet makers, miners and mineral fossickers.

The educational status of the colonists is very high. Of 562,768 persons of 21 years of age and upwards 500,201 can read and write. This is a propor-tion of nearly 89 per cent, of the entire adult population, which contrasts well with the general European and of religious or non-religious belief. The general healthiness of the population shown by masses of statistics, also the general over-crowded conditions of the dwellings compared with those of Europe and America. The number of bread winners was estimated at 471,-887, of whom 382,385 were males and 89,502 were females; and the number of children, aged or infirm persons, individuals engaged in household duties and others dependent on them, at 649, 203. The number of children employed under the age of 15 years was 12,437 Of these, so far as could be ascertained, not more than 1,500 were under the age of 13. There is a great aversion to sending children to work during the school age, the evasions of the colonial education act are few compared with those which form one of the great difficulties of British school boards.

# BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(Special to the Sun.) Montreal, Jan. 9 .- The Star's cable says: London, Jan. 9.-According to the board of trade returns for 1894, the British imports from Canada increased during the £489,000; or nearly five per cent., as compared with 1893. The increases included sheep, £230,000; cheese, £100,000; eggs, £17,000; fish,£290, 000, and wood, £350,000. The decreases include butter, £100,000; wheat, £270,000 and metals, £4,000. The exports from Great Britain to Canada during the same period, compared with 1893, declined £130,000, or nearly eight per

Sir John Thompson, in the Council Chambe at Halifax.

Dead in the leaden winter dawn he lies, Who sought too late the glow of softer skies. For burial wreathed with fresh culled flowers

of Fane.

of Fane.

a triumph to this tribune borne, he came
o greet his stricken Motherland and crave
its final boon—a grave!

A grave in the heart of his native town,
der bastioned heights shall guard with warn. ing frown; While England's meteor flag, 'midst circling

snows Unquenched, a flame from Freedom's altar, glows.

From faces set in sable draperies,
Deep welcome kindling in immortal eyes,
The Heroes of our Patriots' Pantheon,
Illustrious Soldier, Statesman, Sage and Seer
In deathless fellowship, gaze proudly on
Th' unrivaled homage paid their worthy peer.
With living Present and dead Past at one
He rests calmly, as dawn-lit mountains wait.
O'erhung with purple, in imperial state,
Their coronation by the rising sun.

Newport N. S.

THE FARM

Letter from W. W. Hubbard on Land Plaster or Gynsum.

A Growing Population, Nearly Forty The Brown Leghorns - Characteristics of an Attractive and Profitable Breed

> Few fowls are more sprightly and trim than the Leghorn. The carriage is very upright, and the large and gayly carried tail of the cock increases his apparent size and adds greatly to his beauty. The red, darkly striped hackles of the male and his solid black breast make a very attractive combination in colors, and the warm brown of the female possesses a quiet beauty scarcely less attractive in its way than the richer colors of the male.

Brown Leghorns mature very early, pullets having been known to lay when 14 weeks old. Ordinarify the pullets will lay when 4 to 5 months old. This early maturity makes the Leghorn a very profitable fowl for the farm. Long before the heavier fowls think of laying the Leghorn pullets have begun, and if hatched early will frequently pay in eggs for their raising before winter sets in. Broiler raisers often use a cross of a Leghorn male growth of the chickens in the first two horns are reasonably hardy, but do are excellent foragers and will on a farm during the summer months pick

up a good share of their living. In winter they need a good, warm house, to prevent the freezing of their combs, and if provided with such a house, will lay quite well, even in very cold weather. But it is during the warm days of spring and the hot days of summer that they produce the greatest number of eggs. The eggs of the Leghorn are a pearly white, all, or nearly all, of the same shade, giving them a very uniform appearance. Once in a great while there will be a Leghorn hen that will lay an egg with a slight buff tint, but so rarely does this happen that one is almost safe in declaring that their eggs are always pure white. They are or good marketable size, and, being white really look to be large.

Too Much Coddling. When anybody, and especially a breeder of thoroughbred Iowls, says Fanny Field in Farm Poultry, runs down the common hen—says that she never did and never will pay her way on the farm or anywhere else, and that no farmer who is anything of a farmer anyway will keep anything but the very thoroughest of thoroughbred poultry—it makes me mad clear through, and I generally throw some facts and figures at the heads of the thoroughbred boasters. Today I have some new facts for those who claim that the common hen doesn't pay, For the ten weeks ending Sept. 8, 13 very common hens (about half of them nolting, and some of them three year old) laid 25 3-4 dozen eggs, which sold (market price—cash at the door) for \$5.25. Food for the time cost \$1.65,

which leaves \$3.60 clear profit. The food was wheat bran, cracked corn and a few old potatoes, and not another thing. The potatoes while they lasted, were boiled masked, mixed know that these hens got nothing be-yond what I have mentioned and what they picked up in their rambles? Because, my dear, I took care of those hens myself part of the time, and my daughter the other part. "Nothing to brag about—an average of only a fraction over four eggs a day for 13 hens," says the thoroughbred Leghorn man. That's all, my dear sir, but can you scare up a baker's dozen two and three year old hens of your favorite or any other breed, half of them molting, that you feel sure could have done any better on the same food and with the same lack of care and cod-

"Critical period of molting," is one f the strings that some poultry writers have harped upon so much that some poultry keepers actually believe their hens won't come through it alive unless they are well housed and petted and pampered and coddled generally.

Now, when I look at those ragged, disreputable looking common hens who roost where they please, and who eat scratch and lay right along, I wonder if they are aware they are passing through a "critical time," and I also wonder if some of the hardiness of the despised common hen wouldn't be a good thing to graft on to some of the standard breeds.

To deprecate the business and dwell on its unfortunate victims is equally quiries for fruit of this brand, try, and there are thousands of unessful ones. It will be ever thus, not only in the poultry business, but in hundreds of other pursuits. Let no man or woman be deluded by rosy promises to expect large revenues from poultry raising, and at the same time let no man or woman with American pluck and sand be frightened at the failure of others. The American hen is a breadwinner, but it takes experience, hard work and common sense to make her shell out her best. Ameican Fancier.

Hens or Pullets?-Young Birds Give the Best All Round Profits. The question of laying qualities of nens and pullets is not yet settled. ome claim that a hen two or three years of age will lay more eggs and

etter eggs than a pullet. But a wri-

ter in Farm Poultry says he has tested

it best to turn off the old birds when

with care the profits of each and finds

December, January and February, because the rest and recuperation of that period prepare the older birds to compete closely with the pullets during the months when the eggs are wanted for hatching. The farmer, on the contrary, wants eggs in November, December and January, if he wants to get the prices which pay the cream of the profit. The very reason eggs are scarce and high in October. November and December is because the one and two year olds are taking rest, molting and recovering from the molt, and the great bulk of the pullets are not yet laying. Here is an example, which we have quoted before, taken from our experience one year that we kept 125 hens and pul-Average price Value

No. of eggs. per dozen. of eggs.

December ....1,626 38 \$51 49

January ....2,668 30 51 79

April ....2,232 15 27 90

May can be very well content with

It costs us about \$1.35 a year to feed'

a fowl, which would be \$14.06 a month for 125, and we find that the December and January eggs paid a profit of \$37.43 and \$37.64 respectively, while April, with a larger number of eggs, paid but \$13.84 profit. Take the example of the "Four Thousand Eggs in which we published last February. The exact number of eggs aid was 3,957, which were sold at 40 down to 30 cents a dozen, practically The food bill at 11 1-4 cents per fowl a month is \$42.75, giving us a met profit of \$87.25 in a month when most of the one and two year old hens are resting. A comparison of the egg yield of some of these pens, as given in the "Study of the Egg Yield." shows that 192 pullets Rid 2,392 of those eggs, practically 121-2 eggs apiece, while 72 one year old hens laid but 350 eggs, a little less than five eggs apiece. In other words, the year old frens paid for their food and a very small mar-gin of profit, while the pullets paid for their food and a good big profit

Ventilate the Hennery. Ventilation, properly arranged, is es-sential to the health fo the fowls in winter, and it tends to increase egg laying. Every hennery should have a ventilator, but it should always be closed tight on the approach of nore weather. Many ventilators to keep harm them good. The idea the weathe air checulative may witten the weather is burning cold weather ther is ventilation can be given by throwing the doors and windows open throw day time. If impure odors seem the one thing needed is a thorough cleaning throughout. Cold winds and irafts from ventilators cause the thing else in the imporved sort of hen-neuses. Ventilation is essential to the health of the fowls, and hence to their egg laying but it can only be obtained forethought and care. Watch the thermometer and regulate the air ac-

ordingly. It will pay in the end. A GOOD RATION:

One man who lives in the outskirts of the city keeps about 300 hens. The morning feed consists of a warm mash. ometimes it is composed of bran, middlings and ground corn and oats, and good, sometimes of but one or two of these.
A little egg food is added to this mash scraps from five restaurants are ob feed for the birds. At night their feed food or vegetables are given them except such as are among from the restaurants. Grit is given them in the form of crushed lin which is bought already prepared. These fowls lay remarkably well, and the secret forit is in the variety of food they get among the restaurant scraps. HONESTLY PACKED APPLES.

Charles McLellan, a former resident of this county, but now one of Falmouth's enterprising fruit growers, was in town a few days ago, with a car load of apples. In coversation with the Press, Mr. McLellan said that shipments to the English market this season have paid fairly well. On an average shipment \$2.50 net was realized per barrel. On being asked about the quality of the fruit packed, Mr. Mc-Lellan said this year about 30 growers in his vicinity agreed among them-selves to pack the fruit honestly and to give it a brand that would be recognized in the market. The brand choser was a stencil of a Blenheim apple, with the letters, "H. C. F." (Hants county fruit), in a monogram in the centre. Each barrel had a paper cover beneath the head bearing the name of the packer and the request that if the The Hen as a Breadwinner.

To boom the poultry business as a be reported to the broker who handled onanza for gathering in the shekels the fruit. Already the effect of this so dear to every one is a cruel wrong. system has been felt. After the first shipment there were a number of enwrong. There are hundreds of suc- Mr. McLellan said he believed that cessful poultry breeders in this coun- next season the "H. C. F." brand of apples would be at the top of the market.-The Outlook.

Poultry Notes.

In buying new stock be sure to purchase from reliable breeders. There wasn't three jumps behind me. I was seem to be more opportunities for just going to turn and stick the bear in any other.

to give to the fowl. In two or three days it will be all right.

When fowls habitually lay thin shelled eggs, their systems are not in a healthy condition and have generally become enfeebled from overfeeding and getting overfat. Thorough change of diet, air, sun and exercise will be followed by the production of perfect egg shells.

choiera. A neighbor had cholera in for the piliars of society and the crook-his flock, and as soon as he commenced ed ones for the way they got their feeding sumac they cased dying and money.—Cincinnati Tribuna they are about 18 months old and have | were soon entirely well,

their places. Of course he refers to their places. Of course he refers to the farmer and not the fancier. He each year and depend on the early hatched pullets for their egg supply? early hatched pullets ready to take How many of the farillers are there, egg yield to come in March, April and And yet we can assure them that the egg supply will greatly increase with few or no eggs during the period of the same number of pullets as of the the molt and sluggish laying during old birds. After the first year a hen

NO. 3.

ally seen her best days as a layer, and she will generally lay on fat instead of eggs. How much better to have pullets that will lay three days and lay off one than old heas that lay one day and lay

LAND PLASTER OR GYPSUM.

One of the five questions among the farmers of New Brunswick today is, How can we increase the productive power of our farms? And upon a solution of it depends very largely the prosperity not only of the farmers but of all classes of citizens in the province. Now I do not propose to ateach individual farm may require its own particular treatment, but I would like to ask my brother farmers through the columns of the Sun what they consider land plaster worth to them? the soil; 2ndly, as an absorbent and ure heaps

Does it pay to use it in either or both capacities at present market price? Upon what soils are its effects most marked and vice versa?

I hope some one who has had practical experience in this matter will kindly give us his opinion and the re-

sult of his experience.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are immense deposits of this land plaster, sometimes known as gypsum and chemically termed sulphate of lime, and it can be procured have been led to mention this matter because I find that during the last four or five years large quantities of plaster have been carried from these provinces to the United States, even as far west as Wisconsin and used by stock raisers as absorbents and deo-dorizers about their yards and stables

Land plaster directly applied to the soil is a specific for the growth of clover. A very plain illustration this can be seem in a field overlying the plaster rock near the quarries on the Tobique rives, where year after grows without any attentionevent evens owner from the seed obtained. Clover and other plants have the power of absorbing nitrogen from the air and storing it to a greater or less extent in the soil, and in this way the direct application of plaster would

act as a fertilizer. With it as an absorbent and deodorizer the writer has had some experience and always found it valuable ence and always found it valuable. The late J. D. Wilmot used it in and under his stables and always spread it liberally on his compost heaps, and his invariable success in securing large yields from a very light sandy soil seems to show that his methods of fertilizing were good.

The Hillsboro quarries, and now that he Toblese Valley religions

that the Tobique Valley railway is constructed the Tobique quarries are easily accessible and contain almost inexhaustible supplies. So if we farmers can save money by using plaster we should know it. In this and all other practices let us prove all things and hold fast to that which is

Brother farmers, let us hear from

W. W. HUBBARD. Burton Hill, Sunbury Co.

ONE SHORT OF FIFTY.

Fooled Out of It by Circumstance

"I've killed forty-nine coons this year," said Dave Angle of Delaware township, "and I'm madder than anyone can guess, for I went out the other night to make it fifty and get a record. when what does something do but turn up and spoil it. Mad? Well I guess I am! The dog started the coon, and

says:
"'Ah! This is be number fifty! Nobody ever done that in Pike county before! I'll be the boss of coon gath-

"The dog led me over four miles and at last treed the game. The night was pretty dark, and the tree was high, but I thought I saw the coon in a little bunch, 'way up toward the top. I began to blaze away, and I kept on blazing. I shot twelve times, and the coon didn't fall. 'Thunder!' I says, 'but that coon's

"Then I put twelve more loads into him. By and by I heard him begin to fall. He made an awful noise coming 'Gosh!' I says, 'an't he fat?'

"Just then he plunked down, and he hadn't more than plunked down than he grabbed my dog and swatted the life out of him. He killed that dog; quicker than I can tell you. Then he turned on me, and it come to me all of a sudden that it wasn't a coon. It was a bear. A good-sized bear, and he was mad, I tell you. I dropped my gun and cut sticks out of them woods. bear followed close on my heels, and when we struck the turnpike he seem to be more opportunities for cheating in the poultry business than full of holes with my knife, when, lucky for him, along came Mad Ben-A good cure for roop is to put three sley, driving home from somewheres, drops of camphor on a piece of bread That scared the bear, and he ran back into the woods and saved his life. And that's the way I was fooled out of my fiftieth coon. And that's the reason I an't got any more coon dog. An't it enough to make a fellow

> Teacher-Tommy, did you find out anything about the origin of the dollar mark? Tommy—I asked pa about it and he said the straight lines stood

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

KENT CO.

Richibucto, Jan. 5.-There is an epidemic of pneumonia in West Branch, twelve miles from here, John Morton well known farmer, died with the disease about two weeks ago. Last week Wm. Morton, a brother of the late John Morton, died from the same trouble, and this week a son of the late Wm. Morton followed his father, while another son and daughter are seriously ill. There are other cases of

in the neighborhood. David McAlmon of Kingston has sold his schooner Favorite to Capt. Frank West of Jardineville.

The meanest man in New Bruns wick has been discovered at last. Two years ago he wrote to a business man of this town, with whom he is acquainted, requesting him to secure and forward two barrels of oysters, which was duly carried out. Last fall the same request was made with the same result. A few days ago the citizen made a draft on his friend for the unt of the four barrels of oysters. It has been returned unaccepted because the bank charge of twenty-five cents was added to the actual cost of

Mrs. Goldie relict of the late Robert Goldie, died at Kingston on Thursday. The funeral took place today.

Nearly all the fishermen on the main channel secured smelts yesterday, some as many as six barrels. The prospects for plenty of fish are good. Two cents and three-quarters per pound is

now the market price.

A convention of the Sunday school workers of Richibucto parish will meet in the Presbyterian church at Kingston on the eleventh inst. Rev. A. Lucas, field secretary, will deliver an

Conductor Thomas Murray has three hundred and fifty cords of fire wood along the Kent Northern railway ready for market

George V. McInerney, M. P., and Manager Brown of the Kent Northern attended the funeral at Halifax. Richibucto, Jan. 8.-Two more deaths occurred in the Morton family on Friday last from the epidemic mentioned Sun. They were James Morton of Galloway and Mrs. Rufus Beers of Pine Ridge. This makes five deaths inside of three weeks as follows: The two brothers. John and William Morchildren of James and Mrs. Beers,

children of the sons leaves a family. In.
de Olliqui, Kingston's oldest physician,
who had charge of the cases, has pronounced the disease to be typhoid-The two entertainments given in the Temperance hall last week by the Richibucto Amateur Dramatic society

in aid of the deserving poor realized

over forty dollars. Henry O'Leary started a crew of twelve men on Monday to make cans for next season's lobster packing. A shooting match commenced on Saturday and finished on Monday, for a valuable rifle offered by Wm. Forbes, was won by George Wilson of Kingston, who made twenty-four points out

of a possible thirty.
Collector Johnson, Dr. Beurque and Fred Sayre, registrar of deeds, are breaking in promising colts. Edward Ostle received a severe wound on the head a few days ago at his home by stitches had to be put in the cut.

Richibucto division, No. 42, S. of T.. installed the following officers at their last meeting: John Scott, W.P.; James Jardine, W.A.; Jessie White, R.S.; Nina Haines, A.R.S.: Allan Haines, F.S.; Robert Phinney, treas.; Robert Beers, chap.; Sophie Thompson, con.; Bryant Bell, A. con.; Smith Scott, I.S.; J. Milton O'Brien, O.S.; Florence Caie, P.W.P.; Avie Allan, organist.

ALBERT CO. Hopewell Hill, Jan. 7.—The members of the teaching profession of this vil-lage were entertained on Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. Lawson, at their residence at the Hill.

The carriage making and undertaking establishment of P. W. F. Brewsster at Albert is one of the best conducted in the county. The work of the undertaking department, which was quite a new departure hereabout, is conducted in an eminently satisfactory manner by A. C. Lawson, son of the late Rev. D. C. Lawson of Am-

Work is plentiful and trade good at G. Lambert, foreman in the woods för A. H. McLane, has moved his family into the mill residence.-W. A.

West is getting out 100 cords of kiln-

The news of the death at his home at Hopewell Cape of Silas Lynds, exsheriff of Albert county, which was received here on Saturday, was a great shock to his many friends at this village.

Wm. Sprague, a former Scott act offender, who was before the magistrate at Albert on Saturday on three charges of assault on constables L. Archibald, S. S. Calhoun and P. W. F. Brewster, was fined \$60 by the court. Hopewell was visited by a sample blizzard on Saturday, and the weather since has been bitterly cold and rough. The roads between here and Albert and the shiretown are next to

Ice is making rapidly in the bay and river, and navigation will soon close. The Victory and Olio, coasters, now down the bay, are expected up, if the ice does not prevent. The latter has freight for J. S. Atkinson, Albert. The og alarm on Grindstone Island shuts down on Thursday of this week for a period of two months.

Hopewell Cape, Jan. 8.-The funeral of the late Silas Lynds took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended. Rev. B. N. Hughes conducted the religious services. The interment was at the Lower Cape cemetery. Mr. Lynds was for many years contractor for the carriage of her majesty's mails between Moncton and Harvey, and for a number of years was county treasurer under the old magisterial sessions, and later on held the responsible office of high sheriff of the county. Although he had attained the ripe

to within some ten days of his death a particularly active and diligent citizen, and his loss will be deeply felt. He married Hulda Turnbull, who survives him. His surviving children are Ernest W., Misses E. Bell, Lillie L., and Maggie, who reside at the old homestead, and Dr. James Lynds of Ann Arbor, Michigan

CARLETON CO. Hartland, Jan. 7.-Rev. F. S. Vanwart of Waterville has purchased Fred Plummer's farm at that place. Mr. Plummer moved to Aroostook county last spring.

J. B. Bowser, the well known merchant of Victoria Corner, has taken an interest in the firm of James W. Boyer & Son, the long established manufacturers of boots, shoes and harness at Victoria Corner. The firm has already a large connection over the province and intend now to put a man on the road in Nova Scotia.

QUEENS CO. Johnston, Jan. 7 .- A grand and enjoyable party was given by George Belyea of the Narrows on the closing

of the old year. R. D. Wilmot, M. P., of Sunbury, visited this parish on the 1st inst. Since the recent fall of snow almost everybody seems to be lumbering. The principal men in this line of business are G. W. Perry & Son, Vincent Bros., Patterson Bros., Dennis Corcoron, C. B. Parker, Thos. Hetherington and John Leonard. The latter named is perhaps the largest operator. The new Baptist church at Oakham was dedicated last Sunday morning. Rev. A. B. McDonald officiated.

The wife of Isaac A. Worden died very suddenly last night. She attended the dedication service and fainted at the close, and died a few hours after. The sorrow of the large family is deep.

WESTMORLAND CO. Dorchester, Jan. 8.-Judge Landry presided at the circuit held here today. A very large number of the bar were present. Attorney General Blair appeared for the crown.

Appropriate addresses were presented by the bar and grand jury, to which his honor made a felicitous reply. W. C. Campbell of Sackville was elected foreman of the jury. The civil jury cases are:

Stevens v. Sumner et al—Smith & Welch.
Newcombe v. The City of Moncton—Borden & Simonds and Welch.
Burke v. Legere et al—Teed, Hewson & Hanington, A. D. Richard.
The jury cases are:

Campbell v. Tower et al-Kinnear & Powell.

The special cases are: awcett v. New York Free Stone Co.-B. B. Fifty extra jurors have been order-There is a large criminal docket,

en v. Bon Doyle-Larceny. on v. Reuben Vanambarn-Receiving stoln goods.

Queen v. Augustus Gooden—Receiving stolen goods. No bill was found against Inker

Dorchester, Jan. 9.-In the circuit court today the case of the Queen v. Botsford Allen was heard. Allen's two sons stole several watches and other jewellery from the store of Harper R. Allen at Port Elgin in the latter part of September last. The sons were arraigned at the November term of the county court, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two years each in the Dorchester penitentiary. Botsford Allen was arraigned on the charge of having received some of the stolen goods. The evidence was very contradictory. The eldest son, now confined in the penitentiary, was brought down and gave evidence in the case. At about 4.30 o'clock the jury retired and

eturned a verdict of "guilty." Moncton, Jan. 9.—The city council last night decided to accept the Bank of Montreal's offer for the new issue of city bonds, rendered necessary the expropriation of the water and light works. The issue is \$350,000, at four per cent, and the bank is to pay 96 1-4, with the arrangement that the bonds are to be paid off and extinguished year after year, until the whole debt is wiped out in twenty-five years, the amount to be retired creases. This arrangement is thought to be more favorable for the city than a regular sinking fund, so much so that the price paid by the bank claimed to be very nearly, if not quite

equal to par. YORK CO. Fredericton, Jan. 8.-Geo. W. Fletcher, an old and respected citizen, died at the Commercial hotel this forenoon. For a numebr of years Mr. Fletcher did business at St. Mary's Ferry, diectly opposite this city, but some ten years ago, after the death of his wife, he disposed of his property there and has since lived in this city. Latterly he has held a position in the departmental buildings under the local government. Deceased was about 68 years old. Two brothers, Alfred and Leonard, both of St. Mary's, survive him.

He had no children. Alex. Gay, a well known aged gentleman, residing about two miles above the city, on what is called the Old road, was stricken with a slight stroke of paralysis yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gay was in the store of the estate of Jas White's about 3.30, and as H. D. White passed behind the counter hang up the overcoat he was wearing, Mr. Gay turned to leave the store. Mrs. White, who was in the store, noticed him stumble and drew her husband's attention to him. Mr. White caught him just as he was about fallng and conveyed him to a chair in the back store, and telephoned for a By the time the doctor arrived Mr. Gray had somewhat revived and said that he had felt wrong all day. The doctor pronounced it a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Gay was conveyed to his home by Robert Howie.
York Co. court opened today, Judge

Steadman presiding. Only civil cases were entered for trial. The case of Walter S. Fisher v. Jas. Hurley was an action on a promissory note by the holder against the en dorser. The defence was that the defendant was discharged by giving time to the maker after maturity. Verdict for defendant, Jordan, Q. C., for plaintiff; Wesley Vanwart, Q. C., for

defendant.

Miller v. Mayes—Case undefended; of seventy-two years he was up | verdict for \$32.35 for plaintiff.

Miller v. Yerva, also undefended-Verdict for plaintiff, \$119.50, on a promissory note. O. S. Crockett for plain-

William H. Post v. Clement F. Jacobs, an action on a breach of contract for dismissal from the position of superintendent of the Salvation army barracks. C. E. Duffy for plaintiff. Dr. Alward for defendant. It will be

The other cases entered are John B. Gunter v. John D. Bonness for money paid for an insurance premium. Adolphus Pheeney v. James McKilligan, an action for malicious prosecu-

Fredericton, Jan. 9.-A special meet ing of the city council was held last evening for the purpose of receiving and passing the yearly accounts of the treasurer and water superinten-dent. The report of Superintendent Burchill for the last fourteen months is very cheerful, and shows the water department, over which he has presided since the works were built, to be in a healthy and sound condition. A few statistics may be interesting. Three hundred and twenty-five feet of new mains were laid on Saunders street last year, mak ing a total length of main pipe now 10 miles 2,239 feet; 40 new services were also laid last year, making a total of 860, of which 795 are in use. The expenditure for new mains and services was \$1,246.21; for maintenance, \$3,-050.20. This is for 14 months. Since the works were built there has been

for water works the coming year. The following is a statement of the re ceipts of the water office for the last 1891 1892 1893 1894

a steady increase of receipts, so that

Mr. Burchill now is in a position to

say that if no great unforseen expen

diture is incurred this winter there will

be no need for a direct assessment

7,048 62 7,581 13 The report of City Treasurer Moore shows that \$33,256.70 in 1894 taxes were collected out of an assessment of \$42,-500, and that the total collection for the year, including back taxes, was \$40,094.15. The amount paid for schools was \$1,600. The fact that Mr. Moore has succeeded in collecting a sum almost equal to the assessment for the year is very encouraging and shows how efficiently the city's interests have been looked after in this important department. The floating indebted-

ness of the city is now \$9,500.

The funeral of the late George W. Fletcher took place this afternoon at 30 from the Commercial hotel. Rev. J. D. Freeman conducted the services, and there was a large attendance of

citizens.

The case of Post v. Jacobs was before the county court all day. This is an action for damages for the alged wrongful dismissal of the plaintig from the position of inspector of the new Salvation Army barracks in this city. Post claims that he was engaged to superintend the work, and was dismissed and another man put in his place without cause. C. E. Duffy for the plaintiff and Dr. Alward for defendant.

The first service in the new Salvation Army barracks will be held tomorrow evening.

The York municipal council meets here next Tuesday. A petition is being circulated ask ing Wesley Vanwart to allow himself to be put in nomination for the may-

During the last year \$1,250 were colabout 4.30 o'clock the jury retired and after being out about ten minutes, returned a verdict of (multi-cut). Col. Marsh heard 333 cases of all kinds during the year, including 141 drumks 25 Scott act, 19 vagrancy, 28 assaults, 11 abusive language and three cruelty to animals.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Chatham, Jan. 8.—At length we have sufficient snow to make good travel-

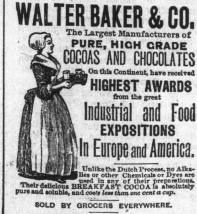
ling. The holiday trade was very dull, to judge from appearances and the general complaints of the dealers. It is accounted for largely by the non-apcreasing as the interest payment de- pearance of snow and the number of church fairs and similar enterprises. Loggeiville is the new name giver to Black Brook by the Canada Eastern railway. The change was made as a compliment to the Messrs. Loggie,

who do a large general business a that point Alex . Loggie is yet confined to the

house, and his recovery is looked upon as doubtful. Allan McEachron, pilot, died here on Saturday. Deceased was a son of Angus McEachron, the old pilot master, and has left a wife and five small children. His death was caused by jaundice. He was a very exemplary young man, and much sympathy is extended to his sorrowing wife and his aged parents.

Surveyor General Tweedie is nursing his injured leg, which is said to be broken in a very nasty way. It will not be likely that he will be able to attend the opening of the house. Lieut. H. Irving of the 73rd bat. talion left here for Fredericton to join the infantry school for a short course,

(Continued on Page Ten.) A small boy in an Austin, Texas. Sunday school was asked: Where do the wicked finally go? They practice law for a spell, and then they go to the legislature, was the pat reply of



WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES. Mercury and His Recent Trip.

A United States magazine devoted to fashions and fads and the other ninor sorts of follies and frivolities tells us that Mercury has a satellite. It was discovered during the recent transit of the planet on November 10. The name of the discoverer is not given. All that is given comes to just this, that "an observer" says that two independent observers saw something and that this something can be nothing else than a Mercurial moon. It may be all right, but I have only the fashion journal's word for it, and as Falstaff's tailor said of Bardolph, "I

like not the security." There was no satellite seen here, but that goes for nothing, as neither sun nor Mercury was seen that day. Barnard says that at the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton the day was "superb." . If there is any epithet that bears the same relation to "superb" as zero bears to infinity, that is just the word to describe the day as it was here. It was a good enough day for many things, from sawing wood to building railroads, but for celestial sightseeing it couldn't have been worse. The whole sky was covered with clouds during the whole day, and they were the ugliest and dirtiest looking clouds I ever saw. Ruskin himself ould not have found anything complimentary to say of them.

Lots of other places fared no better and many only a little better. The cloud nuisance seems to have prevailed more or less all over the northeast part of the continent. In ...sconsin they had a blizzard, and at San Francisco they lost the first half of the transit in a fog. But they had "sup-erb" weather at Mt. Hamilton, and good weather during the whole or a part of the transit at some other places; and many interesting and valu-

able observations were made, Of about a score of observers whose reports I have seen only one makes any mention of a satellite, and the mention he makes of it is that he looked for such an appendage but saw no trace of one. Another thing that the same observer (Prof. Boss of Albany) looked for but could not find was halo round the planet during transit. Nearly all of them looked for this, and nearly all who did so report that they looked in vain. It used to be seen often when instruments were less perfect and observers less experienced than they are now. It was seen this time in Arizona by two very experienced observers (Pickering and Lowell) through a very excellent instrument, but only when they used the instrument in an unorthodox way. was seen also by an observer in San Francisco, but he considers it only an optical effect due to the unsteadiness of his atmosphere that day. If there really was a luminous ring around the black patch which Mercury makes on the sun's face during transit, that would be evidence that Mercury had an atmosphere. While it was supposed that such a ring had been seen we were taught that the atmosphere

was certainly there.
Now that it appears highly probable that what was seen was only an effect of defective optical apparatus or of unsteady air, it does not follow that Mercury has no atmosphere. The aerial envelope may be there, and the halo formed by the sunbeams sifting though it may have existed in very fact on that Saturday afternoon, and yet have been invisible to the keenest eye looking through the perfectest instrument; for the eye may not have been quite keen enough or the instrumay not have been quite perfect enough to detect so faint an ob-

An attempt was made at the Lick observatory to see Mercury's black back with the naked eye, but it was not successful. A spy-glass with a magnifying power of 2 1-4 diameters showed it easily, and it is Barnard's opinion that even less power would have sufficed. This confirms the advice given in the last set of these Astronomical Notes that "those who have only spy-glasses or field-glasses should not fail to try them."

Another passage from those same November notes seems to be contradicted instead of confirmed by another part of Barnard's report. But it is only a seeming. The readers of this paper were told on the Tuesday before the transit that -, There may be sunspots on the sun on Saturday If so, it will be well to remember that Mercury will be blacker and rounder than they are." There were spots, half a dozen or more-They were visible here next day. Barnard mentions them, but only to say that he could not see any of them with the naked But of Mercury, he says it was eye. "not black." It was "lighter than the sky about the sun." He means, of course, the sky as seen through a telescope capped with the usual dark It is this sky color that he found darker than Mercury. He does ot seem to have compared the colors of Mercury and the sunspots. Lowell did this in Arizona, and Boss at Albany. The former reports Mercury 'decidedly darker than the sunspots in about the proportion of 8 to 5;" the latter, "outline perfectly sharp and black, decidedly blacker than the central parts (the darkest parts) of the sunspots." There is enough elasticity in the meaning of "black" to make it

easily fit the purpose of both Boss and Barnard. Humanly speaking, Mercury was late in keeping his transit engagement. As to the quantum of his guilt in this way the observers do not agree. The official astronomers at Washington charge him with two minutes' tardiness, the Yale observers say he made his first contact within a minute of the predicted time, and in Arizona he blamed for being a minute behind both at beginning and end. None of them express any surprise at this. The predicted time and the actual time would exactly agree if the theory of Mercury's motions was perfect. Asconomers know that their theory is not perfect, and it is for the purpose erfecting it that they are so anx ious to get exact observations of his transits. His want of punctuality in November may have been due to the disturbing influence of some unknown member or members of the solar system lying within his orbit; or it may be due to some slight irregularity in ur great terrestrial chronometer. Astronomers, like the rest of us, live and

move and perform their daily tasks or the supposition that the earth spins round on its axis with absolute formity and so keeps perfect time But there are some facts which seem to impugn the perfection of our timekeeper, and the recent behavior of Mercury is one of them. It is not at all improbable that the earth and not Mercury was to blame for the one of two minutes that were lost while waiting for the transit to begin. For the clouds that prevented us here from seeing anything at all of the show I suppose we must blame Nephelegereta

After the transit Mercury became a morning star and was in fine condition for observation during the last week of November. Just at present he is passing on the farther side of the sun and is, of course, invisible. Before the close of the month it will be easy enough to see him here in the southwest sky for about an hour after sunset. He and Venus will then be near each other. On the evening of the 20th they will both be near, the moon. I have not yet seen Venus in the evelet me, but she was quite easy at mid-

day in an opera-glass as early as the middle of December. A. CAMERON. Yarmouth, N. S., January 5th, 1895.

A FISHERMAN'S STORY.

The Exposures of His Calling Brought on Lung Trouble.

uffered Severely and Spent Much Money Before He Found a Cure - An Experience that will Prove Valuable to Others.

(From the Canso Breeze.)

A few miles from Canso, N. S., is ocated the little village of Dover Bay. Among the residents of the village none is better known than Andrew Horne, who is a general favorite with his neighbors. The editor of the Breeze was in Dover Bay a few days ago, and in conversation with Mr. Horne learned that he could add his experience to the many who have spoken so strongly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Horne follows the arduous and dangerous calling of a fisherman, and is exposed to all sorts of weather. Some years ago exposure brought on a severe cold, which left his lungs so weakened that after a hard fit of coughing he would frequently spit blood in considerable quantities. Mr. Horne spent considerable money in doctoring, but met with such poor results that he began to be discouraged. To add to his troubles he was badly constipated and this gave rise to chronic piles, which caused him intense agony and reduced him almost to helplessness. One day Mr . Horne received a copy of Medicine Co., and after reading the strong testimonials it contained determined to give Pink Pills a fair trial. The result was beyond even his humanity.

most sanguine expectations. He The Chinese do not aim at great felt like a new man. His lung trouble disappeared and he is now able to stand any amount of exposure without feeling any bad effects. The constipation also disappeared, and with it the piles which had caused so much agony, and, as Mr. Horne says, "life is again worth living, and I am glad to be able to make this statement in the hope that some other sufferer will follow my example, give Dr Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and regain health." The editor of the feels that he will be doing his share in the good work by giving Mr. Horne's statement to its readers.

#### WIMAN'S CASE.

The Appeal Argued and the Decision Reserved.

New York, Jan. 8.—Erastus Wiman's appeal from his conviction for forgery in the second degree was argued before the general term of the supreme court today. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment for endorsing the name of E. W. Bullinger to a check for \$5,000, drawn in the name of R. G. Dun & Co., which Wiman deposited and was credited to his account. The appeal was argued by Gen. Tracey in behalf of Wiman. One of his points was that Justice Ingraham, before whom Wiman was tried, had refused to charge the jury, that they were to decide if Wiman had made the indorsement with criminal intent. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay argued for the people. Decision was reserved.

#### TO RAISE THE HUSSAR.

Washington, Jan. 8.-The treasury department has awarded to Francis M. Epley of East Orange, N. J., the contract for raising the British frigate Hussar, which struck a rock and foundered off Fort Morris or Stony Point, East River, New York, during the revolutionary war. The Hussar is sed to have had on board \$4,800,-000 in British gold.

THE SECOND WEDDING GOWN.

What is the correct wedding dress or a widow bride? asks Lady Violet Greville, a literary belle of London. Shall she compete with her virgin sisters and wear white, or must she e'en take refuge in cool gray, soft lilac, or cerulean blue? Hitherto white has been tabooed as the color of innocence, to which the widow, guileful as she is supposed to be, dares no longer pretend. Now, however, we have changed all that. A fashionable woman marrying for the second time, wore white satin trimmed with sable at her wedding the other day. The charm is broken and other brides will follow

Teakwood or Indian oak will sink in water. It is also one of the hardest The Black sea has a depth of 600

fathoms. The water of the Strait of Gibraltar is 150 fathoms deep.



### D. ATHERTON Trainer and Driver, writes:-

I would advise every one to try Manchester's Tonic Condition Powders and Liniment.

St. Martins, N. B. I. W. MANCHESTER & Co.:

Sirs-Please send me by stage, with bill, one-half dozen bags of Marsellaise Poultry Food. It is a splendid thing for poultry, the increased proning, because the clouds would not duction of eggs being very marked.

R. McD. MURRAY.

SKATING IN CHINA.

Everybody Tries It, but Few Can Be Graceful—Ice in Pekin for Nearly Six Months.

It is not generally known that the Chinese are great skaters-since the average person supposes that China is, like California, a land of perpetual sunshine and flowers. Yet it is a fact that the capital of China is icebound for nearly six months in the year, says the Springfield Union. The Chinese are not graceful skaters. They use a very inferior style of skate of their own manufacture—a mere chunk of wood arranged to tie on the shoe and shod with a broad strip of iron. There is no attempt at elegance of design or at anything approaching a spring fastening. A pair of clamp skates when shown to some native students in the Chinese capital produced unbounded astonishment and admiration by their neatness and strength. On the other hand, the very chearness and simplicity of the common native-made article tends to make sitat-

ing general among the male element Skating is a business with the Chinamen rather than a sport, for he contrives to turn the frozen canals into convenient highways for his merchandise, as they do in Holland and Denmark. Passengers are carried in sledge chairs propelled by an active celestial on skates, and there is no more enjoyable way of making a tour round the seventeen miles of wall which encircles the ancient city of Pekin than in pamplet issued by the Dr. Williams sledges of this description. The canals afford facilities for locomotion which are not to be found in the dirty streets, crowded as they are with overworked

speed of progression, but they are nevertheless fairly qualified adepts in their way, and there have been some efforts made to introduce ice yachts out there, which would indeed be a grand thing, not only for sport but for the transport of goods at a time when all traffic is pretically at a standstill, owing to the impassable condition of the wretched causeways which do duty in China for high roads

BY RAIL TO THE YOESMITE.

Five Hours by Electric Road in Place of Four Days by Stage.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) with others in New York and California, may undertake an improvement in the Golden State in the shape of an electric road which will involve an expenditure of \$2.500,000. The pro jected road is to run from Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley. As planned it is continue from that town into the heart of the Yosemite Valey, a distance of 100 mies. A. F. Hatch, one of the Chicago men interested, said yesterday that few things in connection with the project were definitely settled, except the plan in a general

"The purpose," he said. "is to furnish moderate transportation facilities on the Yosemite. At present visitors leave the railroad either at Merced or Raymond and travel by stage into the valley. It is a four days' journey for the round trip, although the same distance could be traversed under some conditions in a few hours. Despite the discomforts of the trip many people visit the region. By an electric road the journey will be reduced to a five hours' ride in a com fortable car. It is proposed to equip the road for freight traffic in con tion with passenger business. I know the carrying of freight by an electric road is an experiment, but it has been done, and we think it can be accomplished regularly, successfully, and profitably.

MR. KIPLING WEARIED HER.

A capital story is being told of Rudyard Kipling and the little Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's granddaughter. During the novelist's stay in Wiltshire this summer he met little Dorothy at a country house and being very fond of children took her about grounds and told her stries. After a time Mrs. Drew, fearing that Mr. Kipling must have had enough of the child's society, called her and said: "Now, Dorothy, I hope you have been a good child and have not been wearying Mr. Kipling." "Oh, not a bit, mother," replied the celebrity, "but you've no idea how Mr. Kipling has been wearying me."

#### A \$40,000 DRESS

Upon being asked who bought the most expensive toilets, Worth, the famous Paris dressmaker, replied. without a moment's hesitation: "American ladies get the highest priced dresses. The most expensive I ever turned out was an evening dress for the wife of an American millionaire. I received 200,000 francs for that dress. The embroidery on the train alone cost 20,000 francs." "Who bought it?" "You must not ask me that, as I never tell names."—Vienna Mode.

**NEW BRUNSW** 

Contributions to ature, by Pe

In Poetry, Fiction etc. - Books C Brunswick and New Bri

ANONY

An Account of the Scotia. Edinburgh 165; 2nd ed., 1787. situation of the prov natural productions, ber, new settlements reference to St. Joh Parr)].

The Elector's Mir veiled, in a brief repl A Statement of Facts True Politics of the with A Concise Histor of the Late House of with Respect to the C holders of New Brun pendix.

Truth would you teach, All fear, none aid you, Printed for the benefi

pamph., pp. 20. A Circumstantial,

History of the Rise ar teresting Town of S Brunswick, from its the present era, conta sketch of the most em ther legislative, judici mercial, legal or medi hints for the improver lation of the timber tra ier office, 1818.

Select Portions of Psaims. t. John, reprint. A Full Length Portr

an Old Churchman.

Gazette" office, 1825 Report of the joint the Maine Senate and tives in relation to the ary of the State. Port

1828, pp. 84. Charter of Kings Co in the Province of Ne ericton, printed by King's Printer, Februar

Copy of Award of the lands relative to the Di tween New Brunswic States of America, with to be printed 5th Augu

The Legislative Cou with the Loss of the with Observations on Unconstitutional Proce of Assembly. Printed Market Square, St. Joh pp. 58.

Vox Populo. The priation Bill chargeal Council; with a Vin ceedings of the Hous Freeholder. St. John A. Cameron, "Obser (for the author) by G Market Square, 1835,

Prospectus of the St Railroad. St. Andres 1836, pp. 30.

Tract of the New I Scotia Land Compa pp. 31. Remarks on the Re

tion of the House

Province of New Brun

Government in the

Lewis W. Durant & C North American B dence relating to B British possessions in the United States of

Treaty of 1783. Vols. Remarks upon Dist dary, principally con ments laid by the Britain before the Kin

The Campobello M \*Company in British N large maps of the isla

St. John, 1838; 2nd e

The Young Officer's ing Field Exercises an fantry Formations, etc. and abridged in a for structive to the Militia Fredericton, N.B., pring at the "Sentinel" office

The Church of Er ness. An Argument of the Church of Ancient British and Locality of Jurisdicti ment, and Institution Brittanicus. 3rd ed Shives at office of Am

An Account of Foundation Stone

# ATHERTON, mer and Driver.

ould advise every one to anchester's Tonic Con-Powders and Lini-

St. Martins, N. B. MANCHESTER & Co.:

s—Please send me by with bill, one-half dozen of Marsellaise Poultry

It is a splendid thing ultry, the increased pron of eggs being very

R. McD. Murray.

SKATING IN CHINA.

ody Tries It, but Few Can Be Six Months.

not generally known that the are great skaters-since the e person supposes that China California, a land of perpetual and flowers. Yet it is a fact capital of China is icebound rly six months in the year, says ringfield Union. The Chinese graceful skaters. They use a ferior style of skate of their anufacture—a mere chunk of rranged to tie on the shoe and ith a broad strip of iron. There attempt at elegance of design inything approaching a spring ng. A pair of clamp skates wn to some native students Chinese capital produced unastonishment and admiration ir neatness and strength. On er hand, the very chearness mplicity of the common nade article tends to make skateral among the male element. ng is a business with the Chinaer than a sport, for he cono turn the frozen canals into ent highways for his merchanthey do in Holland and Denassengers are carried in sledge opelled by an active celestial es, and there is no more enjoyy of making a tour round the miles of wall which encircles cient city of Pekin than in of this description. The canals acilities for locomotion which to be found in the dirty streets, they are with overworked

chinese do not aim at great of progression, but they are eless fairly quelified adepts in ay, and there have been some made to introduce ice yachts re, which would indeed ng, not only for sport but for sport of goods at a time when is pretically at a standstill. the impassable condition of hed causeways which do duty for high roads

RAIL TO THE YOESMITE.

ours by Electric Road in Place of Four Days by Stage.

rom the Chicago Tribune.) ners in New York and Calimay undertake an improvethe Golden State in the shape lectric road which will involve enditure of \$2,500,000. The prooad is to run from Merced, in Joaquin Valley. As planned tinue from that town into the the Yosemite Valey, a dis-100 mies. A. F. Hatch, one Chicago men interested, said ly that few things in connecth the project were definitely except the plan in a general

purpose," he said, "is to furderate transportation facilithe Yosemite. At present visieave the railroad either at or Raymond and travel by nto the valley. It is a four urney for the round trip, althe same distance could be trander some conditions in a few Despite the discomforts of the any people visit the region. By to a five hours' ride in a comcar. It is proposed to equip for freight traffic in conn th passenger business. I know rying of freight by an electric an experiment, but it has been nd we think it can be accomregularly, successfully, and

KIPLING WEARIED HER.

pital story is being told of Rudipling and the little Miss Dorrew, Mr. Gladstone's grand-During the novelist's stay shire this summer he met little at a country house and being nd of children took her about nds and told her stries. After Mrs. Drew, fearing that Mr. must have had enough of th society, called her and said: Dorothy, I hope you have been hild and have not been weary-Kipling." "Oh, not a bit, replied the celebrity, "but no idea how Mr. Kipling has earying me.'

A \$40,000 DRESS

being asked who bought the pensive toilets, Worth, the Paris dressmaker, replied. moment's hesitation: "Amadies get the highest priced The most expensive I ever out was an evening dress for of an American millionaire. ed 200,000 francs for that dress. abroidery on the train alone 00 francs." "Who bought it?" st not ask me that, as I never

#### NEW BRUNSWICK WRITERS.

Contributions to Published Literature, by People of This Province.

In Poetry, Fiction, History, Travel, etc. - Books Concerning New Brunswick and Published in New Brunswick.

#### ANONYMOUS.

An Account of the Present State of Nova Scotia. Edinburgh and London, 1786, pp 165; 2nd ed., 1787. [Describes the whole situation of the province, climate, seasons. natural productions, beasts, fur trade, lumber, new settlements, etc., with particular reference to St. John, (then the town of Parr)].

The Elector's Mirror; or, Truth Unveiled, in a brief reply to Creon, author of A Statement of Facts, with Hints on the True Politics of the Province, compared with A Concise History of the Proceedings of the Late House of Assembly. Inscribed with Respect to the Government and Freeholders of New Brunswick. With an appendix.

Truth would you teach, to save a sinking land; All fear, none aid you, and few understand.

Printed for the benefit of the public, 1802, pamph., pp. 20.

A Circumstantial, True and Impartial History of the Rise and Progress of the Interesting Town of St. Andrews, in New Brunswick, from its original settlement to the present era, containing a biographical sketch of the most eminent characters, whether legislative, judicial, magisterial, commercial, legal or medical, interspersed with hints for the improvement and other regulation of the timber trade. St. John, Courier office, 1818.

Select Portions of the New Version of Psaims. t. John, Wm. Durant, 1818, a

A Full Length Portrait of Calvinism. By an Old Churchman. St John, "Royal Gazette" office, 1825

Report of the joint select committee of the Maine Senate and House of Representatives in relation to the north-eastern boundary of the State. Portland, Thomas Todd, 1828, pp. 84.

Charter of Kings College at Fredericton in the Province of New Brunswick. Fredericton, printed by George K. Lugrin, King's Printer, February, 1828.

Copy of Award of the King of the Netherlands relative to the Disputed Boundary between New Brunswick and the United States of America, with translation, ordered to be printed 5th August, 1832, pp. 12.

The Legislative Council not Chargeable with the Loss of the Appropriation Bill; with Observations on the Dangerous and Unconstitutional Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Printed by Lewis W. Durant, Market Square, St. John, N. B., 1835, paper

Vox Populo. The Loss of the Appro priation Bill chargeable on the Legislative Council; with a Vindication of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly. By a Freeholder. St. John, printed by Donald wick ] A. Cameron, "Observer" office, and sold (for the author) by G. Blatch, Bookseller, Market Square, 1835, pp. 28.

Prospectus of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad. St. Andrews, "Standard" office, 1836, pp. 30.

Tract of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. London, 1836, pp. 31.

Remarks on the Report from the Deputation of the House of Assembly of th Province of New Brunswick to His Majesty's Government in the year 1836. St. John, Lewis W. Durant & Co., 1837.

North American Boundary. Correspon dence relating to Boundary between the British possessions in North America and the United States of America under the Treaty of 1783. Vols. 7. London, 1838-45.

Remarks upon Disputed Points of Boundary, principally compiled from the state ments laid by the Government of Great Britain before the King of the Netherlands. St. John, 1838; 2nd ed., 1839.

The Campobello Mill and Manufacturing Company in British North America. (Two large maps of the island.) London, 1839.

The Young Officer's Instructor; Contain ing Field Exercises and Evolutions with Infantry Formations, etc. Carefully arranged and abridged in a form thought most instructive to the Militia of New Brunswick. Fredericton, N.B., printed by Edmund Ward at the "Sentinel" office, 1840, pp. 96.

The Church of England its own Witness. An Argument 10 Prove the Identity of the Church of England with the Ancient British and Apostolic Church in Locality of Jurisdiction, Form of Government, and Institution of Doctrine. By Brittanicus. 3rd ed., St. John, Robert Shives at office of Amaranth, 1841, pp. 31.

An Account of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Cathedral in | profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Bex

# Fredericton, Oct. 15, 1845. London, pp. 16.

Imperial Papers on Emigration. London, 1847-8. [At that period emigration was turned chiefly toward New Brunswick.]

Plan for Shortening the Time of Passage between New York and London with Documents relating thereto; in- To the Scene of Father Damien's Decluding the Proceedings of the Railway Convention at Portland, Me, and the Charter of the European and North American Railway. Portland, Harmon By Rev. W. H. Barnes, Rector of St. Jude's & Williams, 1850, pp. 155.

Correspondence relating to Civil List and Military Expenditure, and Projected Railway from Halifax to Quebec. Lon-

between Boston and Canada, September 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1851. Boston, 1852,

Mine. 1851.

Report of a Committee of the Fredericton Athenaeum upon the Subject of the Tides of the Bay of Fundy. Fredericton,

The Outlines of a speech to be delivered on the hustings at the next general election for the province of Nova Scotia. W: Day, 1853, pamph., pp. 32. [Verse.]

A Narrative of the Consecration of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, N. B., Wednesday, August 31st., 1853. New York, "Churchman" office, 1853.

for the Emigrant. By a retired officer. London, 1855.

The Sunday School Union. Hymn Book for Scholars. St. John, H. Chubb & Co., 1859, pp. 224.

Carleton County and Railway Extension. A report presented to the Woodstock Athenaeum, Feb. 11, 1864. Woodstock, N. B, "Carleton Sentinel" office, 1864, pp. 19.

Two Months on the Tobique, New Brunswick. 1866. By M. C. S. London. Head and Coco Head, over the placid An emigrant's journal, during Oct. and Nov.,1851, of a residence in the unexplored part of New Brunswick, alone in a forest wigwam.]

The Provincial Railway of New Brunswick: Why Should it not Pay? Fredericton, H. A. Cropley, 1866, pamph, pp. 21.

Report of the "Better Terms" Delegation of New Brunswick, (1871). St. John,

Baie Verte Canal. Notes respecting Underground Forest, etc., also Synopsis of Reports on Baie Verte Canal from 1872 to 1874. Ottawa, I. B. Taylor, 1874.

Report of Baie Verte Canal Commission. Dec. 1875, pp. 138.

Grand Falls and the Upper St. John. An Account of a canoe expedition, including some Indian Legends. 1881.

Carmina Universatatis Nov. Bruns students of the University of New Bruns- exceptionally calm throughout. So

Farmer Emigrant. Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, 1884, pp. 54.

New Brunswick as a Home for the

Constance of Acadia. A novel. Boston, 1886, pp. 368. [A story of the La Tour-Charnisay feuds].

Our Dominion. Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Historical and Commercial Sketches of St. John and Environs. Toronto, 1887.

Any one noticing any omissions in these lists of New Brunswick books would confer a favor by forwarding information of such to
W. G. McFarlane.

KENDALL'S SPAYIN CURE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters.

Bead proofs below: KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURÉ Dr. B. J. KENDALI CO.

Geniliemen—I bought a splendid bay horse sortemens agowith a Spayin. I gothim for \$30. I used kendali's Spayin cure. The Spayin is gone now and I have been offered \$10 for the same horse, only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using worth of Kendali's Spayin Cure.

W. S. MARSDER,

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Strs—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure
with good success for Curbs on two horses and
tis the best Liniment I have ever used.

Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.
Price 11 per Bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,

ADAY SURE send us your address bow to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the beality where was live. Send us your address and

#### HAWAIIAN LEPERS.

Graphic Description of a Visit, Four Years Ago,

votion and Self Sacrifice.

Church, Carleton.

Queen Liliuokalani (lee-lee-wo-kahlah-nee) ascended the throne of the Hawaiian kingdom on the demise of her brother, King Kalakaua (Kah-lah The Railroad Jubilee. An Account of of the late king were celebrated with kaw-a) in January, 1891. The obsequies the Celebration in Commemoration of that strange mixture of regal pomp the opening of Railroad Communication and barbaric splendor which characterized Hawaiian state functions in the days when the kings ruled. These rites over, one of the new queen's first acts was to inaugurate a royal progress throughout her domains by a Jackson's Report on the Albert Coal personal vist to the Leper Sattlement at Molokai. Her woman's heart rightly told her the joys these, her afflicted subjects, wearing out their nopeless weary lives under the cliffs in that saddest of human dwelling places, would feel at this evidence of her regard for them. Forgotten they had deemed themselves, dead in the memories of all who could help them, civilly dead as the law considered them. Aole kanawai maanei (there is no law). What wonder, with such a thought in By Christopher Caustick. St. John, G. their minds, if they gave themselves up to a hideous mockery of revelry.
"Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." No sooner was the queen's intention

known than hundreds of those who had relatives at the settlement hesieged the throne for permission to accompany the royal party. Prudence said no, but pity gave reluctant con-Australia a Mistake. New Brunswick sent. When, therefore, the vessel or the Emigrant. Ry a retired officer. chartered for the trip was loosed from the wharf at Honolulu, scarcely an inch of deck room but was covered with specimens of dusky humanity, natives of every age and condition who had eagerly seized this unlooked for opportunity of once more meeting those from whom they had considered themselves separated until death should reunite them.

Thus sped the Likelike on her way, bearing with her the royal sister of the princess, whose name she bore, and some three hundred excited Hawaiians, that glorous Sunday night, by the cocoanuts of Waikiki, past the weather-beaten fronts of Diamond waters of the Molokai channel, scarcely ruffled by the many currents which sometimes cause so great uneasiness to unaccustomed voyagers. In an hour or two a light appears before us, growing more and more brilliant, till it rivals the splendor of the planets

So far a knot of haoles( foreigners)

had been standing on the hurricane deck admiring the glories of the rising moon. But we now returned below to see how things went there. The main deck was covered over, and canvas stretched around kept the soft night reeze from the occupants of the deck. Well aft, a space reserved for the royal party was covered with mattresses, and here the majesty of Hawaii reclined, surrounded by loyal subjects, who lay in every conceivable attitude of uneasy slumber. But in what an atmosphere! We Anglo Saxons, with our weaker and more refined constitutions, knew that to stay long there must end disastrously. So up aloft once more we mounted, spread our rugs under the glorious midnight sky and comfortably slept. A low rail, few inches in height hurricane deck, formed at all events Fredericton, 1881, pp. 19. [Song book of heavy lurch, but the night proved an apparent protection in case of a slept we three, an Anglican bishop, a professor of Harvard, and the hum-bler chronicler. When we awoke day had dawned, and the low spit on which the lighthouse stands was rising into stupendous cliffs, which presently towered one thousand, fifteen hundred, nearly two thousand feet above us, sheer from the water's edge. Our professor, seeing these dark masses in the grey dawning, their lofty summits merged in angry looking clouds, spoke to us of the passage in the Inferno describing the entrance into the lower world:

Through me you pass into the city of woe, All hope abandon, ye who enter here. But now the sun is up in all his springing swiftly from his couch, not lazily as in our northern climes. Beneath these huge cliffs we use Mr. R. L. Stevenson's expressive simile. Here the vessel prepares to abode of woe, the last habitation of the unhappy victims of the dread scourge of leprosy. In this home of sorrow and despair we saw some fifeen hundred persons, twelve hundred, hopeless, as sad and cheerless as any under the sun. Here they were and here they must remain. No communication with the outer world, save by letter, nothing to relieve the terrible visit weekly (weather permitting), of the small government steamer bringing supplies, and too often, alas! fresh additions to their number. They might, indeed, climb the steep and rugged path that had been painfully wrought up the face of the cliff, they might gaze hopelessly over the vast expanse of blue water, but they might not Until death shall mercifully afford them relief, this is their only abiding place. In sternest terms most assuredly does the law admonish them, "All hope abandon, ye who en-

festive air. Flags flying, arches festooned with leis of fern and fragrant maile, inscribed wth mottoes of welcome, groups of people on horseback along the shore, a dense crowd at the landing place. Soon cheer after cheer rent the air as we dropped anchor a few hundred yards away from the rocky shore. This was Kalaupapa, one of the two villages of the settle-

excited at this unwonted event, no less were their friends on board in a state of eager anxiety. Long before it became possible to distinguish one form from another had their eyes been strained in their earnest longing to recognize some loved one. What names were shouted out in joyful recognition, "E Ioane, E Kaleialoha, auwe! auwe! auwe!" But while joy and tears are strangely mingled, and intense excitement prevails on board, the passengers are summoned aft, while health officers give particular instructions that none must attempt to touch the lepers, or to have more contact with them than is necessary; instructions which, it is scarcely necessary to add, were in most cases promptly disregarded. Next comes the into the boats. Fortunately, the day was unusually calm, otherwise the landing of so large a number could hardly have been accomplished without mishap. Soon the bishop and myself were being helped out of the boat by the hands of the superintendent of the settlement and Father Wendelin, one of the two Roman Catholic priests who carry on the work Father Damien

But what a sight met our eyes! Faces swollen and distended, or distorted almost beyond recognition, sadness, weariness, hopelessness, woe, depicted on hundreds of countenant The eagerness which had lit up their dull eyes for the time only se make the effect more painful. Here a group, sick and well, wailing for joy; here in stolid silence a leper to whom no friends had come; here a poor mother rushing to clasp to her bosom a form which he still recognizes as that of her child. Never never will the memory of that sight fade from the minds of those who witnessed it. But the queen is now landing. Bang! bang! What is this? A royal salute from the cliffs, an improvised battery of hollowed logs doing honor to the sovereign. Amid the roar are heard the strains of the Hawaiian national anthem:

"Hawaii ponoi Nana i Kou Moi Makua lani e Ke Alii."

("Hawaii, my own, thy queen behold, the heaven-sent mother and chief"), in which the royal band joins with the leper band of the settlement. Yes, they have a band here, but its chief employment is to play for

Speech-making, addresses of welcome, petitions, assailed the ears of royalty immediately. But few, how-ever, remained to hear these. Lepers hurried their friends to their little white-washed cottages, there to weep and talk and wail and partake of the good things the visitors had brought. From house to house we went, for we had to see all we knew: here a white man, living in his own house, away from wife and bairns; here a young half-caste girl, lately one of our most regular attendants at church, now cut off by the dread malady from her home for the rest of her weary life; here an old native lady of high rank, with a spotlessly clean house not de void of many comforts; here a man of European, but not English, descent, uncing, with clenched fists and gnashing teeth, the laws which had torn him from his home. What could we do? What consolation afford these poor people? What we could we did, feeling meanwhile how futile our efforts were. Yet we felt that our pres ence and sympathy had brightened these sad lives a little, if only for a short time. Hastening next across the settle-

ment, looking in at the barrack-like

dwellings provided by the government for such as are too poor to build for themselves, and finding in these sick and well, sound and diseased, eating, talking and smoking together, we come to Kalawao, the village where Damien lived and died. Here we were welcomed by Father Conrady as warmly as though we belonged to his communion. He took us into the poys' home, which Damien founded; into the church, neat, plain and comforthands, then enlarged and enriched out of the f1.000 collected in England. Hard by, within sound of the waves lapping on the beach, is the lauhala (pandanus) tree, which was Damien's only shelter when first he arrived and under which his body now rests. A flower was plucked from the grave as a souvenir of that devoted man; one whose life, notwithstanding any contradictions his character may present, must ever stand forth as a monument of what Christian love can lead a man to do for his fellows. Others besides Damien have done such things, are doing them still, not only in Molokai. ter way. Yet Damien, wanting if you like in graces of character, was the lepers' friend: washing their sores with now discern a low shelf of land, jut- his own hands, tending them when in ting out "like a bracket on a wall," to the most repulsive stages of their malady, when, hideous and putrescent, even their dearest ones might well recast anchor. This trangular bit of coil from contact with them. His own land, some seven miles in area, is the hands administered to such as these the last rites of their religion. He it was who enshrouded and laid to rest the fragments of this horrid feast of death upon the human frame. By com-munity of suffering, Damien truly at least, of whom are leading lives as sympathized with those for whom he gave his life. Only once I beheld him, and not knowing who he was, admired his fine physique. Even then, alas, the traces of the fearful disease were apparent. A few years later a picture monotony of their lives except the of his wasted and haggard features was given to the world by one who had crossed two oceans to see him, as Damien lay on his deathbed a leper. This man surely, whose mo now bears the inscription: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. appeals by the eloquenece of his devoted life to a self-seeking, moneygrabbing generation, allures them by the attraction of a good example, to a higher ideal, a nobler conception of

life and duty.

We pass into the hospital, where Yet, even this place of distress and misery had for the nonce assumed a festive air. Flags fining assumed a Other Sisters of the same community take charge of a home for girls. These institutions were founded by Hon. C. R. Bishop of Honolulu, whose wife was

a native princess. While we are still at the hospital, the royal party arrived. Some of the boys were brought over from the home to sing to the queen. Poor little fellows! They sang the light-hearted ment. But if the lepers on shore were songs of Hawaii, full of love and

CHIENE MICHELLE the pastry does not exactly suit you. Nor with your wife either-perhaps she is not to

Cakes, pies, rolls, and bread palatable and perfectly di-

It may be the lard she is

sing for shortening. Lard

is indigestible you know. But if you would always have

gestible, order the new shortening,"COTTOLENE," for your

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

THE THE SHE SHE SHE

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. Wellington and Ana St .. Montreal

laughter and flowers. What a hollow mockery it all seemed! With faces the picture of misery, with voices either husky or strangely shrill there they stood and sang in the -lorious sunshine, with the blue sea beyond. One could hardly conceive that it was real. Rather did one seem to look upon it as some scene in a pantomime. and looked for the hideous masks to fall off and the young, laughing faces to appear in all their freshness and beauty. But it was only too true, too real! They made their bow and shuffled off, and with them a pale, gaunt figure in blue dongaree garments, such as are worn by common laborers in that country. "Who is that?" asked. "That was Brother Joseph (Dutton), the American soldier who cast in his lot with Damien to tend him in his sickness. It was to explate a misspent life," whispered someone. Ah, who can tell what promptings of the heart must have come to bid a man take up a task like that? What shall we gain if we inquire? "By their

fruits ye shall know them."

The Sisters pressed us to stay for some refreshment. "Don't be afraid to eat," they urged. "No one but our-selves has touched it." These good women even cultivate with their hands a patch of bananas and vegetables for their table. And so, with the last rays of the set-

ting sun we left the "valley of the shadow," as a natve editor present that day called it. If the scene on arrival was distressing, that at parting was heartrending. What wailing, what lingering embraces, what tears! Here a poor child trying to fling herself out of the boat to get back to her leper father, on whom she might never hope to set eyes again in this life, unless-terrible thought-she herself should develop receive sentence of banishment to the Isle of Woe. Thus surrounded by the unfortunate beings on whom the sentence of divine justice appears to have most heavily fallen in this life, we returned to the ship. Auwe! auwe! the terrible Hawaiian wail; more terrible when uttered by these poor creatures, rang in our ears the whole time we were re-embarking, and long after we had weighed anchor. When the houses of the settlement had become white specks upon the green patch of land beneath the frowning cliffs, we could still hear, or we seemed to hear, the farewells, the hoarse cries, the wails of its stricken inhabitants

Soon night fell swiftly, almost suddenly, as in those tropical seas. And now the stars appear. To our right, low down on the horizon, the pole star; Orion above, and on our left the Southern Cross, "like silver lamps," brilliant above, only less brilliant as their reflection scintillates in the dark waters below. After a day surcharged with sorrow, they seemed to remind us that beyond these scenes there is a home where the afflicted sons of earth may find life and health, joy and peace.

HALIFAX FISH TRADE.

The fish trade of Halifax with the West Indies and South America shows for 1894 a notable increase. The following are the figures: 44,745 5,784 4,186 5,738 381 1,239 310 1,575 t. Kitts and Nevis. 

300,299 €5,124

INTERESTING TO MEN. 9 6 WM. MILLER, 44, Moncton, N. B.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES. (Contributed by Rev. J deSoyres.)

The proposed visit of the Bishop of Moosonee to this diocese promises to be successful in interesting many of our parishes in the North West and its church work. The Bishop will preach in our city on the 27th, and address ssionary meetings in St. John's and St. James's parishes on the two following evenings. He then will visit St. Andrew's on Wednesday (30th), and St. Stephen on the 31st, when a joint meeting will be arranged by the two par-ishes of Christ Church and Trinity. Proceeding northward to Woodstock, the next day, another meeting is held. Bishop Newnham will occupy the pulpit of the cathedral in the morning and of St. Anne's in the afternoon, Then, returning to St. John, the visit to New Brunswick will be completed by a meeting at Rothesay, and possibly at Hampton and Moncton, whence the bishop continues his route to Nova Scotia. It may be well to state, for the benefit of some parishes which think themselves too poor to subscribe to Domestic Missions that it is not at all needful to guarantee a large collection. The Bishop's desire is to stir up interest in his distant diocese by furnishing information concerning the work. If expenses are covered, and a few subscribers to the fund obtained, he will be amply satisfied.

An exceedingly difficult and delicate question came before the Executive Committee of the Diocese last week, to decide what was to be done in the case of Mr. Alexander's connection with the Widows and Orphans' Fund. We do not think that many would have advocated the severe course of compelling the policy to lapse, and confiscating the premiums already paid. Of the two alternative courses remaining, viz.: to regard previous payments as for an endowment policy now realisable, or simply to allow the continuance of the policy, the former seemed to create a less difficult prece-dent for the future, but the majority present approved of the latter plan, which was sanctioned. This may lead to some anomalies, in the case of any number of the clergy of this diocese following Mr. Alexander's example: but few, we think, will blame the committee for having acted generously in the case of one who had left memories good work and pure example, and whose departure from our communion was a signal proof of his honest conviction that his opinions had no place in our Reformed Church.

The ancient custom of Evening Communion was re-established in St. John's Church, on the last Sunday of the year, at the request of a large number of parishioners. Sixty-three communicants were present, and Bishop Bickersteth's beautiful hymn for Evening Communion,—"The sun is set, the twilight's o'er,"—so familiar to worshippers at Christ Church, Hampstead, in days gone by, and in many other churches, was appropriately sung.

No reference in this column will be expected concerning the recent controversy between two ministers of our church in this city on the one side and their colleague of Quebec City on the other. This controversy has had at least an indirect benefit in the publication of the eloquent protest of the Quebec Cathedral congregation, a document which has opened the eyes of many people as to the real state of ecclesiastical affairs in that city. A congregation which incudes such man as M. Joly de Lotbiniere, who represents the highest type of the French Canadian, as St. John can claim in Sir Leonard Tilley a similar type of the English Canadian, needs not to seek champions from outside. Their dignity of tone, and Christian gentleness, will enlist every unbiased sympathy in their favor. As to the episodes of the controversy, one is only too anxious to forget the discovery and exposure of factics which would astonish the keenest and least scrupulous manager of ward-elections. As for personal attacks directed against the writer of these Notes, the

poet's reply shall suffice:

"Surely, after all,
"The noblest answer unto such
"Is perfect silence when they brawl." STEVENSON'S DEATH.

London, Jan. 7.—The letter which Lloyd Osborn, the step-son of Robert Louis Stevenson, has written to Sidney Colvin, M.A., published in the Times this morning, describing the last moments of the gifted novelist, whose death at Samoa was exclusively announced by the Associated Press on December 16th, is dated December 3rd, and says:

December 16th, is dated December 3rd, and says:

When we returned from summoning the doctor it was dark, the lights were lit in the great room, and Louis was lying on a chair breathing very laboriously. He was unconscious from the beginning, and for about an hour we waited about him seeing his life ebb away. He was dressed in his sailor's jumper and trousers, and kept his high color to the last. When he passed away we lowered the great Union Jack we fly over the house and covered the body with the flag ne soved. It is a cause of thenkfulness that death came suddenly, finding him busy and happy.

It was just at sunset and time for dinner, and he and my mother were preparing some little delicacy together, a salad for the evening meal. He got up a bottle of extra wine too for this little feast, some old Bergundy he prized. My mother caught him as he suddenly seemed to turn faint and giddy, and he asked her, "Do I look strange?" and she tried to reassure him. As she managed to get him into the great room and into the chair he showed her where the pain was in his head, and this was his last consciousness. There he lies now in the big room with the flag cast over him, his hands joined together across his breast, and our poor people showing the last signs of respect within their power by watching the night out where he lies."

The writer, under date of Dec. 5th, continues:

continues:

"My previous letter was interrupted by the arrival of several of our truest Samoan chiefs, with their last presents for Louis, the fine mats in which the body of a great man must be wrapped. All night they sat around his body, in company with one of our people, in stolid silence.

It was in vain that I attempted to get them away. This is the Samoan way, they said and that ended the matter. They kissed his hand one by one as they came in. It was a most touching sight. You cannot realize what giving these mats means. They are the Samoan's fortune. It takes a woman a year to make one and these people of ours were of the poorest.

the poorest.

It was always his wish to be buried on the top of the mountain that bounds Vailama. He even had a window cut in his study that he could always see the place. I was determined that his wish should be carried out, so I sent that night to our best friends to bring in their men. Forty came with their chiefs, and several of Matafas chiefs came too."

The letter then proceeds to describe the funeral.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper re gularly from the Post Office directed to his address or another, onsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper disntinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letsaid to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at

Subscribers are hereby notified to pay their subscriptions to any per-son except a regularly accredited traveller for THE SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances hould be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered

Is the most vigorous paper in the Mari-

THE WEEKLY SUN

time Provinces-16 pages-\$1.00 a year

ADVERTISING RATES: \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 Special contracts made for time ad

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM.

#### THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 16, 1895.

GRIT ECONOMY.

Manager.

The claim is made by the dominion opposition leaders that they will reduce the expenditures of the country if they succeed to power in the coming election. It is a simple thing to reduce the expenditure by refusing to main tain the public services, but so far we have not heard of a single public service which it is proposed to reduce. We are to have the public works kept up. the steamship subsidies paid, the post offices and railways maintained. It is not suggested that the light houses and coast services are to be dropped, or that the militia is to be disbanded. It is not even suggested that the grit government which is to be will reduce the salaries of judges, or abandon any new services undertaken by the country since 1878, for instance the experimental farms and the encouragement of the dairy industry.

The vague promise of economy is worthless. It was made before the grits came into power in !873. How that promise was carried out was shown by the fact that the current expenditure of the year when the party left office was \$23,503,158, whereas in the last year of the previous adminiswas an increase of 22 per cent, between 1873 and 1878. The cost of the administration of justice was increased from \$398.966 to \$577,896; that of civil government from \$750,874 to \$823,369; legislation was increased \$4,-000; pensions from \$49,204 to \$105,842; superannuations from \$50,026 to \$106,-588. Weights, measures and gas inspection increased from nothing to \$96,484; expenditure for Indians from \$63,776 to \$421,503; arts, agriculture and statistics grew from \$10,690 to \$92,365. The post office expenditure increased from \$1,067,866 to \$1,724,938; ocean and river service from \$92,742 to \$144,837; mounted police, for which there was no appropriation in 1873, cost in 1878 \$334.748.

It may be thought surprising that with so large increases in some departments the total increase in expenditure was not larger than 22 per cent. in the five years. The reason is that certain public services were starved in 1878 because of the want of money. The lighthouse and coast service was reduced during the Mackenzie regime. The appropriation for public works was cut down in 1878 to \$997,467, though the year before it had been \$1,262, 823, and in 1877 \$1,948,241. It may perhaps be remembered that the dominion buildings in St. John were destroyed in 1877. The cost of replacing them naturally belonged to the year 1878, but the work was delayed and the bills were paid by the government which did not take office till the autumn of the following year. We find nothing in the returns to show that a policy of greater economy was practised under the Mackenzie government than under the previous

administration. Still less is there reason for expecting financial saving from the party now in oposition. The late Mr. Mackenzie testified that he had to mount guard over the treasury day and night to protect the country from his own friends. There is no longer a Mr. Mackenzie, but the parties are here against whom he mounted guard. Mr. Laurler is not Mr. Mackenzie. In respect to this particular matter he is the exact opposite. Mr. Laurier is already pledged to the policy of the Quebec | But one thing that has been shown is conference, which will increase the that the Chinese soldiers fight brave-

expenditure by several millions a year. His lieutenants and masters are the men who have had charge of the treasuries of Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in the period of their most reckless financial management. His friends in Manitoba increased the debt from and a half millions to one four and a half millions in eight years. His friends in New Brunswick increased the debt from one and a quarter millions to two and three quarter millions in ten years. His friends in Nova Scotia swelled the debt of that province from \$100,000 in 1882 to \$3,100,000 in 1893. His party in Quebec added nine millions to the debt in five years of Count Mercier's rule. His friends in Prince Edward Island have only been in power three or four years and have devised more new taxes to make both ends meet than were

ever heard of in the province before. Whatever a grit administration may give us, if it comes, it will not give us economy.

HARD TIMES IN KANSAS. The governor of Kansas gives the North American Review a gloomy account of the condition of the farmers in that state. He says that the total indebtedness in the state, including farm and lot mortgages, municipal and railway bonds, is over \$780,000,000, or \$500 for every man, woman and child in Kansas. The farm mortgages alone average about \$500 per family. More than ten thousand farmers are annually turned out of their homes by the foreclosure of mortgages.. "A few years ago an average horse would be security for fifty to seventy-five dollars; but today it would require eight horses to secure an equal amount." A man of Governor Lewelling's acquaintance recently took and sold the lot for \$220. After the freight had been paid there remained six dollars and fifty cents. It costs fifty cents per bushel to raise wheat, but the farmer is obliged to sell it for forty. This picture of life in Kansas, as furnished by its own governor, is rather startling. The governor of Kansas thinks that the trouble is due

would transfer it to new parties. CARLETON COUNTY.

to the want of a larger supply of the

circulating medium. The remedy

which he advocates is free silver, and

unlimited coinage. There is no doubt

that cheap money would help the

Kansas farmer if he could get the

man who holds his mortgage to ac-

cept the depreciated silver at its face

value in payment of principal and in-

terest of the mortgage, This scheme

might not remove the depression, but

It seems that the Carleton county people are at last to regain the privilege of citizenship. They were disfranchised the whole of the last session but will be permitted to elect a representative before the house meets for this year. Of course the election may be reduced to a mere form by the inting out of the man elected, as was done when Dr. Atkinson was last chosen by the people of Carleton. On that occasion the government by the kind help of Mr. C. W. Weldon caused Dr. Atkinson's seat to be given to the rejected candidate. Dr. Atkinson is not in good health, and is probably unable to carry on an active winter campaign, but he deserves well of his county and is entitled to an election, even though he should not be able to take part in the contest. It would be a graceful acknowledgment of the wrong done him if he were now allewed an election by acclamation. But if this not permitted the people of the county owe it to themselves to return him this time by a majority which will make a count-out impossible. Having waited a year before issuing the writs the government has magnanimously given the county eight days' notice before nomination, which is the shortest time possible. But if the people have already made up their minds to repair an act of injustice the time is long enough to enable them to carry out that purpose.

IF, NOT TOO LATE.

The Chinese ruler has made a wis resolution. He has decided to give to a capable German officer the absolute charge of military operations, with permission to procure from Europe all the officers and supplies that are necessary. If China had done this in the first place Japan would probably not now be so near the gates of Pekin. It is now probably too late to effect a reorganization of the Chinese army. But if the enemy can be kept at bay for a few months until the Europeans have had opportunity to impress their methods upon the Chinese, something surprising may happen. The massacre of Port Arthur shows that the Japanese civilization is somewhat superficial. Matched in war with a people whose military organization is as bad as it can be, whose officers have neither knowledge courage nor loyalty, the Japanese, with their better training and equipment, and with strong national pride, are carrying all before them.

ly until their officers desert them. Wretchedly armed, badly fed, with no confidence in their commanders, it is not surprising that they are driven from their posts by the Japanese. But these same Chinese, if provided with guns that will go off and with officers who will not, might develop fighting qualities as good as those of the invader.

A PROGRAMME SPEECH.

Mr. Laurier is booked for a programme speech at Windsor hall, Montreal, on the 22nd of this month. The Montreal Star believes that the speech will be an important event in Canadian political history. Since Mr. Laurier last addressed a public meeting the political world of Canada has undergone a striking change. "He faces new conditions," says the Star, "and the country looks to him with a keener query than ever before as to where his hand will destroy and where it will conserve." It is an undisputed fact that the people of Canada do not know what the policy of the opposition party is. There is not a single pressing public question on which Mr. Laurier has taken a decided position. He has condemned the present trade policy, but has not declared his own in such detail that any human being can guess what his tariff will be like. He has condemned the government for its dealings with the Manitoba school question but has not ventured to say how it ought to be dealt with. He condemns the ministry for its attitude on prohibition, but has not disclosed his own. The Star is of the opinion that in the Windsor hall speech Mr. Laurier will define the platform on which his party will conduct the next election. There is nothing in Mr. Laurier's record to confirm this hope, but it may be justified by the event. A period of some ten days remains twenty-two average horses to market for Mr. Laurier to spend in discovering a policy.

A TOUCHING LETTER.

When the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was minister of public works

he wrote the following letter: My Dear H.-I have your note regarding C. I will endeavor to employ him within a few days at Thomas Bay on the Commissariat staff, though I fear he is rather old, especially as his chief, B's. father, is older. I would like much to be relieved of the public works department, but I cannot see my way to that at present. It is the great spending department, the possible great jobbing department, the department that can make or ruin a government at such a time as this, when \$25,000,000 are in the power of its head to spend on public works. Friends(?) expect to be benefitted by offices they are unfor, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies ally themwith friends and push the friends to the front, some attempt to storm the of-fice. Some dig trenches at a distance and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged lying on my arms night and day. I offended at least 20 parliamentary friends by my defence of the citadel. weak minister would ruin the party in a month and the country very soon. So I mus drudge on as best I may, to carry out the exeriment of doing right whatever happens and trusting to have a majority of the house

out cheerfully, almost joyfully. Mr. Mackenzie is dead, but most of his twenty "parliamentary friends" are still to the fore. The defence of the citadel will in the event of grit success be in charge of such weak men as Mr. Laurier and such others as Mr. Blair,, Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Longley and Mr. Peters.

to sustain me, and when that fails I will go

It ought to be possible for the powers to learn who is telling the truth anent the Armenian massacres. The seat of the trouble can be reached in a week or a little more from any capital in Europe. Whether there were six villages or thirty in the district can be ascertained by a simple mathematical process. Whether women and children were brutally treated is a question of fact which a clever newspaper correspondent could probably determine within a few hours of his arrival on the scene. In spite of contradictions the truth must come out.

The official appraiser has completed his inventory of the estate of Jay Gould. He finds the personal estate to be worth over \$80,000,000, or \$73,000,-000 clear of debts and claims. The state will claim one per cent, or \$730,-000 for death duties, less the fee of the controller for collecting. The controller will pocket \$10,800 by way of commission as collector.

The Fredericton Gleaner says that in the Madawaska election, the influence of the government was thrown for Nadeau, who was defeated.

BANGOR PULP CO.

A Verdiet Given Against the Organization in the Case of Mrs. Whitmore.

Bangor, Me, Jan. 10 .- In the case of Mrs. Bertha L. Whitmore of Orono Bangor Pulp and Paper company, to recover \$10,000 for the death of her husband in the explosion which wrecked the company's mill in October. 1892, the jury in the supreme court today gave a verdict for plaintiff for \$1,710. The counsel for the defendant filed a motion for a new trial. Numerous other cases are likely to brought against the company, and one is now pending for second trial.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY.

An Important Equity Judgment by Mr. Justice Tuck.

Though a Married Women's Property is Protected he Has No Power to Cont act Debts.

The following is the complete text of an important decision involving the construction of the Married Women's Property act, recently delivered by Judge Tuck. It is the first case to raise the question squarely in this province as to the liability of a married woman having separate property for debts contracted by her. Tuck decides in accordance with Ontario cases, principally, that she is not liable, and points out that the act merely protects the wife's property from the husband's interference, but does not give her any substantive rights of contracting with reference to real property. The following is the text:

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

. In Equity. Lear, plaintiff, and Margaret Wallace and William Wallace, her

husband, defendants. This case was tried before me Moneton in the county of Westmorland, without a jury. By the bill the plaintiff prays that an account may be taken of what is due from the defend ant. Margaret Wallace, to the plaintiff for lumbering, merchandise sold and delivered by him to her, and upon a promissory note set out in the bill; and to what property, real and personal, Margaret Wallace is entitled for he separate use during coverture, and which is now vested in her or any person in trust for her; and that whatever amount may be found to be due an owing from the defendant, Margaret Wallace, to the plaintiff, together with the costs of this suit, may be paid to the plaintiff out of the separate property of Margaret Wallace, vested in ner or any person in trust for her, and that the amount found to be du may be declared to be a lien and charge upon her separate property. It is necessary to consider, in the

first place, what amount is due from

Margaret Wallace to the plaintiff; then

to what property she is entitled for her separate use; and, lastly, whether or not such property may be charged with the payment of her personal debt. The plaintiff's claim is that he supplied Mrs. Wallace, during the time she was repairing the Royal hotel at Moncton, with lumber, doors, sashes, mouldings and other goods, to the amount of \$1,365.59; that she owes him also fifteen dollars, a balance on a romissory note, and five dollars for discount on renewal notes; that she paid him on account, in cash and promissory notes, six hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-eight cents, leaving due on the goods \$691,07, to which is to be added twenty dollars, for balance due on note and for discount—in all, \$711.07. In this is included what is called the Thorne amounting to \$89.80. It is admitted by the answer that the defendant, Margaret Wallace, did order a certain quantity of goods from the plaintiff in the year 1891, and that from time to time she made the plaintiff payments in cash, promissory notes cheques, on account of the lumber, goods and chattels which she had ordered from the plaintiff. But Mrs. Wallace denies that she ordered all the goods with which she is charged: she denies that there is any amount due on the promissory notes or for dis-counts, and claims that upon a correct statement of the account the plaintiff has been more than paid. In claims that the Thorne account should not be allowed; that the plaintiff's whole claim, including whitewood, \$672.26, and sheathing, amounts to that the payments are \$673.08; balance in defendant's favor, 78 cents. I think the plaintiff is not entitled to recover for what is called the Thorne accounts, amounting to \$89.80. The goods were sold and delivered to J. M. Thorne, and not to the defendant, Mrs. Wallace. It eems that at the first the defendant had a contract with one J. M. Lounsbury to repair her hotel. He failed to complete his contract and made an assignment. The plaintiff had been supplying Thorne with materials, which were taken by him to the hotel, where ne was working for Mrs. Wallace. On him at the time of his failure and asthe 10th of September, 1891, the plaintiff stopped supplying Thorne, and on that Lea would give him further credit he same day went with Lounsbury to the hotel, where he found the stock few extracts from his evidence. supplied to Thorne piled up in a room, and made a proposition to take it away to save further trouble. Lounsbury offered to see Mrs. Wallace about it, afterwards told the plaintiff he had seen her, and that she said if plaintiff would not take the stock away she would pay for it. He allowed the stuff to remain and charged it afterwards to Mrs. Wallace. It had previously been charged to Thorne.

For several reasons I think the plaintiff ought not to recover this amount. It is not clear to my mind that there pay; if there was, it was not valid under the statute of frauds, as it was the promise to pay the debt of another. There was no sale of the Thorne goods by the plaintiff to Mrs. Wallace. and when he went to her house on the 10th of September he had no right to remove these goods, for they were the property of Mrs. Wallace, under her contract, when they were delivered at the hotel for the purpose of the repairs. There was no consideration for

the promise if one was made. the evidence that Mrs. Wallace's account of the payments and that of the plaintiff substantially agree. There is a difference of only \$3.90. Mrs. Wallace makes the payments \$673.08. The difference of \$3.80 is caused by that amount of discount allowed by plain-tiff on 19 M. laths. But while the plaintiff charges her with \$1,365.59, she admits only \$672.26, making a difference of \$693.33. After Lounsbury's failure, Mrs. Wallace herself took charge of the work. She purchased materials and paid the men, and Lounsbury acted as her foreman. Mrs. Wallace is a married woman, the wife of William Wallace, the other defendant. He does not appear to have taken any part in the repairing of the hotel, and did not give evidence on the

from time to time. The first one was taken to her by William McClafferty, plaintiff's bookkeeper on the 10th of October, 1891. This included the Thorne items, amounting to \$89.90. At this time Mrs. Wallace made some objection to the account; said that she would look at it, and would like to see Mr. Lea. Afterwards, some time in December. McCafferty rendered her bills, and she said that the accounts were not right; that she wanted to see Mr. bury had failed, thrown up his con-Lea. The Thorne items were all incurred between the 3rd and 10th of

Apart from the Thorne account, of

disputed items in relation to merchan-

September, 1891.

charged between the 10th of September, 1891, and the 28th of November, 1891. Mrs. Wallace does not deny the correctness of the charges made be- hotel from the plaintiff, but he purtween the 28th of November, 1891, and the 1st of April, 1892, nor that she is Wallace's credit, at her request, and liable to pay fort he goods so charged. She says that all goods sold by Lea, and delivered at the hotel, between the 10th and 26th of September, were When she promised the plaintiff to sold and delivered on account of Louns- pay him for these doors, sashes, winbury, and that even if she did promise to pay for them, her promise is not went into her house repairs, she was binding, as it is not in writing; that after the 26th of September, and between that date and the 29th of November, 1891, she is only liable for the goods delivered for which she gave a written order. She cannot say as to tiff confirms Lounsbury's testimony, the charges whether they are absolutely correct, as she kept no books. was on the 27th of November that she dismissed Lounsbury from all connection with the repairs of the building. She admits that on the 26th of September she gave an order on Lea deliver goods to Lounsbury; that on the 12th of October she a like order for veranda posts, etc., and on the 26th of October an order for flooring and wainscoating, and that she became responsible for 1.000 feet of whitewood sheathing, to be sold and delivered to lace and her witnesses do not accord Lounsbury. She admits that between the 26th of September 1891, and the 1st of April, 1892, that she asked the plaintiff to render her an account of all the goods delivered on her credit or order; that he did render accounts between those dates, but they were not correct. She denies that the accounts rendered on the 10th, 22nd and 30th of October; 19th and 27th of November: 1st. 4th. 5th. 9th. 11th. 14th 18th and 26th of December, 1891, and the 2nd and 6th of January, 1892, are correct. She admits that she made payments and gave promissory notes, Between the 10th of September and and that her first payment was one hundred dollars, on account of goods for which she had given written orders, and at the same time she gave a promissory note at two months for one hundred dollars for the same purpose: on the 31st of October she gave a promissory note for two hundred dollars; on the 28th of November paid including the 5th of December there cash \$150; on the 5th of December, cash \$100; and on the 17th of December gave leaving out the Thorne account, the an, order on J. McKenzie for \$23.18. The defendant, Margaret Wallace, de- \$650, so that the payments were short nies that she owes the amounts charged for discounts and the fifteen 'the 5th of December there was no paydollars on the promissory note. She ment except the order on McKenzie of admits the delivery of goods after the the 17th December for \$23.18. And yet 5th of December, but cannot speak as the sales after the 5th of December to the items or dates.

All of the witnesses, with the ex- must have been \$460.65, on account of eption of James M. Lounsbury and Walter H. Ramsay, were examined before me. Lounsbury and Ramsay, witnesses called by the pplaintiff, gave their testimony at Boston, Massachusetts, before a commissioner, under a till that date; and for the goods recommission issued out of this court. The evidence leaves no doubt on my mind that all the goods charged in the plaintiff's account were delivered at the Royal hotel; that they were used in the repair of the building, and aking up her account the defendant that the prices charged are reasonable and proper, and amount in all

\$1,345.59. On the cross-examination of Lounsbury there was an effort made to discredit him in connection with some transaction, which, it was intimated, obliged him to leave Moncton. There is no evidence, however, to support or to give any color to the insinuation. I am bound to believe what Lounsbury says, for his account is a reasonable one, and entirely in accord with what I should think would have taken place after he had failed and assigned. He was the contractor to find the materials and repair this hotel for Mrs. Wallace. He had purchased goods from Lea, and was largely indebted to signment. Is it reasonable to believe after his failure? Let me give a says: That he continued to work under his contract with Mrs. Wallace until about the 1st of September, 1891; that at that time he was in financial difficulties, and so told Mrs. Wallace: he told her that he could go no further with the contract, that he was unable to get material, and she would have to make some other arrangements Then he speaks of Thorne having charge of the work for a few days and getting goods from the plaintiff. With reference to the contract with Mrs. Wallace, he made a new arrangement. was any promise by Mrs. Wallace to She said that she would furnish the material for the completion of the building, and pay all the wages of the men working on it, if he would continue to have charge of the work, and take the balance, if any, of the contracts, when completed, for his pay; that she told him to get the men all together, that is the carpenters, and that she would come to them and become responsible for their pay; that he did so, and Mrs. Wallace told the men that she would take the contract off witness's hands, who was to take It will be seen by an examination of the foreman, and the men were to work under him and get their pay every Saturday night. Witness says that this took place somewhere between the 1st and 10th of September; the first payment to the men was on the 12th of September. It was on the same 7th of September, 1891. That after that he purchased no goods on his own to be charged with the payment of her account for the Royal hotel. Mrs. Wallace gave him the order C on plaintiff, and said to him that he had better not specify any amount, but 72 Con. Stat., it is enacted that "the write a running order; that he could go at any time and get stock for the Royal hotel without an order every marriage, except such as may day; that he had told her he could not purchase any more material on his own credit, and that unless something was done he would have to throw up the work, and then it was they entered

Bills were rendered to Mrs. Wallace into the arrangement before mentioned; that shortly after the 12th of September he saw her at the Royal hotel, when Mrs. Wallace was present, and he heard her tell the plaintiff to deliver witness whatever material he required or ordered for the Royal hotel, and to charge it to her.

Now, I have not a doubt that the It is entirely natural, and just what tract and had no credit. knew this. She wished to have the work go on at her building under Lounsbury's superintendence, and it which I have already disposed, the was absolutely necessary that she should pledge her own credit, in order dise are chiefly, if not entirely, those to get materials, and she did so with the plaintiff, as both he and Lounsbury have stated. This witness not only got goods for the work at the chased from other people, on Mrs. she paid the bills until she found that she was paying beyond the amount of her contract price with Lounsbury. dow panes, and all other articles which promising to pay her own debt and

not Lounsbury's. Without going into the details, I, might say that in all respects, where has personal knowledge, the plain-Other witnesses were called to prove delivery of goods and to show that Mrs. Wallace had charge of the work after Lounsbury threw up his contract. Mrs. Lea gave evidence in her own behalf, and called as witnesses J. Temple Forbes, Arthur Wright (her brother), and H. H. Mott, an architect. To my mind the evidence of Mrs. Wallace, Forbes and Wright, while, in some vital particulars, it contradicts to have the same weight as their testimony. The statements of Mrs. Walwith what would occur in the ordinary business of life, after the failure of Lounsbury. In a word, I do not believe Mrs. Wallace's account. The repairs of the building have already cost her more than she bargained for, and she does not want to pay out any more money.

I have had the curiosity to go over the accounts, to see what relation the payment made by Mrs. Wallace bears to the materials received by her from the plaintiff, having regard to the dates of payment and delivery of goods the 28th of November, 1891, the sales were \$758.36: from the 28th of November till the 5th of December the sales were \$36.78; in all, \$795.14. The payments during that time were, from 10th of September till 28th of November, cash \$100, promissory note \$300; and from the 28th of November till and sales were \$795.14 and the payments of the goods sold only \$145.14. and until the last sale had been made which there was paid only \$23.18. Therefore it is apparent that, leaving out the \$89.80, down to the 5th of December, Mrs. Wallace went on paying. as if she had ordered all the goods ceived after that time, which she does not deny were purchased on her own account, she paid only \$23.18, although their whole value was \$460.65, that is.

if the whole bill is \$1,255.79 I think that the plaintiff is entitled to recover for discounts and on the promissory note, \$20, which, added to \$1,255.79, make \$1,275.79, less amount

paid. \$676.98. or \$598.81. which is the amount now due the plaintiff. Mrs. Wallace admits that on the 27th day of March, 1893, the date of her answer to the bill, she was seized and possessed in her own right, and as her sole and separate property, a certain lot of land and premises, situate in the city of Moncton, and that the metes and bounds of the premises are correctly set forth in the third paragraph of the bill; that the value of the land and the improvements Athereon is about nine thousand dollars; she says that she has no other land and premises vested in her as her separate property, and that hotel property described in the bill is mortgaged to Charles Fawcett for six thousand dollars. She admits that she is possessed of personal property of the value of two thousand five hundred dollars, and says that there is an incumbrance thereon to Thomas Burk of about \$2,500. She admits that all the goods sold and delivered to her by the plaintiff were sold on her own credit, and that she agreed with the plaintiff to pay him for the same.

The defendants admit that Margaret

Wallace owns the lands and premises and personal estate as her separate property, under cap. 72, Con. Stat. of New Brunswick, intituled 'the property of married women; that she is a married woman and acquired the property after the passing of the act. They say, however, and their counsel contends, that Mrs. Wallace's estate and interest in the said property is a legal estate and interest and not an equitable one; that the plaintiff has no equity, nor does the bill disclose any equity or ground of relief against the real and personal property, so being the legal separate property of Margaret Wallace; that the said separate property. under chapter 72, is not liable to the payment of, and cannot be charged in equity or otherwise, with the price and value of the goods sold livered to her by the plaintiff. That is the substantial question which the parties are asking to have decided in this case; that is to say, whether or ember. It was on the same not the separate property of a mar-witness's assignment on the ried woman, under the Married Woman's Property act, is liable in equity

debts. By section 1 of the act relating to the property of married women, cap real and personal property belonging to a woman before, or accruing after ceived from her husband while married, shall vest in her, and be owned be her as her separate property, and if shall be exempt from seizure sponsibility in any way for the debts or liabilities of her shall not be conveyed, disposed of during the with her husband, sent, testified, if real being a party to the veying, encumbering the same, duly acknowledge vided by the laws fo acknowledgments of n The other portions have chiefly reference and abandonment of This act gives rights

law as to property

women, which did no

before the passing of

plaintiff contends that none of the rights wh given as regards suc equity; that the right woman in respect of p their separate use, a which exist as to su not depend solely up Woman's Property act argument is that long ried Woman's Proper equity created a doct use and regulated Taylor v. Mead, 11 Jun Westbury, L. C., sa courts of equity esta trine of the separate woman, and applied is personal estate, it b to give to the marri respect to such prope dent personal status in equity a feme sole married woman shall of and free from the ference of her husban in separate property, is by the power of the freed from the fette of coverture, and in rights and powers of sui juris. To every est held by a person the common law atta alienation; and accor of a feme covert to d arate estate was rec Thurlow devised the anticipation. But it v to the whole principl of the doctrine of ser quire the consent or the husband in the by which the wife's s dealt with or disposed "The interest create use is the creation

equity, to which there responding at law, as be deprived of its cha made subject to a fo that proceeds upon existence of control the husband and pe of the wife. The vic by courts of equity and policy of the con the status of the wife is very remarkable, is established, and mu ly followed to its 1

quences." The restraint upon an invention of Lord a restraint upon alidinary form of this re riage settlements in payment of income to separate use, "and so (wife) shall not have herself of the benefit mortgage, charge or way of anticipation, ceint shall be effectu the same."

Thus it will be see

married woman.

to her separate use,

sole, and if it was

straint upon antic

convey it as if she In law it was differ had a freehold in separate property. leased or mortgage makes property con ried woman her ser law, without freel charges or liens, w the passing of the forced against it in passing of the act. separate estate was It was an equitable gives her an estate as the plaintiff in none of the rights law relating to ma 1, p. 2, the author estate of which she time of the marria inheritance in fee si or for an estate ta for life, the husban the property for an during the joint li wife. During their band was said to b the wife," and he ceive and retain as and profits which coverture. He was his wife's concurr valid lease of th lease would endure estate continued or tion of the term, wi happened." In car same book, in tre estate, the author s equity with refe ate estate of marri of very great im they have been thr ground, and in ma seded by the Marr erty Act, 1882."

stated by Lord Th Tenant (1778), (Wh It is, that a feme respect to her ser competent to act i she were a feme so he says: "And cou even further than t nized in married w arate estate, a ca with reference ther city to contract w contracts directly property, such as, tracts to sell it or wise to dispose mately, although slow degrees, extenwoman binding u

The great lead

Now that is just by this bill. The to have Mrs. Walls erty bound, for her him, to pay for the

estate."

bequest or gift, or as next of kin to

an intestate, or in any other way after

marriage free from the debts and ob-

ligations of her husband and from his

control and disposition without his

onsent in as full and ample a manner

as if she continued sole and unmar

ried, any law, usage or custom to the

contrary notwithstanding, etc." The

found in this section; whereas cap. 72,

Con. Stat. vests such real and per-

sonal property in a married woman as her "separate property." Do these

words carry with them the jus disponendi and all the incidents which

are necessary in courts of equity to constitute separate estate? If they do

have this clear meaning, and it was the intention of the legislature to give

ner own property the same as if she

were a feme sole, so that she might

dispose of it without the consent of her husband or any act on his part,

then the decision in Royal Canadian

Bank v. Mitchell is not an authority

in this case, and the defendant's prop-

erty ought to be charged with the pay

ment of her debt. It may be argued

however, that section three of cap. 72

affords a key to the interpretation of

section one, for section three enacts that "where any married woman,

shandoned or deserted by her hus-

band, shall then own or afterwards ac-

quire any property, real or personal,

it shall be at her disposal, etc., and

she may dispose of such property as then owned or afterwards acquired by

will, gift, grant, mortgage or deed, in

the same manner and to the same ef-

fect as if she were a feme sole, with-

out the consent or concurrence of her

said husband, and she may also ap-

point executors to her last will and

testament, disposing of any such

property so owned or afterwards ac-

quired as aforesaid." It may fairly be

to me, that when a married woman is

dispose of her property by gift, will

living with her husband she could not

or otherwise, without the consent and

oncurrence of her husband, and that

is really the point upon which this

case hinges. In Furness v. Mitchell, 3

Ont. App. 315, Moss, C. J., in delivering judgment, says: "Every member of

the bar is familiar with the train of

decisions by which it was finally set-

tled that the act of 1859 did not give

and that her position was essentially

different from that founded upon a settlement to her separate use in the

In the elaborate discussion which the

terms of that statute received from the present chancellor, in Royal Can-

adian Bank v. Mitchell, attention was

directed to the absence of language

indicating either expressly or by necessary implication that her estate

was to be held and enjoyed to her

eparate use."

It is urged that the object that the

Married Woman's act is to protect a

married woman's property and not to

subject it to liability; that the sta-

tute does not give to the property of a married woman all the qualities in-

cident to a separate estate; that some

are withheld. For instance she has

no power to convey or devise the pro-

perty without her husband's consent,

In Moore v. Jackson, 22, S. C. R.

tice, referring to the statute of Upper

udgment, which I have cited, is pe-

culiarly applicable to the present case

and the kind of estate created by the

Married Woman's Property act, cap.

72.—What I say has reference to real

estate. I am not prepared to say

or interest in the property.

Canada of 1895; says, statute did not in any

recognized in courts of equity,

the married woman the jus disponend

argued from this section, it appears

married woman absolute control

"separate property" are not

shortly after the 12th of e saw her at the Royal Mrs. Wallace was present. d her tell the plaintiff to ss whatever material he ordered for the Royal charge it to her.

e not a doubt that the n by this witness is true natural, and just what ve taken place. Lounsiled, thrown up his conno credit. Mrs. Wallace She wished to have the at her building under superintendence, and it tely necessary that she e her own credit, in order riais, and she did so with as both he and Lounsstated. This witness not ods for the work at the the plaintiff, but he purother people, on Mrs. dit, at her request, and bills until she found that ing beyond the amount of price with Lounsbury. omised the plaintiff to these doors, sashes, winand all other articles which er house repairs, she was pay her own debt and

going into the details. I that in all respects, where onal knowledge, the plains Lounsbury's testimony. ses were called to prove goods and to show that had charge of the work bury threw up his conles gave evidence in her rbes. Arthur Wright (her nd H. H. Mott, an archi mind the evidence of Mrs. rbes and Wright, while, in articulars, it contradicts and Lounsbury, ought not ame weight as their testistatements of Mrs. Waler witnesses do not accord uld occur in the ordinary life, after the failure of In a word, I do not bear he Vallace's account. The rebuilding have already costologe an she bargained for, and want to pay out any more

d the curiosity to go over s, to see what relation the ade by Mrs. Wallace bears rials received by her from ff, having regard to the ent and delivery of goods. e 10th of September and November, 1891, the sales : from the 28th of Novem-5th of December the sales in all, \$795.14. The payng that time were, from mber till 28th of Novem-\$100, promissory note \$300; he 28th of November till and he 5th of December there 250; in all \$550. So that the Thorne account, the \$795.14 and the payments t the payments were short ds sold only \$145.14. After ecember there was no payot the order on McKenzie of ember for \$23.18. And yet after the 5th of Decemb he last sale had been made een \$460.65, on account of was paid only \$23.18. it is apparent that, leaving 80. down to the 5th of De-Wallace went on paying, had ordered all the goods ate; and for the goods rethat time, which she does ere purchased on her own e paid only \$23.18, although value was \$460.65, that is, le bill is \$1.255.79.

that the plaintiff is entitled for discounts and on the note, \$20, which, added to make \$1,275.79, less amount .98, or \$598.81, which is the ow due the plaintiff. allace admits that on the 27th rch, 1893, the date of her ane bill, she was seized and n her own right, and as her eparate property, a certain and premises, situate in of Moncton, and that the bounds of the premise ctly set forth in the third of the bill; that the value and and the improvements about nine thousand dolsays that she has no other premises vested in her as ate property, and that her perty described in the bill is d to Charles Fawcett for six dollars. She admits that she sed of personal property of of two thousand five huners, and says that there is an ce thereon to Thomas Burk 2,500. She admits that all sold and delivered to her by iff were sold on her own d that she agreed with the o pay him for the same. dants admit that Margaret wns the lands and premises

onal estate as her separate under cap. 72, Con. Stat. of nswick, intituled 'the property women; that she is a maran and acquired the property passing of the act. They er, and their counsel cont Mrs. Wallace's estate and the said property is a legal interest and not an equitable the plaintiff has no equity, the bill disclose any equity of relief against the real onal property, so being the arate property of Margaret that the said separate propler chapter 72, is not liable to ent of, and cannot be charged or otherwise, with the price te of the goods sold and de-o her by the plaintiff. That bstantial question which the re asking to have decided in that is to say, whether or separate property of a marman, under the Married Woroperty act, is liable in equity arged with the payment of her

ction 1 of the act relating to perty of married women, cap. Stat., it is enacted that "the personal property belonging an before, or accruing after except such as may be reom her husband while marall vest in her, and be owned her separate property, and if exempt from seizure or rety in any way for the debts

or liabilities of her husband, and it shall not be conveyed, encumbered or disposed of during the time she lives with her husband, without her consent, testified, if real property, by her being a party to the instrument conveying, encumbering or disposing of and personal estate. See the judgthe same, duly acknowledged, as pro- ment of Quinn, L. J., in Johnston v. vided by the laws for regulating the acknowledgments of married women." The other portions of this chapter have chiefly reference to the desertion and abandonment of a married wo-

This act gives rights and powers in

law as to property of married women, which did not attach to it before the passing of the act; but the plaintiff contends that it takes away one of the rights which were always given as regards such property in equity; that the rights of married woman in respect of property held to had not been in possession of real their separate use, and the powers and personal estate she would not have which exist as to such property. do not depend solely upon the Married Woman's Property act. The plainfiff's argument is that long before the Married Woman's Property act, courts of equity created a doctrine of separate ried woman are discussed. ise and regulated itse xercise. In Taylor v. Mead, 11 Jur., N. S. 106, Lord westbury, L. C., says: "When the courts of equity established the doc-Westbury, L. C., says: "When the courts of equity established the doctrine of the separate use of a married woman, and applied it both to real and rsonal estate, it became necessary to give to the married woman, with respect to such property, an indepen-dent personal status, and to make her n equity a feme sole. It is of the essence of the separate use that the of and free from the control and interference of her husband. With respect in separate property, the feme covert is by the power of trust released and freed from the fetters and disability of coverture, and invested with the sui juris. To every estate and interest held by a person who is sui juris the common law attaches a right of alienation; and accordingly the right of a feme covert to dispose of her separate estate was recognized and admitted from the beginning, until Lord Thurlow devised the clause against anticipation. But it would be contrary to the whole principle of the doctrine of the doctrine of separate use to rethe husband in the act or instrument by which the wife's separate estate is

dealt with or disposed of."
"The interest created by the separate equity, to which there is nothing corexistence of control and interest in in respect of property which she held the husband and personal disability to her separate use. On the other of the wife. The violence thus done hand, it is said that this is purely a by courts of equity to the principles legal estate under the statute, and be and policy of the common law as to fore it was passed there was no separ-the status of the wife during coverture ate estate against which a claim could is very remarkable, but the doctrine ly followed to its legitimate conse-

The restraint upon anticipation was a restraint upon alienation. The or-

Thus it will be seen that, in equity. a married woman, who had property to her separate use, held it as a feme forced against it in equity. Until the passing of the act, a married woman's separate estate was not known in law. It was an equitable estate, but the act gives her an estate in law as well, but, as the plaintiff insists, takes away none of the rights which were given in equity. In Matthew's work, "The law relating to married women," cap. 1, p. 2, the author says: "As to real estate of which she was seized at the time of the marriage for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, liable do not apply to lands, in which or for an estate tail in possession or she has only such equitable interest, for life, the husband became seized of as the wife has in this case, and the property for an estate of freehold during the joint lives of himself and stitute separate estate, for the reasons wife. During their joint lives the hus- that she is not as to her estate a feme band was said to be "seized in right of sole, is not sui juris, and she has not the wife," and he was entitled to re- the jus disponeudi, because her estate ceive and retain as his own all rents is subject to a form of alienation and profits which accrued during that assumes the existence of control coverture. He was competent, without and interest in the husband and perhis wife's concurrence, to create a sonal disability in the wife." Then the valid lease of the property, which vice-chancellor proceeds todiscuss the lease would endure so long as his own effect of the Married Woman's act estate continued or until the expira-tion of the term, whichever event first happened." In cap. 2, p. 78, of the whether the provision of the statute happened." In cap. 2, p. 78, of the same book, in treating of separate estate, the author says: "The doctrines of equity with reference to the separate estate of married women are still of very great importance, although they have been thrown into the background, and in many respects super-seded by the Married Women's Prop-

erty Act, 1882." The great leading principle was stated by Lord Thurlow in Hulme v. (1778), (White Tudor, vol. 1). It is, that a feme covert, acting with respect to her separate property, is competent to act in all respects as if she were a feme sole." In section 221, he says: "And courts of equity went even further than this; for they recognized in married women having a separate estate, a capacity to contract with reference thereto, and this capacity to contract was not confined to contracts directly relating to separate property, such as, for instance, contracts to sell it or lease it, or otherwise to dispose of it, but was ultimately, although by comparatively slow degrees, extended so as to render the general engagements of a married woman binding upon her separate by the defect and mischief intended to

state."

Now that is just what is called for that the general scope and tenor of by this bill. The plaintiff is seeking to have Mrs. Wallace's separate property bound, for her undertaking with him, to pay for the lumber and mer- that "the act confers upon such prop-

chandise he supplied to repair the Royal hotel. And unless her property is encumbered in some way, which prevents its alienation, there ought to Gallagher, 3 De. G., F. and J., 494. The lord justice comes to the conclusion that a married woman's separate estate is liable for her general engagements, such as tradesmen's bills and claims of that description, and that there is no sound distinction between that class of debts and debts by spe cialty. In the present case it appears that the engagement was made with reference to and upon the faith and credit of Mrs. Wallace's separate estate. All the circumstances of the case go to prove that if Mrs. Wallace

obtained the credit.
In re Cleveland, 29 N. B. R., 70, and Fitzpatrick v. Dryden, 30 N. B. R., 553, questions as to separate estate and administering the estate of a mar-

32 and 34 Vic., cap. 93 (Imperial), is band shall not by reason of any marriage which shall take place after this act has come into operation be liable for the debts of his wife, contracted before marriage, but the wife shall be liable to be sued for, and any property belonging to her separate use shall be liable to satisfy such debts, as if she married woman shall be independent had continued unmarried." Griffith's Married Woman's Property Act, 165. There is no section similar to this in the New Brunswick act. But it may seem reasonable that the separate property of a married woman, which she is allowed by law to hold, should rights and powers of a person who is be held liable for her personal debts. Sir George Jessel, M. R., referring to this same act (33 and 34 Vic.), in Howard v. Bank of England, L. R., 19 Equity, at p. 301 says: "It does appear to me that the present act gives no power to contract to a married woman which she did not possess before. It does make certain property, property to her separate use, to that extend carrying with it a power to contract in respect of that property, which every married woman previously possessed in a court of equity, and it superadds to that certain remedies in a court of law, which it is considered "The interest created by the separate desirable to give to the married use is the creation of the corut of women in respect of these small debts, but beyond that I think the act makes responding at law, and which would no alteration in the position of the be deprived of its character if it were married women." I think, then, that de subject to a form of alienation a married woman, before the passing that proceeds upon the basis of the of the act, had the power to contract, be enforced in equity; that it is not

is established, and must be consistent- separate estate within the decisions of courts in equity, as a married woman, under cap. 72 Con. Stat. has not the power to dispose of the property, enan invention of Lord Thurlow, and is tirely free from the control of her husban, as she would if she had a separdinary form of this restriction in mar-ate estate. In this, I apprehend, lies riage settlements in England directs the whole point of the defendant's conpayment of income to the wife for her tention, that the plaintiff's claim can-separate use, "and so as that the said not be enforced in equity. In support (wife) shall not have power to deprive of this contention the principal case herself of the benefit thereof by sale, cited was the Royal Canadian bank mortgage, charge or otherwise in the v. Mitchell, 14 Grant's ch. App. (Onway of anticipation, and that her re- tario), 412, where it was held that the ceipt shall be effectual discharges for provisions of the Married Woman's the same." creasing the interest of the wife so as to render her estate liable for the debt. This case was decided under a law of to her separate use, held it as a reme sole, and if it was freed from restraint upon anticipation, she could convey it as if she were a feme sole. In law it was different. The husband had a freehold interest in a wife's case was like this one, or decided under a law of Upper Canada, passed in 1859, being cap. 34, an "act to secure to married women certain separate rights of property." If it could be shown that that case was like this one, or decided under a similar act it would be a separate property, and might have under a similar act, it would be a leased or mortgaged it. The statute strong authority in support of the demakes property conveyed to a mar- fendant's contention. There the plainried woman her separate property in tiffs were judgment creditors of law, without freeing it from the Charles and Isabella Mitchell upon a charges or liens, which might, before joint and several promissory notes the passing of the act, have been en- made by the husband and wife. The wife was equitably entitled to certain lands set out in the bill, under a conveyance made in the year 1830, to trustees, in trust generally for Isabella Mitchell for life. In his judgment

riage settlement, will or other instru-

ment of a like nature, would be suf-

ficient to create a separate estate, yet

he concludes, for the reasons that h

gives, that the language of the statute

is not sufficient for that purpose; and

he is helped to that conclusion partly

the act was to protect and free from

liability the property real and per-

sonal of married women. He thinks

be liable on their contracts, nor that their real property should be liable. Nor did the statute confer upon married women the power to convey their real estate, coming within the terms of the first section, without the Spragge V. C., says: "It may be asconcurrence of their husbands, nor therwise, than as the legal estates of sumed, for the purpose of the case that if the property against which this married women, had been theretofore relief is sought were the separate required to be conveyed, namely, by property of the wife, it would be liable; a deed, in which the husband should but the reasons upon which the separ be a concurring party, duly ac-knowledged before the proper officers, ate estate of a married woman is held on an examination of the woman apart from her husband. So far as the mere use of the term separate estate has which it is quite clear does not conany bearing on the question before us, it may be remarked that this statute of 1859 affixes the denomination of-"separate estate" to the statutory property created by the first section. The expression will be found to be so applied in sections 3, 14, 15 and 16 of the act. It is manifest from the context that in all these clauses the words "separate estate" are to indicate the species of legal estate created by the first section of the statute, and not as in any way referring to separate estate, arpoints to the enjoyment only of her ising under the peculiar doctrines of real estate by a married woman, or court of equity, with reference to the whether it invests her by implication equitable interests of married women with the jus disponendi, which is an in property settled to their separate use. In the case of the Royal Canaincident of separate estate. As to the enjoyment of the estate, it must be the dian Bank v. Mitchell, Spragge, V. C., separate, exclusive enjoyment of the expressly decided that the separate married woman, otherwise it will not be held to be separate estate; and the purpose of the settlor, that it shall be separate and exclusive, must be clearly indicated, so as to exclude all rea sonable doubt." After giving instances of language, which does not create separate estate, he says: "If the estate, real or personal, were expressed to be for the separate use of the wife, or for her independently of her husband, then it would be separate esof Spragge, V. C., in Royal Canadian taste." While the vice-chancello Bank v. Mitchell. thinks that the words used in the Up-That part of Chief Justice Strong's per Canadian act if found in a mar

erty certain qualities incident to separthe same incidents, as property settled ate estate, but it withholds that qualto her separate use, was and is in equity. That was an action brought ity which is the very foundation of the English decisions, the jus disponin the county court of York, Ontario, on a promissory note, made by a husband and wife jointly. The judgment does not in any way affect the right to charge separate estates in setting here without." "Yes," said I, coulty updo the property of th endi." The act itself differs from cap. 72 Con. Stat. The first section of the Upper Canada act provides that Every woman who shall marry after equity under the statutes of Ontario. let us make the fire now." So I went the passing of this act, without any narriage contract or settlement, shall The learned judge was dealing in that at it, putting on plenty of dry wood and may, notwithstanding her covertate, and held that the separate pro- But it was no use-the fire wouldn't ture, have, hold and enjoy all her real perty of the married woman was liable burn. It would just spit and sputter and personal property, whether be-longing to her before marriage or acquired by her by inheritance, devise,

case wth personal and not real es- and coals enough to light it up nicely. J., refers to the Royal Canadian Bank v. Mitchell, and says: "the learned chancellor, in one passage of his able and instructive judgment, uses lan- lows and cleared away their habitaguage aplicable to personal, as well as real estate, which to my apprehension is scarcely accurate.' then proceeds to show, why he thinks, it is not accurate.

But suppose even that this debt may be charged upon Mrs. Wallace's says. Now, why not? The meals were separate property, is the plaintiff entitled to a lien upon that property? of a more accurate term, sometimes In Lawson v. Laidlaw and wife, Patterson, J. A., says: "It had been clearly established long before the case of the Royal Canadian Bank v. Mitchell was decided, that the debt of a marof a more accurate term, sometimes ried woman, which was, for the want said to be charged upon her property, was not so charged as to give creditor a lien upon the property, or to prevent its alienation at any time

before decree."

In the National Bank of England Thomas, 24, W. R., 1013, the Master of the Rolls (Sir Geroge Jessel) held that neither the special nor general engagements of a married woman have any further effect against her separate property, than to give the creditor a right to be paid out of it, by obtaining ditor, and as such is in the same position, with respect to his debtor's property, whether the debtor is a man

having been contracted while Mrs. McDonald was a feme sole, the plaintiff should have sued at law, as mentioned in the 18th section of the Consolidated Statutes, respecting the property of married women. The debt was not a charge on her property any and in a few days I had some app more than a debt contracted by a tite, my food agreed with me, and m the courts of Ontario. See also Owens v. Dickenson, Cr. and Ph., 48, and Johnson v. Gallagser, 3 DeG. F. &. J. 494. These authorities seem to settle the law that there is no lien upon a married woman's separate estate, before a judgment or decree is obtained

Having given this case a careful consideration and following what I apprehend to be binding authorities (although feeling assured that Mrs, Wallace is honestly indebted to the plaintiff, and that he should be paid out of her separate property) , I am constrained to come to the conclusion, however reluctantly, that the separate estate created by the statute, is not like the equitable property of a married woman settled to her use, so as to make such property in equity liable for her contracts; and that the plaintiff's bill must be dismissed with costs.

#### GLADSTONE'S SPEECH

and that her husband has an estate the speech recently made by Mr. Gladstone on Armenian affairs, the of Canada, at page 213, the chief jus-British government states that Mr. Gladstone is not a minister, and it is "this therefore unable to control his utterances. The despatch adds that a reprovide, that married women should presentative of a London newspaper, en route to Sassoun, was stopped at Alepho and not allowed to proceed.

> The total of the exports of wheat from the Argentine from January 1st to the middle of November, was re ported at 54,200,000 bushels, against 31,200,000 bushels the same time last

# Kendrick's White Liniment

THE Emolient and healing power of "Kendrick's White Liniment" makes it especially useful for the household.

#### IT CURES AND RELIEVES Lameness, Pains, Swellings, Sore

Lungs and Throat, Cramps and Pains, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Keep it on hand. At all dealers. 25 cents

Mrs. Anderson, of Woodstock, N. B., says expressly decided that the separate estate created by the statute was not analogous to the equitable property of a married woman, settled to her separate use, either in respect of the power of disposition or in respect of its liability for the debts of the owner. In Kraemar v. Gless 10 U. C. C., P. 470, and Wright v. Garden, 23 U. C. Q. B., 609, similar conclusions were "reached." From this it appears that Strong, C. J., aproves of the decision servers y. C. in Royal Canadian

ment is the best I have handled, and I take great pleasure in recommending it to my customers. I have sold more of it than any other kind this year."

Mr. Thos. E. Vogler, Vogler's Cove, Lunenburg Co., N. S., says: "I count "Kendrick's Liniment the best in this vicinity, and I know of many cases where it has been used with the very best results."

Shelburne, N. S.

Shelburne, N. S.

I was severely chafed from using crutches
three applications of "Kendrick's White Liniment" cured me.
H. Paxton Baird—Dear Sir: I take much that the chief justice's language applies to personal estate.

In Lawson v. Laidlaw and wife, Ont. 77, Patterson, J. A., held that the personal property enjoyed by a married woman under the statutes of 1859 and 1872, is her separate property at law, to the same extent, and with

WHAT AILED THE FIRE?

The cool weather of autumn was ome. After sunset there was really to satisy a judgment at law, and that the wife could be sued on a promise made jointly with her husband. In the course of his judgment, Patterson, closed with swallows' nests. The wo was right, the coal was right, but the draught wasn't. I evicted the swall tions. Result: Next night a good fire and pure air. Dear me! such a simple thing is hardly worth telling, is it? Perhaps not, but here is our friend Mr. Joseph Smith, who talks like this: "I had no relish for my meal

good, he had time to eat, he needed the refreshment food would give him; but all the same he hesitated as though meat, potatoes, tarts, etc., were things This was not his habit; not at all. He and his meals had always neen on th best of terms until September, 1891. Then they fell out. He speaks of it thus: "I took a chill in harvest time, and seemed to lose all power and energy. I couldn't imagine what had come over me. There was a bad, coppery taste in my mouth and what little I did eat gave me pain at the chest and side. I was constantly spitting up a sour fluid and belching wind After a while my breath got short and I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the floor. In a few weeks I lost nearly two stone in weight. I consulted two doctors, but was no the better for the medicines they gave execution. No charge is created upon that property. He is an ordinary crealist me. One of them said, "The sooner you get into the infirmary the better.

"On the strength of this I obtained a recommendation, and in November. In Chamberlain v. McDonald, 14 1891, I went to the Lincoln Infirmary. Grant's, ch. at p. 449, in giving judg-ment, Mowatt, V. C., says.: "The debt turned home as bad as ever. But I am glad I went to Lincoln, nevertheless, for there I met a friend who advised me to give up taking drugs and doctors' stuff and, instead, to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Sharp, the chemist, tite, my food agreed with me, and my man is a charge upon the estate before judgment and execution." This decision has never been questioned in stronger and stronger, and all the credit of my recovery is due to Seigel's Syrup. If you think fit you are at liberty to publish the facts in my case. Yours truly (Signed). JOSEPH SMITH, Rectory street, Epworth via Doncaster, Dec. 23rd, 1892.

Mr. Sharp, the chemist named by Mr. Smith, remembers the latter's illness. and can vouch for the accuracy of his statement.

After having read our friend's plain and clear-headed letter we need hardly ask again why he had no relish for his meals. The reason is the stomach afflicted with indigestion and dyspep-sia, sore, torpid and inflamed, was in no condition to handle food. The more it received the worse off it was. It was like our fire, under the choked chimney-the more coals the more smoke and smudge. So the oppress stomach sent up word to the palate, "Don't give me any more material to work on; I can do nothing with it." On this the palate spoiled its owner's appetite (in his own interest), and waited for help.

London, Jan. 10.—A despatch to the of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Standard from Constantinople says which put the digestive machine in that in reply to the formal request of order again. Then the stomach teleappetite and send down the food; am now in shape to attend to business." As to Mr. Smith's chill in the harvest field, that came because his blood was poisoned by the indigestion, not from cold. People often freeze to death without a sign of what we call a "chill." Fires don't go out because the weather is cold.

#### RIG GAME NOTES.

On the 15th of this month the open season for moose, cariboo and deer came to an end in this province. Owing to the light fall of snow and absence of crust, very few deer have been killed, as compared with las season, when the animals were dogged and butchered by the score in all the river and border counties.

J. H. Carnall, the local taxidermist whose skill in mounting heads of large game has given him a wide-spread reputation, states that the number of moose killed this year in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been large than for years past. Last season, which was a record breaker in his line of business, he mounted sixty-eight moose-heads. Some of these animals were shot in Maine. He expects that the total for the present eason will reach seventy-five.

Mr. Carnall states that the wides spread of moose horns that ever came into his hands measured five feet four inches. This moose was shot in the Canaan district by Sir Henry Burrard, and the head, after being taken to England, was presented to the Prince of Wales.

Caribou are increasing in this province every year, but for some reason or other the number of fine heads sent in for mounting is very limited. While hunting on the head waters of the Nerepis, near Bald Mountain, a few weeks ago, a party of Fredericton sportsmen counted a herd of fortythree caribou, and in the course of four days saw one hundred and thirty four of these animals.

#### LOW PRICES.

Potatoes are coming in very slowly by reason of the dull market and low prices offered by the buyers here. There is a large amount in storehouse and farmers' hands yet to be marketed. The idea seems to prevail that prices will rule low throughout the en tire season, and yet with the present low prices of the leading necessities of life, potatoes at prices now being offered are as high as they might be expected to be if we draw a comparison.-Houlton Times.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

Mary M. Seeley and Jason Hodges of Provincetown, Cape Cod, were engaged to be married for forty-three years. The engagement was broken last Thursday because Jason pulled a corkscrew out of his pocket along with his hankerchief. Miss Seeley says she is glad the discovery was made, because she had had her suspicions for thirty-five years. Thus is love's ng dream rudely disturbed.—Bufffalo Express.

## S. R. FOSTER & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE NAILS

IRON CUT NAILS And spikes, sacks, Brans shoe Naiss, Fin garain Nails et Joh R

# SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS.

86 PRINCESS STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED AT SHORT NOTICE

C. E. BRACKET.

AND MIDDLINGS.

Just Received: - 1 Carload of Feed Flour and Middlings, in Bags. For Sale at Current Rates

W. F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe Street.



In this College the student does just such work as will be required of him when he enters a merchant's or accountant's office, preceded and accompanied by such instruction as is necessary to fit him to do that work intelligently and well.

We waste no time in trifling with fads. Every moment is precious and is put to the best use. This explains how we are able to give so complete and thorough a course in a reasonably short time.

Send for catalogue.

S. KERR & SON.
St. John, N. B.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

## 5,000 APPLE TREES

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE,

Westfield, N. B.

# YEARS

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time . . . .

## Sharp's Balsam of Horehound

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it.

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors.



## SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the Eleventh Day of April next, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon:
All the undivided Estate, right, title and interest of Allison Wishart, of, in and to the western half above the public road of that certain lot, piece and parcel of land known on the plan and lots of land in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John, in said Province, as Lot Number Fourteen (14), in the old grant, said one-half (374) poles, and bounded on the east by lot Number Fifteen (15), on the west by the other half of said Lot Number Fourteen (14), on the south by the highway, and on the north by land originally granted to one Samuel Floyd on the new grant, and containing by estimation one hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less; and all the on the north by land originally states one Samuel Floyd on the new grant, and containing by estimation one hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less; and all the undivided estate; right, title and interest of the said Allison Wishart of, in and to the buildings, erections and improvements on said lot of land standing and being, the same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, on and under an execution issued out of the Supréme Court of New Brunswick, against the said Allison Wishart, at the suit of Stephen Thorne and J. Lefferts Thorne.

Dated this third day of January, A. D.

erts Thorne.
Dated this third day of January, A. D. H. LAWRANCE STURDER

#### NEWFOUNDLAND RIOTS.

The Unemployed and the Police Have Several Encounters.

Stores Entered and Provisions carried Off by the Mob.

Parliament Building Barred but the Crowd Forced an Entrance Only to Find the Chamber Empty.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 8.-A serious riot occurred here today. The orowd of unemployed workingmen resumed their demonstrations and the crowd, largely increased in numbers, met be-fore the legislative board and hooted the ex-premier, Sir Wm. Whiteway. The crowd marched to the docks where the Tourmaline is lying in order to receive the captain's answer to their petition of yesterday.

Capt. Sir Richard Poor, the commander of the warship, received a deputation and told them that the matter was in the hands of the governor. Proceeding to the chamber the crowd found that their coming had been anticipated, for they found the doors barred against them. Nothing daunt-ed in their determination, the crowd set to work to force an entrance, and the doors and windows were battered in and an entrance gained.

The police attempted to check the in their work of destruction, but the officers fared badly in the scuffles that followed and the rioters were for the time masters of the situation. The victory, however, was barren of results, for after gaining the chamber they found that the members of the executive were convenient-

ly absent. In the meantime the police had re-ceived reinforcements, but before they arrived the rioters withdrew. Later the crowd returned to the legislative building, but this time they were un-able to force an entrance. They, however, remained in the grounds, de-manding relief and bitterly cursing the government.

Hoping to pacify them, Prime Minister Green appeared and addressed them. He promised that in two or three days extensive public works would be commenced, sufficient to give all remunerative employment through the winter. His listeners refused to be satisfied with this promise, and de-manded that immediate relief be furnished them. When they were told that it was impossible to accede to the demand, the leaders of the crowd held a short conference, and it was decided to attack the stores on Water street, where large quantities of provisions are supposed to be kept.

The first place attacked was Duder's. The place was soon broken open, but the mob was disappointed in find-ing no provisions there. Then attention was turned to Steere's stores, which were quickly looted of their provisions. At this juncture a squad of police arrived, and the crowd was driven back at the point of the bayonet. Four men, Bussey, Brown, Coady and King, the promoters of the riot, were arrested.

The crowd displayed an inclination to attack the police, but the officers prevented this by driving the mob back and then suddenly closing the gates. The police are still inside with their prisoners, while the rioters hoot and stone the officers. The street is impassable.

The crew of the Tourmaline are under orders to land should there be a further outbreak tonight. All the city police, foot and mounted, are at the

and they are guarding the other parts of the city. The government has of-fered to resign, feeling unable to face the needs of the situation.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 9.-The four men arrested yesterday for participa-tion in the bread riot were arraigned today. It was discovered that the leader had in his house a barrel and a half of flour that he had received from the relief committee. He does not belong to St. Johns, and only came here a month ago.

The foreign tradesmen who are at work in the rebuilding of St. Johns were prominent in the trouble. The police testified that the mob tried to rob the Savings bank. The case was adjourned for a week to allow public feeling to lesser

A mob of about 2,000 persons surrounded the court house all day. Special police are on duty. The government is preparing measures to provide work for the unemployed. The Allan line steamer Corean

brought another consignment of specie today. The Steere's creditors met last night and a statement of affairs was presented. An effort was made compromise at fifty cents on the dolif the report of the trustees who were London, Jan. 10.-The Times today

prints an appeal from Lady O'Brien, wife of the governor of Newfoundland. and other ladies of that colony, asking for assistance to relieve the distress prevailing in the island.

SKATES OF THE FAST SKATERS. The Best Time Has Been Made on

Skates That Are Long and High. Expert skate makers say that the ideal skate, the fastest skate, is the lightest that can be produced. They argue that great speed is attained simply through the proper application of every particle of motive power, and that the reason one man excels another is that one has the knowledge, either instinctive or attained, how to use his strength best, while the other has given the matter no thought, and thinks that the harder he kicks the more speed he will develop. Those who can look back a matter of 25 years and remember the time when it was first demonstrated that a swimmer does not get along by pushing with the soles of his feet, but by exerting pressure against the water with the other side of the leg from the knee to the foot, and that therefore the man who tucks up his legs closest to the body is the swiftest, will also

remember the great improvement in speed which was immediately mani-fested in all swimming races. The has been little said on the matter in print. The expert says that when the skater strikes out with his foot he does not obtain his momentum from the broadside pressure of the skate on the ice, but gets it rather from a gradual and tapering pressure, which commences at the heel of the skate, where the fresh and strongest force is applied. The momentum once produced the increase continues as the pressure is steadily and firmly extended outward from the heel of the skate to the extreme toe. It is this theory that has caused the introduction of the long skate, the blades of which extend several inches beyond the foothold. If the theory is correct the old Fen champions of England had practical knowledge of it years ago, when they used to be laughed at for their long skates, the iron of which stuck out in front a good six inches. It would seem, therefore, as the proper way to attain speed was to strike each foot as close to the other as practicable, to continue the stroke right up to the toe, and once the extreme motive point was passed to get the other foot in position as quickly as is possible. In other words, full pressure on the ice and the quick movement of the leg in coming forward are the prime factors in speed.

For the fast skating the makers say that the skate blade should not be more than one-eighth of an inch thick, and that the skate blade should be perfectly flat on the ice from a point half an inch back of the heel forward to a point three-quarters of an inch ahead of the actual toe of the wearer Then they make the naive remark "Such a skate would, of course, be practically worthless for trade purposes." Such skaters are occasionally made to order at a very high price. There is a warning to be given on the use of the long reach skates. Since the professional skaters took to using them every boy wants to do so also These skates are very awkward to use, and the skater is liable to get his feet tangled up in them and meet with a bad fall before the knack of working them is caught, for while the foot will instinctively clear its own length, it will not clear the extra four or five

For some time there has been steady progress in the matter of the height of the foot above the blade. When the American club skate was introduced the foot sat right down upon the blade. Soon it was seen that a long-legged man, fully master of his skates, had the advantage of an additional length of stroke. The first improvement on this line was the Canadian racing skate, which ran the three footholds of the heel, centre of the foot, and toe, up three inches, so that the skater stood three inches higher than usual on his skates, and had a reach just so much longer. The toe support was inclined forward to the extreme end of the skate, which was about two inches in front of the foot. John McCulloch, who holds the Canadian amateur championship, used this skate, and if he should conclude to come from Winnipeg this year, a match between him and Joe Donoghue would be worth seeing, for they have both handily disposed of the same Canadian skaters.

The Russians have taken up a still longer and higher skate, and, as the Norwegians have closely followed it, the skate of Harold Hagen, the Norwegian champion who visited this country last year, and whom Joe Donoghue did not appear to be very desirous of racing, will do for an ex ample. It is a perfectly flat blade, about 20 inches long. Almost in the centre of this, in a very firm heel and centre foot rest, and on a light, som what superficial toe rest, the foot is held a good four inches or more fro the ice. The shoes are fastened the skates so that they cannot po sibly work loose, and are made with very stout sides, and lace up very hig on the ankle, but not so high as to cramp the calf. The Friesland ska is the only one which runs to the low

foothold while increasing its length. Such inventions as these long skate with high footholds are nearly alway run into the ground, and, therefore it is not very surprising to find that skate has been made which virtually places the skater on stilts. The skat blades are of the usual type, but from about the heel point and the extrem toe point two steel supports run up, terminating in stilts, on which, a about 20 inches from the blade, ther is fixed a foothold. The steel still runs on the outer side of the leg up to the knee, and is secured to the leg by straps. It is claimed by the inventor and introducer that with th additional reach given by these skates it will be possible to lower the presen skating records at least one half. Thi claim, of course, must be taken with a grain of salt of no inconsiderable size. They will certainly be terribl to take a fall on.-New York Sun.

A DAM ACROSS THE THAMES.

An important work has been accomplished at Richmond on the Thames, by which it appears the difficulty is overcome, caused by that river becoming so open that the flood tide rushes up with great velocity and returns with equal rapidity—the consequence being that except for a few hours in the day, when the tide is up, the river channel has been little more than an unsightly drained ditch of large proprtions, with a swiftly running stream in the centre. Recently, however, a dam or weir has been built across the river at Richmond, by which part of the tidal water is to be retained during each ebb tide, so as to keep the bottom of the stream covered with water at all times. The locks in this weir are designed for use during the first half of the flood and last half of the ebb tides only, for at the higher stages the water passes freely over the welr, when it is then submerged. The centre of the dam is composed of three sluice gates, which are flanked on one side by an inclined way, up which rowboats can be hauled when necessary, and on the other side by locks. The method of operating this dam, as described, is interesting. Starting, say, at the top of the flood tide, the sluice gates will be open, and the tide, as the ebb commences, will be through them in the usual manenr. When the water has fallen between five and six feet the sluices will be lowered and further ebbling of the tide stopped, the gates remaining down until the next flood tide has brought up the water level below the dam to the same height as that of the water above.—

Now mothers be McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup and you will not be disappointed. Safe, pleasant, effectual.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Statement of the Trade of St. John for December.

tems About the Fish Trade Cheese Stocks and hipments.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

The exports of cheese to date since the close of navigation aggregate 50 .-340 boxes to London, 57,902 to Liverpool, and 12.593 boxes to Bristol, making a total of 120,835 boxes. There is considerable speculation regarding the stock in Canada on the first of the year. Of course, no absolutely accurate data is available, but the stock in Montreal is approximated at 120,000 boxes, 30,000 between there and Toronto, and 100,000 odd in the district west of Toronto, or 250,000 boxes in Canada altogether. Last year the stock in Canada was placed at 150,000 to 180,000 boxes, or 30,000 boxes less The stock in Liverpool also on the first of the year is 39,000 boxes in excess of that of January 1st, 1894, being 122,000 boxes against 83,000 in 1894. THE DUTY ON FISH.

Washington, Jan. 7.-Acting Sccretary Hamlin has declared that sal-mon and smelts, which, from their migratory nature, exist a part of the year in fresh water, if caught in such waters, shall be considered fresh fish, and if frozen or packed in ice at the time of importation, admitted free of duty under paragraph 481 of the Tar-BIG HALIBUT CATCH

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 8 -The steam er Capilona has just returned from the northern halibut banks with a catch of 120,000 lbs. of fish, which has been shipped to Boston. Three companies are engaged in the halibut fisheries here, most of the capital being put up by Boston men.

"SEEDS OR WEEDS."

Washington, Jan. 6.-The American consul at Newcastle-on-Type has called the attention of the state department to a notice published in influen tial English journals calculated to d's credit the character of American seeds abroad, and to lessen the market for one of our important exports. The article referred to, which is headed "Seeds or Weeds," declares as very large quantities of American clover seed find their way into Europe at tention ought to be very forcibly directed to the results of a very exhaustive investigation made recently by the Ontario Agricultural Station, which confirms those of several other exper iment stations in the United States.

To say nothing of Canadian exports the United States exported in the first 9 months of 1894 over 13,000,000 pounds of clover seed at a valie of about 10 cents per pound. This and also much of that sold generally in North America is described as "one of the most impure seeds now on the market." The examination showed that in cleaned alsike there were no less than 9 per cent. of weed seeds, chiefly sorrel, while in red clover there were 6 per cent. In the case of alsike this seems that in every half ounce of seed there were no less than 1,800 weeds and in six pounds used for an acre of land no less than 700,000 weeds. This is not the whole exposure, for it was found that-some of the more unscrupulous seedsmen make a practice of grinding up quartz, drying, sifting and dyeing

it and then mixing it with clover seed. TRADE OF ST. JOHN.

le	IMPORT	rs.	AL 150
d	Summary statements of	f goods	entered for
3-	consumption at the port for the month of Decem	bor 1904	nn, N. B.,
is	with December, 1893:	Del, 1034	compared
n		1893.	1894.
0		Value.	Value.
3-	Ale, beer and porter	2,969	\$ 2,892
h	Pooks and	190.00	171
	Brees and mens	5,041	4,395
h	Animals	881	1,353
0			5,951
e			57 27
W	Rice. etc	58	64
	Meal Rice, etc Coffee Copper and mfrs. of Cotton and mfrs. of Drugs and medicines Earthenware and china. Fancy goods.	230	910
S	Cotton and mirs. of	117	107
S	Drugs and medicines	4,658	3,150
25 THE S	Earthenware and chine	2,142 3,691	2,921
е,	Fish	3 547	2,258 3,213
a	Fish	117	344
У	Fruit, green and dried	13,771	15,698
e	Furs Glass and glassware	20	00
n	Gunnowdon	4,743	3,000
e	Gunpowder  Hats, caps and bonnets.  Iron and steel, mfrs. of.	246	180
0,	Iron and steel, mfrs of	1,685 11,365	2,196
t		2,315	20,225 1,261
e	Lead and mirs, of		234
	Leatner and mfrs. of	290	387
Lt	Marble and stone, mfrs. of	47	119
p	Metals, composition, etc. Musical instruments	822 385	282
g	nerosene oil	2,985	245 3,620
1-	OII, all Utiler	1,205	4,979
e	Paints and colors	310	770
S	Paper and mfrs. of	1,915	1,712
t	Meats, butter, cheese and	5,464	- 000
s	lard	49	5,282 243
h	Silks and mfrs. of Soap, all kinds	2,188	1,177
e	Soap, all kinds	573	316
	Spices	369	260
е	Spirits, all kinds	7,610	7,076
	Molasses, gals.	1,058 6,946	1,300
	Molasses, gals	420	5,617
	Tobacco, mfrs. of	1,070	1,365
	Wood, mfrs. of	1,978	1.898
ed	Woollen Other dutiable goods	6,286	3,972
it	Other dutiable goods	24,262	25,007
у	Total dutiable\$	125.653	\$136,231
bd	Free	150,616	127,268
e-		-	
ie	Total consumption\$	276,269	\$263,499
el	Total duty collected	52 270 OF	9 50 150 54
ly	FREE GO	00,310 00	\$ 90,193 51
a			
e-	The following goods v	lohn for	the duty
h	free at the port of St. 3 of December, 1894:	oun for	the month
d	Chalk		\$ 196
t-	Fire clay		269
at e-	Anthracite coal		9,674
ie	Emery	•••••••	39
v.	Salt	7	1,260

Total dutiable \$125,653 \$136,231 Free	i	Test, from U. S.       420         Tobacco, mfrs. of       1,070         Wood, mfrs. of       1,978         Woollen       6,286         Other dutiable goods       24,262	0 1,365 1,898 3,972 25,007
Total duty collected. \$ 53,378 85 \$ 56,153 51 FREE GOODS.  The following goods were admitted duty free at the port of St. John for the month of December, 1834: Chalk \$ 196 Fire clay \$ 269 t Anthracite coal \$ 9,674 Emery \$ 39 Salt \$ 1,260 Oak lumber \$ 42 Bristles \$ 4,725 Leeches \$ 4,725 Leeches \$ 6 Furs, all kinds \$ 30 Grease for making soap \$ 43 Hair, not manufactured \$ 114 Hides and skins, raw \$ 9,633 Broom corn \$ 1,996 Fibre, Mexican \$ 569 Bulbs \$ 27 Bananas \$ 103 Tobacco leaf \$ 370 Bolting cloth \$ 111 Bibles and hymn books \$ 372 Books for Free Public Library \$ 223 Fire bricks \$ 243 Coal tar. \$ 73 Cotton wool. \$ 45,581 Acids for mfg. purposes \$ 38 Vanilla beans \$ 40 Borax \$ 18 Bornac \$ 37 Bolting doth \$ 111 Bibles and hymn books \$ 37 Cotton wool. \$ 45,581 Acids for mfg. purposes \$ 38 Vanilla beans \$ 40 Borax \$ 30 Brimstone \$ 31 Brim	1		\$136,231 127,268
Total duty collected	9	Total consumption\$276,269	\$263,499
The following goods were admitted duty free at the port of St. John for the month of December, 1894:  Chalk	7		\$ 56,153 51
Vanilla beans.         40           Borax         103           Brimstone         111           Sumac         67           Chloride of lime         76           Cream of tartar crystals         1,523	it e, s - it e	free at the port of St. John for of December, 1894: Chalk Fire clay Anthracite coal Emery Salt Whiting Oak lumber Walnut lumber Bristles Leeches Furs, all kinds Grease for making soap Hair, not manufactured Hides and skins, raw Broom corn Fibre, Mexican Bulbs Bananas Tobacco leaf Bolting cloth Bibles and hymn books Books for Free Public Library Fire bricks Coal tar Cotton waste Cotton waste Cotton waste Cotton waste Cotton waste Cotton wool Acids for mfg. purposes	the month  \$ 196 2699 9,674 39 1,206 82 3,969 4,725 6 30 943 1,14 9,693 1,996 569 273 103 272 223 73 60 60 45,581
	1	Vanilla beans.  Borax  Brimstone  Sumac  Chloride of lime.  Cream of tartar crystals.	40 103 11 67 76



KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens are moult-ing; it prevents all disease, Cholera, Roup, Diar-rhæa, Leg-Weakness, Liver Complaint and Gapes. It is a powerful Food Digestive. arge Cans are Most Economical to Buy.

Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fail and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food ts needed to produce health and form eggs. It is ely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs matenth of a cent a day. No other kind is like it. Ifyou can't get it send to us. Ask First Samples for 25 cts. Five \$1. Large two-lb. can \$1.20. Six cans, \$5. Exp' paid. Sample "BEST POULTRY PAPER" free.

Farm-Poultry one year (50 c.) and large can, both 1.8, JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston,	\$1.50 Mass.
Complete the second complete state of the second control of the	
Extract of logwood	147
Gum arabic	39
Ottar of roses	27
Phosphorus	252
Quinine	96
Sal. ammoniac	5
Saltpetre	8
Soda, nitrate of, etc	158
Sulph. of copper (blue vitriol)	379
Crude drugs	23
Fish hooks	163
	7.031
Grommetts	25
Junk	103
Lampblack	31
Brass scrap	279
Brass drawn tubing	73
Iron wire rods	4.314
Iron sheets for smoke stacks	60
Steel for skate making	7
Steel for saw plates	586
	1,729
Yellow metal	
Zinc in blocks	2,847 770
	10
Magazines	
Oil cake and meal	44
Oil, cocoanut	416
Plumbago crucibles	23
Rosin or resin	462
Military clothing	39
Ships' stores	158
Coffee, green	314
	1,946
	0,84
Other articles	287
	-
Total\$12	7,268
Free goods for December, 1893\$15	0,616
EXPORTS.	
	e
The following articles were exported the port of St. John, N. B., for the m	irom
the port of St. John, N. B., for the m	ontn
of December, 1894:	
Coal, 11 tons\$	53
Crude mineral oil, 125 gals	63
Manganese, 45 tons	2,400
Stone, unwrought, 29 tons	302
Fish of all kinds	9,604
Fish oil	138
Bark for tanning, 670 cords	2,864

Firewood, 3,898 cords... Ships' knees...... Lumber of all kinds. Shingles ....... Railroad ties.... and skins. 4,200 lbs... , 824 bbls.

.\$156,311 Total exports for December, 1893.....\$148,641

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. The Great English Remedy. Six Packages Guarant promptly, and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Sperm-atorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, 20

effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use Before and After. of Tobacco, Opium or Stimufirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicin cases; is the own hemore that process matter known. Ask druggistfor Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company,

Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N.E., druggists. Orders by mail prompt-ly filled.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the requirements of Sub-section 4, Section 33, of the Insurance Act, the Dominior Safety Fund Life Association of St. John, N. B., hereby gives notice that on the eighth day of March, 1895, application will be made to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for the release of its assets and securities, and hereby calls on its Canadian and other policy holders, if any, opposing such release to file their opposition with the Minister on or hefore day so named. finister on or before day so named. Dated at St. John, N. B., the 26th day of CHAS. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

J. DeWOLF SPURR, President.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of the Late Samuel V. White, late of White's Cove, Queens County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to his estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated at White's Cove, Queens Co.,

this 22nd of December, 1894. CHARLES W. WHITE, LAUCHLAN P. FARRIS,

STREET WALL Speculation successfully handled. Send for Pros-pectus and full information FRBE. Increase your income. Fuvestments placed. Address MORTON, WARD & CO., 2 and 4 Wall St., New York. TOMORROW

When old men linger on the scene, Their earthly bliss is sober, Their joys decay and fade away Like roses in October.

But roses soon will bloom again, With summer's sun returning, And we shall start to newer life On that eventful morning;

And live beneath a brighter sky, Beyond the reach of sorrow; No wintry storms, no sad alarms Disturbs that sweet tomorrow. The new year comes and scatters wide Its blessings great and small; Let us look up with grateful hearts To Him who gives us all. January 1, 1895.

THE FALSE AND BASE. For The Sun

He's not the only hyprocite
Whose voice doth falsely cry
God's temple pure, God's temple pure,
God's temple pure am I.

And he's a man of false pretense Who'll pose as master mind, But let a mote of selfish spite

His eye of judgment blind. And he is base who laudeth God, Who reigns in power on high, And lifts aloud a voice unjust, His neighbor to decry.

If God as Christ, the weary man, Had need of him today, Christ save thyself and save thyself, His taunting tongue would say. And base and false is he, the seer Who rides earth's places grand,
And flouts the man in thought his peer
Who plods the lowly land. Margaret G. Currie. Fredericton, Jan. 3rd, 1895.

TO THE ST. JOHN. A Winter Reverie

Rushing on to the ocean.
Driven back by the tide,
Lashed by the great winds, hither and yon;
But murmuring always this undertone,
Thy will—Oh God—be done.

You grand old stream, as I think of you not and know how like death you seem, Your summer beauty when first we met Seems like a fairy dream.

It makes me think of some dear, dead friend, When I think of you still and cold— I would rather remember you as you were In the bright summer days of old.

But the life is there, throobing deep and As a soul that can never die;
And the hidden life is the life that counts
in God's all seeing eye. So your work goes on, in a grand deep way, Like souls who strive apart, And teach us to judge not by what we see, For God alone knows the heart.

May the dwellers upon your peaceful shores So learn their truth to fulfill, That their hiden lives from day to day be swayed by God's great will.

And, oh! how you might find rest,
If you could but learn from your grand old stream
That the will of God is best.

If your lives could be lost in God's great love,
As the river is lost in the sea,
How petty the strivings of life would be How happy each heart would be.

Rushing on to the ocean,
Driven back by the tide,
Lashed by the great waves hither and you
But murmuring always this undertone,
Let the will of God be done.
M. S. H. Putnam.

THE RISHOP AND THE BARY.

A poor little pale-faced baby, Lost and hungry and cold, With the chill wind pinching her And ruffling her bright hair's gold.

For just when the busy people Were hurrying here and yon, Buying their gifts for the Christmas tree, Her mother was suddenly gone.

She did not cry, poor midget, But lifted pitiful eyes At the crowds of careless strangers, At the gray, indifferent skies.

Jostled and pushed and frightened, A tiny waif of the street,
With the wintry darkness falling,
And the snowflakes gathering fleet. She was seen by a great kind giant;

From the height of his splendid stature He stooped to the little maid, Lifted her up in tender arms, And bade her not be afraid.

Against his broad breast nestled, She clung like a soft spring flower That a breeze had caught and carried To a strong and sheltering tower.

In his thick, warm cloak he wrapped her, The little shivering child. "I'll find your mother, baby," The bishop said, and smiled.

That smile like a flash of the sunrise-'Tis but a memory dim, For the years are hastening onward, And we are mourning him

The whie cold snows are dritting Where today he lies asleen After his life's long warfare The soldier's rest is deep.

But of dear things said about him, Of victories that he won, No sweeter tale is told than this, Of his grace to a little one.

-Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE

The blue hills rise in stately strength, Streams ripple soft below, As on those long gone Sabbath days, One hundred years ago. When in these crumbling roofless walls, Where birds flit to and fro, The Quaker fathers worshipped God One hundred years ago.

And word of truth, or praise, or prayer, Was spoken as the Spirit moved One hundred years ago.

Perhaps just here the sunshine fell On golden heads below Where children lifted patient eyes One hundred years ago. Here youth and maiden primly sat

In silent, decorous row, But, as today, Love stole his glance One hundred years ago. In ancient graves, where trailing vines And tender wild flowers grow, Sleep those whose footsteps hither turned One hundred years ago.

Long have these altar fires been cold, And only ruins show The temple holy to the Lord One hundred years ago.

But true and simple faith abides Though centuries onward flow
The fathers did not build in vain
Who reared this modest forest
One hundred years ago.
—Lucy Randolph Fleming.

## WANTED. Men and Women

TO SELL THE LIFE AND WORK OF Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson.

This splendid book, entitled "Life and Work of Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, P. C., K. C. M. G., Q. C., Prime Minister of Canada," by I. Castell Hopkins, with copious illustrations, is now on press. It gives an account of Sir John's early life and struggles. His rapid rise to fame and position. His great work for Canada. His brilliant abilities and achievements. His noble services to the Empire and loyalty to the Crown. His conscientious devotion to duty and high religious character. His distinguished place as a Parliamentary debater, orator and statesman. His leading speeches upon public questions. His leading speeches upon public questions. His leading speeches upon public questions. His leading speeches upon the truly great book. We want agents to introduce it everywhere. A live man or woman can coin money with it for the next three months, for Canada is stirred as never before. Will send handsome full bound Prospectus for the nominal sum of 35 cents. Retail, full cloth, 1.75; Leather, full gilt edges, \$2.50. Any intelligent person can sell this book. Send for outfit today, with your choice of territory.

BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO.,

Brantford, Ont.

Because the sun Makes music i Only to fade an Shall I not tak Of beauty that

Because the swe Doth vanish a Shall I forget, f To learn its I

My joy to mem In those y

If like the sumn
That blooms—
Keen music hat
To live beyond
Then of its flood
Let me dr

Ah, yes, becaus Fades, and the Darken, and wi All bare, and Therefore, now Eternity!

THE GEN.

Gold that is Dug

Way up in one

sible portions of

there is situated

of mountains,

in the world,

says the Mining

man. The sixteer

in the Gen. Booth

of the Salvation

of the mine all

of that organizat

the mine is intered "Old Dick" Tay is one of the bes

sucessful prospect

Coming to Arizon

when the whole s

was a wilderness

Apache Indians.

the country from and has made mothan any other m

One Horse, Bad

mines in the Ha

the Apache and

Superstitious mou

the Bradshaws,

were located by

made fortunes for Dick Taylor, wa

vocabulary of

into use on the s

The picturesquene

his oaths were r

teritory for many

that after each sa

vest in a year's

proceed to spend

money in the wild

one time he ran

in two weeks in

his money away i manner. His mone

turned to his prosp no liquor until his

It was immediat of the Aapche min he started on his

Phoenix. For ov

not draw a sober

reduced again to

of the Salvation a

over two months l

army at its nigh

finding such a rou

he again started

ing was heard of months, and it w

had perished on

day he again tu

with a burro load set the town abla

Some of the nugg

were valued at surprised when

tention of turni

to the Salvation

proffered to and

ganization, and

menced over a

ed steadily since. sixteen inches wid

from the grass ro

mine, but it is pr

in a ten-stamp r

discipline is main

and the profits,

cesary expenses of the army to ai

organization. Tw

remainder attend

the ore and tra

HOW A BUG

A few years ago

San Gabriel valle

an insect known

did the pest prop few weeks the ba

white with them.

serious was the

the growers were

day a young ma

plan for the spee

the pest. He sai

in Australia a sp

sary supplies.

100 miles.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast at d supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judickus use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually brilt up until strong enough to rerist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."Civil Service Gazette.

wice Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets by Grocers.

labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Eagland.

# Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope

# **Emulsion**

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bron-chitis and Wasting. Pamphiet free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

#### WHEN THE SNOW COMES



and Horses taken off grass have a tonic until they get accustomed to he change of

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter, and it may die in the spring.
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be and the very best condition powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and SATISFAC-FORY RESULTS ARE GUARANTEED.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add 50 per cent to the selling price of any animal, and it costs only 50c. Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c., Dick's Blister, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & Cor., P. or. B × X 482, MONTE - AL.

Harper's Bazar IN 1895.

Elegant and exclusive designs for Out-door and In-door Toilettes, drawn from Worth by Sandoz and Chapuis, are an important feature. These appear every week, accompanied by minute descriptions and details. Our Paris Letter, by Katharine de Forest, is a weekly transcript of the latest styles and caprices in the mode. Under the head of New York Fashions, plain directions and full particulars are given as to shapes, fabrics, trimmings, and accessories of the costumes of well-dressed women. Children's Clothing receives practical attention. A fortnightly Pattern-sheet Supplement enables readers to cut and make their own gowns. The woman who takes HARPER'S BAZAR is prepared for every occasion in life, ceremonious or informal, where beautiful dress is requisite. An American Serial, Dr. Warrick's Daughters, by Rebecca Harding Davis, a strong novel of American ilfe, partly laid in Pennsylvania and partly in the far south, will occupy the last half of the year.

My Lady Nobody, an intensely exciting novel, by Maarten Maartens, auther of God's Fool, The Greater Glory, etc., will begin the ESSAYS AND SOCIAL CHATS. To this

Fool, The Greater Giory, etc., will begin the year.

ESSAYS AND SOCIAL CHATS. To this department Spectator will contribute her charming papers on What We Are Doing in New York society.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest possible date after their receipt.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number for January ef each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Title-page and Index sent on application.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS: Harper's Magazine, - one year, \$4 00 Harper's Weekly, -4 00 4 00

Harper's Bazar, Harper's Young People, " 2 00 Postage free to all subscribers in ed States, Canada and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City.

which existed on trees. He receive 38 of these bugs One grower, who probably 100,000,000 bought eight of the his orchard. He "Three days af iment I went in trees were as wh pest. I told my f his lady bugs wa vised me to be it was likely that ing before makin

the scale. Thre visited the orcha of the insects wa were the lady bu their work they fle not seen them sin released in other course of a mon range tree in the the pest. We now bugs in hand so t returns we'll be re The bugs sell for are worth that m

Well of the William William of William 16, 1993

#### WANTED. n and Women

SELL THE LIFE AND WORK OF n. Sir John Thompson.

plendid book, entitled "Life and Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, P. C., G., Q. C., Prime Minister of Can-I. Castell Hopkins, with copious ns, is now on press. It gives an of Sir John's early life and strugar rapid rise to fame and position. t work for Canada. His brilliant and achievements. His noble serthe Empire and loyalty to the His conscientious devotion to duty the Empire and loyalty to the His conscientious devotion to duty religious character. His distinplace as a Parliamentary debater, do statesman. His leading speeches blic questions. His last days and death. Thousands in Canada are or this truly great book. We want of introduce it everywhere. A live woman can coin money with it for three months, for Canada is stirred before. Will send handsome full ospectus for the nominal sum of 35 spectus for the nominal sum of 35 tail, full cloth, \$1.75; Leather, full, \$2.50. Any intelligent person can book. Send for outfit today, with ce of territory.
RADLEY, GARRETSJN & CO.,
Brantford, Ont.

RATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER. BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
thorough knowledge of the ratural
ch gevern the operations of digesnutrition, and by a careful applithe fine properties of well-selected r. Epps has provided for our breaksupper a delicately flavored bevermay save us many heavy doctors'
is by the judicious use of such
of diet that a constitution may be
brill up until strong enough to retendency to disease. Hundreds of
ladies are floating around us ready
wherever there is a weak noint,
escape many a fatal shaft by keeplives well fortified with pure blood
roperly nourished frame."Civil Sertte.

tte.
imply with boiling water or milk.
only in packets by Grocers.
iabelled thus:
EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homosopa;hic
Chemists, London, England.

# nsumption.

ncessant wasting of a conve can only be overcome by rful concentrated nourishlike Scott's Emulsion. If asting is checked and the is supplied with strength to t the disease there is hope

# Scott's Emulsion

-liver Oil, with Hypophosdoes more to cure Conon than any other known It is for all Affections of and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronnd Wasting. Pamphlet free.

## THE SNOW COMES



and Horses and Cattle are takenoffgrass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to he change of will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

lect this may keep an animal poor r, and it may die in the spring.
'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be very best condition powder to use. is quick and sure and SATISFAC-ULTS ARE GUARANTEED ic for Horses and Cattle, if prop-, will add 50 per cent to the sell-

ood Purifier, 50c., Dick's Blister, 50c Co., P. o. B. X 482, MONTE- AL.

of any animal, and it costs

#### arper's Bazar IN 1895.

and exclusive designs for Out-door oor Tollettes, drawn from Worth by and Chapuis, are an important feasese appear every week, accompanied to descriptions and details. Our Paris y Katharine de Forest, is a weekly to of the latest styles and caprices to de. Under the head of New York plain directions and full particularly particularly accessories of the costumes of sed women. Children's Clothing restactical attention. A fortnightly thest Supplement enables readers to make their own gowns. The woman thest Supplement enables readers to make their own gowns. The woman es HAHPER'S BAZAR is prepared

S AND SOCIAL CHATS. To this papers on What We Are Doing in

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Queswe the personal attention of the are answered at the earliest pospafter their receipt.

d for Illustrated Prospectus. immes of the BAZAR begin with the ber for January of each year. When is mentioned, subscriptions will be-the number current at the time of

es for each volume, suitable for will be sent by mail, postpaid, on \$1.00 each. Title-page and Index nces should be made by Post-office rder or Draft, to avoid chance of

pers are not to copy this advertise-nout the express order of Harper &

ARPER'S PERIODICALS:

s Magazine, - one year, \$4 00 s Weekly, -4 00 \_ " s Bazar. 4 00 s Young People, " 2 00

free to all subscribers in the Unit-Canada and Mexico. ress HARPER & BROTHERS. P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City. ETERNITY.

Secause the rose must fade Shall I not love the rose?

Because the sunset sky
Makes music in my soul,
Only to fade and die,
Shall I not take the whole
Of beauty that it gives
While yet it lives? Because the sweet of youth Doth vanish all too soon, Shall I forget, forsooth, To learn its lingering tune—

My joy to memorize In those young eyes? If like the summer flower
That blooms—a fragrant deathKeen music hath no power
To live beyond its breath,
Then of its flood of song
Let me drink long?

Ah, yes, because the rose Fades, and the sunset skies Darken, and winter blows All bare, and music dies refore, now it is to me Eternity!

THE GEN. BOOTH MINE.

Gold that is Dug by Members of the Salvation Army.

Way up in one of the most inaccessible portions of the Huachuca range of mountains, near Prescott, Ari., there is situated perhaps the most 'pliom eq; ui dweo Sujuju enbjun says the Mining Journal and Tradesman. The sixteen men who daily toil in the Gen.Booth mine are members of the Salvation army, and the profits of the mine all go into the treasury of that organization. The history of

the mine is interesting.
"Old Dick" Taylor, the discoverer, is one of the best known and most sucessful prospectors in the territory. Coming to Arizona in the early days when the whole southwestern country was a wilderness given over to the Apache Indians, he has prospected the country from one end to the other, and has made more valuable locations than any other man in Arizona. The One Horse, Bad Luck, and Desert mines in the Harqua Hala country, the Apache and New York in the Superstitious mountains, the King in the Bradshaws, and many others, were located by him, and have since

made fortunes for the investors.

Dick Taylor, was, perhaps, the most profane man in the southwest. His vocabulary of invective was something phenomenal and was brought into use on the slightest provocation. The picturesqueness and volubility of his oaths were proverbial over the teritory for many years. It is said that after each sale Taylor would invest in a year's grub stake and then proceed to spend the remainder of the money in the wildest debauchery. At one time he ran through with \$10,000 in two weeks in Pheonix, throwing his money away in the most reckless manner. His money once gone, he re-

turned to his prospecting, and touched no liquor until his next sale. It was immediately after the sale of the Aapche mine, for \$15,000 that he started on his wildest debauch in Phoenix. For over a month he did not draw a sober breath, and at last, reduced again to poverty, he professed religion in an open-air meeting of the Salvation army in Phoenix. For over two months he marched with the army at its nightly meetings, but finding such a routine life too irksome he again started for the hills. Nothing was heard of him for over two months, and it was reported that he had perished on the desert, but one day he again turned up in Phoenix with a burro load of rich ore, which set the town ablaze with excitement. Some of the nuggets which he brought were valued at \$50. Every one surprised when he announced his intention of turning his latest find over to the Salvation army. It was duly proffered to and accepted by that organization, and fifteen men volun-teered to develop it. Work was commenced over a year ago under the direction of Taylor, and has progressed steadily since. The pay streak is sixteen inches wide, and has paid well from the grass roots. The ore is treated in two crushers erected near the mine, but it is proposed soon to bring in a ten-stamp mill. Strict religious discipline is maintained in the camp, and the profits, after paying the necesary expenses, go into the treasury of the army to aid in the work of that organization. Two shifts of six men each work under ground, while the remainder attend to the treatment of the ore and transportation of necessary supplies. Supplies are freighted

HOW A BUG SAVED ORANGE

A few years ago the orange trees in San Gabriel valley were attacked by an insect known as scale. So rapidly did the pest propagate that within a few weeks the bark of the trees was white with them. Drastic remedies were applied, but without avail. So serious was the outlook that many of the growers were on the point of cutting down their immense groves. One a young man suggested a novel plan for the speedy extermination of the pest. He said that there existed in Australia a species of a lady bug which existed on insects that cling to trees. He received a consignment of 38 of these bugs by the next steamer. One grower, who had 10,000 trees and probably 100,000,000 scale on all of them bought eight of the precious bugs and placed them to the best advantage in his orchard. He tells this story:

"Three days after I made the experiment I went into the grove. The trees were as white as ever with the pest. I told my friend that I thought his lady bugs was a failure. He advised me to be patient, for, he said, it was likely that the bugs were breeding before making their onslaught on Three days later I again visited the orchard and found the trees as cleand as a whistle. Not one Neither of the insects was visible. were the lady bugs. Having finished their work they flew away, and I have not seen them since. More bugs were released in other orchards and in the course of a month there was not an orange tree in the valley afflicted by the pest. We now keep a stock of the bugs in hand so that in case the scale returns we'll be ready to fight it again. The bugs sell for \$25 apiece. But they are worth that money and more, too,

for they have saved every orange tree in the country."-San Francisco Ex-

BEQUEATHED HIS PENSION. 'Twas the Only Thing the Tennesse

Mountainer Had to Leave.

"I had a peculiar case in Washington county, Tennessee," said C. B. Rains of the pension department to the Cincinnati Examiner. "A man named Adams drew a pension for total disability, and I was instructed to call and see if the disability was still total. When I reached the house a young man came to the door I

"Is this where John Adams lives?" "It's whar he did live, stranger." "Where does he live now?" "He don't live. He's been dead for goin' on five years. I'm his son."

Then I explained my mission, and "Oh, that's all right. Walk right in and take a cheer. Pap could write an' he made a will; the pension war the only thing he had to leave, but

it's cum in mighty handy." "He produced the will, and, sure ough, the pension had been devised to him. I didn't have the heart to tell him that it was not valid, but he re-

#### A LAZY FARMER.

A good story is told of a lazy and loquacious farmer whose farm lies just outside Worcester. He called at a neighbor's home recently. "Sit down, sit down!" exclaimed the neighbor. "I don't know as I ought," replied the farmer; but nevertheless he sat down. After some talk about the crops and the value of an adjoining piece ground the farmer said slowly: don't know as I ought to be sitting here. I came over to see if I could get a ladder; our house is afire!"-Londo Telegraph.

THE REASON WHY

Little Wilie-I was going fishing Sunday ,but my papa wouldn't let me. Rev. Dr. Saintly—That's the right kind of a papa to have. Did he tell you the reason why? Willie-Yes, sir. He said there was-

n't bait enough for two.-Life. WHAT "HORSE POWER" MEANS

How the Unit of Measuring Power Was Es-

tablished.

The unit of measurement of mechanical power was introduced by James Watt and called a "horse power." How this rame originated is well told in the Madgeburger Zeitung. One of the first steam engines built by Watt was to furnish the power for the pumps in the brewery at Witbread, England, which up to that time was supplied by horses. The contract called for as much power as furnished by a strong horse, and in order to get as powerful an engine as possible the brewer ascertained the amount of labor performed by a horse by working an exceptionally strong horse for full eight hours without a stop, urging the animal with a whip until it was exhausted, and thereby succeeded in raising 2,000,000 gallons of water. Considering the height of the reservoir this labor represents the present unit of a "horse power," that is, the lifting of 168% pounds to a height of about three feet per second. This result, however, was obtained by exceptional methods, and should not be considered the basis of measurement of mechanical power. Actually the power of the average horse is barely sufficient to lift sixty-five to seventy pounds three feet high per second.

VERNACULAR OF THE CHASE.

There is no more discerning class than the sportsmen. The vernacular of the chase, as they have invented it, is oddly appropriate to its objects. There is a smack of the soil and a breath of the salt water in the terms employed. Usually there is something quaintly appropriate to the habits of wild animals in the phrases with which they are lumped together. Here is a list which gives very adequate suggestion of the vernacular of the open season:

open season:
A covey of partridges.
A hide of pheasants.
A whisp of snipe.
A flight of doves or swallows.
A muster of peacocks.
A biege of herons.
A building of rooks.
A brood of grouse.
A plump of wild fowl.
A stand of plovers.
A watch of nighingales.
A clattering of doughs.
A flock of geese. A clattering of doughs.
A flock of geese.
A herd or bunch of cattle.
A bevy of quails.
A cast of hawks.
A trip of dottrel.
A swarm of bees.
A school of whales.
A school of herrings.
A herd of swine.
A skulk of foxes.
A pack of wolves.
A droye of oxen.
A sounder of hogs.
A troop of monkeys.
A pride of lions.
A sleuth of bears.
A gang of elk.

A gang of elk. New York Mail and Experss. TESLA'S MARVELLOUS INVENTION The Oscillator Expected to Displace Engines in Ocean Ships.

in Ocean Ships.

Teals's latest invention, the "oscillator," is one of the most remarkable appliances of the age. It is described by the Boston Transcript as being the core of a steam engine and the core of a dynamo combined, making a harmonious mechanical adjustment. This combination, says an enthusiastic admirer, constitutes a machine which has 'n it did bell metal half the machinery at present moving on the face of the globe. It may come to do the entire work of the enrines of an ocean steamship within a small part of the space they occupy, and at a fraction of their cost, both of construction and operation. It will do this work with out far or pounding, and will reduce to a minimum the anothing in the whole range of mechanical construction, from railway loromitives to stamp mills, which such an invention may not revolutionize. The sesential characteristic of the machine is the application of the pressure of steam to produce an extremely rapid vibration of a bar of steed or oliston, which must hat the mechanism in the working of the engines that the mechanism it is destained and a hower is obtained that the practically an absolutely constant vibration is established, and a hower is obtained in the working of the engine, the lip per cent. of loss by belt friction the gratine, the lip per cent. wested in the dynamo, making altogether an addition of 60 per cent. to the available energy obtained from electricity. The extraordinary result is that practically an absolutely constant vibration is established, and a hower is obtained in the working of the enemine should be a strength of the enemine should be a strength of the progressive advertises. The progressive advertises and boxes to very described and provided the properties and provided the properties and provided the properties and provided the properties and provided the provided that the machine is the application of the pressure of steam to produce an extremely rapid vibration of a bar of steam of the provided the provided the provided the provided that th

INDIAN TERRITORY HONESTY. Why the Rich Indian Fell Out With the Negro Chief Justice.

(Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—For more than an hour ex-Senator Dawes of the Indian commission talked to the Indian committee about the conditions of the territory. He urged the necessity of a change in government, and favored, as has already been told in his report to the secretary of the interior, recently published, abolishment of tribal relations and the establishment of a territorial form of government. Many of the Creek Indians are immensely wealthy. Senator Dawes was the guest of one of them.

"Why," said Mr. Dawes, "he owns the United States court house, and rents it to this government; he owns the house the judge lives in, and rents it to him; he himself lives in a much finer house than I do; he owns a large stud of Kentucky thoroughbreds, and took me out driving behind as fine a pair of these animals as can be found in the country.

"During the drive," continued Mr. Dawes, "I asked him what he thought about the colored people down there. 'Why,' said he, 'the colored people are pretty good people; one of them is our supreme court judge, and he is a good, honest judge, too. But I don't like him as well personally as I used to, because he did not keep a contract with me once.'

"I questiond him further about the breach of faith," pursued Mr. Dawes,

"and this was the story:
"The judge agreed with me,' said this wealthy Indian, 'in return for my influence in getting him on the bench to give me one-half the fees. He did this until a case came along in which the fees were \$2,700, and then he went back on his contract.'

"I thought you said he was honest," I objected. "'Oh, so he is,' was this noble In-

dian's reply, 'but that's the way we do business done here." Mr. Dawes also told a story of a lawyer who had a case in one of these Indian courts who received a note from the judge offering to decide the case in his favor for \$400, also a mote from the foreman of the jury, who of-fered to give him a verdict for \$40. He had such a good case that he paid no attention to either note. The other man won the case.

Mr. Dawes said he could multiply by the hour such instances as these which had come to his knowledge while in the territory, and believed that no better arguments were needed for the action that he and his fellow commissioners had recommended. It is now believed favorable action will be taken by the house committee on the bill creating the new territory of

Ethel-Yes, dear. Well, the man who weds you will never be accused of marrying for riches. Fashions.

PROFITABLE PUBLICITY. THE WORTHLESSNESS OF THE CROWD-ED ADVERTISEMENT. BY NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR., DOCTOR OF PUBLICITY.

(Copyright, 1894, by The Trade Company,

# **J.SMITH**

BEST TRIPLE KNIVES At \$3 Per Dozen. Generally sold by all declers at rom \$4.50 to \$5 p.r doz. All other live war: and

Diamonds, Watches, etc., EQUUALLY LOW IN PRICE. 14 Kt. Wedding Rings. Extra Heavy, \$3 to \$4, and 18 Kt. from \$4 to \$5. An oppo tunity never offer d to the resident of Yonkers before to secure be gain in ove mentioned goods at manufacturer

ALL GO DS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. Credit Extended on Liberal Teras if

J. SMITH No. 42 Ashburton Building.

In a New York State city of 35,000 people, in a daily paper, is this advertisement. It can be condemned in its entirety. If there were not profer advertisements, it would seem imposible to write a less effective one. The firm name and address occupy too much space. The advertiser presents several specialities, and says that he sells "All other silverware and jewelry," including "etc.," that he represents a large manufacturer; and that he has bargains at manufacturers' prices. He appears to be afraid that people will believe his goods are not as represented and so says that they are guaranteed. In order that he may not miss anybody, he gives credit on liberal terms, and he seems to be of the opinion that people who don't want credit will want it, so he says that he will extend credit "iff desired." There is nothing in this advertisement to make people want knives, diamonds, watches, rings, or anything else. The knine buyer will not see it, the diamond buyer is supicious of it, and the ring buyer will pass it by. Jewelry, and that which jewelry stands for, are supposed to be more or less holiday goods, and as the majority of jewelers advertise very extensively during the holidays, and withdraw almost entirely after they are over, the public has been taught that these goods are not very desirable except during holiday times. The progressive advertiser will present not only what he has for sale, but he will make the people search their closets and boxes to see if there isn't something new they ought to have. He will make necessities out of luxuries. The appended advertisement will apply to other lines.

CARLETON CO. ELECTION.

The Card of Dr. M. C. Atkinson Issued to the Electors.

The following card to the electors of Carleton county has been issued: You are called upon on the 24th day of January to select from among the electors of this county a gentleman to represent you in the local legislature. You have already on three former occasions by your ballots selected me for that honorable position, and though on the last occasion your will was defeated by what I think all impartial, honorable men must refer to as a regrettable deable men must refer to as a regrettable defeated by what I think all impartial, honorable men must refer to as a regrettable decision of the late sheriff, yet no power can deprive me of the heartfelt satisfaction that in that most severe contest you gave me such a strong evidence of your confidence in my integrity, and I have not the shadow of a doubt that you will again, with added emphasis, pronounce the verdict which you gave in 1886, in 1890 and in 1892, that you will right the wrong done me and yourselves in the past and rebuke the man who usurps the position but cannot obtain the honor which you have conferred upon myself. I appeal to you as the court of last resort to judge the government by what has been plain to the eyes of all, namely their stupendous incapacity in the construction of the Woodthe eyes of all, namely their stupendous incapacity in the construction of the Woodstock bridge, by which tens of thousands of dollars of money borrowed on the credit of the province, and upon which you are paying interest, has been worse than wasted; their utter disregard of the interests of the people of this county by allowing that work of urgent necessity to drag along month after month and year after year to the great inconvenience and financial loss to the town of Woodstock and surrounding sections.

I appeal to you, not as a packed and partisan tribunal to which the leader of the government dare only to appeal, but as independent and honorable citizens, interested only in the triumph of honesty and fair dealing, to gain by no uncertain sound your votes, as shown by your ballots, upon the recent disgraceful farce known as the Quinn investigation, designed mainly to cover up rather than to disclose the truth of the sale of public offices.

I appeal to you to condemn them because

than to disclose the truth of the sale of pub-lic offices.

I appeal to you to condemn them because they have been false to their professions, and have not only kept the expenditures within the income, but because they and their fol-lowers have voted down a resolution pro-posed by the opposition setting forth that principle.

Because they in the face of falling reven-ues have established unnecessary offices and conferred them upon their partisans as re-wards for party services, and have voted down resolutions for the abolition of those offices.

offices.

Because they have in defiance of the repor

so wasteful and extravagant that they have been compelled by their own misdoings to roll heavy burdens formerly borne by the province upon the municipalities and loaded you with direct taxation.

Because without the shadow of excuse, but for political advantage and petty spite toward Henry Connell, they dismissed David Irvine from the office of high sheriff of this county.

Because their course has been marked by nwise legislation, incapacity of administration, by gross extravagance, by contemptible

tion, by gross extravagance, by contemptible spiteful partisanship, by corruption in the bestowal of patronage, by the violation of many pledges, by a too evident desire to serve themselves rather than the people. For these and many other reasons of a similar character I stand before you as an opposition candidate. If elected I pledge myself to do my utmost to remedy existing abuses, to favor wise legislation, no matter by whom proposed, to guard the interests of the people in general and of Carleton county in particular.

Owing to the present delicate state of my health it will, I regret to say, be utterly impossible for me to visit you and discuss the political situation as has been my custom in past contests. I will endeavor to see as many of you as the limited time will permit.

Gentlemen, I place myself, in your hands in the full confidence of your appreciation of my efforts in your behalf in the past, and of your desire to treat me with that generous fair play which has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the people of Carleton.

Respectfully, M. C. ATKINSON. BOTH SWIFT AND SURE.

Alpine Ibex Can Outrun and Outjump Even the Sure-Footed Chamois.

As the present king of Italy does not inherit his father's enthusiasm for ibex hooting, the herd continues to increase, and the male thexes, no longer victims to Victor Emmanuel's rifle, are leading their families in increased numbers into further and distant mountains, where they have not been seen for generations. Should the Swiss, who now protect all wild birds by strictly enforced legislation, decide to extend to the ibexes the protection which they enjoy in Piedmont, the climbers in the Alps would enjoy the sight of a creature which is not only beautiful in itself, but surpasses even the chamois in its astonishing powers of mountain climbing. It gallops up over and down beautiful in itself, but surpasses even the chamois in its astonishing powers of mountain climbing. It gallops up over and down the cracks and precipices of ice or rock like a greyhound on the flats of Altcar, and the ancient legend that it jumped down precipices and alighted on its curved horns to break the fall is a very natural invention to account for feats which were seen, but seemed inexplicable by any creditable use of legs and feet

account for feats which were seen, but seemed inexplicable by any creditable use of legs
and feet.

When the bouquetins became so rare that
they were preserved in Swiss Chateaux as
the bison is kept in zoological gardens, their
jumping feats were seen and observed more
closely. One kept at Aigle used to live on
the roof of the chateau, choosing for its post
the slope of the tiles which covered the highest tower, says the London Spectator. Another was seen to jump on the top of a door
standing ajar and to balance itself on the
edge, with all four feet close together. A
baby ibex tamed by a peasant, who caught
it on the Monte Rosa, would spring on to his
head, and in the drives held on the king's
preserves in Pledmont it was noticed that in
descending a particularly steep couloir at
full speed they showed far more precision
of movement than even the chamois. "The
former (chamois) descended by taking flying
leaps from side to side, like a bird fluttering down; the ibex, on the other hand, seemed to select the most slender temporary
landing places far below and to reach them
by gigantic leaps straight down, landing and
retaining its balance with an agility truly by gigantic leaps straight down, landing and retaining its balance with an agility truly wonderful to behold."

WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

In the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington twelve horses drew the car; these were covered from eyes to fetlocks in housings of black velvet, with black ostrich plumes upon their heads. The Duke's funeral was modelled upon the precedent of that of John Monk, first Duke of Albemarie, the only change in the trappings of the horses being that the animals were only plumed on the crupper, which as the tall was hidden by the velvet clothing; had rather a ludicrous appearance. But in the funeral of the Duke of Albemarie led horses formed an important part of the procession. "Mourning horses," as they were called, draped in black cloth and plumed, were distributed at intervals in the cortege. The 'chief mourning horse' followed the standard of England. The funeral car was also followed by a cream colored "horse of honor," with crimson caparisons, in the Duke of Wellington's funeral procession. The only led horse was his charger, not Copenhagen, but the animal which he was in the habit of riding in his last years. Yet the riderless steed, pacing behind its master's tier, awakened the emotions of the gazing thousands with an appeal more potent and direct than that of all the accumulated pomp which preceded it.—Saturday Review.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoris, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

# PCND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE.

TO THE WALL THE

Our trade-mark on Buff Wrapper around every bettle. THE WONDER OF HEALING. FOR RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES. PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Refuse Substitutes, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH. made crudely, sold Used Internally and Externally.

HEMORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Prices, 50c., Cheap. \$1, Cheaper, \$1.75, Cheapest. Genuine strong and pure. Can be diluted with water.

Spie Manufacturers POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK,

It is Alleged Newfoundland Fish are Being Passed Off for American.

FROZEN HERRING.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 8.-William A. Pew, collector of this port, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, answered at length the charges that have been made to the effect that fares of frozen and salted herring were being illegally brought to this port from Newfoundland. Mr. Pew claimed that this is not the case and quotes a treasury decision by Secretary Windom, in 1890, in support if his statement. The claim is made that the Gloucester fishermen have, during the last few years, and are at present, voyaging to the west coast of Newfoundland and there purchasing cargoes of herring, which are brought into this country as the product of American fishermen, free of charge. The collector says statement is not true, and that the herring entered at this port and admitted free of duty as the product of American fisheries are so in reality. He claims and quotes a ruling in support of the statement, that fish se cured in an American vessel by an American crew, is an American product. He says the fishermen are in the habit of securing the aid of na-tives of Newfoundland and the use of their nets in snaring fish. On being dipped from the water they are de livered in boats directly on board the fishing vessels, when they are frozen and packed in bulk in the holds of the vessels and salted in bulk, with

salt taken from Gloucester. Mr. Pew denies the statement that the collectors at Philadelphia, New York and Boston caused the investigation which Special Agent Byrnes has been conducting for some time, and says that they are admitting herring free as the product of the American fisheries upon proof similar to that which was presented to the collector at Gloucester.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Timethy Healy Denies that He is Opposed to McCarthy's Re-election.

London, Jan. 8.-In an interview today, Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite, M. P. for North Louth, emphatically denied that he intended to found a third Irish party or to oppose the reelection of Justin McCarthy, or other national leaders. He further said that he was only trying to prevent the on of a calamitous individual domination of the party, which de-nied the right of criticism and insisted upon committing the party without prior consultation to movements which afterwards it was too late to repudiate. He would persist in opposing every adventurous policy put forward as sanctioned by the whole party when it only emanated from individuals unauthorized to speak in the name of the party. He favored the greatest latitude wherein individual pronouncements were personal opinons. Healy concluded by declaring that he had always supported and would continue to support Mr. Mc-Carthy's chairmanship of the anti-Parnellite section of the party and would cordially resist any attempt to defeat the government on the address in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of the coming of parliament.

#### THE SEAL FISHERY.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The state department has published an official report from United States Consul Robertson at Victoria, B. C., upon the seal catch of the British Columbian seal fleet last year. The figures were compiled by Collector King. The consul says they show the catch to be the largest ever made in any single year, and the fear once entertained that the hunters would be seriously handicapped from the compulsory use of the spear, has been overcome.

THE ICE CROP.

Richmond, Me., Jan. 8.—Several ice companies on the Kennebec have suspended operations on account of dirty ice. The crop will not be so large by 300,000 as was anticipated. Owing to the heavy fall of snow cutting will be more expensive than in former years.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Melbourne, Vic, Jan. 8.-The government was defeated today in connection with the ministry proposal to re duce the salaries of members of the legislative assembly and public offi-

A CAPE BRETON MAN.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 8.-The body of a well dressed man was found in John Pew & Son's dock this afternoon It proved to be John R. Ryan, aged 35, of Port Hawkesbury, C. B.

In 1800 Sir Humphry Davy produced the first electric light with carbon WINTER DAIRYING.

(Amherst Press.)

This winter there is a practice followed at the Nappan Experimental farm in the treatment of dairy cows that is well worthy of investigation by our progressive farmers. In minety-nine cases out of one hundred the cows of the average farmer are not giving milk at this season of the year. For at least six months they are allowed to sponge on the farmer for a living, and when the season arrives when milk and butter are worth their lowest figure their cows come to the front with great productiveness. The result is that very few dairymen of this cort are ever able to make a profitable showing. At Nappan the reverse is practiced. There are three new calves now in the stables, and a large flow of milk is secured for sale to the creamery. Several more calfs are expected in the near future, when the flow of milk will be further increased. Now what is to hinder the average farmer of Cumberland from following this practice. With abundance of stone and wood there is no excuse for a celd barn. A warm barn is the first requisite for success and without this profit. from following this practice. With abundance of stone and wood there is no excuss for a cold barn. A warm barn is the first requisite for success and without this profitable stock raising is impossible. Spruce boards or stone are cheaper any day than feed, and one or the other must be supplied. At present good butter is almost unobtainable and what is offered gets a good price. Why not make butter now, as well as when it gets so cheap as to be questionably profitable. If our farmers would follow some of these good practices there would be fewer complaints heard that "farming don't pay."

SYMPATHETIC PAINTER

The language of hints is Greek to children, as a rule, and they interpret it after a simple fashion of their own. "Where have you been all morning, Dick?" inquired Mrs. Sampson of her

ten-year-old son.
"I've been down by the old saw mill, watching a man paint a picture," re-plied Dick, whose chubby countenance was decorated with paint of various colors.

"I am afraid you must have bothered him," said Mrs. Sampson, as she began to scrub her son's besmirched features.

"No'm, I didn't bother hlm a bit," sad Dick, in a moment's intermission between the applications of soap and water. "He was really interested in me; I could tell by the way he talked.' "What did he say?" inquired Mrs

"He looked at his watch," replied Dick, "and told me he knew it was 'most my dinner-time. He knew a boy of my age must be hungry, he said, for he'd been a boy himself!"-Youth's

IMPERIAL BRITAIN.

Middleton, N. S., Jan. 5.-The patriotic drama, Imperial Britain, by W. M. McVicar, was acted by the Lawrencetown High school last night in Oddfellows' hall, Middleton. The play is in two acts, the first representing the return of all the British possessions to the old home, and the second is a grand formal reception given by one by one avow their attachment to her. John Bull acts as protector of all, and Tricle Sam, who came uninvited, asks and is received into the family circle. The drama is a well written one, and Principal Goucher and his pupils rendered it in fine style. The Middleton brass band gave some of their best music during the

curtain time. MUCH VIRTUE IN AN "IF."

If the Atlantic were lowered 6,564 feet the distance from shore to shore would be only half as great, or 1,500 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles—say 19,680 feet—there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the ridge on which the great Atlantic cables are laid. The Mediterranean is comparatively shallow. A drying up of 666 feet would leave three different eas, and Africa would be joined with Italy. The British channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves.

WHAT SUNDAY SHOULD BE.

The Countess of Warwick on a reoent Sunday afternoon presented the prizes to the members of the Leamington Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Brotherhood, and said that God meant the Sabbath to be a day of rest, but he never intended it to be a day of gloom, and long empty hours of idleness, which brought happiness to no one.

RESENTFUL.

"So you object to the government's doing anything for a library?" "I do, replied Mr. Wawback emphatically. "Jes'ez soon ez the maojrity of people in my district got ter readin' the newspapers I got defeated fur office, an' since then I'm agin literature in any shape or form."-Washington Star.

QUITE A DIFFERENT THING.

"I thought you told me that Miss Brown had spent a great deal of money on her voice?" 'Well, so I did."

"But she can't sing."

'Well, I didn't say that she could, did I."-Truth. In 1889 the United States produced

over 34,000,000 barrels of petroleum. Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

which I could not understand a word, thrilled me with its earnestness and ten-

derness of tone, especially when the missionary told me at the close of the service that he recently baptised a man

who was converted through reading on of my sermons among the hills of India. The songs of the two Christian assemblages I visited in this city, although

the tunes were new, and the sentiment

And now as to the industrious malign-

me that a gentleman coming from England into one of the mission stations of India, the missionaries band-

these tropical regions and find a missionary living under palms and with different styles of fruits on his table, and forgot that palms are hear as cheap

and forgot that paims are hear as cheap as hickory or pines in America, and rich fruits as cheap as plain apples. They find here missionaries sleeping under pankas, these fans swung day and night by coolies and forget that four cents a day is good wages here, and the man finds himself. Four cents a day to the man finds himself.

the man finds himself. Four cents a day for a coachman; a missionary can afford to ride. There have been missionaries who have come to these hot climates resolving to live as the natives live and one or two years have finished their work, their chief use on missionary ground being that of furnishing for a large funeral the chief object of interest.

ject of interest.
So far from living in idleness, no

men on earth work so hard as the missionaries now in the foreign field.

Against fearful odds, and with three

millions of Christians opposed to two hundred and fifty millions of Hindoos, Mohammedans and other false religions,

these missionaries are trying to take India for God. Let the good people of America, and England, and Scotland, and of all Christendom add ninety-nine and three-quarters per cent, to their appreciation of the fidelity and consecration of foreign missionaries.

your places. Not on the thrones near-est the King; they are reserved for the

Meanwhile let all Christendom be

thrilled with gladness. About twenty-five thousand converts in India every year under the Methodest Missions, and

about twenty-five thousand converts

villiages which have given up their gods, and where not an idol is left. The serfdom of womanhood in many places is being unloosend and the iron grip of caste is being relaxed. Human

sacrifices have ceased, and the last spark of the funeral pyre on which the

vidow must leap has been extinguish

ed, and the juggernaut, stopped, now stands as a curiosity for travellers to look at. All India will be taken for Christ. If anyone has any dishearten-

ments let him keep them as his own private property; he is welcome to all of them. But if any man has any en-

couragements to utter, let him utter them. What we want in the Church

and the world is less croaking owls of the night, and more morning larks with

spread wing ready to meet the advancing day. Fold up Naomi and Windham, and give us Ariel or Mt. Pisgah, or Coronation. I had the joy of preaching in many of the cities of India, and

seeing the dusky faces of the natives illumined with heavenly anticipations. In Calcutta, while the congregation were yet seated, I took my departure for a railroad train, I preached by the watch up to the last minute. A swift carriage brought me to the station not

carriage brought me to the station not more than half a minute before start-

ing. I came nearer to missing the train than I hope anyone of us will come to

A Heavy Task.

Poet—Is the literary editor in? Managing Editor—No; gene off to

he country.
Poet—Did he read my last poem I

Managing Editor—Think he did. He

Ragolet-Say, Nevvy, dis paper says

de Czar has a incum of \$25,000 a day.

Wish we was Czurs, eh. Nevvy?

Nevawork—Naw. Jist tink of de work we'd have dezin' de incum tax man.—Spring field Union.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN

L

rave him?

asked for a week's rest.

missionaries

saulted.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.-

son, minister with rived in the city as meeting of the cal

isters were pres

knzie Bowell, Hor

Frank Smith and

awarded its testin

John C. Dance, W. F

were drowning in

Lady Thompson returned to the c

general manager

up with them to O to Moncton last ex

The withdrawal

of his patronage nival is not going

pects of the fete. made today that ] patrick be invited

Ottawa. Jan.

Major General Her

ed to a paragraph ronto Globe, stati

signed the positio

the Canadian mili

ment that the re

also made the sam Treasurer McMi

General Sifton of ernment arrived h from Winnipeg, an

terview on Friday and Hon. Mr. Fost

present the claim

increased subsidy

\$40,000 per annum.

5 of the Subsidy a

the castle.

27th July, 1892.

Wyburn, all of gallant rescue of

The Royal Hu

#### "BURNING THE DEAD."

DR. TALMAGE ON THE LIFE OF THE MISSIONARY.

Slanders and Blasphemies Against th Missionary Refuted-Graphic Descrip tion of the Centres of Heathendom

BROOKLYN, Jan. 6.— "They have hands but they handle not, feet have they but they walk not, neither speak they through their throat. They that make them are like unto them."—

Psalm cxv, 7, 8.

The life of the missionary is a luxurious and indolent life: Hindooism is a religion that ought not to be interfered with; Christianity is guilty of an impertinence when it invades heathendom: you must put in the same line of reverence Brahma, Buddha, Moham-med and Christ. To refute the slanders and blasphemies now so prevalent, and to spread out before the Christian world the contrast between idolatrous and Christian countries, I preach this sermon in my "Round the world

In this discourse I take you to the very headquarters of heathendom, to the very capital of Hindooism; for what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, and what Jerusalem is to the Christian, Be-nares, India, is to the Hindoo. We arnares, India, is to the Hindoo. We arrived there in the evening, and the next morning we started out early, among other things to see the burning among other things to see the burning of the dead. We saw it, cremation, not as many good people in America and England are now advocating it, namely, the burning of the dead in clean, and orderly, and refined crematory, the hot furnace soon reducing the human form to a powder to be carefully preserved in an urn; but cremation as the Hindoos practice it. We got into a boat and were rowed down the River Ganges until we came opposite to where five dead bodies lay, four of them women wrapped in red garments, and a man wrapped in white. Our boat fastened, we waited and watched. High piles of wood were on the bank, and this wood is carefully weighed according as the wood were on the bank, and this wood is carefully weighed according as the friends of the deceased can afford to pay for it. In many cases only a few sticks can be afforded, and the dead body is burned only a little, and then thrown into the Ganges. But where the relatives of the deceased are well-to-do an abusiness of the deceased are well-to-do. tives of the deceased are well-to-do an abundance of wood in pieces four or five feet long is purchased. Two or three layers of sticks are then put on the ground to receive the dead form. Small pieces of sandal-wood are inserted to produce fragrance. The deceased is lifted from the resting place and put upon this wood. Then the cover is removed from the face of the corpse and it is bathed with water of the Ganges. Then several more layers of wood are put upon the body, and other sticks are placed on both sides of it, but the head and feet are left exposed. Then a and feet are left exposed. Then a quantity of grease sufficient to make everything inflammable is put on the wood and into the mouth of the dead. Then one of the richest men in Benares his fortune made in this way, furnishes the fire, and after the priest has mum-bled a few words, the eldest son walks three times around the sacred pile. and then applies the torch, and the fire blazes up, and in a short time the body has becomes the ashes which the

relatives throw into the Ganges.

We saw floating past us on the Ganges the body of a child which had been only partly burned, because the parents could not afford enough wood. While we watched the floating form of the child a crow alighted upon it. In the meantime hundreds of Hindoos were bathing in the river, dipping their heads, filling their mouths, supplying their brass cups, muttering words of so-called prayer. Such a mingling of superstition, and loathesomeness, and inhumanity I had never before seen. The Ganges is to the Hindoo the best river of all the earth, but to me it is the cities nine cremations, but in no case a sad look or a tear. I said to friends: "How is this? Have the living no grief for the dead?" I found that the women do not come forth on that the women do not come forth on such occasions, but that does not account for the absence of all signs of grief. There is another reason more potent. Men do not see the faces of potent. Men do not see the faces of their wives until after marriage. They take them on recommendation. Marriages thus formed, of course, have not much affection in them. Women are married at seven and ten years of age, and are grandmothers at thirty. Such unwisely-formed family associations do not imply much arder of love. The family so poorly put together—who wonders that it is easily taken apart? And so I account for the absence of all signs of grief at the cremation of the

relatives throw into the Ganges.

Benares is the capital of Hindooism and Buddhism, but Hindooism has trampled out Buddhism, the hoof of the one monster on the grizzly neck of the other monster. It is also the capital of filth, of malodors, and the capital of in-decency. The Hindoos say they have 300,000,000 gods. Benares being the headquarters of these deities you will not be surprised to find that the making not be surprised to find that the making of gods is a profitable business. Here there are carpenters making wooden gods, and brass workers making brass gods, and sculptors making stone gods, and potters making clay gods. I cannot think of the abominations practiced here without a recoil of stomach and a need of cologne. Although much is said about the carving on the temples of this city, everything is so vile that there is not much room left for the asthetic. The devotees enter the æsthetic. The devotees enter the temples nineteen twentieths unclothed, and depart begging. All that Hinand depart begging. An that findoosin can do for a man or woman it does here. Notwithstanding all that may have been said in its tavor at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, it makes man a brute, and woman the lowest type of slave. I would rather be a besse or a cow or a dog in India be a horse or a cow or a dog in India than be a woman. The greatest disaster that can happen to a Hindoo is that he was born at all.

Benares is imposing in the distance as you look at it from the other side of the Ganges. The forty-seven ghats, of flights of stone steps, reacking from the water's edge to the buildings high up on the banks, mark a place for the as-cent and descent of the sublimities. The eye is lost in the bewilderment of tombs, shrines, minarets, palaces and temples. It is the glorification of steps, the triumph of stairways. But looked at close by, the temples, though large and expensive, are anything but attrac-tive. The seeming gold in many cases turns out to be brass. The precious Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

paint. The wall turn out the paint. The marble is study. The slippery and disgusting stones in steps lead you to images of horribly visage, and the ficwers put upon taltar have their fragrance submerger by that which is the opposite

After you have seen the ghats, two great things in Benares that you must see are the Golden and Monkey temples. About the vast Golden temple there is not as much gold as would make an English sovereign. The air itself is asphyxiated. Here we see men making gods out of mud and then putting their hands together in worship of that which themselves have made. Sacred cows walk up and down the tem Sacred cows walk up and down the temple. Here stood a fakir with a right arm uplifted and for so long a time that he could not take it down and the nails of the hand had grown until they looked like serpents winding in and around the palm. The god of the Golden Templis Siva or the poison god. Devils wait upon him. He is the god of war, of famine, of pestilence. He is the destroyer. He has around his neck a string of skulls. Before him bow men whose hair never knew a comb. They eat carrion

skulls. Before him bow men whose hair never knew a comb. They eat carrion and that which is worse. Bells and drums set up a racket. Pilgrims come from hundreds of miles away, spending their last piece of money and exhausting their last item of strength in order to reach this Golden Temple, glad to die in or near it, and have the ashes of their bodies thrown into the Ganges Ganges.
We took a carriage and went still

further on to see the Monkey Temple, so called because in and around the building monkeys abound and are kept as sacred. All evolutionists should visit this temple devoted to the family from which their ancestors came. These monkeys chatter, and wink, and chmb, and look wise, and look silly, and have full possession of the place. We were asked at the entrance of the Monkey Temple to take off our shoes because of the sacredness of the place, but a small contribution placed in the hands of an attendant resulted in a permission to enter with our shoes on. As the Golden Temple is dedicated to Siva, the poison god, this Monkey Temple is dedicated to Siva's wife, a deitess, that must be promitisted or she will disease and propitiated, or she will disease, and blast, and destroy. For centuries this spitfire has been worshipped. She is the goddess of sceld, and slap, and ter-magancy. She is supposed to be a supernatural Xantippe; hence to her are brought flowers and rice, and here and there the flowers and rice, and here and there the flowers are spattered with the blood of goats slain in sacrifice.

As we walk to-day through this Monkey Temple we must not hit, or tease, or hurt one of them. Two Englishmen years ago lost their lives by the maltreatment of a monkey Passing maltreatment of a monkey. Passing along one of these Indian streets, a monkey did not soon enough get out of the way, and one of these Englishmer struck it with his cane. Immediately struck it with his cane. Immediately the people and the priests gathered around these strangers, and the public wrath increased until the two Englishmen were pounded to death for having struck a monkey. No land in all the world so revers the monkey as India, as no other land has a temple called after it. One of the Rajahs of India spent 100.000 rupees in the marriage of spent 100,000 rupees in the marriage of two monkeys. A nuntial process two monkeys. A nuptial procession was formed in which moved camels, was formed in which moved camels, elephants, tigers, and palanquins of richly dressed people. Bands sounded the wedding march. Dancing parties kept the night sleepless. It was twelve days before the monkey and monkeyess were free from their round of gay attentions. In no place but India could gas a convincil horse occurred. such a carnival have occurred. But, after all, while we cannot approve of the Monkey Temple, the monkey is sacred to hilarity. I defy anyone to

watch a monkey one minute without laughter. Why was this creature made? For the world's amusement. The mission of some animals is left doubtful and we cannot see the use of the carrier of all the earth, but to me it is this or that quadruped, or this or that this or that quadruped, or this or that stench in horror to the sea. I looked all tall around the world it entertains along the banks for the mourners for the dead. I saw in two of the top of a hand-organ, it stirs the sense of the ludicrous; tickles the sense of the ludicrous; tickles the diaphragm into cachinnation; topples gravity into play, and accomplishes that for which it was created. The eagle, and the lion, and the gazelle, and the robin no more certainly have their mission than has the monkey. But it implies a low form of Hindooism when this embodied miniery of the hymne. this embodied mimicry of the human race is lifted into worship. In one of the cities for the first time in my life I had an opportunity of talking with a Fakir, or a Hindoo who has renounced the world and lives on alms. under a rough covering on a platform of brick. He was covered with the ashes of the dead, and was at the time rubbing more of those ashes upon his arms and legs. He understood and spoke English. I said to him: "How long have you been seated here?" He replied, "Fifteen years." "Have those replied, "Fifteen years. Have those idols which I see power to help or destroy?" He said, "No; they only represent God. There is but one God."

Question—When people die where do

they go to?

Answer—That depends upon what they have been doing. If they have been doing good to heaven; if they have been doing evil, to hell.

Question—But do you not believe in the transmigation of souls and that after death we go into birds or animals of they go to?

some sort.

Answer—Yes; the last creature a man is thinking of while dying is the one into which he will go. If he is thinking of a bird he will go into a bird; and if he is thinking of a cow he will go into a cow.

Question—I thought you said that at death the soul goes into heaven or Answer—He goes there by a gradual process. It may take him years and

Question—Can anyone become a Hin-doo? Could I become a Hindoo? Answer—Yes, you could.
Question—How could I become a

Answer—By doing as Hindoos do.
But as I looked upon the poor, filthy
wretch, bedaubing himself with the
ashes of the dead, I thought the last thing on earth I would want to become would be a Hindoo. I expressed to a missionary who overheard the conversation between the Fakir and myself my amazement at some of the doctrines the Fakir announced. The missionary said: "The Fakirs are very accommodating, and supposing you to be a friend of Christianity, he announced the theory of one God, and that of rewards and

There are, however, alleviations for B nares. I attended worship in one of the Christian missions. The sermon,

WEEKLY SUN, \$1 a year.

FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JANUARY 27.

Text of Lesson-Matt. xvi., 13-23 ; Golden Text-Thou Art the Christ, the Son of the Living God-Matt, xvi., 16.1

not translated, were uplifting and in 18. "When Jesus came unto the coasts spiring to the last degree.

There was also a school of 300 nativ of Cæsarea Philippi, He asked His dis-ciples, saying, Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" After feeding girls, an institution established by a Raiah of generosity and wealth, a graduate of Madras University. But the 5,000, walking on the sea and discoursing about the bread of life Jesus graduate of Madras University. But more than all, the missionaries arbusy, some of them preaching on the ghats, some of them in churches, in chapels and in bazaars. The London Missionary Society has here its college for young men, and its schools for children, and its houses of worship for all. went toward Tyre and Sidon and healed the daughter of a Syrophenician woman, fed 4,000 and cautioned His disciples against the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees, or the false teaching of hypocrites and rationalists. Then, having passed to another section, He asks the question of this verse.

14. "And they said, Some say thou The Church Missionary Society has its eight schools, and filled with learners. The evangelizing work of the Wes-leyans and the Baptists are felt in all parts of Benares. In its mightiest stronghold Hindooism is being as-

art John the Baptist, some Elias, and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets." Just as varied are the opinions of men now concerning Him, for while many hate Him and turn their backs upon Him many who profess to be His friends will not believe that He is God, ment of missionaries: It has been said and many more who confess with the mouth that He is God as well as man by some travelers after their return to America or England that the missionaries are living a life full of indolence and luxury. That is a falsehood that I are not slow to say that in some things, as a man, He was mistaken or spoke and laxury. That is a faisenced that I would say is as high as heaven if it did not go down in the opposite direction. When strangers come into these tropical climates, the missionaries do their best to entertain them, making sacrifices for that purpose. In the city of Benares a missionary told me that gentleman coming according to the mistaken notions of His times, while others who would not dare to say any of these things will not believe that He is the coming one to sit

on David's throne.

15. "He saith unto them, But whom sav ye that I am?" As far as we are individually concerned, the great question is not what others think of Christ, but what we think of the great that the control of the control stations of India, the missionaries banded together to entertain him. Among other things, they had a ham boiled, prepared and beautifully decorated, and the same ham was passed around from house to house as this stranger appeared and in other respects a conspiracy of kindness was effected. The visitors went home to England and wrote and spoke of the luxury in which the missionaries of India were living. Americans and Englishmen come to these trop(cal regions and find a missionaries) but what we think of Him, for "every one of us shall give account of Himself to God" (Rom. xiv, 12). The act question for me is: "What do?" of Christ? What is He to me?" is

my relation to Him? Is He my rriend and Saviour, or do I act as if it was nothing to me whether He ever lived or

aid, "And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." By comparing verses 2 and 4 of Math. ii we see that "the Christ" is synonymous with "the King of the Jews." By comparing verses 33 and 36 of John x we see that in their eyes "the Son of God" meant "equal with God," so that Peter's confession meant at least thus much: "Thou art the King of the Jews the Diving Man the King of the Jews, the Divine Man to sit on David's throne."

to sit on David's throne.

17. "And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed are thou, Simon Bar-Jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven." Flesh and blood, or the natural man, cannot reveal unto

taught
18. "And I say also unto thee that thou are Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The hell shall not prevail against it." The Greek words translated "Peter" and "rock" are not quite the same, for the word translated "Peter" means a bit of stone, but the world translated "rock" means a cliff or ledge, a solid rock. The church was not to be built upon Peter a rolling stone, but upon the solid rock, Christ, whom Peter confessed to be the Christ, the Son of God. Notice that the church was not, then, built nor being

appreciation of the fidelity and consecration of foreign missionaries. Far away
from home, in an exhausting climate,
and compelled to send their children to
England, Scotland or America so as to
escape the corrupt conversation and
behavior of the natives, these men and
women of God toil on until they drop
into their graves. But they will get
their chief appreciation when their work
is over and the day is won, as it will be
won. No place in heaven will be too
good for them. Some of the ministers
at home, who live on salaries of \$4,000
or \$5,000 a year, preaching the Gospel
of Him who had not where to lay his
head, will enter heaven and be welcomed, and while looking for a place to
sit down, they will be toid: "Yonder in
that lower line of thrones you will take
your places. Not on the thrones nearout the King ther day are reserved for the
Christ, the Son of God. Notice that the
church was not, then, built nor being
builded, for He said, "I will build my
church."

19. "And I will give unto thee the
keys of the kingdom of heaven, and
whatsoever thou shall bind on earth
shall be bound in heaven and whatsoever thou shall loose on earth shall be
loosed in heaven." We know from
Acts ii and x that Peter was the first
of all the apostles to preach the gospel
both to Jews and gentiles, and thus He
opened the door to all and this is the
power of keys. Every believer is authorized to proclaim the gospel (Rev.
Xxii, 17) and to point the repentant sinner to the passages which declare him
loosed from his sins and the impenitent
to the power of keys.

Europe the Christ, the Son of God. Notice that the
church was not, then, built nor
whench, and will be cherch."

19. "And I will give unto thee
keys of the kingdom of heaven, and
whatsoever thou shall blod on earth
shall be bound in heaven and whatsoever thou shall be dound in heaven and whatsoever thou shall be of the church."

21. "A stable of the church."

22. "A stable of the corrupt."

23. "A stable of the church."

24. "A stable of the church."

25. "A stable

thenism, and not a city, or town, or neighborhood of India but directly, or sion re indirectly, feels the influence; and the day speeds on when Hindooism will go down with a crash. There are whole to sho to show unto His disciples how that He must go unto Jerusalem and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes and be killed and be raised again the third day." See the same facts repeated by Him in chapters xvii, 22, 23, and xx, 18, 19, and notice in verses 24, 25, of our lesson chapter that there is no way to the kingdom but by the cross and entire self-re nunciation. While the kingdom is de layed, postponed because of Israel's rejection of her king, the heirs of the kingdom, the members of His body, the church, must be content to be treated as their Master was and live as He lived, not unto Himself, but unto God.

22. "Then Peter took Him and began to rebuke Him, saying, Be it far from Thee, Lord, this shall not be unto Thee." The margin says, "Pity Thyself." It is the nature of the natural man to pity one's self rather than defy self. It is too much the case with Christians also that they live unto themselves, indulge themselves, please themselves, rather than please Him who hath called them, so that God alone can tell whether they are Christians at all or not. Christians should bear in mind that "we who live are alway delivered unto death for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh" "that we should not henceforth live unto ourselves, but unto Him who died for us and rose again" (II Cor. iv,

11; v, 15.
28. 'But He turned and said unto Peter: Get the benind me, satan. Thou life, and if he cannot destroy will do all he can to hinder it. "Not I, but Christ, who liveth m me," is the true Christian motto, and only those who thus live can be a glory to God and a blessing to their fellows. "For the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many" (Math. xx, 28).

# though delivered in Hindoostanee, of the GREAT CONFESSION. | EQUITY SALE. | EQUITY SALE.

D., 1894.

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referee in Equity,
J. G. FORBES,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Auctioneer.
1457

EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein nending, wherein Charles A. Palmar is Plaintiff and William Esson and Julia E. Esson. bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, John N. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton his wife, John N. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton his wife, John S. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisa E. Wilson. Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Esson, Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Dudne Breeze, Executors and Trustees of James Stanley Harris, deceased, are de-Defendants, with the approbation of the tundersigned Referee in Equity, duly annown of Saint John, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so to be sold as aforesaid, is situate in the City of Saint John and comprises:—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and par-

comprises:—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate the control of the con

newable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two 'Iundred and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars

chaser at a valuation.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintff's solicitor.

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D.

M. G. B. HENDERSON,

By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is postponed until SAT-URDAY, the fifth day of January, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 24th day of November, A. D.

By erder of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the Second Day of March, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 28th day of December, A. D. 1894

Many er young man, said Uncle

Eben, makes de mistake ob his life in lookin' for consolation in poh'try when

he orter be takin' some good reli'ble

In 1873 the complete success of wat-

Plaintiff's Solicitor. W. A. LOCKHART.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity.

There will be sold at public auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, ON SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of tweive o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the Twenty-seventh day of November, A. D., 1894, in a cause therein pending wherein Sarah E. Nicholson, Joseph R. Stone and Murray McLaren, trustees of the last will and testament of John W. Nicholson, deceased, are plaintiffs, and John Cowan and Helen Cowan, his wife, George R. Ellis, trustee of the creditors of John Cowan, &c., and the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John.

"All that lot, piece and parcel of land "situate in Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, on the northerly side of Hazen "Street, beginning on the said side of the said street at the south-westerly corner of a "lot of land sold by the parties of the first "part thereof to William Turner, thence "from the said corner running westerly on "liazen Street fifty-five feet, thence at right angles northerly one hundred feet, thence at right angles seasterly fifty-five feet to "the north-westerly corner of Turner's lot, and thence at right angles southerly on "the western line of the said lot one hundred feet to the place of beginning; and also all that other certain lot or parcel of land described as follows, that is to say: all that "lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying "and being in Wellington Ward, in the said city on the northerly side of Hazen Street, beginning on the said side of the said "treet at the south-westerly corner of a lot of land sold by the said parties thereto of the first part to John McCready and others," A. D., 1856, and afterwards known as "Cal-"vin Church Lot," thence from the said cormer running westerly or hundred feet to the place of beginning," being the lands and p

16. "And Simon Peter answered and

us heavenly things, even as it is written in I Cor. ii, 12-13. God only can teach us of Himself by His holy Spirit, but He is ready to teach all who are ready to be

cals of land with the buildings thereon, sivuate on the corner of Paradise Row and Harris Street, having a frontage of two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) incaes on Paradise Row, and three hundred and one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris Street.

2.—All those three several freehold and leasehold lots, with the buildings thereon situate on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so called); the leasehold lot being under a renewable Lease subject to a ground rent of

bound by his sins.
20. "Then charged He His disciples that they should tell no man that He was Jesus, the Christ." He had confessed to the woman of Samaria that He was the Messiah (John iv, 25, 26); He had to the Jews given many proofs that He was their Messiah, and they only turned their backs upon Him, so that He will declare it no more. See chapter xii, 16.19. If the truth is not received when missions every year. But more than that, Christianity is undermining heathenism, and not a city or town sion received in its stead (II Thess. ii,

newable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Tundrad and Sixty-four (\$284.00) Dollars per annum.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company.

The said freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co. so to be sold as aforesaid is all in the City of Saint John, and comprises:—
3.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known as the Portland Rolling Mills, having a frontage of four hundred and fifty-seven (457) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line; two hundred and twenty (220) feet of this frontage be ag freehold, and the remaindar being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (\$328.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less; sixty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum.

The property known as the Portland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor. 21. " From that time forth began Jesus

art an offence unto me, for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." See what the Lord thinks of pitying oneself. It is not from God, but from satan, the adversary from God, but it of the case of God and man. He hates the Christ life, and if he cannot destroy will do all he can to hinder it. "Not I, but Christ,

READ THE WEEKLY SUN.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, ON SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1895, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the Zist day of November, A. D. 1894, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein James Stirling is plaintiff and James Straton and Lucy A. R. Straton are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referce in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill of Complaint and in said Decretal Order as: Being all those two separate lots of land

Being all those two separate lots of land and premises, situate and being in Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, and described as follows, namely: Beginning on the eastern side line of Garden Street, at a point where it intersects the northern side line of Coburg Street thence running along the northern side line of Coburg Street in an easterly direction one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the southwestern ocraner of Lot G. on the plan of subdivision of a portion of Lot No. Ten in Class L. on the partition of the Estate of the late Honorable William Hazen, filed in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds of the City and County of Saint John, thence north fifty-two eggrees thirty-seven minutes west along the southwestern side of the said lot marked G. seventy-seven degrees thirty minutes west seventy feet, more or less, to the said eastern side of Garden Street in a southerly direction one hundred and fifty feet more or less to the place of beginning;" the said described lands and premises conveyed to said Lucy A. R. Straton by the Executors and Trustees of George A. Hamilton by deed dated the fifteenth day of Jure, A. D. 1889, and registered in Libro 32, page 157 and following pages, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, together with all and singular the buildings, fences, and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands or premises belonging or appertaining.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply the page 100. belonging or appertaining.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor or the undersigned Referee.

Dated this fifth day of December, A. D.

A. H. HANINGTON, E. H. McALPINE, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Refere

## EQUITY SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of February next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein pending, wherein Sarah Nicholson, Murray McLaren and Joseph R. Stone, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of John Wr. Nicholson, deceased, are plaintiffs, and Thomas Kyffin, and Mary Jane Kyffin, his wife; Margaret Kyffin, widow of George Kyffin, deceased; Thomas Kyffin, John Kyffin, Charles Kyffin and George Kyffin, and Thomas Kyffin, guardian of Charles Kyffin and George Kyffin, infants, are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint. John, the mortgaged premises described in the said Decreal Order as:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the parlah of Fortland (now city of Saint John), and bounded as follows: That is to say, Beginning at the southeast corner of the house on the said to formerly occupied by the late William McDermott, deceased, fronting on Fortland street (so called); thence in the late william McDermott, decrees, east one hundred feet, more no degrees, west to the prolongation of the northern side line of said house; and thence southerly by the southeast corner of the old McMakin house now Divine house), to the main or Portland street aforesaid; and thence easterly by the northern line of said street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the said dwelling house and all other houses, buildings, erections and improvements thereon standing and being in the said parish of Portland (now city of Saint John), on the north side of Portland street, near the Mill Bridge (so called), the house now on the said to being known as the old Moundain house, and the said of being a front of degree feet on the said street, and extending back a northerly direction one hundred feet, more feet on the said street, and a feet of land, situate, by a lot of plece of land have a called to the said street, and on the seast by a lot of plece of land have a called the trustees if one John Haggerty, and on the seast by a lot of plece of land have a called by the said street, plece of land heretofore sold by the said street, plece of land heretofore sold by the said street, plece of land heretofore sold by the said street, plece of land have the said street, plece of land heretofore sold by the said street, plece of land have the said street, so the said street in the said street in

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.

J. G. FORBES, Plaintiffs' Solicitor. GEORGE STEWART, 1455

er gas as an illumitant was made ap-

C., the Manitoba s on an estimated p at 80 cents per her ject to be increase manner: "A cens shall be taken ever ing from the gene population shall be tervals of time be quennial and decer whenever the popu census or estima which shall be the the said allowance the amount of the the amount of the s be increased accorruntil the population 600 souls." The pro-claims that the po-toba today is 200,000 census of 1891 it was plies an increase of at the rate of 80 centers of 180 ce

to wait until the ce the province can d ment of the subsidy of the act already of the population tween the quinquer periods and not bet and quinquen ia' p ly it is held there made now on the crease between and quinquennial view is taken by visit of the deputa be fruitless. The I will be that an est and readjustment made midway bety five years as well L. P. Burpee of ment has been ap retary to the secre

rapidly pushed. about one hundre the job and betw horses. The struc At today's cabi Onderdonk was a for section 1 of the Simcoe division An order in cou superannuating pointing Dr. G. cessor as directo survey of Canad correspondent two

Ottawa, Jan. 10.from an office of lar subscribers entered for free t sample copies ma paid at the rate o but subject to t each copy so sen marked or stam Whenever news sign of prepaym "sample copy" fice addressed to and do not clair the postmaster a partment to the the newspaper.
Andrew Onderd

contract for the stipulation that be employed on Ottawa, Jan. 11 agriculture has to the medals an tion. Expectant honors are very resulting in a go dence and repear now comes from exposition that th and printing, and ing struck off u of the director partment of agr

the medals may fore May or June The revenue for increase of \$80,000 ing period of 1893 however, there i millions, the tota half of this year expenditure for ounts to \$14,129.4

A proclamation Canada Gazette list under the tar

## JITY SALE

ll be sold at Public Auction at orner (so called), in the City of in the Province of New Bruns-SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH EBRUARY, A. D. 1895, at twelve on, pursuant to the directions of on, pursuant to the directions of Order of the Supreme Court in de on the 21st day of November, de on the Zist day of November, in a certain cause therein pendin James Stirling is plaintiff and 
ton and Lucy A. R. Straton are 
with the approbation of the 
Referee in Equity, the mortniese described in the Plaintiff's 
applaint and in said Decretal Order

those two separate lots of land situate and being in Welling-the City of Saint John, and in the City of Saint John, and is follows, namely: Beginning on its follows, the course street, thence running along my side line of Coburg Street in direction one hundred and fifty or less, to ture southwestern Lot G. on the plan of subdivision in of Lot No. Ten in Class L. on the office of the late Honliam Hazen, filed in the Office of the City and Saint John, thence north fifty-two rity-seven minutes west along the side of the said lot marked G. It is set three inches, thence south the first of the late Honliam Street, and thence along stern side of Garden Street in a direction one hundred and fifty or less to the place of beginning: "bescribed lands and preveyed to said Lucy A. R. Straton seutors and Trustees of George A. by deed dated the fifteenth day of D. 1889, and registered in Libro and following pages, in the office gistrar of Deeds in and for the ounty of Saint John, together with ngular the buildings, fences, and the rights and the rights and the buildings, fences, and thereon, and the rights and to the said lands or premises r appertaining. s of sale and other particulars Plaintiff's Solicitor or the under-

l be sold at Public Auction, at Corner (so called), in the City of ohn, in the City and County of ohn, in the Province of New Bruns-SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of next, at the hour of Twelve noon, pursuant to the directions of stal Order of the Supreme Court in made on Friday, the thirtieth day nher, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein wherein Sarah Nicholson, Murray and Joseph R. Stone, Trustees of Will and Testament of John Wrn, deceased, are plaintiffs, and Kyffin and Mary Jane Kyffin, his argaret Kyffin, widow of George deceased; Thomas Kyffin, Gong George Kyffin, guardian of Charles and George Kyffin, infants, are dewith the approbation of the ned Referee in Equity, duly apin and for the said City and County John, the mortgaged premises it the said Decretal Order as:

at certain lot, piece or parcel of mate, lying and being in the parish and (now city of Saint John), and as follows: That is to say, Beginthe said lot formerly occupied by the illam McDermott, deceased, front-Portland street (so called); thence northerly along the eastern side of I house to the northeast corner of the thouse to the northeast corner of the contract of the contract

hereon standing and being."
all that certain lot, piece or parcel, situate, lying and being in the rish of Portland (now city of Saint in the north side of Portland street, e Mill Bridge (so called), the house the said lot being known as the old in house, and the said lot being and described as follows: Having. of forty feet on the said street, and g back in a northerly direction one distance of one hundred feet, six making the said lot thirty-nine feet les in width in the rear, the said lot of bounded on the west by a lot of I land heretofore sold by the said ustees to one John Haggerty, and east by a lot of piece of land also east by a lot of piece of land also
the then trustess to one William
bott, together with a right of way
western side of the said lot heredescribed, six feet three inches,
eabouts, on Portland street aforend extending northerly from the
treet, preserving the same width
feet, or thereabouts, the said right
to be held and enjoyed in common
e proprietors of the adjoining lot.
Il that certain lot, piece of parcel of
tuate, lying and being in the said
of Portland (now city of St. John),
mded and described as follows, that
y: Beginning upon the northern line
and street (so called), at the southgle of the dwelling house formerly
occupation of John Dalton; thence
eastryl along the said line of the saterly along the said line of the et, south eighty-three degrees, y-six feet, or until it comes to a feet eleven inches west from the of the house there (called Cars ce on a line parallel to the ast one hundred and ten feet to teast angle of the fence there; orth eighty-two degrees, west feet to the east line of the said ton's lot; and thence along the south four degrees, west one not ten feet, more or less, to the exinning.

and ten feet, more or less, to the beginning.

Il that tract, piece or parcel of land and being in the parish of Lancasthe county of Saint John, angas follows: Commencing at a fir tree standing on the southwest of lot number six, located to C.; thence running by the magnet venty-six chains of four poles each ty-seven links to a marked spruce tanding on the eastern side of a road; thence north five degrees, irty-nine chains and twelve links to marked spruce stake; thence east six chains and sixty-seven links to ed fir tree; and thence south five east thirty-nine chains and twelve the place of beginning, containing hundred acres, more or less, the indred acres, more or less, the ing been granted to the crown to McNamara, by grant dated the of March A. D. 1835. Together and singular the buildings, fences and singular the buildings, fences provements thereon, and the rights purtenances to the said lands and s belonging or appertaining, and ersion and reversions, remainder nainders, rents, Issues and profits and all the estate title, dower, f dower, property, claim and whatsoever, both at law and in of the said defendants or either of e lots will be sold separately in

ms of sale and other particulars JAMES JACK, ESQ., the agent of tiffs, or the Plaintiffs' Solicitor. his seventh day of December, A. D.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, ORBES

GEORGE STEWART.

1455

#### OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.-Hon, Donald Ferson, minister without portfolio, arrived in the city and attended today's meeting of the cabinet. All the ministers were present except Sir Macknzie Bowell, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Sir Frank Smith and Dr. Montague.

The Royal Humane society has awarded its testimonial in vellum to John C. Dance, W.H. Dance and Henry Wyburn, all of Wiarton, for their gallant rescue of three persons who were drowning in Colpeys Bay, on

Lady Thompson and family have returned to the city. Mr. Pottinger, general manager of the I. C. R., came up with them to Ottawa, but returned to Moncton last evening.

The withdrawal of Lord Aberdeen

of his patronage from the winter car-nival is not going to affect the prospects of the fete. The suggestiton is made today that Lieut.Governor Kirk-patrick be invited to formally open the castle.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The attention of Major General Herbert was today called to a paragraph in yesterday's Toronto Globe, stating that he had reronto Globe, stating that he had resigned the position of commandant of the Canadian militia. The major general commanding authorizes the statement that the report is absolutely antrue. Later on Hon. J. C. Patterson

also made the same statement.

Treasurer McMillan and Attorney General Sifton of the Manitoba government arrived here this afternoon from Winnipeg, and will have an interview on Friday with the premier and Hon. Mr. Foster, when they will present the claim of Manitoba to an increased subsidy to the amount of \$40,000 per annum. The claim faises a most interesting point. Under clause 5 of the Subsidy act, chapter 46, R. S. C., the Manitoba subsidy is to be paid on an estimated population of 150,000 at 80 cents per head per annum, subject to be increased in the following manner: "A census of the province shall be taken every fifth year reckoning from the general census of 1881, and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial census, and whenever the population by any such census or estimate exceeds 150,000, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowance shall be increased accordingly and so on, until the population has reached 400,-000 souls." The provincial government claims that the population of Mani-toba today is 200,000. According to the census of 1891 it was 152,506. This implies an increase of about 50,000, which at the rate of 80 cents per head gives the sum of \$40,000 previously mentioned. The point which is raised by some authorities is that Manitoba will have to wait until the census of 1896 before

the province can demand a readjust-ment of the subsidy. Under the terms of the act already quoted an estimate of the population is to be made bethe population is to be made between the quinquential and decennial periods and not between the decennial and quinquential periods. Consequently it is held there can be no estimate made now on the strength of the increase between the decennial (1891) and (uinquennial (1891) town Is the control of the increase between the decennial (1891). and quinquennial (1896) term. If this taken by the government the visit of the deputation to Ottawa will be fruitless. The Manitoba contention will be that an estimate of population and readjustment of subsidy must be made midway between both periods of five years as well as at each census. P. Burpee of the marine depart-

ment has been appointed private sec-Work on the ice palace is being rapidly pushed. The contractor has about one hundred men employed on the job and between forty and fifty horses. The structure will be a thing of beauty, although not a joy forever. At today's cabinet meeting Andrew Onderdonk was awarded the contract for section 1 of the Batsom and Lake Simcoe division of the Trent canal

An order in council has been passed superannuating Dr. Selwyn and appointing Dr. G. M. Dawson his successor as director of the geological survey of Canada. This important change was foreshadowed by your correspondent two months ago.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Postmasters are notified that only newspapers sent direct from an office of publication to regular subscribers or news agents are entered for free transmission, and that sample copies may be forwarded prepaid at the rate of one cent per pound, but subject to the requirement that each copy so sent shall be distinctly marked or stamped "sample copy." Whenever newspapers showing no sign of prepayment and not marked sample copy" are received at an office addressed to persons who are not and do not claim to be subscribers, the postmaster at the office of delivery will call the attention of the department to the matter, mentioning the name and place of publication of

the newspaper.
Andrew Onderdonk today signed the contract for the Trent canal, with the stipulation that only British subjects

employed on the works. Ottawa, Jan. 11.-The department of agriculture has received a communi-cation from Washington in relation to the medals and diplomas connected with the Chicago Columbian exposition. Expectant recipients of honors are very clamorous for them, resulting in a good deal of correspondence and repeated departmental ap-plications to Washington. Information now comes from the executive committee on awards of the Columbian exposition that the diplomas are being prepared by the bureau of engraving and printing, and the medals are be ing struck off under the supervision of the director of the mint. The department of agriculture learns that the medals may not be completed be

fore May or June. The revenue for December shows an increase of \$80,000 over the corresponding period of 1893. For the six months. however, there is a falling off of two millions, the total revenue for the first half of this year being \$16,399,486. The expenditure for the same period am-

ounts to \$14.129.418. A proclamation will appear in the Canada Gazette tomorrow placing shingles and pulp wood on the free list under the tariff act of last session,

the United States having reciprocated in this respect.

Another proclamation puts in force from the first inst. the amendment to the criminal code of last session enacting that seven jurors instead of twelve may find a true bill in any province where a panel of grand jurors does not exceed thirteen.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell will be next Wednesday. The doctor says the premier's throat has greatly improved. In the Garrison Artillery competi-

tion the total possible marks was: Cobourg first with 238; P. E. I. battalion averaged 227; New Brunswick, 192; Halifax, 172; Yarmouth, 160; Digby, 143; Mahone Bay, 131; Pictou, 93.
Major Longworth has been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the P.

E. I. artillery, vice Moore, appointed 63rd Halifax battalion-Provisional 2nd Lieut. Percy James Aldington Lear is permitted to be lieutenant: 2nd Lieut. William C. H. Moore, vice Dixon, promoted. 66th battalion "Princess Louise Fusiliers," Lieut. Wm. M. Doull is permitted to resign his commission. To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieuten-

ant Thomas Fraser Ritchie, vice Doull, retired; to be 2nd lieutenant provisionally, John W. S. Grant, vice Ritchie, promoted. The comparative efficiency returns of the field and garrison artillery will be published tomorrow. The total number of nerks for the former was 495. The Guelph brigade is first, with

with 385; Woodstock twelfth, 350 points; Sydney fourteenth, 324. Hon. Mr. Dickey goes to Amherst next week. He is to be banqueted by the board of trade Wednesday even

John E. Baldwin of Bathurst, N. B., is appointed collector of customs Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The revised voters' lists for Westmorland York and Restigouche were received during the past week.

The interior department has just published an excellent map of the Northwest territories revised to date. Guiseppe Gisca, an Italian laborer, was killed by a huge icicle falling on his head yesterday from the roof of

a building. Gaspe, Que., Jan. 13.-Oil was struck in another well here last night, although the quantity is not yet determined. The company appear to be keeping their operations as quiet as

Ottawa, Jan. 14.-Work on the dominion voters' lists is being rushed, as the new lists are coming in rapidly. A circular was sent by the secretary of state to the revising officers today urging them to send in their completed lists by February 28th, as required by law, and pointing out that it is essential to get the lists out of the way in the printing bureau before the extra rush of parliamentary printing

The city council has voted one thousand dollars towards the carnival

#### FREDERICTON.

Hedley F. Staples, grocer, made an working this afternoon demolishing assignment today for the benefit of the walls of the Globe building when his creditors, to John Kilburn and a piece of wall next to the chimney Jas. Hodge.

#### WOODSTOCK.

#### Result of the Town Elections - W. S. Saunders Elected Mayor.

Woodstock, Jan. 14.-There considerable excitement over the town elections. W. S. Saunders was elected mayor by a majority of 53 over J. R. Murphy. There were six candidates for the town-at-large, and only four to be elected. The poll is: Bailey, 582; Nicholson, 561; Carr, 470; Gallagher, 466; Chruchill, 369; Flem-

The ward councillors are G. W. Van wart, Miles Moore, J. S. Leighton, jr. R. B. Jones, John Sutton and H. N Payson.

#### MADAGASCAR.

London, Jan. 14.-The Exchange Telegraph company has a despatch from Paris saying that Captain Blenaime has sent a despatch from the Island of Madagascar asking the French government to send some fast cruisers there, in order to prevent oreigners from landing munitions of

Chicago special: "It is stated that about half the potato crop in Ireland

It was at the club. Waiter (at 11 p n.)—There is a lady outside who says her husband promised to be home early tonight All (rising)-Excuse me a moment.

# Baird's Balsam of Horehound

FOR over fifty years the favorite remedy for Coughs, Colds, Irritation of the Throat, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. At all dealers. Only 25 Cents.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

ONTARIO.

Dunnville, Ont., Jan. 9.—This evening James Gaulph and Miss Jennie Noble, while skating on the Grand River, got on thin ice, which gave way, and before assistance arrived they were drowned.

Toronto, Jan. 10.-A few minutes before seven this evening a fire was discovered in the Osgoode business publishing house on Melind street. The that it was evident from the first that there was no chance of saving the building.' The caretaker and his wife' lived on the top floor. The latter was suffering from nervous prostra-tion, the result of last Sunday's fire. There was also a nurse with her. All means of escape by the stairway was cut off and there was no time to wait for the fire escapes. A number of blankets and mattresses were held by people below, and the frightened occupants of the upper story were told to leap for their lives. The caretaker's wife jumped first and fell into a mass of telegraph wires, rolled over and was caught in a mattrass. Then the nurse leaped and was caught in a blanket, and last of all the caretaker made the desperate jump,, and he also was caught. They were taken to St. Michael's hospital. They are all terribly injured, but the doctors think 461 points; Newcastle battery ninth there is just a chance of them recovering.

The flames ate their way through the block south to Wellington street, burned the large fur establishment of

Dunnett & Co.

Next the Corticello silk warehouse vas consumed; Brerton & Co., manufacturers' agents. R. Darling, wholesale woollens, were the next victims. The flames then leaped across the dry goods house. At this time it ence, it is said, had unbalanced her was feared that the whole southern mind. The body has not yet been portion of the city would be destroyed, a found. and telegrams were sent to Hamilton, Whitby and Kingston, asking for as-

flames from spreading.

Counting the large and small structures, about thirteen buildings have been destroyed, the following being the names as near as can be gathered:

A. D. C., arrived here from Selkirk this evening. They have been explorately building (six stories), Robt. John D. Ivey & Co., Hunter, Rose & katchewan river and the western R. H. Gray & Co. A G. And C. And S. And R. H. Gray & Co., A. G. Anderson & Co., Corticelli Silk Co., Dunnett & Co., Bereton & Manning, Park Bres. & Co.,

Williamson Rubber Co., Bastedo & Co., Willimson & Partners, G. W. At-kin & Son. Wylde, Grasset & Co. badly damaged. It is too early an hour to calculate closely, but the business companies think the loss will reach at least \$300,000.

Toronto, Jan. 11.-The losses and in-

FREDERICTON.	surances in last night's fire are given as follows:
The state of the second st	Loss, Ins.
Jesse W. Tabor Assigns — Declines a	J. Y. Reid, building\$ 20,000 \$ 40,000 Buntin, Reid & Co., stock 700,000 \$ 60,000
Call to Halifax.	Hart & Riddell stock 35,000 25,000 Hunter, Rose & Co, vtock 500 Nothing.
[2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2]	R. P. Grav, building 50,000 12,500
A STATE OF THE STA	R. H. Gray, stock 30,000 30,000
7	Thomas Dunnet, stock, 50,000 50,000
Fredericton, Jan. 14.—Jesse W. Tabor, grocer, made an assignment	Major Carlawa, building, 20,000 16,000 Wylde, Grazette & Darling,
today to Allen H. F. Randolph, of A.	stock
	Boisseau, building 15,000 10,200
F. Randolph & Sons, for the benefit	E. Boisseau, stock 40,000 Nothing.
of his creditors. The liabilities are	G.H. Wilson (Kean Scarf Co) 500 Nothing.
about \$8,000, with assets in the vicin-	Robert Darling & Co. stock 25,000 15,000
ity of \$3,000. The assignment con-	J.S. Woods, Osgoodby building 40,000 25,000
	Cohen Bros., jewellers 9,000 5,100
tains no preferences.	G. T. Corey 3,000 1,000
Rev. Willard McDonald, pastor of	J. E. Knox, personal loss 1,500
St. Paul's Presbyterian church, has	Merchants' Common Co, Mon-
declined a call from St. Andrew's	treal
church, Halifax, said to be the most	Co 22,000 15,000
influential church in Nova Scotia.	Brereton & Manning 8,000
Sneak thieves broke into the store	Semmons & Evil.         1,000         12,000           W. H. Hackey.         10,000
of McMurray & Co., Sunday night, and	W. S. Johnston 18,000
	J. E. McIntyre 1,400°
stole about six dollars from the cash	Toronto, Jan. 10.—Two men were
	working this afternoon demolishing

suddenly collapsed. The man near the chimney sprang back and saved himself, but his companion, Eli Bowler, was carried down with the brick and fell sixty feet into the cellar. He was dug out of the ruins and taken to the hospital. It is feared he will die of internal injuries.

St. Catherines, Ont., Jan. 14.-Fire gutted the Masonic temple at 1,30 o'clock this morning. The bare walls are all of the building that are standing now. The jewels and books of the three Masonic lodges are destroyed. All the books of the city free library, occupying the second floor, are destroyed. The Business college, on the ground floor, is a complete loss. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will be about \$50,000; partly covered by insurance

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Jan. 9.-In accordance with the wish of the Methodist conference, a deputation called at the viceregal residence at noon today and presented a finely illuminated document to the governor general. The deputa-tion consisted of Rev. Dr. Carman, president of the general conference; Rev. Dr. Shaw, secretary; Hon. Senator Sanford and Rev. Dr. Ryckman, president of the Montreal conference Accompanying the regular members of the deputation were the followings ninisters and prominent laymen: Rev. Dr. Hunter, Rev. Dr. Rose, Rev. W. H. Emsley, Rev. W. Hall, Rev. Dr. Antliff, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Sparling, Messrs. Ferrier, Findlay, Morton, Carter and Johnson. His excellency made an appropriate reply

Three Rivers, Que. Jan. 9.—Mrs. La-police was burned to death the other night at Shawnegan. She was sitting before the fire and a spark fell upon her apron, and in an instant the poor creature was enveloped in flames.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—L. C. Thouin, wholesale grocer, has failed; liabili-Montreal, Jan. 9.—Their excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, gave a concert an Windsor hall tonight. The concert consisted of music by local talent. Previously the earl and countess received in the main corridor of

the Windsor hall. Over a thousand accepted invitations. The position of principal of McGill university is said to have been of-fered to Prof. Osler, of the Johns Hopkins university. Prof. Osler is an old McGill man and made the speech of

the day at the opening of the new medical building yesterday.

Sherbrooke, P. Q., Jan. 13.-Hon. W. B. Ives and Hon. Dr. Montague will hold metings here on the 30th. On the 23rd the minister of trade and commerce will accompany Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Montague to Ontario, where several meetings will take place. Quebec, Jan. 13.—Lieut. Governor

Chapleau came down from Spencerwood last evening at 8 o'clock and pro rogued the house. The session has een short yet interesting, and the chief feature of the dying hours was alarm was also given, but the flames the defeat by the legislative council of spread with such startling rapidity the Montreal bill asking for increased borrowing powers. This was sought for by the Montreal city council clique, but opposed by the best citizens.

Quebec, Jan. 13.—Victoria hotel,

on Palace street, was seriously damaged by fire early this morning. The occupants had barely time to escape, so quickly did the flames spread. The loss will reach \$30,000; fully covered by insurance.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Professor Adams made an important announcement this evening with reference to the cattle disease in Pictou and Antigonish counties. He states it is micro-organism, of which the learned professor has made an examination, and his experience goes to prove that it is ca pable of infection and will be eas to stay or restrict. Professor Adams will suggest more ventilation in the sheds, proper use of disinfectants where fatal cases have occurred and the burning of as much of the woodwork as possible.

Windsor Mills, P. Q., Jan. 14.-Mrs Hammell Moore left her home, near Windsor Mills, about 3 o'clock this morning, taking her babe of eighteen months along with her. Walking down to the swift flowing river she plunged in, and both mother and child were drowned. The woman left note on the table for her husband. street to the south side of Wellingtotn | who slept in another room, saying and destroyed Wylde, Gressell & Co.'s God had called her. Christian Sci-

#### MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 8.-For mayor sistance, but before they started the of Prince Albert, J. R. McPhail, and request was countermanded, as a T. O. Davies have been nominated, heavy rain storm set in and beat and for mayor of Edmonton down the flames and prevented the Dougall and Dr. H. Wilson. and for mayor of Edmonton J. A. Mc-Archibald McLaren, proprietor of the Brunswick hotel and a pioneer of Win-

shores of Hudson's bay.

Alex. McMicken, the defeated candidate for the Winnipeg mayoralty, today filed a petition to unseat Mayor Gilroy on the ground of repeaters and insufficient property qualifications.
Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain exchange today George Crowe was elect-

ed president. The position of the ex-change, that the grain standards for this country should be fixed by western men without interference by eastern delegates, was reaffirmed. Explorer Tyrell and his companion Mr. Ferguson, will leave for the east tomorrow. They made a complete sur-

vey of the northern regions from Rein-deer lake to the mouth of Lazin river. and located several valuable lumber and mineral tracts. They covered seven hundred miles on snowshoes. The presbytery of Manitoba will nominate Rev. Dr. Robertson of Winnipeg for moderator of the general as-

sembly of Canada.

Murdock's exchange at Calgary was burned last night; loss, \$1,000.

John McCullough, Manitoba's crack skater, has decided not to enter the Toronto, Jan. 10.-A special cable from London to the Empire says: It is all the ministers present. reported that the decision of the judicircles it is expected that the decision will reverse the judgment of the supreme court of Canada, thus giving the Roman Catholic petitioners in

Manitoba the right to appear before the governor in council of the dominion and argue their claims. Winnipeg, Jan. 13.-Mrs. Wm. Langton, who was prominent in Winnipeg society has in Chicago entered a suit for divorce from her husband. Mr. Langton, who now resides in Vancou ver, has made answer to his wife's bill, declaring it was she and not he who is guilty of desertion, and further declaring he is willing to provide a home for her if she will return to him. As a number of well known Winnipeg society men are to be examined in connection with this suit it naturally creates much interest here. An investigation reveals that scores of Winnipeg dairy cows are afflicted

with tuberculosis, and doctors now think they have discovered the mysterious cause of so much sickness and such great mortality in Winnipeg late-

Daniel Campbell, who, while acting as postmaster at Whitewood, N. W. the government, brought back from Chicago Saturday to stand trial.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 14.—George Brown, a Winnipeg jeweller, suicided in St. Paul, Saturday night, by taking poison. The cause of his suicide cannot be discovered. Strachan, the deposed secretary of the Winnipeg Exhibition association,

has entered a suit for libel against the Winnipeg Daily Tribune, claiming \$10,000 for a statement damaging to his reputation. W. G. Cameron, proprietor of the Queen hotel at Rat Portage, was stabbed in the breast Saturday by a drunken man he was ejecting from

the hotel. The wound is a dangerous Among those who are charged with "repeating" at the recent Winnipeg mayoralty election, being contested in the courts, are a well known lady and

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver, B. C., Jan, 13.-The Canadian Pacific steamer Miowera arrived

at 6.30 Sunday morning. Geo. Frederick Ashford, the who murdered his wife and infant child and attempted to murder another child, died this evening in Westminster jail, thus escaping the gal-lows. Before his capture Ashford at-

fered no serious injury. It was found DEATH OF REV. DR. HOPPER. later his skull was fractured. The man was unconscious for the last few days. No statement was made, and thus probably the history of his life will never be known.

The province is threatened with a serious flood, and great damage was done in the Fraser river valley, the portion which suffered so severely last spring. The floods are caused by the unusually high tides experienced at the north arm of Fraser settlement. On the opposite side of the river a similar state of affairs exists. The roads are all flooded and several bridges have been washed away. Sea island and Lulu island are in places entirely submerged. The traffic bridge at Westminster Junction was swept away this afternoon, and fears are entertained for the safety of the rail-way bridge at the same point. Several small bridges across this stream have also gone. Old timers say they have never seen snow melt so rapidly. At New Westminster no serious damage was done, though the water is nearly up to the wharves. In this city several boat houses have been flooded and also the cellars of some warehouses along the river front. The water near-

sheer force of water. The water came up higher and faster than ever before, with the possible exception of the freshet of 1866. The great boom yards on the Conquitlam were broken, and a million feet of lumber was sent adrift. Steamers were at work all day Sunday picking up logs. Yester-day's tide was higher than Satur-day's, and the whole delta district was flooded deeper than ever. Apart from the roads and possibly some fruit trees, the damage is not worth mentioning. The dykes of course are wrecked and will cost a great amount to repair. No loss of live stock has been reported. At high tide yesterday the South Westminster flats were flooded for a mile back, owing to the soft weather. Owing to slides down the mountains, trains have been delayed. The Great Northern has not had a train in since Friday, Floods on the River Skagi and at Forndale and landslides near Everett are causing the blockade.

ENGLISH. London, Jan. 10.-The rumored dissensions in the British cabinet created eastern skating competitions this year. the greatest interest in today's cabinet council, which met at noon with

It was said that the first difficulty cial committee of the privy council on existing was that regarding Ireland. case will be Sir William Harcourt, chan given very soon. In well informed the exchequer, and John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, are said to have been of the opinion that the Irish must be satisfied at all costs during the coming session of parlia ment. With this in view it is added. the premier, Lord Rosebery, and the home secretary, Henry Asquith, and other members of the cabint did not agree. It is said that the misunder standing as to the disposal of the surplus for 1895 is much more seriou than at first believed, the main point at issue being the claim raised by some of the cabinet ministers and others that this surplus should be devoted to the cause of the navy.

The press association declares that the cabinet only discussed routine work, and the reports of dissensions between Sir Wm. Harcourt and other members of the ministry respecting the navy are entirely unfounded. The latter question, according to the same authority, did not arise in exceptional form. Moreover, the cabinet was unanimous in respect to executing the plans for the re-organization of the navy which was formulated during the last session of parliament.
The press association adds:

fact, except as to minor differences in matters of detail, which must neces sarily arise in any assembly, the ministry is unanimous regarding the whole government programme." The cabinet will probably not mee

again until the middle of next week. UNITED STATES.

Augusta, Jan. 13.—An interesting bill to be presented in the Maine house this week by a member in the house from Portland, will be one calling for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of the confection known as "brandy drops," on the ground that such traffic is in violation of the state liquor law.

The candy manufacturers of the state have signified their disapproval of the sale of the drops, and they aided by the W. C. T. U. and prohibitionists in general, will push the bill through to passage.
Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 13.—The firs

ocal trial of antitoxine was made here yesterday by health officers Wright of New Haven and Baker of this city. The patient, a seven-year-old son of Michael Fitzgerald, was in the advanced stages of diphtheria, his pulse being 145, and all hope for his recovery had been abandoned. Half an ounce of the fluid was injected and the dose was repeated today. The boy tempted suicide by shooting, and it seems much improved and hope was thought at the time he had suf- his recovery are now entertained. seems much improved and hopes for

The Most Prominent Baptist Divine of New Brunswick.

Brief Sketch of His Work as a Pastor, Teacher, and Journalist.

Rev. John Elisha Hopper, D. D. one of the most prominent Baptist divines of the maritime provinces, passed peacefully to his eternal rest on Saturday evening, at his residence on the corner of Leinster and Pitt streets, in this city. Dr. Hopper's health had been gradually failing for years, and while it was well known that his ten-ure of life was uncertain, his end came most unexpectedly. Only a few moments before he breathed his last he was conversing cheerfully with his family. He may be said to have died in harness, as he filled the pulpit of the Brussels street Baptist church only a few weeks ago, in the temporary absence of the pastor, and he was engaged in some literary work as late as Saturday morning.

also the cellars of some warehouses along the river front. The water nearly overflowed several wharves, but no a serious damage is done so far.

A despatch from Stevestown, another town at the mouth of the Fralser, says that a dike was washed out in a dozen places and the island flooded. The water is still rising and a higher tide is expected.

New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 14.—The inquest on the body of Henrich Zechow, claimant to an estate in Seattle, Washington, and vicinity, valued at \$200,000, was concluded today, with a verdict of which me did to see the stable in the neck under a wharf on New Year's eve.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 14.—An inquest was held today on the body of Geo. F. Ashford, who murdered his wife and child on December 22. At the time of the murder Ashford put a bullet in his head, from the effect of which he died last Saturday evening. Medical evidence shows that the bullet was imbedded one and a half inches in the brain, and yet under such circumstances the man lived and hadfull use of his faculties for three weeks.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 14.—Saturday's freshet on the Conquittam and the high tide on the Fraser caused a great amount of damage, The freshet subsided rapidly Saturday evening and Sunday morning. The municipal bridge at New Westminster junction, which cost \$6,000, was swept away by sheer force of water. The water came up higher and faster than ever before, with the possible exception of the saturdate the pastorate of the First Basic and control the celebrate and county on December 18th, 18th and mortand county, on December 18th, 18th and mortand county, on December 18th, 18th and was a sq. of Robert Happer, whose father committed county in the saturday existing and submining mining. The municipal was a sq. of Robert Happer, whose father and student mining and Sunday morning. The saturday exists of the First Basic father nor and submining mining min handsome church edifice and parsonage were erected and a good congregation and Sab-bath school gathered. In 1872 he accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Burlington, Iowa, and remained there six years, receiving into the fellowship of the church in that time over two hundred per-

years, receiving into the fellowship of the church in that time over two hundred persons.

In April, 1878, Dr. Hopper having purchased a half interest in the Christian Visitor newspaper, published in St. John, returned to Canada, Rev. Dr. George Armstrong becoming associated with him. In 1879 he bought the other half of the paper, and enlarged the printing, publishing and book business, editing and publishing the Christian Visitor, Canadian Record, Youths' Visitor, Gem, and International Sunday schoollessons. This business he carried on until he sold it out in 1885 and assumed the pastoral charge of the Brussels street Baptist church, with which he had close relations from 1880. In 1887 he resigned his pastorate and went to Philadelphia for his health, but not finding relief there he proceeded to Sacramento, California, where he was pastor of the First Baptist church till June, 1889, when he returned to this province to take charge of the seminary at St. Martins. In March, 1892, failing health compelled him to retire from that important chair.

Dr. Hopper's pen was that of a ready writer, and his literary labors on behalf of the church were on an extensive scale. In 1879 he published "Ecce Agnus Del, a renly to Ecce Homo:" fffcen. of the church were on an extensive scale. In 1879 he published "Ecce Agnus Del, a reply to Ecce Homo:" fifteen years later "1492-1892, or 400 years of progress," and in 1894 "Recognition of Friends in Heaven." His latest work was a Baptist

manual.

In August, 1867, he married Emma, young est daughter of the late Deacon John Smit of this city, who, with three sons and fou daughters survive him.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES.

The announcement was made in St. John's (Stone) church on Sunday that word had been received from Bishop Kingdon that confirmation would not

be held in that church. As there was some curiosity to know the reason the Sun correspondent was instructed to see Bishop Kingdon and get his explanation, which was wired as follows:

"Three years ago the rule was made that there should be confirmation in five churches in St. John each year. Every year a confir-mation is held in the parish church of St. mation is held in the parish church of St. John parish, as the mother church, and in four of the other eight churches. In 1892, therefore, confirmations were held in Trinity, in St. John's church St. Mark's parish), in St. Paul's, in St. George's and in St. Luke's. In 1893 in Trinity, in St. James', St. Mary's, St. Jude's, St. John the Baptist. In 1894 confirmation was held in St. John's church (St. Mark's parish), and in 1895 it is the turn of St. Mark's parish that the candidates be taken to one of the five chulches whose turn it is to have confirmation."

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

One Hundred Firemen Frostbitten During a Bradford, Mass., Blaze.

Bradford, Mass., Jan. 13.-At six o'clock fire broke out in the Sheehan house, 99 Mechanic street. A general alarm was sent in, but considerable time was lost in getting water on account of the severe cold, some of the hydrants. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining wooden buildings which contained a barber shop, livery stable owned by Bros.: I. Rothstein's clothing store, S. Fellows' barber shop, G. Gardellas' fruit store, John Fitzgibbon's butter store and Egbert & Ryan. These were destroyed. Smith Bros. was gutted.

A number of firemen are suffering from frozen hands and feet. Mary Callahan, a guest at the Sheehan hotel. fell down stairs and broke her arm and leg.

A high wind was blowing at the time and the thermometer was at zero, making it difficult for the departme One hundred firemen were frost bitten. J. F. McQuestion had his hands badly burned and afterwards frozen, and Robert Scisco and Robert Helm of the Citizen hose company are so badly frozen that their condition is crtical. The total loss is over \$135,000.

There is a beginning to all things. Cold in the head precedes catarrh with all its unpleasant and unhealthy symptoms. Hawker's catarrh cure cures cold in the head, catarrh and all catarrhal troubles. Only 25 cents.

an illumitant was made ap-

The Civic Affairs of the Town of Woodstock.

Hon. Peter Mitchell on the Warpath in North umberland County.

News Items of Interest from all Parts of the

(Continued from page 2.)

SUNBURY CO. Maugerville, Jan. 8.-R. D. Wilmot M.P., has returned home from a trip

through the electoral district of Sun bury and Queens and has found everything in a very satisfactory condition A daily mail service is now extended to the Maugervile post office.
W. E. Webb of Jerusalem, Q. C., has

charge of the school in district No. 2. Miss Taylor of Fredericton has amed charge again of the school in district No. 1: Miss F. Janet Rosbor ough will continue as teacher of the third district school, and Miss Mable Brown has taken a school in Prince William, Y. Co. Miss Kate McCloskey has secured a school at Grand Falls, and Mrs. Kaleen has returned to Petersville, Q. Co. Miss Mame Magee and the Misses McLean have returned to the Normal school.

No further attempt has been made to find the body of the missing man Chas. E. Harding. George Holden still maintain that he saw Harding on the bridge at Oromocto on the morning he left his home and a few later Miles McMonagle saw a hole in the ice near the bridge conforming in appearance to the size of a man, and into which he supposed some one had fallen. With 18 feet of water and a strong current under the ice it would be pretty hard to tell just where the body could be found. That Harding went there of his own accord condition he was in when he

left his home is doubtful. Sunbury county council met in biennial session on Wednesday last. All the councillors were present. Thos. P. Taylor was elected warden: Jas. S. White, secretary-treasurer, and D. P. Duplessa, auditor.

Dr. Parke of Quebec, who came down to spend Xmas with Mrs. Parke's parents at "Beauvoir," has been taken ill and is unable to return home.

Upper Maugerville, Jan. 10.-About fifty children connected with Christ church Sabbath school sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by their teachers and friends, in the temper-ance hall last night. An attractive of Albert, will hold a revision court, tree, lighted with wax tapers and well on the 5th of February, at the court laden with presents for the prize winners, was the leading feature. Rev. sion of the lists of voters for the varifatigable in their efforts to make the entertainment a success.

Irwell's place the same evening, for at the mouth of Shepody river, comthe purpose of raising funds for a library at Lower St. Marys. Dr. Parke of Quebec, who is suffering from typhoid fever at "Beau-

voir," is still in a critical condition. KINGS CO.

Suessex, Jan. 10.-Thomas Roach of Roachville, an extensive farmer and famous as a breeder of Ayrshire cattle, shipped today a very fine Ayr-shire bull known as Brutus to Andrew McCormick, a farmer in New Richmond, Bonaventure county, in the province of Quebec, who purchased it for breeding purposes.

Miss May White, a daughter of Chas T. White, lumber merchant, of Apple river, N. S., left here this afternoon for Boston for the purpose of prosecuting her musical studies under a teacher of that place.

John A. Humphreys of the firm of ing on the steps in front of the Dominion building is, his many friends will be glad to learn, able to be out again

Indications are that Church avenue which at present contains the most costly and handsome residences in Sussex, will soon have others added to their number. Charles T. White, who is the owner of quite a number of valuable lots on the avenue, sold two of them yesterday at good prices, one to the Bank of Nova Scotia, the other to C. Davis of the firm of W. B. McKay & Co., merchants. It is said work will be begun for the residence of the bank manager as soon as the spring opens.

Markhamville, Jan. 11.—The portable steam mill engaged by John Lynch has arrived and is being put into position on Capt. Markham's pasture for the winter's work. The amount lumber cut will probably be in the of 700,000 feet. Robert Mills will put in about 400,000, and the rewill be hauled by Thomas Crawford, John Lynch and William

Markhamville's popular school teacher, Miss Wilber of Albert Co., has returned after the Xmas vacation to take charge of the boys and girls once

Thomas Crawford will build a dwelling house in the spring.

Congratulations are in order

Robert Ferguson's household.

Robert Mills is daily expecting large draught horse from P. E. I. to take the place of his celebrated draught stallion John A., which he recently sold to a Nova Scotia lumber

Havelock, Jan. 10.-On Saturday evening an interesting service was held in the Methodist church of this village. H. Sharp occupied the chair and the following programme was carried choir; solo, Miss Killam: solo and chorus, choir: recitation, Miss Robertson; solo, Miss Hattie Price. At the close of this programme the chairman, on behalf of the church and congregation, presented the pas-to, Pay. C. W. Mathews, with a brief address and an elegant gold watch. The new, gentleman replied in a fitting mer, and the meeting closed with

God Save the Queen. The officers installed in Havelock Division, S. of T., for the current trict councillor; Blanche Estey, quarter, are as follows: Mamie Keith, W. P.: Fred Keith. Associate: Nellie Keith, R. S.; Rainey Keith, A. R. S.;

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Calvin Alward, F. S.; Gabriel Keith, treas.; B. C. Herritt, chap.; Miss Palmer, P. W. P.; Eddie Keith, con tor; Lottie Price, assistant conductor; Walter O'Brien, I. S.; Clyde Gilldred, O. S.; Nellie Keith, organist.

Mechanics' Settlement, Jan. 11.—The chool in this district opened on the 9th, Miss Mahood in charge. James Webster lost a horse while driving to Perlobsquis on Monday last. Inflammation of the lungs is supposed

to be the trouble. John Moore has left for Salmon river, where he will be engaged during the winter in surveying.

English Settlement, Jan. 12.-The schools have again opened with a change of teachers. Miss Lizzie Somerville resigned and was succeeded by Mr. King. Before Miss Somerville left the school she was presented by her pupils with a tangible token of esteem. Mr. Curren also left the school at Collina to take charge of the one at Belleisle Point, and was succeeded by Mr. Menzie, who had charge of this school till failing health compelled

him to resign last June. Leonard & Sons this winter intend to make a larger cut than usual to be put to the mill at Annidale as well

as the one at Cody's.
G. G. Scovil, M. P. P., is cutting the lumber off the McBrarity lot near Annidale, which he intends to have saw ed by Mr. Patterson's portable mill and shipped by the Central R. R. to St. John.

ALBERT CO. Hopewell Hill, Jan. 9.—The trainme on the S. and H. railway report the ecent snow blockade one of the in the history of the road. The train which left Albert at an early hour in the morning on Monday was all day battling with the snow drifts, not reaching Salisbury until night. The passengers, mostly teachers and students are greatly indebted to the station master, W. E. Calhoun, at Cape Station, for supplies of provisions and

cooking utensils, which helped them

out greatly. The travellers are loud

in their praises of the attentions and courtesy of Conductor Downing and the train hands. A daughter of Wm. Pearson of Harvey, ten years of age, is attaining quite widespread notoriety as a spiritualistic medium. Meetings are held two or three times a week, and considerable excitement prevails among the

village folk in regard to the wonder ful performances of slate writing and various demonstrations supposed to emanate from the spirit world. J. J. Downing of Riverside has opened a confectionery store there.

Judge Wedderburn, revising officer ous polling districts of this county. A. H. McLane and Smith & Wright have leased from the agent of the old A pie social and dance was held at freestone quarry company the wharf

> monly known as the public wharf The schooner Olio, from St. John with freight for J. S. Atkinson, Albert, arrived at New Horton aboideau ves terday, with loss of foresail and jib. She will land her freight there and

haul up for the winter. Hopewell Hill, Jan. 11.-The friends S. Purdy of Albert regret to learn that he has been unable to leave his bed for some days on account of a quite severe illness

The members of Undaunted lodge, I. O. G. T., at the Cape, paid a frater-nal visit last night to Mt. Pleasant lodge at this village, and spent an enioyable evening.

The price of hay hereabout this winter is away below the usual figure for this time of year, and there is very little demand. The probability is the price will not come up.

The fortunate ones just now are the

Humphreys & Teakles. merchants, owners of timber lands, the price of woods hauling cedar. One of the logs who received serious injuries by fall-timber standing being unusually good, bounded against a stump and sprung, owing to the competition among the numerous operators and mill owners. Anyone who owns a stick can readily lispose of the same at a good figure The aggregate cut in Hopewell this eason will be very large. The largest operators are C. & I. Prescott, W. J. Carnwath, J. S. Atkinson & Co. Turner & McClelan and A. H. Mc-

Lane. Subscriptions are being raised to defray the expense of re-roofing the Baptist church vestry at the Hill. Miss Martha E. Bray left this week o assume the principalship of the Surrey school.

CARLETON CO. Middle Simonds, Jan. 8.—The quar-

erly meeting of the Free Baptists or Orserites was held in their church at this place, beginning on the morning of the 5th and continuing till the evening of the 7th inst. In spite of the stormy weather the congregation was large, the house being very much crowded. Revs. Charles Orser, Moses Orser, Benison Spraig, Brown and several others were present during the sesions. At 4 p. m., Sunday, the holy communion was celebrated.

On the 6th inst. much grief was caused by the death of Milford, son of Allen Shaw of this place. Deceased was eighteen years of age, strong an healthy up to within a few days of his when he contracted a heavy death. cold, which settled on his lungs. The result was pneumonia, of which he died. The remains were interred in the Free Baptist burying ground at 11 a. m. today. Rev. Mr. Spraig performed the last rites.

Newburg Junction, Jan. 12.—On Thursday while Edward Johnston was hauling cordwood to Woodstock he slipped and the load passed over one of his legs. Fortunately no bones

Scarlet fever has broken out here and one family is down with it. The present snow is a boon to farm ers, as it enables them to haul their wood and bark to market.

Centreville, Jan. 7.—District council R. T. of T., met in quarterly session in Clark's hall on Saturday. The sions were very interesting. All regretted that Woodstock was so slimly represented, the district councillor be town. Geo. Cronkhite was elected dis-J. Gordon Calkins, sec. F.; Geo. E. Mc-Clintock, treasurer; Rev. Jos. Parkins, chap.; James Sloat, Chas. Edgett and Rev. Jos. E. Flewwelling , trustee Scott McCain, herald.

Monday night Rising Star council, R. T. of T., held its private session in

Clark's hall and its elected officers were installed by the dstrict councillor. John G. Simonson is select councillor; Mrs. Jos. Parkins, vice; Fred Tweedle, sec.; Rev. Jos. Parkins, chap.; Rev. Jos. E. Flewwelling, herald; Miss Parkins, organist.

On Tuesday afternoon District lodge, L. O. A., held its annual session in Clark's hall. There was a very large attendance, seven lodges being represented. At evening session election of officers took place. Dist. master Rev. Jos. E. Flewwelling; D. M., Bro. Doucette; sec. F., Weldon Melville; fin. sec. F., Hiram Clark; treasurer, Bro. Crandlemire; chap., Bro. Crandall dir. of cer., Amos A. Campbell. At evening session David Hipwell, county master, was present and installed the officers. After district lodge closed Carleton primary opened. One brother took the blue and by dispensation from Grand Master Kelly also took the royal arch. As many of the dstrict members remained over to aid in giving the arch, the brother, though weighing about 200 pounds, was duly, properly and sufficiently raised to that exalted degree. Next session of district lodge will be on second Tuesday in April at Middle Simonds.

Woodstock, Jan. 11.-At a special meeting of the town council last night the report of the superintendent of water works for the year just closed was presented. It must prove most gratifying to the citizens of the town. The expenses for the year were as fol-

construction-New services and ex-

The revenue from consumers for the . 5,396 36 Total cost to the town for the year. \$ 651 35 Deducting the amount expended on construction ................................. 247 85

\$6,058 10

Net cost to the town for year......\$ 403 90 The water mains are extended six miles 3,590 feet, and 72 hydrants furnish fire protecton. Total service pipes aid, 527; number in use, 508; number added this year, 18; number of gallons oumped during the year for all pur-

ooses, sixty million. At a public meeting held in the Town hall last night the mayor submitted a financial statement of the town, showing that the bonded indebtedness had been reduced \$600 during the year, and was at this date \$102,-750; that the amount owing the bank January 1894, \$4,242, had been reduced to \$1,847 during the year. This had been accomplished with an assessment on the town of \$18,800. The total reeipts by the treasurer during the year was \$22,429 and the expenditures were \$24,276.24, leaving a debit balance at the bank of \$1.847.

Mayor Hanson, who retires from the chair this year, deserves great credit for the management of town affairs the past year. The chairman of each department committee also gave an account of the management of their respective departments.

Hartland, Jan. 11.-Yesterday at Ashland, six miles from here, a tree fell on Melvin Hayward while he was chopping in the woods, inflicting inuries from which he died shortly after. Mr. Hayward was much respect-ed. He was of middle age and leaves a family for whom deep sympapthy is Bert. Faulkensor, a young man, died

of consumption yesterday at Victoria corner. He had been ill for several months. He was formerly in the employ of James W. Boyer & Son.

The A. C. F. society of the Free Chrstian Baptist church at Woodstock paid a fraternal visit to the society here on Tuesday evening. The visitors

numbered over thirty. Hartland, N. B., Jan. 10.—Melvin Hayward died very suddenly this morning. Death was the result of an accident. He was working in the striking him on the side, killing him almost instantly. Dr. Estey of Hartand was called in, but life was extinct before his arrival. Benton, Jan. 10.-Under the auspices

of the W. C. T. U. a temperance enter tainment was held on Monday evening. Sawyer's hall, which was suitably decorated, was filled with old and young. Chas. A. Lewin presided. Rev. Thomas Corbitt read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer. An effi-cient choir, led by Miss Lizzie Speer at the organ, added much to the inter-A short programme was then well carried out by some Band of Hope children, followed by an ably rendered recitation by Allan Rideout (school teacher). A Demorest silver medal having been offered for the best recited prohibition piece, eight contestants then recited, acquitting them selves creditably. The judges decided n favor of Hattie Mills, and the silver medal was presented by Rev. Mr. Corbitt. The entertainment proved a de-

eided success. The schools have opened this term with an unusually large number of pupils enrolled. An impressive and well attended

vatch night service was held in the Methodist church. Hartland, Jan. 10.-The Hartland A. C. F. society held a public meeting on Tuesday in the F. C. B. church. number of single and double teams drove up from Woodstock. The principal feature of the evening was an intermission, which was intended to give opportunity for a social chat visitors, but resulted in many retiring from the meeting. This was death blow to the collection at the close of the meeting.

WESTMORLAND CO. Dorchester, Jan. 10.-Today the circuit court heard the case of Queen v. Vanamburg. He was arraigned on a charge of having received jewelry from the Allens in the Port Elgin af-After the crown's evidence was all in, the accused withdrew the plea of "not guilty," pleaded by him at first, and pleaded "guilty" to the charge. The attorney general ap-peared for the crown and H. A. Pow-

ell, Q.C., for the defence. The next case taken up was that of the Queen v. John Doyle, who was charged with having stolen a case of Royal blend whiskey from the resi-dence of Geo. M. Fairweather of this place in November last. The jury, after being out a short time, returned with a verdict of "guilty." The at-torney general for the crown, and J. DeVeber Neales defended. The case of the Queen against Goodwin will be

taken up in the morning. The criminal matters are being pushed along speed-

St. Joseph's College, Jan. 12 .- The number of students has been considerably increased by the arrival of many new ones since vacation. Rev. Mr. Dumas of Sherbrooke, P. Q., has arrived to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. Chabot. The students are actively engaged in the preparation of the examination, which takes place towards the close of the

Notwithstanding the inclemency and sudden change of the weather, there has been here an entire absence of sickness; so that our new infirmary is thus far more ornamental than use-

The college has been successful in securing the services of W. Costin of Mt. Allison as gymnasium instructor. He paid us his first visit vesterday. and a large class was formed.

The football team presented Mr. Paradis, their trainer, with a beautiful carving set in recognition of his kindness towards them. That gentleman has been busily engaged in the training of a team, which will undoubtedly give a good account of itself on the campus next season. Rev. Frs. Cormier and Tessier of the

college attended Sir John Thompson's funeral at Halifax last week. The Misses Nealis, after passing the vacation with their mother at the convent of the Holy Cross, have returned to their studies at the Sacred Heart

convent, Mt. Pleasant. Dorchester, Jan. 11.-In the circuit court today Enos Carter, a convict who escaped from the penitentiary some time ago, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen months in the pendentiary, which term is to begin after he has served out his pre-

sent term. In the case of Budd of Moncton. charged with attempting to resist Officer McLaren, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

In Stevens v. Sumner et al, a civil suit, the plaintiff was granted leave to amend his declaration, and, consequently, the case goes over until next

Newcombe v. the city of Moncton stands until Monday, the 21st Jan. The court adjourned this afternoon early, there being no business ready, until tomorrow morning at 9.30, when it is likely it will be further adjourned. Jolicure, Jan. 10.-At the meeting of the Jolicure Literary society on the 8th inst., the following officers were elected: Edwin Copp, president; Kate Brownell, vice-president; Clarence Hicks, scretary; Frank Trueman, treasurer; Maggie Trueman, con.; Bessie Oulton, A. C.

(Special to the Sun.) Dorchester, Jan. 12.—At the opening of the circuit court this morning the criminals who were found guilty received their sentences. Botsford Allen, found guilty of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen, received three years in the maritime penitentiary; Vanemburg, found guilty of the same offence, nine months in the county jail; Gooden, also charged with receiving stolen goods, who pleaded guilty without trial, received six months in the common jail; John Doyle, found guilty of stealing a case of whisky from Geo. M. Fairweather, two years in the maritime penitentiary.

Newcombe v. the city of Moncton stands over until Monday, Jan. 21st. C. E. A. Simonds for plaintiff and Mr. Powell, Q. C., for defendant.

YORK CO.

Fredericton, Jan. 10.—The case Henry Post v. Brigadier Jacobs of the Salvation army was finished in the county court this afternoon, resulting jury found that the defendant never entered into any contract with the plaintiff or engaged him to superinend the construction of the nev vation army barracks here.

Fredericton, Jan. 13.-Two candidates are already announced for the mayoralty election, which takes place he second Monday in March. Wesley Vanwart in response to a request signed by upwards of two hundred influential ratepayers, has consented to contest the election. Daniel Jordan has also announced his candidature in

last evening's papers. The last two cases on the York county docket were disposed of between ten and eleven o'clock Saturday afternoon, after which the court adjourned

In Horatio N. Grant v. Hammond Dow, an action of assumpsit on account. defendant's counsel. Chipman Hartley of Woodstock, moved for nonsuit on the ground that no particulars had been served with writ of summons; Wesley Vanwart, Q. C., plaintiff's counsel, argued contra. It was finally agreed, Judge Steadman wishing time for consideration, that a verdict be entered for plaintiff for \$20.50, amount claimed, with leave reserved to defendant to move for nonsuit on

the ground stated. John B. Gunter v. John D. Bonness was an action to recover \$24, money paid by plaintiff for defendant for accident insurance premium. Wesley Vanwart, Q. C., appeared for plaintiff, and defendant not appearing by himself or counsel, damages were as by the jury as claimed.

QUEENS CO.

Petersville. Jan. 10.-Rev. W. B. Armstrong is visiting friends in Nova Scotia, and the pulpit of St. Peter's church will be occupied by him next Sabbath afternoon by Rev. Mr. Mathers of St. John. Mrs. James Bell, who received

strtoke of paralysis last Friday afternoon, is slowly recovering under the treatment of Dr. McDonald. Alex. W. Baird, barrister, of St. John and his daughter, gave a musical and

literary entertainment in the hall at Armstrong's Sorner last evening. A large number were present. Wm. F. Woods has a number of teams and men lumbering on Bald

Mountain.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Chatham, Jan. 11.-Hon. Peter Mitchell is now in Northumberland, the guest of his brother, James Mitchell, Newcastle. Peter has been about in the county, and his presence and the activity of others who are prominent in politics has revived the talk of an election. The knowing ones are on

the alert and several prospective can-

didates are spoken of. The mock parliament held its first business meeting on Tuesday night in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. There was quite a gathering of the "faithful commons." and the speech from the throne was presented to the house and a discussion took place thereon. The veteran political reporter, J. L. Stewart, is the speaker, and under his able control the various parliamentary practices will be enforced in the stric test manner. He has already committed one member, a minister of crown, to the custody of the sergt-atarms for having in a fit of distraction removed the mace from the table. A great deal of interest is being manifest in the parliament, a large unmber of young men have enrolled, quite an amount of speaking talent is being developed and it is thought that it may prove a valuable school for training our embryo politicians for the forthcoming duties of guiding the affairs of the nation in the near future. Fire department matters are again engaging the attention of the people and a petition is being prepared to present to the council relative to the

site of the proposed new engine house, It appears that the board of fire commissioners decided some time ago to build a new engine house at the corner of Wellington and St. John streets and called for tenders to erect the same, but before the tender was accepted a change had taken place in the views of some of the me the board, and it was decided to postpone further action until the spring. Meanwhile the subject was fully discussed by the ratepayers, and many expressions as to the site being un suitable were indulged in and many went so far as to smell out jobber and self-interest on the part of some who were active in forcing the matter along. As it now stands it is a question of suitability of site as well as the desirability of having other public offices, such as police station and court accommodation included in the arrangement and construction of the proposed building. On one thing all are agreed, and that is that the fire department requires to be "wakened up.

D. M. Loggie, our popular dry goods man, is about taking a trip to Boston for the purpose of receiving necessary treatment for some ailment which has been troubling him for some time. All wish the genial Donald a speedy restoration to health and return to Chat ham.

Mrs. W. T. Harris, daughter of Mr. Strang, is lying at the point of death. She has been for a long time suffering from consumption, which has developed very much within the last few months, and the end of her suffering is momentarily looked for.

A great deal of influenza and

colds of a very disagreeable type are reported from all sections of the county, and many have been laid up for weeks at a time. It is somewhat of the nature of grippe. Northesk, Jan. 9.—Arthur Russell of

Newcastle and Miss Blanche Tozier of Southesk were married on New Year's day at the residence of the bride's father Jared Tozier. A number of guests were present. The bride received many valuable and useful pres

Whitneyville division, S. of T., has elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: W. P. Charles Mc-W. A., Mrs. Charles McKay; R. kay; S., Maud Dunnett: A. R. S., Clifford Somers; F. S., Olivia Parker; treas., George McLean; chap., Benjamin Forsyth; con., Emory Donovan; A. con. Estelle Hare; I. S., Byron Whitney; O. S., John Menzies; P. W. P., Frank

The ladies of the Pretsbyterian conregation at Whitneyville served a tea in the Temperance hall there on Thursday evening. A large number were present. Some of the friends from Newcastle and Red Bank took advantage of the good sleighing and moonlight night to attend the tea. The neat sum of twenty-nine dollars was taken in. A vote of thanks is due Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. McAuley and Mrs Dunnett for the efficient manner Mary in which the entertainment was gotten

Miss Nellie Murray, who spent her vacation at her home in Buctouche, has returned to Red Bank accompanied by her cousin, Master Aliste Murray who intends going to school for the winter.

Mrs. Laurance and her little daughter, of Lawrence, Mass., are visiting her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Forsyth of Whitneyville. Miss Kate Frazer left last week for her home in Rocklin. Nova Scotia.

Robert Mann spent New Year's at home and has returned to his work. Miss Lottie Malay is engaged as teacher in the Hubbard settlement school. Miss Donovan and Miss Dumphy have resumed work in their old schools. Miss Annie Adams spent her Christmas holidays at home, and returned on Saturday to resume her duties as one of the teachers in the High school at Moneton

Farmers are busy hauling their winter's supply of wood, also hauling hay from the meadows up the Northwest. A little social dance was given last Friday evening by Charlie Jordan to a few of his friends. A very enjoyable time was spent.

KENT CO.

Richibucto, Jan. 12.—The river from here to the mouth of the harbor is completely covered with smelt nets. Every two hundred yards on each side of the channel a set of two nets is placed and operated by two fishermen. Little houses, in which the latter dwell, dot the ice in all directions and on a clear frosty morning, with the north and south beaches for a background, the whole scene makes an unusual picture. The majority of the fishermen have done well this week. There were no large hauls, but the price, which is up to three and three and a half cents per pound, made up for the quantity.

The Richibucto Amateur Dramatic society gave a benefit in Kingston's thousand dollar new hall on Thursday evening. They were entertained with an oyster supper at the Royal hotel after the performance. The proprietor of a hotel here is offering as a drawing card a dinner and a drink for twenty-five cents. It is optional with the guest whether he takes the refreshment before or after meals.

The county council met on Tuesday

afternoon, Leslie J. Wathen of Harcourt in the chair.

James Thompson of Chatham, who opened the Queen hotel about six months ago, applied for licence, but was refused, as a fine of fifty dollars for selling without license has not been paid. The council instructed the inspector to proceed against him at once and collect it. Mrs. Powell, who runs the Waverly hotel here, put in a bill for \$120 for keeping a deaf mute named Power. The overseer of the poor for this district was heard, and stated he had ordered Mrs. Powell frequently to put the man out, and he would take charge of him, but she claimed she couldn't get him to leave, The council allowed Mrs. Powell fifteen dollars for her claim, and Power, who is able to earn his living, will be sent to Campbellton, where he belongs. The council have recommended the building of a new registry office, not to exceed \$1,000. The council held a session last evening to consider the matter of lighting the town. The citizens appear to be divided on the matter, and the council, after hearing both sides of the subject, reserved decision until today.

OF INTEREST TO CANADA.

A Bill Relating to the Coastwise or Nearby Foreign.

Washington, Jan. 11.-Today was private bill day in the house, but only one bill was considered, a claim of the heirs of Wm. Johnson of Fayette county for \$13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war. On account of the opposition the bill was finally withdrawn. Before the reguwere passed by unanimous consent Most of them were of minor imporaance. The most important was the bill to repeal the act of August 19, 1890, relating to shipping commission

Mr. Dingley offered a substitute for the original bill amending instead of repealing the act of 1890, so as to place crews supplied for coastwise trade or nearby foreign trade (Canada, West Indies and Mexico), practically under the provisions of the old shipping act of 1873, but repealing certain penal sections of the act of 1890.

Mr. Bingham stated that the shipping interests of New York and Philadelphia had been opposed to the bill to repeal the act of 1890 outright, but he had no objection to the substitute which was thereupon passed.

A COLD WAVE

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 11.-A cold wave of great severity is prevailing here. The temperature is 15 degrees blow zero, and is sinking rapidly, with a heavy gale from the northwest. There

is prospect of much suffering. Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 11.-A terrific blizzard struck Davenport today, the temperature falling 30 degrees in a few hours. John Janss, an ice cutter, was blown into the Mississippi river and

JOINED THE UNION.

Washington, Jan 10.-The post offication today that Cape Colony, regarded as the most important acquisition in Africa for the Universal postal union, owing to its position as the entrance for all African mails, joined the union on January 1.

THE BLENHEIM SAILS.

Halifax, Jan. 10.-The Blenheim sailed this morning for Portsmouth. There was not a single desertion while in were allowed exceptional liberty ashore. The Blenheim is to steam across rapidly.

THEY ALL SMILE.

No mater how good the deacon is, he will always look wise and pleased if anybody suggests that he was a pretty lively young cellow when he was a boy.—Somerville Jour-

**BATHETHETHROAT** with Kendrick's White Liniment

For Sore Throat, Sweiled / Tonsils. The greatest modern househol remedy for all pains and swellings. At all dealers.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC

A small bottle of pleasant pellets—fits your vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., 5 for \$1. HUMPH-REY'S MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

A Standing Offer.

We hereby offer Six Months' Instruction in Text-book and Bookkeeping FREE, equal to 'he best instruction given by any school using a Text-book in teaching the Science of Accounts, to any person who will accept it fiter trying our New Patented System of Actual Business from the start for cne month, and who should desire at the end." that time to change to Text-books as universally taught.

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 198 Union St., St. John, N. B.
J. R. CURRIE Prin. and Prop. The Springhill S

NOVA SC

factorily Se

Death of Hon. Mr Speaker of the

SOUTHAME Southampton, Jan. 10.— two feet in depth and tr Year's has been very if The death occurred on Peck Fullerton of Halfwa Peck Fullerton of Halfwayears previous to 1879 Miss Eunice Dickinson) academy boys and the Allison, where, in her can the discharged the duties a manner that pon the of all. Her health being ushe resigned her position, ter, Miss Olive, who had and coming home, was in mer united in marriage with the funeral on Sunday, took part in the ceremon address.

address.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. N and Miss Blanche Tucke gone to California to sp the benefit of their healt!
The late freshet has m cur natural skating rinks A petition is being cit presented to the powers attention processing the processing the processing processing the processing process presented to the powers sion praying for equal sexes. It is being largely

AMHE

Amherst, Jan. 12.— has presented his repeing of the Canada Te Cumberland county year. It shows that collected from fines a from convicted offend ses in carrying on th constable's fees, \$392; gistrates' fees, \$300; v inspector's salary, \$30 penses \$332 leaving a hand for the year's w entered, 98 were tried tions gained. Paymen 40 convictions was al unpaid providing the ed go out of the bu morning's meeting of cil Mr. Casey was vo \$800 for the ensuing y his whole time to th the act.

This afternoon an er, Thomas Embree. He was 79 years of a last survivior of the Elisha and Deborah ceased was twice m wife being a Miss Lo boro; his second, wha Miss Abbie Dutton sons and one daught Clarence of Chicag Northwest Territory Travis of Elkhorn, N

The 29th inst. is nor the civic elections. now getting hard to aspires to municipal they can be gained w 'A committee has be nominate one team for ing next.

SPRINGE Springhill, Jan. 8. still another excitem scourging is not yet nearly all the employ the streets. Since the mense difficulty has in satisfactorily arra the large number of of employment. The the management to of men at the east that slope three-qu shift. The employes in so doing the great the coal cutters, lo tent be benefitted. wished to work the ous twelve hours an ent places. A good was the result of th men claimed that would earn far more while others woul these hard and colorder was given th

> decided not to go work until 7 o'cloc The management demands of the me that it will pay th and protect the pit 12 hour system the double shift, and the is the better one for really best for the

of from 7 a. m. to 7

ing of Pioneer lodge

hour the men prefe

Springhill Mines, strike was settled at 6 o'clock for the 1 and on Monday ner at 6.30. The workm into two separate three-quarters of men will be taken in the riding rakes result is hailed wit tion, each side com ed honors.

HALT Halifax, Jan. 8. steamer State of Ca York, which was du Sunday, has not you snow storms, with f off the coast for sev captain of the Califo reputation of being cautious man, is proclear weather befor port. The State of Halifax to take the England.

There has been ming after dead boo some coroners here or two. The prov appoints coroners, council appoints t stables. To lessen scandalous exhibiti council will appoint stable at this session oners will be withou in hunting up busine constable was appoi There is only on liquor in this count

n. Leslie J. Wathen of Harhe chair.

Thompson of Chatham, who the Queen hotel about six ago, applied for licence, but ed, as a fine of fifty dollars ng without license has not been ne council instructed the incollect it. Mrs. Powell, who Waverly hotel here, put in a \$120 for keeping a deaf mute The overseer of the this district was heard, and had ordered Mrs. Powell ly to put the man out, and take charge of him, but she he couldn't get him to leave. incil allowed Mrs. Powell fifers for her claim, and Power. able to earn his living, will be Campbellton, where he belongs ncil have recommended the of a new registry office, not d \$1,000. The council held a last evening to consider the lighting the town. The citiear to be divided on the mate council, after hearing both the subject, reserved decision

#### NTEREST TO CANADA.

elating to the Coastwise or Nearby Foreign.

ton, Jan. 11.-Today was pill day in the house, but only was considered, a claim of of Wm. Johnson of Fayette r \$13,000 worth of stores ed during the war. On acthe opposition the bill was thdrawn. Before the reguwas demanded, nine bills sed by unanimous consent. them were of minor imporahe most important was the repeal the act of August 19, ating to shipping commission

ngley offered a substitute for inal bill amending instead of the act of 1890, so as to place ipplied for coastwise trade of reign trade (Canada, West nd Mexico), practically under sions of the old shipping act but repealing certain pena of the act of 1890.

ests of New York and Philahad been opposed to the bill the act of 1890 outright, but o objection to the substitute, as thereupon passed

#### A COLD WAVE

irg, Ill., Jan. 11.-A cold wave everity is prevailing here. perature is 15 degrees blow is sinking rapidly, with a from the northwest. There t of much suffering.

ort, Iowa, Jan. 11.-A terrific struck Davenport today, the ure falling 30 degrees in a few nn Janss, an ice cutter, was to the Mississippi river and

#### OINED THE UNION.

ngton, Jan 10.-The post oftment received official notitoday that Cape Colony, rethe most important acqui-Africa for the Universal pos-, owing to its position as the for all African mails, joined n on January 1.

#### E BLENHEIM SAILS.

x, Jan. 10.—The Blenheim sailorning for Portsmouth. There a single desertion while in allowed exceptional liberty The Blenheim is to steam

THEY ALL SMILE.

er how good the deacon is, he will ook wise and pleased if anybody that he was a pretty lively young en he was a boy.—Somerville Jour-

# HETHETHROAT Kendrick's White Liniment

re Throat, Sweiled/Tonsils. a test modern househol i remall pains and swellings. At

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC

bottle of pleasant pellets—fits your tet. Sold by druggists, or sent on l price, 25c., 5 for \$1. HUMPH-IEDICINE CO., Cor. William and New York.

#### tanding

reby offer Six Months' Instruction book and Bookkeeping FREE, equalest instruction given by any school Text-book in teaching the Science of the science of the second second in the second second who should desire at the end the to change to Text-books as unitary.

RRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Springhill Strike Satisfactorily Settled.

Death of Hon. Mr. Power, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton, Jan. 10.—The snow is over two feet in depth and travelling since New Year's has been very ifficult.

The death occurred on Thuisday of Mrs. Peck Fullerton of Haifway River. For some years previous to 1879 Mrs. Fullerton (nee Miss Eunice Dickinson) was well known to academy boys and the faculty of Mount Allison, where, in her capacity as matron, she discharged the duties of her position in a manner that won the favor and respect of all. Her health being unequal to the strain she resigned her position, as did also her sister, Miss Olive, who had been her assistant, and coming home, was in the following summer united in marriage with Peck Fullerton. Mrs. F. was a general favorite in the domestic circle and was warmly esteemed by all who krew her. i.c. Mr. Astbary cond releithe tuneral on Sunday. Rev. Mr. McKeen took part in the ceremony and gave a brief address.

address.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ness of Bass River and Miss Blanche Tucker. Parrsboro, have gone to California to spend the winter for the benefit of their health.

The late freshet has made fine skating on cur natural skating rinks.

A neitition is being circulated here to be presented to the powers at Ottawa next session praying for equal franchishe of both gexes. It is being largely signed.

#### AMHERST.

Amherst, Jan. 12.—Inspector Casey has presented his report on the working of the Canada Temperance act in Cumberland county during the past year. It shows that \$1,678 have been collected from fines and costs of suits from convicted offenders. The expenses in carrying on the work included constable's fees. \$392; stipendiary ma gistrates' fees, \$300; witness' fees, \$340; inspector's salary, \$300, and other expenses \$332 leaving a balance of \$14 on hand for the year's work. Of 113 cases entered, 98 were tried and 88 convic tions gained. Payment n the case of 40 convictions was allowed to remain unpaid providing the parties convicted go out of the business. At this morning's meeting of the county coun cil Mr. Casev was voted a salary of \$800 for the ensuing year, he to devote his whole time to the enforcement of

This afternoon an old resident farm-er. Thomas Embree, was laid at rest. He was 79 years of age and was the last survivior of the family of the late Elisha and Deborah Embree. The deceased was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Lockhart of Parrs boro: his second. who survives him, a Miss Abbie Dutton of Wallace. Two sons and one daughter survive him: Clarence of Chicage, William of Northwest Territory and Mrs. Rufus Travis of Elkhorn, N. W. T.

The 29th inst. is nomination day for the civic elections. So far no candidates have come forward, in fact it is now getting hard to find any one who aspires to municipal honors unless they can be gained without a contest 'A committee has been appointed to nominate one team for Tuesday even-

#### SPRINGHILL.

Springhill, Jan. 8.—Springhill has still another excitement on hand. Its scourging is not yet complete. Today nearly all the employes are walking the streets. Since the great fire immense difficulty has been experienced in satisfactorily arranging work for the large number of men thrown out of employment. The employes wished the management to put a double shift of men at the east slope and to work that slope three-quarter time each shift. The employes contended that in so doing the great body of workers, the coal cutters, loaders, shift men and mechanics would each to some extent be benefitted. The management wished to work the pit for a continuous twelve hours and to fill the present places. A good deal of friction was the result of this decision, as the men claimed that some employes would earn far more than a day's pay, while others would be idle during these hard and cold days. Then an order was given that the pit would work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., instead of from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., which latter hour the men preferred. At a meeting of Pioneer lodge last night the men decided not to go out in a body to work until 7 o'clock in the morning.

The management contend that the demands of the men cannot be met, that it will pay the company better and protect the pit more to adopt the 12 hour system than to adopt the double shift, and that the earlier hour is the better one for the company and really best for the interests of the

Springhill Mines, N. S., Jan. 10.—The strike was settled late tonight by a compromise. The men will go to work at 6 o'clock for the next two mornings, and on Monday next will go to work at 6.30. The workmen will be divided into two separate shifts, working three-quarters of a day each. The men will be taken down and lifted up in the riding rakes, remedying the grievance of walking the slopes. The result is hailed with great satisfaction, each side coming off with divid-

HALIFAX. Halifax, Jan. 8.—The Allan line steamer State of California, from New York, which was due at this port on Sunday, has not yet arrived. Heavy snow storms, with fog, have prevailed off the coast for several days, and the captain of the California, who has the reputation of being an exceedingly cautious man, is probably waiting for clear weather before approaching the port. The State of California calls at Halifax to take the Canadian mail to England.

There has been much unseemly racing after dead bodies on behalf of some coroners here for the last year or two. The provincial government appoints coroners, but the county council appoints the coroners' constables. To lessen or avoid further scandalous exhibitions the county council will appoint only one such constable at this session, so that the cor-oners will be without advance agents in hunting up business. Coroner Finn's

constable was appointed today. There is only one license to sell liquor in this county outside the city | business on January 31st.

of Halifax. Last year there were four. Conductor J. J. Daly of the Inter-colonial railway was married today at Kentville to Miss Lena Travis of Avon-

port.

The liberal convention in Antigonish today nominated Hon. Colin McIsaac as the opposition candidate for the seat in parliament made vacant by the death of Sir John Thompson. Antigonish is a strong liberal constnitu-ency, but Sir John Thompson's personality and his influence as a member of the government enabled him to se cure election there. Mr. McIsaac, the candidate of the liberals, is a strong lccal man, has been elected to the provincial parliament several times, being returned at the last election by some five hundred majority, is now a member of the Nova Scotia govern-ment, and his party are confident of electing him to the federal parliament. Much excitement prevails in the vicinity of the Whitney coal syndicate's coal mines over the mysterious disappearance of the nine year old daughter of Patrick Roach of the Reserve mines. At four o'clock on the afternoon of New Year's day the little girl Martha left home to go to a store a quarter of a mile distant to purchase candy. She purchased the confectionery, but has not been seen since. A number of miners were standing around the store, but no one appears to have noticed the child or which way she went when she left the store. Not

returning within an hour a thousand miners turned out with lanterns and searched the surrounding country for miles, but without success. The greatest excitement prevailed and work was practically abandoned for five days, during which almost every inch of the woods and country was searched, but not the slightest trace was found of the missing child. Her disappearance is one of the most remarkable on record. There are no suspicions of foul play.

Halifax, Jan. 9.—Rev. Dr. T. A. Hig-

gins, for eleven years pastor of the Wolfville Baptist church, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on April first. Hon. S. L. Shannon's funeral today

was one of the largest and most representative ever seen here. Martha Roche, the nine-year-old girl who is lost from Sydney, has not been discovered, nor has any clue been found. It is feared she has been outraged and her body thrown into a shaft of an old Sydney reserve mine.

Halifax, Jan. 9.—A bigamy case was prought to light here today. Seventeen years ago Fanny M. Lawlor was married to Chas. Percival. They had three daughters and lived happily until recently, when they quarrelled and separated. Now under her maiden me the woman has married Martin O'Hara, and they were living together as man and wife. When the bigamy charge was made public they were ready to leave for the United States, but they are now in hiding. It is like-

ly the authorities will interfere. So far this season twenty-five immigrants bound for the United States have been detained and examined by the United States immigration inspector stationed here to prevent the admission to the United States of undesirable immigrants. All have been allowed to proceed, except one friend-less pauper, who was today returned

to Germany. Halifax, Jan. 10.-Hon. M. J. Power ex-speaker of the Nova Scotia legis lature, died this afternoon.

(The deceased was born in Halifax on February 23rd, 1834, and was educated at the Union Academy in that city. He was married to a daughter of the late Patrick Kent. For many years deceased was the imperial government contractor for land transport. He was an alderman of Halifax for six years; chairman of the city board of works for one term; chairman of the Halifax fire department for eight years; vice chairman of school commissioners for two years, Irish Charitable society. He took an active interest in militia matters in his early days and was a captain on the retired list. He was first elected to the legislature in 1882 as a liberal for Halifax and continued to occupy a seat in that body until the last gen eral election, when he was defeated In 1887, Mr. Power was elected speaker of the assembly. A son of deceased, James W. Power of the Halifax Recorder, is well and favorably know in this city.)

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The funeral of Hon, Michael J. Power today was one of the largest seen in Halifax, for years. Premier Fielding and other members of the Nova Scotia government acted as pall bearers. The pro cession, which was half'a mile long included the mayor and aldermen the Charitable Irish society, the Union Engine volunteer fire company, the Veteran Firemen's association, members of the city school board and

thousands of citizens.

The completion of the Dominion Coal company's railway to the historic port of Louisburg marks a new era in the Cape Breton coal trade The road was formally opened yesterday by President H. M. Whitney; Manager David MacKeen, Treasure John S. McLennan: Chief Engineer F. S. Pearson and other officials of the Whitney syndicate. The road is splendidly built and equipped for carrying heavy traffic. An immense pier is being constructed at Louisburg and operations in the shipping of coal on a large scale will be commenced at an early day. The Cape Breton coal fields have hitherto been handicapped by the fact that all ports were frozen up six months of the year and trade was confined to the other six months. Now, however, the Dominion company will be able to ship all the winter to Boston from Louisburg and thus keep their mines in operation all the year round.

Hugh Ross, a prominent religious vorker of New Glasgow, died sudden-

ly on Saturday. At the Antigonish convention, held on Saturday Joseph A. Chisholm of Halifax was unanimously chosen the candidate for the house of commons to succeed the late Sir John Thompson. Mr. Chisholm accepted.

Ernest Gregory was unanimously nominated for the seat in the local

He has taken time to consider. The provincial legislature has bee summoned to meet for the despatch of

No Improvement in Business Although There is Hope.

Increase in Production Has Caused Accumulation of Stocks.

Condition of Trade in the Dominion - The Failures During the Week.

New York, Jan. 11.-R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade: Neither the beginning of the new year nor the failure of the currency bill has brought any material change to business as yet. The idea that business would suddenly take a new start after the holidays had rather less foundation even than usual, but the hope of a strong revival a little later is still cherished by many. The currency bill, with its possibilities of vicious amendments, was a source of apprehension to some, but with that out of the way, the deficiency of treasury receipts remains, and exports of gold do not cease. The exchanges through principal clearing houses are 2.5 per cent. larger than last year, but 24.2 per cent. less than in 1893.

There has not been much time for a change in industries, but the differences observed since the new year began are not in the direction of higher prices or larger demand. There are more indications than of late that stocks of different kinds of goods have been accumulating in consequence of past increase in production.

The weekly output of pig iron to Jan. 1, reckoning in some furnaces only temporarily out of blast for the holidays or repairs, was 168,414 tons, against 168,762 December 1, showing practically no change. Bessemer pig sells at \$11.80 at Philadelphia, and steel billets at \$17, grey forge at \$9.15 at Pittsburg; wire nails at 82 1-2 cents and barb wire at \$1.85; other prices remaining, as before, about the lowest on record. The low prices at Pittsburg have checked business at the west, and are attributed by some to the idea of purchasers that the recent reduction in wages and cost of materials must be followed by still lower prices. But the main fact is that the consumption is below expecta-

In the boot and shoe manufacture there is an increasing disposition to restrict orders. Where any advance in prices is asked it unsettles the business, for while some manufacturers have orders for six weeks or more, most of them require further orders to run more than about two weeks. The question whether the prices now demanded for leather are too high for the trade may be determined only after some embarrassment. The cotton manufacturer reports de-

creased demand, with print cloths down to 62 cents, printed staples much demoralized and lower, and wide sheet-ings generally reduced about 71-2 per cent. Many quotations of cotton goods are the lowest on record, the week's trade being quite unsatisfactory.

Trade in woollens hesitates because of the large distribution from ware-

houses under the new duties, but little change appears in prices and heavy woollens are expected to open at about last year's quotations. The demand for dress goods has been remarkably satisfactory until-within two weeks, but has fallen off. Sales of wool, 5,236,715 pounds, against

5,805,500 two years ago, indicates hopefulness among manufacturers. Corn has risen 1 3-8 cents, and Bennett continued the discussion, but though the receipts are but little over were unable to agree upon any form half last year's, the practical disappearance of the export demand, then large, counts for about as much. Lit-tle attention is paid to the govern-1 213 000 000 bushels, and the advance estimate for wheat 462,267,416 bushels, was treated as equally unimportant.

As the receipts of wheat have faller to 1.305.704 bushels against 1.818.582 last year, and Atlantic exports have become larger than a year ago, the advance of 1 1-4 cents in price is not Cotton is so low that scarcely any

reason is needed for a fractional recovery, but with 7,000,000 bales already in sight and the stocks enormou there is little to cause much recovery The failures this week are 420 United States, against 474 last year, and 54 in Canada, against 57 last year. New York, Jan. 11.-Bradstreets tomorrow will say: Montreal advices report an improving demand for teas and some other groceries, and a firm demand for leather. The results of the past year's bills at the centre is dissappointing, few concerns having added to their capital, and many others have barely held their own owing to the falling off of business, which correspondingly decreases ex-

penses Toronto had a larger wholesale business in some lines in the earlier part of the week, seasonable weather having stimulated the demand for heavy fabrics.

At Halifax, business is quiet in all lines, and mercantile collections are only fair for the season.

There are 53 business failures re ported from the dominion of Canada, as compared with 33 in the first week January, 1894 and 37 in 1893.

The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$22,630,000 this week compared with \$17,091,000 last week and as compared with \$21,322,000 the week a year ago.

# HORSES WANTED

Use GRANGER CONDITION **POWDER** 

Worth their weight in gold. Make poor animals fat and healthy. Assist digestion and assimilation of food; removes all fever, swellings, &c. 25

#### THE STATE OF TRADE. DISCUSSION ON NEW HYMNAL.

The Sessions of the Presbytery of Montreal Closed.

The Moderator, by His Casting Vote, Decide in Favor of One Book Containing All the Metrical Psalms with a Selection of Hymns.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The adjourned adjourned sitting of the Montreal Presbytery was resumed yesterday morning in the Morice hall prayer being offered by the Rev. Dr. Chiniquy. Over thirty members were present when the acting moderator, the Rev. F. M. Dewey, called upon Rev. Mr. Heine to resume the discussion upon the question of the form of the Book of Praise which the presbytery should commend the general assembly to adopt. Mr. Heine strongly advocated a book which should include the Psalms, the growing disuse of which

Rev. Dr. Mackay followed in a very

energetic speech, the interruptions to

which showed how evenly divided par-

ties were upon the question. He con-

tended that printing a second book which included only selections from the Psalms would be a mistake, as it would gradually drive out of use the complete book. If the entire psalter was included with the hymns it was open to any one to make their own selection. He said the whole meaning was often obscured by taking selections, and he advocated the whole psalm being sung; though, in reply to an interruption, he admitted amid laughter that he would exempt the 119th psalm at an ordinary service. Making selections was like taking texts without the context; any heresy could be proved by such a course. In this connection, Dr. Mackay recalled an instance in which his brother had confuted an itinerant preacher who justified all his heretical teaching by reference to isolated Bible texts. His brother had quoted: 'Juda's went and hanged himself," and followed it up by saying, "Go thou and do likewise," and applying the words of the heretical doctrinaire with the remark, "They are both texts from the Bible." He wished there was more of the spirit of the Huguenots and the Covenanters when they were proud to be called Psalm-singing Presbyterians. In these "lavender" days the Psalms were not understood. Presbyterians had forgotten their ancient traditions and their days of persecution and were hail fellows with any form of religion. Dr. Mackay concluded by deprecating such a lengthy discussion over a "miserable trifle," for while the book of selections Mr. Scott advocated contained 84 pages, he held a book in his hand containing the entire psalter, with hymns and music, which, with-

out the musical score, would only cover 98 pages. Rev. Dr. Chiniquy thought it would be scandalous for the presbytery to omit the psalter, for he looked upon the psalms as the cream of the Bible. Give all or none; at all events do not mutilate the psalter for the sake o saving 14 pages at a cost of a cent of two extra for the book.

The moderator then called upon the Rev. Ephraim Scott to reply, and he claimed that Dr. Mackay had misrep-resented the issue, which was whether a book should be published containing the whole psalter plus the hymns, or one containing the whole psalter plus selections plus the hymns. A discussion then arose as to the exact meaning of the reference from the general assembly to the presbyteries, Rv. Dr. Campbell reading the original Rev. Dr. Paterson, Rev. J. Fleck, Rev. J. H. Beatt and Rev. Mr. Bennett continued the discussion, but

of recommendation which would overcome the difficulty of reconciling the two parties. Professor James Ross twitted Mr. fleck and Mr. Bennett with not using the Presbyterian official hymn book, but Moody and Sankey's selection. Walter Paul could not understand

the amendment of his own pastor, Mr. Fleck, and advocated one book, as then any minister could make the selections he thought most suitable. lections he thought most suitable.

The issue was eventually agreed to be reduced to the question of one book or two, and the previous motion was made by Rev. J. Fleck and seconded

by Rev. Dr. Mackay. "That the Imprimatur of the General As-sembly be given to no book of praise which loss not contain the complete Psalter." An amendment was moved by Rev. Ephraim Scott, seconded by Rev. J.

"That the Book of Praise authorized by the Church shall contain the Psalter, selec-tions from the Psalms and the hymns, and that the book for Sabbath school, social re-ligious meetings, etc., shall contain only the hymns and selections from the Psalms." The vote, which excited much interest, was then taken, and resulted in a tie, 15 to 15. After a pause, the acting moderator. Rev. F. M. Dewey.

gave his casting vote for the origina ne-book motion. The Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, missionary on furlough, then gave an address on the work of the Presbyterian church in India, appealing for more

support in men and money. At the afternoon session the greater

portion of the time was taken up in discussing the draft copy of the new hymn book. Suggestions for alterations, additions and emendations having been made by Rev. J. Myles Cromof the year, 42 in the second week of bie, Rev. J. H. Beatt, Rev. Dr. Paterson, Rev. T. Bennett, the Rev. Mr. Heine explaining the grounds upon which the hymnal committee had adopted the form in proof copy. The principal discussion arose upon the second verse of the national anthem, objection being taken to its decriminatory tenor.

O Lord our God arise;
Scatter her enemies and make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix;
God save us all.

By a majority it was agreed to recommend the omission of this verse.

A division also took place upon the question of numbering the new book, it being decided after discussion that the Psalms be numbered separately, and the selections from Psalms and the hymns numbered consecutively and separately. Upon the motion of Rev. Mr. Nichols it was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting in Knox church as a more convenien

location.

The evening meeting was held at 8

# **FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S** GERMAN HAY WIRE

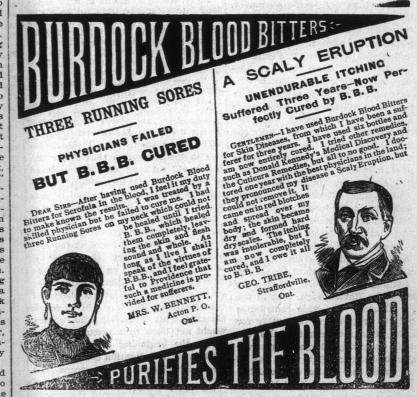
#### May cost a little more per pound than inferior makes, but it is the cheapest, as binders can use a smaller gauge and thereby get more feet to the pound; they are also saved the trouble and expense of repairing broken wires. If you want the best

#### FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S GERMAN WIRE

be sure you get

as some dealers sell Canadian makes as GERMAN.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square, St. John.



FOR SALE BY

JARDINE & CO., 85 Prince William Street.

Cut out this Coupon and bring it to the SUN office together with \$1.50 and get the best volume of Pictorial Canada yet issued. If sent by mail send 25c. for postage.

AREA STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

ADDRESS

p. m., in the parlors of the Stanley street church, and there was a fair attendance.

The reports from congregations and on missionary meetings were received. Rev. Dr. Campbell read the report on the city mission, which was adopted, and the labors of the Rev. Jas. Patterson, the clerk in this connection were commended. The report on work among the

French, Jewish and Chinese popula tion was considered; it was said there are 400 Chinese and 6,000 Jews in the The Rev. Dr. Thompson, late of Can

ton, China, was confirmed in charge of the Chinese mission in Montreal and admitted to the roll of the pres bytery:

The production of the report of the committee on deeds of church property disclosed the fact that many deeds were out of harmony with the model deed. By the deed of Stanley street church no instrumental music could be used as long as even one member of the congregation objected. The presbytery recommended that the congregation consider the propriety of obtaining a modification of this dras

tic clause A deputation of students from the Jean Baptiste mission attended and addressed the presbytery, repre senting their desire for a new organiz

ation. The work of the conference was no concluded until midnight.

AFTER LA GRIPPE.

After laGrippe obstinate coughs, lung trouble, etc., frequently follow. There is no remedy so prompt and at the same time effectual and pleasant as Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, which is the latest and best combination of entirects under the company of the consumptive remedies. Price bination of anti-consumption of \$1.00 per bottle.

READ THE WEEKLY SUN.

The gulf stream is 100 miles and from 400 to 600 fathoms deep. OBSTINATE COUGHS.

Obstinate coughs yield to the grateful soothing action of Norway Pine Syrup. The racking, persistent cough of consumption is quickly relieved by this unrivalled throat and lung remedy. Price 25c. and 50c.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax.... Erpress for Halifax..... 13.50

A Par'or Car runs each way on Express trains leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock and Halifax at 7.20 o'clock.

Jassengers from St. John for Quebec and Mon'real take through sleeping cars at Moncton at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted) ...... Express from Halifax.... Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton 18,30 odation from Moncton...... 24.00

he trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and hose between Halifax and Montreal via Levis are lighted by electricity. All trains are run by Eastern Standard

D. POTTINGER,

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th

#### THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 16, 1895. THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Educational Review returns to the question of provincial control of the St. John school board. It says that education is the concern of the state and should not be subject to city, village or town control. Well, let it be so. There is no attempt to interfere with state or provincial control of educational policy. The school boards do not lay down the course of study. They do not fix the qualifications for teachers' licenses. They do not deal with text books, and do not regulate the conduct of schools. All these things are left to the legislature and the board of education. The school boards are local bodies, having power to administer in their localities the business matters relating to the schools. It is their business to engage teachers, to fix salaries, to build and equip school houses, all subject to the general laws and rules which prevail in the province, and under inspection of provincial officers. In the country districts this local business is performed by trustees elected by the people. This privilege of self-government, which the rural sections enjoy, is claimed by the people of St. John as represented in council. The Educational Review says that it should not be given to St. John because education is a state matter. But how is education in St. John more a state matter than education in Gagetown or Sussex or Loch Lomond? The Review informs us that the province contributes more to the schools than the districts, and to prove its statement says that the province contributes \$160,000 each year, the counties \$90,000 and the sections \$200,000. There seems to be no reason for including the county fund in the provincial contribution, seeing that it is taxed directly from the people in the county. The truth is that the provincial grant to education is only about one-third of the cost of running the schools. It may be true, as the Review says, that in the "poor districts" the state contributes two-thirds or more of the outlay for schools. This fact might justify the state in exercising a large control over the poor districts. But what has it to do with the affairs of St. John, which is not a poor district? The situation is that the government which does not contribute one-fifth of the cost of supporting the St. John schools exercises control over the St. John school board, while in the district where it furnishes nearly all the money it allows the people to manage the schools to suit themselves. The province contributes one year with another about \$15,000 a year or less to the support of the schools of St. John city. The people of St. John are taxed \$70,000 a year by the city and \$11,000 by the county for the same purpose. Yet while the more dependent county parish names its own school board, the people of St. John have trustees forced upon them by and all other functionaries in accordthe government, in which they may ance with the rules of precedence." or may not have confidence, and which does not represent St. John more than it does Restigouche.

#### A HAPPY SETTLEMENT.

The prompt settlement of the trouble in Springhill is a good thing for the town and for many other places interested. The concessions made on either side are trifling compared with the general loss that would follow the suspension of operations. The correspondence between the manager and bereaved and their loyal affection to the men shows that the representative of the company was anxious to meet the views of the men as far as and loyalty, which does Dr. Carman he thought the condition of the works would justify him. He has, however, conceded something more than was at first proposed, and the men have abated something of their demands. Whether these concessions and abatements could have been arranged before work stopped cannot be known. But when both parties were brought face to face with a great peril, and a situation was developed which threatened to bring distress on a large community, the forces that made for peace became strong. The coal miners of Springhill have seen too many strikes and have suffered too much from them to go with a light heart into another, at a time like this.

#### REV. DR. HOPPER.

The death of Dr. Hopper deprives the Baptist body of one of its most eminent and influential men. For some years past his physical powers have been unequal to a heavy strain, but in the days of his strength Dre Hopper was not only a leader in his own church but in the front rank of the clergy in this province. He was perhaps more widely known as a journalist than as a preacher. The Visitor under his management had a strong minion revenue for December is individuality. In its columns as in larger by \$80,000 than that of the same the pulpit and in the councils of the month last year. The return for the church the personality of Dr. Hopper first five months showed a large de-was conspicuous. While in middle ficit as compared with the previous was conspicuous. While in middle life his active career was brought to year, but the better return for Decema close, but he leaves behind him a ber gives ground for believing "that

be held in loving remembrance by good people in many towns and many country places.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFED-ERATION.

The petition addressed by the people of Newfoundland to the home government, asking for the appointment of an imperial commission to inquire into the affairs, will hardly receive attention unless it is supported by the legislature. If government, parliament and people want a commission they will of course get it. There is at pres ent a political and financial panic in Newfoundland. The feeling is that confederation with Canada must come sooner or later. But the wiser heads are trying to prevent a rush into confederation as the only means of escape from the present collapse. The St. Johns News says:

"That the ultimate destiny of New foundland is confederation is pretty Confederation today would be plain. for us a terrible calamity. We can't afford to go to Ottawa as a beggar, The golden chance was thrown away in 1888. After the atmosphere has been purified, debts wiped off, railway completed retrenchment effected and reform enacted we can ask our own terms and receive them. Into this position a royal commission can place us. we believe.

To refuse such, means to rush head long into a confederation, an unsought and unloved alliance on Canada's terms, continual bickerings, a feeling of dissatisfaction between the countries; a sense of bought and sold, of victor and vanquished. If we unite with Canada, it must be on fair and honorable terms. Our chances are three Forced confederation now, a royal commission and confederation later, or a royal commission and independence. No royal commission means inevitable confederation.'

The News hardly does Canada justice in the suggestion that this country would take an unfair advantage of Newfoundland's necessities if negotiations were now undertaken. Nor is it true that under better circumstances Newfoundland could make her own terms. No matter what may be the condition of Newfoundland at the moment of negotiations the basis of union would be fixed as nearly as possible in accord with that on which the other provinces became members of confederation. But it would be much pleasanter all round if the colony would get back to a normal position before the beginning of negotiations. Only in such a situation could deliberate and business-like conferences take place. It is only reasonable self respect which would prompt the people of Newfoundland to put their business affairs in order before entering upon a new national alliance.

PRECEDENCE.

Among the representatives of religious bodies who attended the funeral of Sir John Thompson was Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church. Dr. Carman had previously announced that he would not attend, and since the funeral has written to the press explaining his course. He says that the original programme of the procession provided a place for "archbishops and bishops Dr. Carman claims that he had the authority of the action of the general conference for declining to appear in this order. But when by the corrected programme the order was made to read "representative heads of all religious denominations according to seniority of appointment to present office," Dr. Carman says that he felt it his duty to register his attendance, "and in company with my brethern bear into the common sorrow the sympathies of our people with the the constituted authorities of the country." The expression of sympathy credit, would apparently have been withheld had the general superintendent been compelled to walk behind archbishops and bishops. It is said that an official who had something to do with the arrangements of the Halifax procession was asked whether he had any trouble about precedence. He replied that he had very little "except from the followers of the Meek and

Lowly." The story which is told in the Sun today of the development of the cheese industry in Prince Edward Island is worth more than a passing notice. Within a little more than two years an industry has been created and fostered that is in a fair way to revolutionize farming in the little province. The production of cheese and butter takes little from the fertility of the farm. It settles all difficulty of a farmers' market. And last year it distributed some \$75,000 or \$80,000 among the Prince Edward Island farmers. This is only the beginning As yet there are only 18 factories where there is room for more than ten times as many.

17 It is gratifying to note that the dogood record for useful work and will the situation is changing.

#### BOSTON LETT

A Nova Scotia Couple Figuring in the Boston Divorce Court.

The Spruce Trade Quiet with Laths and Hemlock in Good Demand.

Prices in the Fish Market'a Little Firmer-The Supply for Lent is Small-Canned Lobsters are Scarce.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, Jan. 12.—Bostonians are expecting the arrival of their old enemy, the grip epidemic, at an early date, as New York is experiencing a severe dose of the Russian article which is raging in that city and in New Jersey. The weather conditions here have favored the unwelcome disease, for it has alternately rained and hailed every day this week.

The divorce court is in session this week and a number of marriages were conveniently annulled. One of the applicants is Mrs. Henrietta E. Mackintyre, who wishes separation from her husband, John W. Mackintyre of Annapolis, N. S., on the ground of exreme cruelty. The couple were married at Kentville in June, 1889, and vere not able to agree until the end of the year. John is now a resident of The case will be heard on the first Monday in February.

Tribune Assembly of this city, Sons and Daughters of the Maritime Provinces, at a meeting this week elected the following officers: President, H. S. Scranton; past president, G. S. Thompson; vice-president, C. A. Henderson; secretary, J. B. Bell; financial secretary, J. N. Murray; assistant financial secretary, M. S. Huse; treasurer, Christopher Fraser; chaplain, Mrs. P. J. Chisolm; marshal, E. A. McNichol; assistant marshal, S. A. Wright; guard, G. N. Frost The

assembly will celebrate its anniversary Jan. 16. Donald M. Spence, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Keene, N. H., has gone to Yar-mouth, where he will be united in

marriage to Miss Lizzie Eldridge on

Jan. 16. Harry Stearns, an old resident of Cambridge, who died this week at the age of ninety years, was a native of Antigonish. His father was Dr. Benamin Stearns, a native of Hillsboro, N. H., whose ancestors came to this country with Gov. Winthrop in 1630. Dr. Stearns erected the first frame house in Antigonish, bringing the material from New England in a sailing vessel. The son became interested in the first mail carrying service of the province and built and drove the that ran between Halifax Truro in 1820. Previous to and time the roads were only passable for two wheeled gigs. For a long time he carried the entire English mail for the rest of the continent, landed from the vessels touching at Halifax. One of his sons is J. W. D. Stearns, editor of the Marine Journal

The Boston papers are of the opinion that something should be done to

been sold for \$200.

The annual dinner of the New England and Provincial Retail Marble Dealers' association will be held at the American house, this city, Jan. 23. Officers will be elected and a place selected for the semi-annual meeting, which will probably be held in St. John or some town in Maine. The meeting occurs in July, and the dealers have no desire to linger up this way at that time of year.

David H. Craig who was the first general manager of the old Associated Press, died in New York recently. Mr. Craig was engaged in the news gathering business before the days of the telegraph, and had a line of carrier pigeons between New York, Roston, St. John and Halifax to facilitate the obtaining of foreign news arriving by vessel. He played a leading part in the press history of the time. Lumbermen are reported to be in better demand in Maine, and a number of men from across the line have gone to work at wages ranging from \$18 to \$24 per month. The wages are very unsatisfactory, and many have refused to go to work at those figures,

although nothing else can be found for them to do. The lumber trade in the vards has improved considerably since the year came in, and some of the yards report a shortage in some kinds of wood, but have deferred buying until last year's accounts are made up and the process of stock taking is completed. The spruce trade is quiet, with laths in good demand. Pine has improved a little, although the trade is still far below the standard that dealers would like to see it at. Hemlock boards are in good demand, with prices firm. Shingles unchanged. Prices this week

are as follows: Spruce—Mill random car spruce, \$12 to 13 per M; yard orders, \$13 to 13.50; dimensions, \$13.50 to 14.50; wide and long, \$15 to 16; random spruce cargo, \$11 to 12; ordered cargoes, \$11.50 to 12.50; dimensions, \$12.50 to 13; frames, \$13 to 14; spruce boards, 6 inches and upwards, \$12 to 13; narrow boards, clears, \$12 to 12.50; refuse stock, \$9 to 11; extra spruce laphcards, \$29 to 30; clears, \$37 to 28; sec-laphcards, \$29 to 30; clears, \$37 to 28; sec-laphcards, \$29 to 30; clears, \$37 to 28; sec-laphcards, \$29 to 28; sec-laphcards, \$29 to 28; sec-laphcards, \$20 and upwards, \$12 to 13; harrow boards, clears, \$12 to 12.50; refuse stock, \$9 to 11; extra spruce clapboards, \$29 to 30; clears, \$27 to 28; second clear, \$23 to 24; laths, \$1.85 to 2.20; shin-

gles, \$1.50.

Pine—Coarse No 2; eastern pine stock, \$16 to 17; cuts, \$8.50 to 9.50; extra pine sap clapboards, \$48 to 50; clear sap, \$40 to 45; western moulding boards, No 1, \$42 to 45.

Hemlock, etc.—Planed and butted hemlock boards, \$12.50 to 13.50; rough boards, \$9 to 10; Pennsylvania hemlock, \$13 to 13.50; extra sawn cedar shingles, \$3 to 3.25 per M; clears, \$2.50 to 2.75; second clear, \$2 to 2.50; extra No 1, \$1.75; No 1, \$1.25. Although trade has been moderately quiet in the wholesale and retail fish markets for several weeks, yet dealers

It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Our good old JOHNSON'S ANDYNE LINIMENT was originated away back in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all aliments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as colds, croup, coughs, catarrh, colic, cramps, chilblains.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

have marked their prices a little firmer and are waiting the natural course of trade, which will be stimulated after this month. The supply for Lent, it is expected, will be small, and this accounts for the rise in prices. Mackerel are very scarce, and what fish there are have been cornered. Codfish and barrel herring are firm and in rather small supply. Canned lobsters are scarce and firm. Fresh cod are considerably higher. Quotations are:

are scarce and firm. Fresh cod are considerably higher. Quotations are:
Fresh fish—Market cod, \$3 to 5 per 100 pounds; large cod, \$5 to 6.50; steak cod, \$7.50 to 8.50; haddock, \$6 to 6.50; cusk, \$3 to 3.50; steak cusk, \$2.50 to 3; large hake, \$3 to 3.50; steak cusk, \$2.50 to 3; large hake, \$3 to 3.50; small, \$1 to 1.50; pollock, \$1.50 to 2; steak pollock, \$3 to 3.50; white halibut, 10 to 11c per lb; gray, \$1 to 10c; chicken do, 14 to 18c; fresh Oregon salmon, 15 to 16c; eastern frozen salmon, 18 to 20c; smelts, by dealers, 6 to 7c; by commission merchants, 3 to 4c; extra large fish, 10c; native smelts, 13 to 15c; frozen herring, \$1.25 to 1.50 per 100 count; large, frozen mackerel, 18 to 20c; medium, 10c; lobsters, live, 12c; boiled do, 14c.
Salt fish—Large No 3 mackerel, \$14 to 15 per bbil: No 2, \$15.50 to 16.50; No 1, \$13 to 20; bloaters, native, \$22 to 24; Norway bloaters, \$30 to 32 large dry bank cod, \$6 to 6.25; medium, \$4.75 to 5; large pickled bank, \$5 to 5.25; medium, \$4 to 4.25; large shore and Georges), \$6 to 6.75; medium, \$4.5 to 5.25; pickled pollock, slack salted, \$3.25; heavy salted, \$2.50; boneless hake, 5 to 7c per lb; boneless cod, 7 to 8c; Labrador herring, \$5 per bbil large Scaterce, \$7; N B and N S split, bbl, \$4.25; Bay of Fundy split; \$3 to 3.50; round shore, \$2.50; Newfoundland salmon, No 1, \$16; No 2, \$13 to 14; Alaska, \$10.50; box herring, medium scaled, 14c; No 1, 13c; length-wise, 12c. fish-Eastport sardines, quarter

canned fish—Eastport sardines, quarter oils, \$3.20 to 3.25; three quarter mustards, \$3.30 to 3.40; one-half oils, \$5 to 5.25; lobsters; domestic brands, \$1.75 to 1.85; foreign packs, \$1.50 to 1.60, Alaska canned salmon, \$1.20 to \$1.30.

REV. H. W. LITTLE'S CASE.

Argument of Counsel Before the Ecciesia tical Court.

Fredericton, Jan. 8.—The Anglican Ecclesiastical court re-assembled in Church hall at ten o'clock this forenoon to hear the addresses of the counsel in the case of Rev. Henry W. Little of Sussex.

Jas. M. McIntyre; counsel for defendant, was first called upon, and proceeded at once to make an able and eloquent argument in behalf of his client. His address occupied two and a quarter hours in delivery, during the whole of which time Mr. McIntyre held the undivided attention of the court and spectators.

undivided attention of the court and spectators.

In opening he said that while his intention had been/to confine his address to an argument in refutation or explanation of the charges, he would be compelled, by the introduction of a vast amount of evidence entirely foreign to the issues which the court was appointed to try, to deal with this extraneous matter. Before doing this he would take up the charges themselves with a view to ascertaining what there was in them that called for an answer on the part of his client.

an that something should be done to elieve the unemployed in St. John's, and it is not at all unlikely that an agency will be opened here to receive gifts and subscriptions. When the fire created havoc at St. John's, Boston people were not behind in coming to the relief of their afflicted cousins on the island colony, and as there are a number of natives of Newfoundland and their descendants in Boston and vicinity, it is probable that something will be forwarded in a week or so.

The other evidence on each charge sparately, first showing the weakness of Barnett's evidence in the matter of the tolling of the bell by Barnett's own testimony as to his defective memory, and the want of motive on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his called for an answer on the part of his which gave us the first regular steight which gave us the first regular which did neither good nor heave whetever, and which did neither good nor harm to himself or anyone else. He then reviewed the evidence on each charge sparately, first showing the weakness of Barnett's evidence in the matter of the tolling of the bell by Barnett's own testimony as to his defective memory, and the want of motive or the part of the defendant for making the statement charged against him, and claiming that the defendant's explanation of the Court of Foresters, No. 1,105, held on Monday, Dec 31, the following officers were elected: Jabez Lea, C. R.; Robert Reid, V. C. R.; D. ing the statement charged against him, and claiming that the defendant's explanation was entirely reasonable. As to the evidence on the second charge (attempted bribery) he merely asked the court to read the letter upon which the prosecution relied to establish the offence. He read Russell's definition of bribery and showed the utter fallacy of the contention that this letter could be such an attempt, and argued that the very fact of the prosecution putting this forward as attempted bribery was an evidence of their bigoted and inexcusable prosecution and the straits to which they were driven for charges.

and the straits to which they were driven for charges.

As to the alleged false statement made concerning Rev. J. Roy Campbell, Mr. Mc-Intyre pointed out that after all there was but very little discrepancy between the stories told by each and repeated in court—no more, he argued, than could be expected when a conversation had passed through so many channels. Little might be guilty of egotism in supposing himself to be more prominent in Mr. Campbell's mind that he really was, but there was no evidence of any malicious

channels. Little might be gainty of egotism in supposing himself to be more prominent in Mr. Campbell's mind that he really was, but there was no evidence of any malicious falsehood on his part, or any attempt to injure others or assist himself.

As to the charge of misappropriation of the D. C. S. money, that had been completely answered by the production of Rev. Mr. Warnford's receipts, but Major Campbell, instead of coming into court like a man and acknowledging that he was wrong, made a pitiable attempt at excusing himself for his unmanly accusation, and it was under cover of this charge that an attempt was made to introduce evidence that Little was a man of ill temper and abusive. Whatever language defendant may have made use of towards Campbell was perfectly justifiable under the aggravating circumstances. Campbell was only too anxious for a quarrel, as evidenced by his refusal to answer the conciliatory letter written to him on the day after the quarrel at church. The only reason he could adduce for quarrelling with the rector was because he had heard him speak ill of his friend, Col. Beer. He had found no fault with Mr. Little in church or elsewhere other than that.

Summing up Mr. McIntyre asked the court to consider only whether the rector was guilty or not guilty of the charges preferred independently of any gosip that had been introduced into the court.

Judge Skinner, who occupied over three hours this afternoon, argued in the first place that the evidence of Edward Hallett and John Barnett proved beyond question the alleged false statements of Mr. Little concerning the funeral of Gertrude Hallett, and that the evidence of Mr. Little, wife and maid in answer was not to be relied upon, and in effect made up to meet the evidence of the prosecution, which, if true, must result in Mr. Little being deprived of his parish.

of the fitself being deprived of his parish.

In respect to the second charge, as to Mr. Little's attempt to bribe one of his parishioners to sustain him, that the charge was unquestionably proved by the letter in evidence from Mr. Little to F. W. Arnold, which letter was to the effect that Mr. Little would grant Arnold a lease of the Glebe farm instead of giving it to another tenant if Mr. Arnold and his family would support Mr. Little.

As to the third charge, alleging that Mr. Little made false statements to the effect that Rev. J. Roy Campbell had told him he (Campbell) and other clergymen would stand by Mr. Little as against those opposed to Mr. Little, it was proved by the evidence of Messrs. Campbell and Joseph Hornbrook.

As to the fourth charge, that money was contributed by the people of Studholm for the D. C. S. and had not seen paid to the society, whilst not proved as alleged, it was proved con lusively that Mr. Little 1 ad not

paid the money to the society as coming from the people of Studholm, but as from a deanery fund that Mr. Little had undertaken to raise, thereby the contributors of Studholm were not only deprived of the credit of raising money, but did not know the money had ever reached the society, and that Mr. Little knowing for that reason that these people would have no knowledge of money being paid over, and also knowing that they would have reason to think it was not paid over, adroitly drew them into making a charge to that effect against him and then led them into something he thought to get the better of them for doing. That his course with regard to that money diverted get the better of them for doing. That his course with regard to that money diverted it from the channel in which it was intended to go, deceived the people who contributed it and then by cunning sought to turn the tables upon them. This, with the language used by Mr. Little to H. Montgomery Campbell, showed Mr. Little unfit to be rector of the parish.

Mr. Skinner contended that these things, established beyong controvers showing that

Mr. Skinner contended that these things, established beyong controversy, showing that when Mr. Little had gone into these two parishes they were in religious peace and prosperity, and in the course of five years had got a majority of these people against him, and which would finally result in destroying the church there, must induce the court to regard the charges as not standing separate and alone from their environments, but must be taken as symptoms of the disease that existed, and therefore dealt with by a strong hand.

Fredericton, Jan. 13.—It is understood that Bishop Kingdon has

derstood that Bishop Kingdon has the report of the triers in the Little case. When asked by the Sun this evening if the verdict had been published his lordship replied that he would forward the report to the secretary of the Diocesan society, whose duty it was to officially notify the interested parties of the result of the trial.

P. E. IELAND.

Capt Traverse, Jan. 4.—On Monday ast Court Northumberland, No. 1,204, I. O. F., held their regular annual meeting, when the following officers were elected: Court deputy, high chief ranger, W. H. Dougherty; chief ranger, John Driscoll; V. C. R., M. B. Connick; chaplain, Ephraim Bell: T., Chas. W. Bell; F. secy, Geo. Buxton; recording secy, John Dobson; court physician, W. H. Dougherty, M.D.; S. W. Wm. Bell; J. W., John Irvine; S. B., Robert Muttart; J. B., MacDonald Cameron; P. C. R., Alex. Strang; representatives to high court, Alex. Strang and Frank Shaffer. During the past year the court has increased its mem-

bership 75 per cent.
John Campbell of the Charlottetown post office was here on Wednesday las obtaining information respecting the McDonald forgery case, now pending investigation at Charlottetown.

McLean, F. S.: Theophilus McKinnon R. S.; Rev. G. W. Fisher. Chap.; Chas. Wright, S. W.: David McQuarrie, J. W.; Robert McDonald, S. B.; Wesley Myers, J. B.; Doctors Robertson and Covey, Court Physicians. Representatives to the high court, Rev. G. W. Fisher and Matthew Smith. The chaplain was invited to preach a sermon to the court in the month of February Tryon, Jan. 4.-Rev. Mr. Goodwill, of the McDonaldite faith, preached in the hall last evening.

A sufficient quantity of snow has fallen to make excellent sleighing. So far the smelt fishing has no been very successful.

NINETY-THREE DAYS WITHOUT SLEEP

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Elmwood, Indiana, Dec. 26,—David Jones, the wealthy farmer who is unable to sleep, has passed his ninety-third day and night without slumber, and there is still no relief in sight. He continues sound in other respects, and has lost but five pounds of flesh since his sleepless period set in. Medical men claim his case is without a parallel. He lies down at night and his rest does him good, but he only rests for an hour at a time. Mr. Jones says he feels as though he never would sleep again.

Messrs. Dick & Co., Montreal: I have analysed and tried your Blood Purifier in a large number of cases, with the most salutary results. I am continually prescribing it in my practice. It is invaluable for worms nide-bound, impoverished blood, and debility, while I know nothing to equal it for general improvement of stock and enhancing their value. Veterinary Editor "Family Herald,"

Montreal J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., of Richi-

# Do You Know

bucto, is at the Victoria

Fredericton is the best place in New Brunswick to buy House Furnishings, and for variety, style, excellence of quality and low prices JAMES G. McNALLY is second to none.

A sharp business man came one hundred miles, made his purchase, and said: "I had looked all around, but your styles are better and your prices much lower than any I have seen. I am well satisfied and glad I came."

We keep Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Window Shades, Room Paper, Crockery, Table Cuttery, Silverware, Lamps, Clocks, and Fancy Goods. Almost everything for Housekeeping. Write for prices.

JAMES G. M'NALLY FREDERICTON, N. B.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester. V. S., St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the col-

All enquiries must be addressed VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

The following examples will serve to show the practical working of the

S. D.-I have a mare six years old. very lame at times in right fore leg. The lameness is more marked on being trotted on hard road. Gets better on being rested, but lameness returns when but to work. I notice a small swelling which is painful to the touch on inside of leg below the knee.

Ans.—The lameness is probably due to splint. Give complete rest, blister the enlargement with strong liniment or with the following blister: Mercury binjodide, 1 dram; lard, 4 drams. Re peat if necessary.

R. N.-It would be impossible from your description of case to form correct opinion. When you write again be more particular in describing symptoms and state them fully.

S. S. M.-Cow does not feed; is badly welled and bowels costive; breathes rather fast and grunts a good deal when resting.

Ans.-Your cow has indigestion. Give following purgative: Epsom salts, 1 pound; powdered gamoge, 4 drams; mix in quart of warm water and give as a drink. When bowels give following: Powdered gentian, 4 ounces; iron sulphate, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1 ounce. Mix and give one table spoonful twice daily in food. Change her feed on recovery.

FAIRVILLE'S NEW CHURCH.

Description of the Building Opened for Divine Worship.

Fairville has another new Methodist church. It is the third the denomination has had since the spring of 1892. On May 8th of that year the Methodist church which stood on Main street was destroyed by the fire that swept over the larger portion of the town and rendered many of the church members homeless and almost destitute. This was a pretty little church, a credit to the denomination and to the town, but it was not quite large enough. It was insured for \$2,000, and as soon as possible after the fire the members began the erection of a new sanctuary on Spurr Cove road. The work was pushed along rapidly and the building was almost ready for oc-cupancy when it was burned. The work of clearing away the debris and laying the foundation of the present church began about the first of August last. The contract was awarded to John Duffy of this city. The plans were furnished by H. H. Mott. After the Methodist conference held last summer in Moncton, Rev. D. Chapman, who had suffered so much from the Fairville fires during his term as pastor, removed to Woodstock, and the Rev. J. C. Berrie succeeded him. Mr. Berrie entered heartily into the spirit of the work and assisted his people in every way pos-sible. The members of the building committee were the right men in the right place. They did not permit anything to stand in the way, and the work was carried on without interruption.

Last week Mr. Duffy handed the church over to the people completed. Its dimensions are 54x38 feet, with projections on each side 4 feet in depth. There is a recess at the rear for the choir and organ 18x15 feet. The full depth of the church is 74 feet. The basement makes a commodious school room 38x40 feet, with five large class rooms. Underneath the base ment are the hot air furnaces used for heating the church. The furnaces are of an improved pattern and were

supplied by James McDade. The new church was dedicated on Sunday. Rev. D. Chapman preached at the 11 o'clock service, Rev. Mr. Corey in the afternoon and Rev. Thos. Marshall last evening. All the services were largely attended and the collections good.

#### For Horses, Cat-GRANGER CONDITION tle, Sheep and Poultry. The

POWDER Best on Earth. In the case of the Bank of Nova cotia v. Richards, in the circuit court, the jury disagreed, four for the de

fendant and three for the plaintiff. PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia; Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, whote-sale agents.

For many centuries the whole of Burmah and a large part of India have been supplied with oil from the wells

WHOOPING COUGH.

For Whooping Cough and all throat affections, chest troubles, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best embrocation ever discovered. It promptly relieves inflammation, pain and soreness from whatever cause arising.

Candle molds are supposed to be the invention of a Frenchman about the year 1400.

SKIN DISEASES.

Skin diseases are more or less occasioned by bad blood. B. B. B. cures the following Skin diseases: Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching Rashes, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples and blotches, by removing all im-purities from the blood from a common pim-ple to the worst scrofulous sore.

CITY

The Chief E Week in

Excha When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the

Together With

from Corresp

which the paper i it sent. Remember! The Office must be se ensure prompt com

It is stated that spruce will be cut river this winter.

The spiritual dire Mathew association has been remember with a well filled 1

The Ladies' Stan for next month have the Department street.

The steamer Ulu clock Thursday af pool. She has 15,000 Cable quotations or London price at Halifax Herald.

Lumbering operatity of Musquash ar than for years. Meget out between two three millions. The company will cut a The poem entitle

1887," which recently Sun, should have the late John M. L John W. Lawrence Hake fishing on

is said to be better it has been for ye day people from th spend a few hours Mrs. Moses Price

county, while visiting B. Hayes, Searsville down the stairs, br legs and otherwise herself. Mrs. Price her recovery is doub

A number of the Currey, who arrived with his bride, ente dinner at the New Ynight. The evening spent, the dinner be host McCoskery's ber In the matter of and Water compan A. A. Stockton, Q.C. a summons to show

award should not summons is returnal before Judge Barker John McIntosh of leton county, will of a cheese factory few days. It is sta no difficulty in obta quantity of milk, an

aged it will prove a

order nisi for a certi

farmers in that loca A. M. Belding's r Thompson, in leafler trait of the late out. Lady Aberd ed 200 copies, and M received a large or The leaflet will sel

The remains of C ris (late of the sch. interred at Holdery on Saturday. Rev. ducted the funeral Ferris' late reside on Friday night. place of interment.

copy. Orders may

At the regular m Typographical unio evening, the follow elected: James Seat drew H. Gorman, v McKinney, recording Law, financial secre nedy, treasurer: B

G .G. King of Ch reporter on the 9th ount of lumber woo locality than last could never remen for yarding than the was now just about tity of snow for had were all hard at we

The death is anno G. Vanwart, which ham, Queens coun Good judges decla group of four pictur ished and now on store of A. O. Ski Chas. C. Ward—are of this artist's prod

The causes of dea board of health off ending January 12, sumption, 5; old ag 2; cancer, 1; malfor fever, 1; bronchial tion of brain, 1; inf 1; vomiting and dia bronchitis and asthr

Jerry Mahoney, as supplied with a wood Riggs of this city, an greatest satisfactio oney is unable to Riggs is going to tal tion, and all money r actual cost will be

Mr. Mahoney.

#### RINARY

DEPARTMENT. ed By J. W. Manchester.

. S., St. John, N. B.

eekly Sun takes pleasure in its readers that it has perrangements with J. W. Man-S., whereby all questions ect to diseases of the lower vill be answered by him, and prescribed in those cases asked for through the colthe Sun.

uiries must be addressed: ERINARY DEPARTMENT, eekly Sun, St. John, N. B

llowing examples will serve the practical working of the

have a mare six years old. e at times in right fore leg. ess is more marked on being hard road. Gets better on ted, but lameness returns to work. I notice a small which is painful to the touch of leg below the knee. he lameness is probably due Give complete rest. blister ment with strong liniment he following blister: Mercury

would be impossible from ription of case to form corn. When you write again particular in describing and state them fully.

1 dram; lard, 4 drams. Re-

-Cow does not feed: is badly nd bowels costive; breather st and grunts a good deal

ur cow has indigestion owing purgative: Epsom ind; powdered gamoge, 4 ix in quart of warm water as a drink. When bowels e following: Powdered gences; iron sulphate, 2 ounces; nux vomica, 1 ounce. Mix one table spoonful twice daily Change her feed on recovery.

ILLE'S NEW CHURCH.

on of the Building Opened or Divine Worship.

has another new Methodist t is the third the denominahad since the spring of 1892. 8th of that year the Methoch which stood on Main destroyed by the fire that the larger portion of the endered many of the church homeless and almost destiwas a pretty little church. to the denomination and to but it was not quite large possible after the fire the began the erection of a new on Spurr Cove road. The pushed along rapidly and g was almost ready for ocwhen it was burned. The clearing away the debris and foundation of the present gan about the first of Aug-The contract was awarded Duffy of this city. The plans shed by H. H. Mott. After odist conference held last Moncton, Rev. D. Chaphad suffered so much from lle fires during his term as noved to Woodstock, and J. C. Berrie succeeded

Berrie entered heartily spirit of the work and aspeople in every way posmembers of the building were the right men in the stand in the way, and the s carried on without inter-

eek Mr. Duffy handed the ver to the people completed. nsions are 54x38 feet, with is on each side 4 feet in ere is a recess at the rear oir and organ 18x15 feet. The h of the church is 74 feet. ent makes a comm om 38x40 feet, with five large Underneath the base the hot air furnaces used g the church. The furnaces improved pattern and were by James McDade.

church was dedicated on Rev. D. Chapman preached o'clock service, Rev. Mr. he afternoon and Rev. Thos. last evening. All the sere largely attended and the

NGER For Horses, Cat-IDITION OWDER Best on Earth.

ease of the Bank of Nova Richards, in the circuit court, disagreed, four for the de nd three for the plaintiff.

tle, Sheep and

Poultry. The

PILES! ITCHING PILES! -Moisture: intense itching and ost at night; worse by scratch to continue tumors form, which and ulcerate, becoming very sore. OINTMENT stops the itching and als ulceration, and in most cases tumors. At druggists or by mail Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadel-1, Sons & Co., Montreal, whole-

any centuries the whole of nd a large part of India have plied with oil from the wells

WHOOPING COUGH.

ing Cough and all throat affectroubles, etc., Hagyard's Yellow est embrocation ever discovered relieves inflammation, pain and arising.

molds are supposed to be the of a Frenchman about the

SKIN DISEASES.

ses are more or less occasioned d. B. B. B. cures the following so: Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching: Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, blotches, by removing all impacts the blood from a common pimore scrofulous sore.

## CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

It is stated that 20,000,000 feet of spruce will be cut on the Toblque river this winter.

The spiritual director of the Father Mathew association, Rev. T. Casey, has been remembered by that body with a well filled purse.

The Ladies' Standard Magazine for February and Standard Fashions also for next month have been received at the Department store, 19 Charlotte

The steamer Ulunda sails at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon for Liverpool. She has 15,000 barrels of apples Cable quotations on Monday gave the London price at \$3.25 per barrel.-Halifax Herald.

Lumbering operations in the vicin ity of Musquash are on a larger scale than for years. Messrs. Knight will get out between two and a half and three millions. The Musquash lumber company will cut about a million.

The poem entitled "Christmas Eve. 1887," which recently appeared in the Sun, should have been attributed to John W. Lawrence.

Hake fishing on the Kennebeccasi is said to be better this winter than day people from the city go out and spend a few hours fishing through the

Mrs. Moses Price of Midland, Kings county, while visiting her son-in-law, B. Hayes, Searsville, on the 8th, fell lown the stairs, breaking one of her legs and otherwise severely injuring herself. Mrs. Price is an old lady, and

A number of the friends of L. A. Currey, who arrived home on the 9th with his bride, entertained them at dinner at the New Victoria hotel last night. The evening was pleasantly spent, the dinner being one of mine host McCoskery's best.

and Water company arbitration Dr. A. A. Stockton, Q.C., has applied for a summons to show cause why an order nisi for a certiorari to quash the award should not be granted. The summons is returnable on Friday next by the president. before Judge Barker.

John McIntosh of Glassville, Carleton county, will begin the erection of a cheese factory at that place in a few days. It is stated there will be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient lots, with brick buildings thereon, sitquantity of milk, and if properly man-aged it will prove a great boon to the uated on Princess street, belonging cured or very much helped by the use to the estate of the late Gilbert Murquantity of milk, and if properly manfarmers in that locality.

A. M. Belding's poem on Sir John Thompson, in leaflet form, with a portrait of the late premier, is now out. Lady Aberdeen has ordered 200 copies, and Mr. Belding has olso received a large order from Halifax. The leaflet will sell at ten cents per copy. Orders may be sent to the Sun

The remains of Capt. Ransford Ferris (late of the sch. Heather Bell) were interred at Holderville, Kings county, on Saturday. Rev. J. A. Gordon conducted the funeral service at Captain Ferris' late residence. Adelaide street. Friday night, and next morning the remains were driven up to the place of interment.

At the regular meeting of St. John Typographical union, held Saturday evening, the following officers were James Seaton, president; An-McKinney, recording secretary; John Law, financial secretary; Robert Kennedy, treasurer; Robert A. Johnston,

G .G. King of Chipman told a Sun reporter on the 9th that a larger amount of lumber would be cut in that locality than last year. He said he could never remember a better fall for yarding than the past fall. There was now just about a sufficient quantity of snow for hauling, and the men were all hard at work.

The death is announced of Mrs. A. G. Vanwart, which occurred at Wickham, Queens county, on Thursday. Good judges declare that the little group of four pictures in oil just finished and now on exhibition at the store of A. O. Skinner—painted by Chas. C. Ward-are among the best of this artist's productions.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending January 12, 1895, were: Consumption, 5; old age, 2; pneumonia. ; cancer, 1; malformation, 1; scarlet fever, 1; bronchial asthma, 1; congestion of brain, 1; infantile marasmus, 1; vomiting and diarrhoea, 1; chronic ronchitis and asthma, 1; total, 17.

Jerry Mahoney, aged about sixty years, residing at Rothesay, has been supplied with a wooden leg by Alfred Riggs of this city, and it is giving the greatest satisfaction. As Mr. oney is unable to pay for the leg, Riggs is going to take up a subscripon, and all money received above the actual cost will be handed over to Mr. Mahoney.

At noon on Saturday Judge Tuck made the order appointing K. F. Burns, R. Turner and W. H. Thorne liquidators of the St. Lawrence Lumber company. Under the order these liquidators are given power to man-age the affairs in whatever way they consider best. They are permitted to continue the season's lumbering operations if that is thought advisable.

A. M. Belding of The Daily Sun staff received a telegram on the 8th from Lady Aberdeen, warmly praising the merits of his poem on Sir John Thompson, published in last Friday's Sun. In ordering extra copies of The Sun containing the verse, her excellency also suggested that Mr. Belding have the latter re-published on a leaflet for convenient distribution.

A man who gave his name as Baird, and who said he resided in the parish of Wickham, Queens county, wishes the Sun to state that he has killed during the fall and winter four hundred and three rabbits. A number of the animals were shot, the remainder were snared. Mr. Baird said he had disposed of the greater number of the rabbits in St. John, but some sold in Fredericton.

In addition to the three vessels already reported to be built at Parrs-boro next summer, the Leader is now able to report that Capt. V. B. Rob-erts is preparing to build a schooner of about 124 tons register, and that Messrs. Huntley & Epps are getting out the frame for a woodboat of about 50 tons. There will, therefore, be five vessels built here next autumn.-Parrsboro Leader.

R. F. Stupart has been appointed ector of the meteorological service of Canada, and of the Magnetic ob-servatory, Toronto. He has been act ing during the illness and since the death of the late Prof. Carpmael ("old probs"). Mr. Stupart is a man of nuch experience and ability, and one may expect to see the usefulness of the meteorological service still further extended under his supervision.

The McAlpine Publishing Co. of St. John, N. B., are gathering information the late John M. Lawrence instead of for their new New Brunswick Directory. This work will contain about 1,300 pages with a splendid lot of general information. This publication is only issued every five or six years, and it has been for years. Nearly every is a good medium for advertising. The agents are canvassing now and are neeting with liberal support.

The total receipts of the pilot/commissioners' office for the past year, with balances of previous year, were \$4,309.21, the expenditures \$3,877.25, balance on hand \$491.26. The expense of the office were \$998.55. There were paid from the pension fund to six pilots \$966.67, to seven widows \$548, to three children \$50. There are now twenty-eight active pilots in St. John, and one at Musquash.

St. George's society met on the 8th inst. and elected as its officers for the ensuing year: Dr. Chas. W. Weldon, president; T. B. Robinson, 1st vice-president; W. M. Jarvis, 2nd do.; Rev. Mr. Eatough, chaplain; C. E. Macmichael, treasurer; Alfred Porter, sec-retary; C. F. Stubbs, asst. do. A committee was appointed to consider the celebration of St. George's day and re-

At Chubb's corner on Saturday T. T. Lantalum sold the Philip Boden satisfy a mortgage claim, to A. H. dock, were sold, the corner house to son applied by — specialist at a William Murdock, for \$4,010, and the cheap rate if I thought all points other to T Magar Geo. W. Gerow was the auctioneer.

John C. Oland of the Army and Navy Brewery of Halifax leaves on the 19th for England to arrange for the amalgamation of the Army and Navy and Nova Scotia breweries and the Macdougall rye whiskey distillery. Alex. Gibson expects to cut about 25,000,000 feet of lumber along the Nashwaak this winter, a larger amount than last winter. He has a very large number of men and horses at work, and so far the season has been favorable.

Hon. S. L. Shannon, the late judge of probates for Halifax, was admitted the Nova Scotia bar in 1839. Only six of his seniors are now living, viz. W. H. Keating, Oct. 28, 1828, now in California; A. M. Uniacke, D. C. L., Oct. 29, 1833, now in England; Hon. R. drew H. Gorman, vice-president; R. J. B. Dickey, Q. C., Jan. 22, 1833, Amherst; Daniel Owen, April 30, 1833, Lunenburg; H. A. Grantham, Q. C., Oct. 29, 1833, Yarmouth; Jas. Fogo, Q. C., May 2, 1837, Pictou. Mr. Shannon leaves a widow, who is a sister of Hon. James I. Fellows, agent general for New Brunswick at London

A Johnville. Carleton county, corres pondent writes to The Sun as follows: At St. John the Evangelist church, Johnville, Carleton county, on Christmas day, high mass was sung by Rev. D. J. Gallagher, who was ordained on the Saturday previous by Monsignor Fabre in St. James cathedral. Father Gallagher is the son of C. E. Gallagher, merchant. Nearly all of his near relatives received holy communion from his hands. After mass he blessed all the parishioners individually. The church was beautifully de corated.

The death occurred Saturday of Fred W. Murray of the firm of Barnes & Murray, after an illness of about two months. Deceased was for several years in the employ of Daniel & Boyd and was a popular and highly esteemed young man. He leaves widow, daughter of Wm. Rainnie, who will have the sympathy of the entire community. Deceased was a member of St. Andrew's society and also a regular communicant of St. Andrew's church. At the morning service Sun-Rev. L. G. Macneill made a touching reference to the death of Mr.

For Torpid Liver, Sick Stomach, Constipati Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Small, vegetable, Sugar Coated.

The formal opening of the St. Ste-phen-Calais bridge will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Valentine Flaglor, formerly of St. John, which took place at New York on Friday last. Mrs. Flaglor had been ill for a few months. The remains will be brought to St. John for interment.

At the recent examinations at Dal. housie college, Halifax, Murray Macneill, son of Rev. L. G. Macneill, passed all his competitors in the third year course. His marks were 86, and the next highest, 69. Mr. Macneill also entered for several of the examina-tions with the fourth year students and was successful in coming out tie for first place.

Saturday evening Armstrong Division, S. of T., Musquash, was officially visited by Grand Worthy Patriarch Maxwell, Grand Scribe Armstrong and Messrs. H. A. McKeown, L. P. D. Tilley and R. Wills, jr. The attendance of members of the division was large, despite the inclement weather. Excellent addresses were made. Light refreshments were served by the mem-

Judge Wedderburn concluded the revision of the voters' lists for Kings county at Studholm on Saturday last. G. W. Fowler and M. Parlee, Col. Domville and a number of the leading conservatives and liberals of the parish were present. The lists will transmited to Ottawa as soon as his honor returns from Kent county, hav-ing gone to Richibucto to hold the county court of Kent, which open

A Carleton county lad met with a horrible death a few days ago. As he was passing through the stable where the horses were standing, one of the animals kicked him in the head. The boy must have been knocked senseless, for he was only discovered by some person who happened to pass through the stable. A physician was sent for, but he could do nothing for the little fellow. The whole side of his face was shattered, and one eye was torn from the socket. He was conscious a short time before he died, during which he suffered great pain. He was seven years old.

Hon. William Pugsley, acting for Mrs. Richard Martin and her two children, who are grandchildren of the late William Martin, has ask-ed to have the will proved in solemn form. Under the will the estate was divided almost equally between the three sons, Alfred, Thomas J. and George A. Martin. The sum of \$300 was given to Mrs. Richard McDonald, a daughter, and \$100 to each of Mrs. Richard Martin's children. It is alleged that influence was used to prevent the latter heirs getting larger bequests. John F. Ashe represents the executors. The estate was probated at \$6,500 personal and \$2,000 real property.

The following has been received from a medical specialist who resides in the vicinity of Hartland, Carleton county: "I can cure (call and see testimonials given) Rheumatism of aney kind in its worst form. Quinsy or throat trouble of aney kind. Hartdisease Liver Com-plaint Shingles Dispesey Eresiples Lamback contracted cords or drawnup or parelised limbes Consumption of the bowls. Headach toothach in growing tonails worts corns Tape worm Bleeding Internel or Externel achs and property, situate on Moore street, to pains in aney of the human Sistom. tumers Swellings of any kind before Hanington, for \$300. Two freehold materale bearth marks on a child. All diseases humanity is heirto canbe ould be honest and own to the truth I mite say no cure no pay. Yours,

SUNBURY CO. COUNCIL.

At the regular annual meeting held the 2nd and 3rd of January instant, the councillors were all present. On motion of Coun. G. A. Perley, second ed by Coun. W. T. Hoyt, Coun. T. P. Taylor was nominated as warden and he was elected unanimously.

After appointing the several standing committees and fixing the various amounts required for the contingencies of the county the private

accounts were passed. This being the day on which the remains of the much lamented Sir John S. D. Thompson were interred. it was resolved, on motion of Coun. Mitchell of Lincoln, seconded by Coun. Burpee of Sheffield: That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial of condolence to Lady Thompson in respect to the loss of the gifted states man; and Messrs. Mitchell, Burpee and Perley were appointed. They submitted the following:

Burton, Sunbury Co., N. B. January 3 1895. We, the warden and councillors of the municipality of Sunbury in session assembled, wish to express our great sorrow at the lamented death of that distinguished statesman, Sir John S. D. Thompson, the premier and

friend of the dominion of Canada. We feel that Canada has lost one of her most distinguished sons, a man honorable in every walk of life, and beloved by all with whom he came in

"We desire to express our deepest sympathy with Lady Thompson and family in their great bereavement, and pray that they may be sustained and comforted by Divine Providence. "And further resolved that a copy of the same be forwarded to Lady Thompson," and the same was accordingly forwarded by the secretary treasurer

Burton, January 11, 1895. JAMES S. WHITE,

In public speaking or singing, hoarseness or weak throat is very annoying. Instant relief is afforded by the use of Hawker's Balsam, the popular

Cramp in the stomach yields at once to the effect of a few drops of Dr. Manning's german remedy diluted in water.

Don't let a cold "take its course. Hurry it out of your system by the CLERGYMAN ARRESTED.

Rev. Thomas H. Henderson Placed Behind the Bars Yesterday.

He is Wanted in Morristown, New Jersey, on a Serious Charge.

Sent to this City by Bishop Tanner and Regarded as an Able, Christian Man.

Rev. Thomas H. Henderson, the pastor of St. Phillip's A. M. E. church spent Sunday afternoon and last night in the central police station. He was arrested at an early hour Sun day afternoon on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Barker, charging him with procuring abortion.

Mr. Henderson was sent here to take charge of St. Phillip's church early last fall. He came from Morristown N. J., where he labored for some months as the pastor of the African M. E. church. Among Mr. Henderson's flock at Morristown were a Mr and Mrs. Jackson

Mr. Jackson left Morristown over year ago and went to work at Ash bury Park, a New Jersey summer resort. While Mr. Jackson was absent Rev. Mr. Henderson called on Mrs. Jackson frequently. They became very intimate, according to Mrs. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson seemed to forget his wife as soon as he left her, for he married a woman at Ashbury Park. He was arrested, charged with bigamy, tried, convicted and sentenced to eighteen months in the state's pris-on at Trenton. It is charged that while Jackson was behind the bars Rev. Mr. Henderson's attentions to Mrs. Jackson became all the more marked. Mrs. Jackson occupied two rooms in large tenement known as the House of Blayes. All the occupants were colored people.

Mrs. Jackson is represented as hav-ing testified that Mr. Henderson went to see her very frequently and that their relations were more than intimate. As matters developed the couple were greatly troubled as to what was best to be done. Mr. Hening for money. Shortly after Mr. Henderson procured drugs and prescribed treatment, which Mrs. Jackson says she reluctantly and after repeated refusals accepted. Mrs. Jackson became ill. Last June Jackson came out of prison, and on reaching his home at Morristown found his wife confined to her bed. Shortly after his return he discovered the condition of affairs. Jackson demanded at once that his wife give him the name of her accomplice. Having obtained her statement Jackson forced her to make information against Henderson. He was charged with adultery. The preliminary examination resulted in his being sent up for trial at the supreme court. He admitted to bail in the sum of

church waited upon Jackson and beg-ged him not to go any further with the matter. They offered him \$300 if he would not prosecute. Jackson would give no answer, and in their anxiety to settle the case Henderson and his friend let Jackson know all about the administering of the medicine. This decided him. He at once made another information against Henderson accusing him this time of procuring Henderson went away, visiting Ash-

bury Park and other places. On his return to Morristown he was arrested on the second charge.

His examination wound up with his being committed for trial as before, and bail was fixed at \$500 for both

cases. Henderson left Morristown shortly after. On Monday last Detective Jos. C. B. McLaren, A. Hillson, John Free-A. Hayes of Morristown was given a man and Samuel Wortman. The only bench warrant for the apprehension of Henderson. The clue the detective got led him to Ashbury Park. Here he learned that all letters for Henderson came to Rev. Walter Thompson, who is the pastor of the A. M. E. church at that place. The letters were forwarded to Henderson by Mr. Thompson. The detective came on to St. John at once (reaching here on Friday) and experienced no trouble in

finding his man. The detective engaged the services of Attorney General Blair, who appeared before Mr. Justice Barker and procured a warrant for the arrest of Hendedson. The warrant was placed in the hands of the police, and shortly fter noon on Sunday Capt. Jenkins and Detective Ring visited Henderson's house at 222 Pitt street. Henderson was locked up at once.

Mr. Hayes thinks he has done a good iece of work, and he is right. In less than a week he had secured his man. Henderson says he cannot understand the matter. According to his story he has been tried on both counts. His lawyer and bondsmen, he says, told him he was at liberty to go where he pleased. He was tried by the church authorities and declared innocent. He says he remained in charge of the church at Morristown after the charges were made against him, and that Bishop Tanner then sent him down here.

A Sun reporter talked with several of the most prominent members of St. Phillip's church Sunday night. They were greatly surprised when they of their pastor's ar-They had every confidheard rest. ence in him, and felt that they were very fortunate in having secured such a clever and good living man. They thought he was too able a man for such a small congregation. Their eeling was that he could easily have obtained a charge which would be in position to pay him a large salary. Their conclusion was that Bishop Tanner had sent down one of his ablest young men with a view to building up he church.

Henderson is about 33 years of age, and is without doubt a smart young man. When he came here first his wife did not accompany him, but later on she joined him here. They have lived together apparently happy ever

I. T. Richardson, a leading member of St.Phillip's church, was seen Sunday evening by a Sun reporter. He had had been arrested, but had been in-

Those persons who left off buying a Boy's Overcoat till late are reaping rich harvests in our marked down Overcoats.

Buy one of the Men's Ulsters at \$5.00; you're money in if you don't wear it till next year.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,

OAK HALL,

King St., Corner Germain.

St. John.

nuch surprised when he heard of the matter, for he believed Mr. Henderson was a good Christian man. He was an able preacher and seemed to take an interest in the work of the church, His wife was also a hard worker in the church, and since she came had done much in organizing the Sunday school. The rev. gentleman had been with them since September last. was sent by Bishop Tanner, and was recommended by him. Mr. Richard-son said he believed he came from Morristown, N. J. He knew nothing about the man, but thought of course he was a good man because the bishop had recommended him. There was one thing, however, he could never understand. When Rev. Mr. Henderson and

derson had been arrested he had talk-ed with Mrs. Henderson, and she had stated that her husband owed money in Morristown and had been endeavoring to pay his debts. At 11 o'clock' Monday morning Rev. T. H. Henderson was taken before

of St. Phillip's church engaged a house

and fitted it up for them, and yet he

was always hard up and always ask-

Judge Barker in the equity court room. Attorney General Blair appeared for the Morristown, N. J., authorities and J. L. Carleton for the prisoner. Judge Barker, after a few words,

said that the only course open to him now was to hold the prisoner until

further enquiry. Saturday afternoon

next being satisfactory to both lawyers, it was set down for the hearing. MONCTON.

Suicide of Arthur L. Campbell, a Well Known Young Man. Moncton, Jan. 14,-The community

was shocked this morning to hear that Arthur L. Campbell, aged 24, son of John Campbell of the L. C. R. offices. had committed suicide by shooting himself in the region of the heart. Mr. Campbell resided with his parents at their home on the outskirts of the town, and it was some time before the news of the sad affair became generally known. An inquest was held this forenoon by Coroner Wortman and a J. R. ARMSTRONG, iury composed of Geo. P. Thomas. jury composed of Geo. P. Thomas, foreman; Geo. C. Peters, J. B. Scott, man and Samuel Wortman. The only witnesses examined were John Campbell, father of the unfortunate young man and Dr. Smith, who was called and examined the wound. Mr. Campbell said he was alarmed by a pistol shot about 5.30 this morning. He arose as quickly as possible and rushed to his son's room, whence the sound came, and thence went for a doctor. He heard one or two moans but no words were spoken by his son. His wife applied wine to the lips, but he was unable to swallow. He apparently tried to open his eyes, but did not succeed. Mr. Campbell said his son had no regular employment, which seemed to worry him a good deal. He had had la grippe two or three times, and seemed to be despondent, but of late had been no worse apparently than usual. When a boy he had been struck on the head with a stone, and at times since then his head seemed

to be slightly affected. Dr. Smith described the wound. which had been made with a 32 Dictator pistol. The breast had evidently en bared, as there was no hole in the night clothing, and the skin on the breast and one hand of the deceased had been burned and blackened by the powder. The shot entered the breast in the region of the heart about one inch below and to the right side of the nipple. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide while suffering from temporary despondency. Two ers of deceased have positions in the Bank of Montreal, one in the St. John branch, the other at London, Ontario,

IT IS OUT TODAY.

A. M. Belding's poem on Sir John Thompson has just been issued from the Sun office in leaflet form. On the front of the leaflet is a fine por trait of the late premier, and on the back the arms of Canada. The portrait, from a recent photo, was executed in half tone by the Daily Tel egraph engraving bureau of this city yet appeared and an admirable piece of work, reflecting great credit on the artist. The portrait and poem toge ther form a souvenir that very many will desire to secure and preserv Lady Aberdeen has ordered 200 copies and orders are in from Halifax and elsewhere. The Sun's readers will have a special interest in this me mento, since it is the production of a member of the staff of this paper. It learned that the pastor of the church | may be had at the bookstores or direct from the Daily Sun office, price formed it was for debt. He was very | ten cents per copy.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

At the next session of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick the members of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance and Subordinate Temples of Honor and Temperance and Temple of Honor and Temperance and Subordinate Temples of Honor and Temperance for the purpose of acquiring, holding and purchasing real, leasehold, and personal property, and taking over propng, holding and purchasing real, leasehold, and personal property, and taking over property held in trust for said temples, with power to sell, mortgage and otherwise dispose of the same, and for all general powers incidental to incorporate bodies.

W. C. WHITTAKER,
Grand Worthy Templar.
W. C. SIMPSON,
Grand Worthy Recorder.

J. KING KELLEY,
Solicitor for Applicants.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Patrick Donnelly of the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick Farmer, and Margaret, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

Take notice, that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in said Province, on Saturday, the Sixteenth day of February next at 12 o'clock, noon, certain lands and premises, with the improvements and appurtenances described as, All that certain farm, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the said parish of Simonds, now in the occupation of the said Patrick Donnelly, bounded and described in deed recorded in Book Z, No. 3, of Records for said County, page 201 etc., as all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Portland, now Simonds, at Loch Lomond, and butted and bounded as follows: On the northwest by the lots granted to John Kerr and John Ferguson, on the southeast by land ungranted, on the northeast by ungranted land likewise, and on the southwest by a lot granted to John McBratine, containing three hundred acres, more or less, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. for roads and waste, together with all improvements and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging, being so also described in the deed from John McBratine and wife to John Murray, dated December 6th, A. D., 1823, and duly registered.

ray, dated December 6th, A. D., 1823, and duly registered.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Second day of August, A. D., 1887, recorded in Libro. XXV of records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 196, 197 and 198, and made between you, the said Patrick Donnelly and Margaret, your wife, of the one part, and the undersigned, Hugh R. Aiton, of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured thereby.

Dated at Alameda, California, U. S. A., this 19th day of December, A. D., 1894.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, Mortgagee, Solicitor for Mortgagee,

for Mortgagee, St. John, N. B.

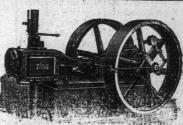
There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-Fifth day of April next, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon:

All the undivided Estate, right, title and interest of Allison Wishart, of, in and te the western half above the public road of that certain lot, piece and parcel of land known on the plan of lots of land in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John, in said Province, as Lot Number Fourteen (14), in the old grant, said one-half being in width thirty-seven and one-half deling in width thirty-seven and cone-half (37%) poles, and bounded on the east by lot Number Fifteen (15), on the west by the other half of said Lot Number Fourteen (14), on the south by the highway, and on the north by land originally granted to one Samuel Floyd on the new grant, and containing by estimation one hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less; and all the undivided estate, right, title and interest of the said Allison Wishart of, in and to the buildings, erections and improvements on said lot of land standing and being, the same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, on and under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, against the said Allison Wishart, at the suit of Stephen S. Thorne and J. Lefferts Thorne.

Dated this third day of January, A. D. 1895.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE, Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.



Kobb-Armstrong Engines. Simple and Compound,

Economical, Large Bearings, Perfect Regulation All Parts Interchangeable. ROBB ENGINEERING, CO., LTD.

> AMHERST, N. S. TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED-For School District N. 8, Long Island, a second class female teacher 10 taxo, charge of the school there right away. Apply, stating salary, to PHILIP C. CATHELIN, Sec., Moss Glen, Kings Coun'y.

WEEKLY SUN, \$1 a year.

The Annual Meeting Held in St. David's Church.

The Secretary's Report Dealing With the Work of the Year.

The Resolutions Adopt d and Speeches Made by Various Clergymen.

The interest in the work of the British and Foreign Bible society does not grow less, but appears to be increasing in this city as it grows older and becomes better known. The New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible society, a branch of the one mentioned, is seventy-five years old. It celebrated its anniversary on the 10th in St. David's church. The building was filled. John E. Irvine, president of the society, occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. Macrae read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer. The male quartette favored the meeting with an appropriate selection, which was followed by the president's annual address

Mr. Irvine said it gave him very

much pleasure to welcome so large a number of persons to the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the New Brunswick branch of the society. It should be remembered that they were simply a branch of the British and Foreign Bible society, which had become so great and influential in dis-God's truth throughout the world. It expended more than a million dollars annually in the carrying out of this work. It had an army of men and women employed in nearly every country on the globe, and these people were pushing onward and endeavoring in every possible way to carry the glad tidings to those in darkness. There were, of course, other societies engaged in the same noble work, notably the American Bible society, which was doing a grand work. The objects of these societies was to place the word of God in the hands of the heathen without a word of comment. There were seventeen translations of Scripture in Canada alone, and sixteen of these was the work of the British and Foreign Bible society. Representatives of this society were now engaged in translating the Bible for the people of India and China, and when the people of these countries had the Bible in their own language it was estimated that ninety per cent of the population of the world would possess a copy of this book in their own language. This would give some idea of the extent of the work of this society. Mr. Irvine in referring to the society's work in Armenia touched upon the atrocities perpetrated upon the natives of that country by the Turks. He hoped that the reports had been greatly exaggerated, as they were believed to have been. He spoke of the work of Rev. John Sharpe in that country. The society had always found great difficulty in getting permission to pub-lish the Bible in Armenia. but Mr. Sharpe had succeeded in inducing the authorities to allow the Scriptures to be published. A printing press had been sent to the representatives of the society in that country and was to be used exclusively in the printing of the Bible. The head of the church in Armenia had stated to Mr. Sharpe that he was anxious to have his people be-come Christians. The speaker said he thought all would hope and pray that this might be accomplished.

J. Clawson, secretary of the society,

The British and Foreign Bible society has closed its ninetieth year with isscriptures for the year of almost 4 000 000 copies in mearly 320 languages, distributed in almost all the countries of the world by 600 colnorteurs and 400 Bible won and other agencies. Its ordinary income was f141,228, being f3,683 more than the previous year, £1,316 being also given for the special department fund. The sales of scripture yielded £91,700, which was some £8.000 less than in 1893. The mittee state that they have limited their expenditures where it seemed desirable, but have neglected no clear call to enlarged operations. The committee of the N. B. Auxiliary Bible society, at the close of its seventy-fifth

submitted the fellowing report:

IOWS:			
G-17	Amt.	Inc.	Dec.
Collection at annual meeting	\$ 25 54		\$ 1 40
City churches Remittances from		75 14	135 25
Scriptures sold	. 579 84	372 62	
Other items		-	5 35
	3,243 67	\$447 76	\$128 50

...\$269 26 Net increase The special items of income \$50. a legacy from the late Wm. J. McGowan, and \$500, a bequest from the late Anna M. Kinnear; \$121 were donated by a lady to the Bible man's fund, and \$250 was expended in this work, the balance being paid from the ordinary receipts of this auxiliary. The treasurer remitted to London £475 as a free contribution, being £110 more than the previous year, and £179 5s. 5d. in payment of invoices of scriptures. Remittance was made by the Fredericton auxiliary of a free contri-bution of \$45, and \$25 on purchase acalso by the Miramichi Ladies' auxiliary a free contribution of £68 5s 4d., making in all from New Brunswick £792 10s. 9d. Miss E. M. Wesley has been steadily at work as our Bible

woman during the year. Her reports show 1.626 visits, dur-ing 1,267 of which Scripture was read or prayer offered; 106 Bibles, 101 Testaments, 119 portions and 150 copies of Bible literature were sold, and 3 Bibles, 10 Testaments, 6 portions and 260 copies of Bible literature were given away. Twenty-six special cases of hardship or affliction were reported to ministers and others, and the work has proven increasingly useful. The committee solicit special subscriptions in aid of the work, that it may be carried on without trenching upon the

ordinary income. Our depository on Germain street has been effectually conducted during the year. The sales have been increasing and the stock has been kept fresh by frequent importations. During 1894 994 Bibles, 1116 Testaments, 157 portions and 19 copies of Bible liter-

ature have been sold. The committee have debited

Munro trust fund with \$81.92, comprising the value of Scriptures given to the poor and the discount allowed to benevolent institutions in the purchase

Our agent, Thos. M. MacKelvie, has systematically visited the agencies throughout the province during the year, and by frequent correspondence has endeavored to stimulate the friends of the society to renewed exertion on its behalf. Your committee has recently issued an appeal by circular to the branches and to the city churches, and hope for a liberal response. The committee has lost none of its members during the year and has added the name of Jas. E. Barnes. For the measure of success which has attended their operations the members of the committee return their thanks.

Contributions since the last report: St. Paul's church, Woodstock, \$29.57; Red Bank and Whitneyville; \$2; Richmond Branch, Oak Mountain and Kirkland districts, \$40.52; branch at Florenceville, \$10.75; branch at Brighton, \$16.97; est. of Dr. Botsford, \$70; Scotch and McDougall Settlement, \$10.62; St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, St. John, \$49; part of sale and earnings of vessel of E. E. Lockhart, \$48.32; Northampton branch, \$10; Mrs. Stephenson's half of salary of Bible woman, \$125; Reformed Presbyterian church, St. John, \$20.25; Cocagne branch, \$10; English Settlement, \$7.60; Richibucto Ladies' branch, \$46.87; Coburg street Christian church, St. John, \$23; St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, St. John, \$44.25; Richmond branch, Carleton county, \$27.88; St. David's Presbyterian church, St. John, \$85.25; St. Andrews, Charlotte Co., branch, \$41.32: St. John Presbyterian church \$19.05; Walter Scott, St. John, \$20; Trinity, \$80; Queen square, \$35; Ladies' Bible association, \$268.85; Centenary,

Rev. Mr. Dicker moved the follow-

That the report be received and printed under the direction of the committee, and that the following named gentlemen form the committee for the following year: Jas. E. Barnes, J. A. Estey, W. S. Fisher, Arthur Gilmour, Wm. Irvine, S. G. Kilpatrick, A. L. Law, John March, W. S. Morrison, C. E. Macmichael, Geo. F. Mathew, H. A. McKeown, W. J. Parks, Geo. Robertson, J. R. Ruel, Wm. Shaw, James Shaw, John Stewart, A. P. Tippet, A. I. Trueman, H. C. Tilley.

Rev. Mr. Dicker said he felt had been honored in asked to move the adoption of this resolution. The Bible, he said, was the staff of the people. It was a unique book, and it was no use for modern critics to endeavor to prove otherwise. No other book had the fierce burning light of criticism hurled at it and withstood it as had the Bible. It had remained the same for 2.000 years, and the books which had been written against it would form a pile as large as the great pyramid. Many great and witty writers had exhausted themselves in their endeavor to stamp the Bible out, but they had passed away and that great book remained intact. Mr. Dicker referred to the proof of the authenticity of the Bible contained in the heiroglyphics on stones, etc., brought from Bible countries. Truly had it been said there was no book like the Bible. took much pleasure in moving the adoption of this resolution. Seconded by T. S. Simms and una

Resolved that the aid extended by this so-ciety to the operations of the great Protes-tant Missionary society throughout the world merits the warmest approval of this meeting.

In moving the adoption of the foregoing resolution, Rev. Dr. Bruce expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet so large an audience. He trusted and hoped that the meeting would prove a very great benefit to the society. The B. & F. Bible society had always remained true to the Bible. Very often societies organized for a specific purpose departed from it; other interests came up and the original purpose was lost sight of. This had never been the case with the British and Foreign Bible society. Its fidelity to the Bible and to the work of spreading the Bible had characterized it down through all the years. Mr .Bruce spoke at length of the work of those engaged in distributing Bibles Their task was attended with great difficulties and often with dangers, yet they did not become discouraged but labored on, knowing that God's blessing ever rested upon their work. Rev. J. A. Gordon seconded the adoption of the resolution. He spoke of the organization of the society in 1804. Then there was but one translation of the scripture; now there were three hundred and twenty. This was not the oldest society in the world. Several societies had been organized long before the British and Foreign. There were eighty in exist now, each one doing its own noble work. But he did not think there was another more inufiential and helpful than this. There were about 2,000 languages in the world and so the Bible had yet to be trans lated into a vast number before the world could be put in possession of its precious truths. This society was one of the most potent factors in the world. It was impossible for civiliza tion and the arts of peace to proceed

heathen lands and prepare the way The resolution was adopted. The following resolution was moved by Rev. Thos. Marshall:

without the Bible. It had to enter

That the work carried on by the Bibl women both at home and abroad has prove to be of great value and the committee ar authorized to continue in this city. Rev. Mr. Marshall spoke of the im portance of woman's work in the church. Much would remain undone if it were not done by them. There was a wide field in this province for Bible women. Even in this city there was much that might be done. There were many who had not received the blessing of Jesus Christ. But he was not one of those persons who believed the world was growing worse. He believed it was growing better steadily

assistance to forward the cause. This resolution was adopted. following was moved by Clawson:

The golden dawn was upon the hills

and he hoped they would lend their

Clawson:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Ladies Bible association for their substantial assistance; to the press for kind services, and to all others who aided the society in its work.

Adopted.

The meeting closed with the bene-

diction by Rev. Geo. Gates.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hundreds will Perish Unless the Situation is Speedily Changed.

The Local Relief Committee Doing Good Work -American Newspapers to the Front.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 10.-Private charity is doing much to help those wanting food. The government is instituting the preparatory step to provide work for the unemployed.

Some American newspapers telegraphed the American consul here roffering assistance, and asking in what shape he would prefer having it

The consul called the clergy together to decide upon the best form of relief and when it should be sent. The local relief committee expended \$2,500 last week and relieved 800 families.

A police inquiry into the condition of the people shows that fearful destitution prevails, and that hundreds will perish unless the situation is speedily changed.

The Bank of Montreal subscribed

\$100 to the relief fund today. Rusiness is looking up. As a result of the establishment of the branches of the Canadian banks here, the panicky feeling is abating, and confidence in the savings banks has been restored. The creditors of Job Bros. & Co met lst night. The English creditors, at a meeting held in the London and Westminster bank yesterday, decided accept a compromise of thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar, and to permit the firm to continue in busi-

The creditors here are disposed to agree to these terms of settlement, but action is deferred pending an examination of the books of the firm by committee This examination is being made at the suggestion of the firm, whose course throughout the crisis

has been generally commended. A bill passed the assembly tonight to allow steamers to make a second trip to the seal fisheries this season. This will largely help to relieve the general distress.

London, Jan. 10.-The Chronicle this morning expresses deep sympathy with the starving Newfoundland fishermen, but adds: "It is folly to expect such a return of confidence as will bring relief to the colony until she submits her accounts to a full and impartial inquiry.'

WHEN WERE YOU BORN?

If in One of the Calendar Months You Are Fond of Dress.

An old astrological prediction gives the character of a girl, according to the month in which she is born, as

"If a girl is born in January she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered and fond of fine clothes; if in February, an affectionate wife and tender mother and devoted to dress; if in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarrelling, and a connoisseur in gowns and bonnets; if in April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good-looking and studious of fashion plates; if in May, handsome amiable, and given to style in dress if in June, impetuous, will marry early, be frivolous, and like dressy clothes; if in July, possibly handsome, but with a sulky temper and a penchant for gay attire; if in August, amiable and pretical, likely to marry rich, and dress strikingly; if in September discreet, affable, much liked, and a fashionable dresser; if in October, pretty and coquettish, and devoted to attractive garniture; if in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition, and an admirer of stylish dress: if in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty, extravagant, and a student of dressy ef-

If these sayings are authentic, what is the birth month of the blue stockings who care nothing for dress? Perhaps there were none in those days.

#### NEW ZEALAND'S OFFER.

The Premier's Speech Touching the Administration of Samoa Affairs.

Wellington, New Zealand, Jan. 11 .-The premier, R. J. Seddon, today, in a speech in regard to Samoa, said that New Zealand's offer to administer the affairs of Samoa unitedly was approved by the Australian colonies. The offer was made in a friendly spirit to all powers concerned. It was made with the knowledge of the United States, which country, the speaker claimed, was indifferent, and with the knowledge of the Germans, who had not advanced the colonization of Samoa. The Germans of Australia, the premier insisted, were not averse to and did not consider the administration of Samoa by New Zealand to be detrimental to the interest of the

fatherland. The premier also said that he regretted that Lord Rosebery had reently ridiculed the report that New Zealand had made an offer respecting Samoa. The offer was officially made in a constitutional manner, and ridicule was to be heaped upon New Zealand in order to conciliate Germany, it would not tend to strengther the bonds binding the colonies to the

mother country.

New Zealand and other colonies, he continued, had no wish to interfere with imperial interests or to complicate matters between Great Britain and foreign nations, but it was of great importance to the colonies that the Pacific islands should be peopled with British subjects, and that they should not be made the "dumping ground of the criminal classes of Europe, as in the case of New Cale-

THE CRESENT OR THE BLAKE.

The following is from the London Times of Dec. 26th. Since that date, however, it has been stated in Halifax that the Blake will remain on the North American station:

"The admiralty have selected the new first class protected cruiser Cres-cent, built at Portsmouth under the naval defence act, for service as flag-ship on the North American and West

Indies station, in succession to the first class cruiser Blake. The Crescent is a sister ship to the St. George, lately commissioned as flagship on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, and is rather smaller than the Blake, her displacement being only 7,770 tons. She is fitted with engines of 12,000 horse power under forced draught and 10,000 horse power under natural draught, which give her a speed of 19.7 knots under forced draught and 18.5 knots under natural draught. Her armament is of a powerful character, consisting of one 9-2 in. breech-loading gun, twelv-6 in. quick-firing guns, and seventeer three-pounders and six-pounder quick firing guns, together with machine guns and torpedoes. The Crescent is at present absent from England ef-fecting the relief of the crew of the Orlando flagship on the Australian station, but will be commissioned for her new duties on the North American and West Indies station as early practicable after her return to Portsmouth. The Blake, on being relieved by the Crescent, will be ordered home to pay off, and will join the A division of the Medway fleet reserve

NOVA SCOTIA'S COAL TRADE. The Output Last Year Exceeded 2,055,

until required for further service."

000 Tons, an Increase of 86,500-Big Decrease from the Pictou Mines.

The Trades Journal publishes its annual statement of the output of the colleries, showing a total output for 1894 of 2,055,114 tons as compared with 1,968,6 3 in 1893, an increase of 86,500from the following collieries:

			Incr.
	1894.	1893. o	r decr.
Caledonia	120,050	154,908	d34,858
Glace Bay	139,280	116,579	1 32,652
Dominiin No 1	34,146		34,156
Gowrie	127,822	113,430	14,392
International	128,924	143,553	15,271
Old Bridgeport	54.944	46,700	8,144
Reserve	211,706	174,613	27,093
Victoria	1.20,910	98,345	25,515
Sydney Mines	217,500	195,092	12,408
C. B. Colliery	14,675	2,400	12,275
Spring Hill	.385,000	391,000	d6,000
Joggins West	. 90,000	82,000	i 8,000
Sundries	1,000	1,000	
Intercolonial	214,000	210,000	4,000
Acadia	64,122	80,775	d16,653
Albion	79,653	98,144	d18,491
Vale	51,521	65,858	d14,,337
Total	2,055,114	1,968,613	86,501
The trade by	ounties	are'	

1893. 1894. Inc. ..925,000 1,037,496 1,169,818 132,322 .....428,000 475,000 478,000 3,000 .....408,000 456,000 409,000 47,000

There was sent to U. S. ports by the to reject all milk that does not come Dominion Coal company 50,000 tons direct from C. B., and 30,000 tons found their way there via Montreal. Spring Hill mines sent 35,947 tons,composed of 15,312 tons, run-of-mine; 18,942 tons culm and 1,694 tons nut. The G. M. A. sent 2.677 tons and the Joggins 2,400, or a total of 120,000 tons. In addition to coal shipped, the Albion mines shipped 16,288 tons of coke. The light stocks in Montreal at the present time encourages the belief that 1895 will witness brisk shipments.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

(Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular.)
Liverpool, Jan 1—The arrivals from British North Amermica during the past month have been 11 vessels, 9,241 tons, against 22 vessels, 21,166 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 has been 436,723, 410,389 and 488 74 tons, respectively

to this date from all places during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 has been 436,723, 410,389 and 448,874 tons respectively.

Business during the month, as usual at this time of the year, has been quiet. Imports generally have been moderate and the deliveries about an average. Stocks, however, are quite ample, in some articles too heavy. There is no improvement to report in values, which, generally, are unsatisfactory.

New Brunskick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—0f spruce deals the import has been 2,740 standards, as against 7,744 standards and 1,506 standards, as against 7,744 standards and 1,506 standards the corresponding months in 1893 and 1892 respectively; the deliveries have been fair, viz, 5,000 standards same months in 1893 and 1892 respectively; the stock, however, is much too heavy, viz, 19,002 standards, against 18,332 standards and 15,148 standards the same time in 1893 and 1892 respectively; there is little change in values to report, although latest sales show a slight decline. Pine deals—there is no change in values to report.

Birch—Of logs there has been no import, but there has been more enquiry, and the deliveries have been satisfactory; the stock although sufficient is now in a more moderate compass, and prices are rather firmer. Planks are still too heavy in stock, and the demand is unsatisfactory; prices still rule exceedingly low.

Recent sales—Birch, Dalhousie, 12½ inches

lemand is unsaturated by the coordingly low.

Recent sales—Birch, Dalhousie, 121/4 inches
Recent sales—Birch, Spruce deals, St average, at 13d per foot. Spruce deals, S John, at lower port, £5 10s to £5 15s per stan dard.

In a cubic meter of limestone Orbigny found 3,000,000,000 sea shells.

Are you WEAK NERVOUS?

TIRED SLEEPLESS? PALE BLOODLESS THIN DYSPEPTIC?

you need A COURSE OF

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder. restores the bloom of health. All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Mfd. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N.B.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Phenomenal Growth of the Dairy Industry in Two Years.

What Prince Edward Island Has Done During the Past Season.

An Interview With Thomas J Dillon, Dairy Inspector for the Gem of the Gulf.

Thomas J. Dillon, dairy superintend-

ent for Prince Edward Island, who

passed through the city on Friday en route to the upper provinces on a month's leave of absence, in the course of an hour's talk with a Sun man imparted some very interesting inform ation respecting the phenomena growth of the dairy industry on the island within the past two years. On the 13th of May, 1892, Mr. Dillon crossed from the main land, and on the 20th of June he opened a dairy station at New Perth—the first in P. E. I. under the control of the Canadian department of agriculture. About one half of the cheese made that season he sold in the local markets and the balance, 506 boxes, was shipped to London, England. In addition to managing this dairy Mr. Dillon addressed meetings of farmers in many places and did all in his power to arouse the people to the great future there was for cheese and butter making on the island. In the following

Dillon's words had not fallen on stony ground. How are the factories managed? ask-

spring about eleven factories were

built, pretty good evidence that Mr.

ed the Sun man. The farmers form joint stock companies, and build and equip the factories and when they are not too close together the government rents them, naving as rental ten per cent, of the capital invested in the buildings and plant. When the factories are close together the rental paid is proportionately smaller, the field of operations and the consequent output being necesarily restricted. The farmers deliver the milk at the factories and a charge of one and a quarter cents per pound is made by the department for nanufacturing and selling the cheese, of course guaranteeing its quality, and at the same time reserving the right up in quality to the fixed standard. At the creameries a charge of three and a half cents per pound is made for manufacturing and packing the butter, etc. The government keep the goods insured.

You said eleven factories were built in the spring of 1893? Yes, but one was burned, so that left me still eleven to manage, including that at New Perth. We had for export at the end of that season 5,612

boxes of cheese.

How about 1894? There were eighteen factories in operation, and during the season there were turned out 10,400 boxes of cheese for export to London, each box weighing about 70 lbs., besides 60,000 lbs. of creamery butter, some of which is on sale in St. John. We sent 386 tubs of butter, weighing 52 pounds each, to Liverpool, and are now making about 1,800 pounds weekly in three creameries. Our cheese was not exported by us but was sold on the island for the English market.

How did the price compare with that btained by Ontario makers?

It was a little higher. Is the P. E. Island cheese as good an article as that made in Ontario? It is better.

Have you a statement in detail of the work done during the past season? Yes. Here is an abstract of the ilk received at each station and the output therefrom in that his view was, that although it cheese and butter to the end of October last:

Factory	4124444		
New Perth	600,413	56,332	j
Vernon River1	393.631	133,466	36
vernon River	845 487	79,565	
Cornwall	803,961	76,032	
Winsloe	909,301		25
Hampton	421,523	39,873	
Grand River	323,467	30,937	8
Dunk River	797,554	74,687	
Dunk River	811,475	77,296	
Kensington	184.595	18,248	
Mt. Stewart		19,596	20
Morell	208,002		
St. Peters	262,260	24,300	
Gowan Brae	297,784	29,286	88
Red House	466,474	44.007	
Murray Harbor South	262,290	24,331	1
Murray Harbor South	401,336	37,149	
Murray Harbor North			
Montague	406,715	37,313	
	3.487.467	802,418	
Tryon Creameries	407 061	24.853	
Tryon Creameries	401,001	22,122	86
Crapaud Creameries	442,433	22,122	2
	939,494	46,975	
	000,101		18
		Cheese.	
Cheese Factories	8.487.467	802,418	
OHOESO L'ACTORICS TITTETT		Butter.	12
	020 404		10
Creameries	303,434	40,310	14

Which is your largest station? That at Mt. Vernon River Bridge. It was opened May 14 of last year and closed for the season November 10th. Milk was supplied by 145 persons, the aggregate being 1,393,631 lbs., from which 133,466 lbs. of cheese were manuactured. It thus took 10.44 lbs. of milk to make one pound of cheese. The average price realized for cheese there was 9.75 cents per pound and the net value of the milk to the patrons of the factory was 70.593 cents per 100

9,427,961

Can you give the operations of an average factory?

The work of the Winsloe Road station would be a good average. This factory was opened January 7th and closed October 10th. Milk was supplied by 107 patrons, whose total offerings amounted to 803,961 quarts, from which 76,032 lbs. of cheese were manufactured. It took 10.57 lbs. of milk to give one pound of cheese. The net value of milk to the factories was 70.951 cts. per 100 lbs., and the average price realized for the cheese was 9.81 cts. per pound.

How does the department pay the It makes an advance monthly on account of about two-thirds the value of the milk supplied. Some idea of the wide circulation of money brought about by this industry can be formed when it is stated that since the end of July, 1893, fully \$150,000 has been Its wonderful curative influence is checks. To illustrate the manner in the with Buff wrappers.

which the acounts of each customer is kept, Mr. Dillon showed The Sun man a sheet of his improved milk book and ledger combined, which he copyrighted in 1890, and which is now in most extensive use in all the dairy districts of Canada.

What is the future of dairying on As a source of wealth it stands without a rival. P. E. Island's natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the development of dairying on a most extensive scale, and the market for cheese abroad is unlimited. All the people require is faith in their country. It is not so long ago that Canada thought she couldn't make cheese at all. In 1864, our imports of cheese were valued at over \$80,000. In 1894, we exported over \$14,000,000 worth. That shows what confidence and well directed, intelligent enterprise will do. Mr. Dillon will pay a visit to the Experimental Dairy station at Ottawa

#### ST. LAWRENCE LUMBER CO.

before returning to the island.

Senator Burns, W. H. Thorne and Richard Turner Appointed Liquidators.

John McAllister of this City to Audit the Books and Examine the Property.

The matter of the St. Lawrence Lumber company (Ltd.) came up before Mr. Justice Tuck at chambers Friday morning in the regular course for the appointment of permanent liquidators under the Winding Up

act. Richard Turner, a creditor from Quebec. is the petitioner, and was present in person armed with powers of attorney from other Montreal and Quebec creditors. Senator Burns of Newcastle and Manager Harvey of the Bank of British North America, St. John, were also present. The legal gentlemen interested in the matter are the attorney general and W. Pugsley, Q. C., for the petitioner and other Canadian creditors; C. W. Weldon, Q. C., for the Bank of British North America; J. D. Hazen for Novelli & Co. of London, England, and Ernest Cooper, the receiver appointed by the English court: W. A. Mott of Campbellton for Gault Bros., and R. A. Lawlor of Chatham for Brodie & Co., and others. In the evening Messrs. Weldon and Hazen opposed the appointment of Senator Burns as liquidator, on the ground that he had been manager of

the company. They suggested W. J. Davidson of this city as liquidator. The attorney general and Dr. Pugs-ley urged that Mr. Burns be appointed owing to his familiarity with the business of the company. They contended that all the Canadian creditors, amounting to between \$50,000 and \$60, 000 were favorable to his appointment. This fact was ample evidence that they regarded Mr. Burns as the best man to manage the property. They also argued that as Mr. Cooper represented the bond holders his interests were at variance with those of the unsecured creditors. His nominee should not be appointed. Messrs. Blair and Pugsley were quite willing two competent persons should be

chosen to act with Mr. Burns. Mr. Mott stated that his clients were in favor of Mr. Burns as sole liquidator, but urged that in case additional liquidators were appointed Mr. Pickens, the manager for Gault

Bros., should be one. Messrs. Blair and Pugsley suggested that Mr. Turner of Quebec should be an additional liquidator to act with Mr. Burns, also that the St. John creditors should have a liquidator in case his honor decided to apoint more than

Mr. Burns. Mr. Lawlor acquiesced in this. Lengthy arguments on both sides followed, after which his honor stated was somewhat anomalous to appoint as liquidator the gentleman who had managed the company, yet as no suggestion had been made against the integrity of Mr. Burns, and it was the wish of the Canadian creditors, and he would be by all means the best man to realize the assets of the company for the benefit of the creditors, and his own opinion coincided, he would appoint Mr. Burns as one of the liquiators. He would also appoint Mr. Turner, the petitioning creditor, who is of the firm of Whitehead & Turner, one of Quebec's best firms, and W. H. Thorne of this city.

An order was accordingly made for the appointment of these gentlemen. curity was fixed at \$10,000 for

McAllister, accountant, of this city, should be appointed to audit the books of the company and make an inventory of the property. This was acceded to

THE FIRST DOLYEY.

The word doyley now a familiar one with ladies, is derived from the name of Robert d'Oyley, one of the followers of William the Norman. He received a grant of valuable lands the consideration of a yearly tender of a tablecloth of 2 shillings' value at the feast of St. Michael. Agreeably of the d'Oyley family were accustomed to embroider and ornament the quitrent tablecloths, hence these cloths, becoming curiosities and accumulating in the course of years, were at length brought into use as napkins at the royal table and called doyleys.

APOLLINARIS DISCOVERED IN CANADA.

A most valuable water has just appeared on the market and is rapidly springing to the front as a table water. It is called "Radnor." from its birth place, Randor Forges, P. Q., and is similar to Apollinaris. German experts praise "Radnor" most highly. It is odorless, sparkling and refreshing and most valuable; if for nothing else, for the bromide of sodium it contains

Pond's Extract for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns and all Inflammation paid out in ten thousand different long maintained. Genuine only in botA NEW P

Newfoundland Ma minion o

The Subject Receiving Quarters Imperia

Remarkable Mission of Attempts in the Pa an Under

(Correspondence

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—7. believe that the quof Newfoundland to

ing attention in hig as a result we sha to face with a prop island colony. Th render the prospec possible. The first political and comm the island. The that this governme later on, has alwa promote union. Ar presence of Sir Ar John's for the purp the imperial gove best course to pur emergency. All the significant; but the Ambrose Shea is t of the three. Sir premier of Newfou was a vigorous adv tion. When the cowas held he was one land delegates, and be found in the hist presenting the Fath sembled. Sir Ambr general terms, and British North Ame ing the admission stipulated condition to his part in the Sir Ambrose was u scheme. When he John's he was met opposition, the opin circulated by the o the object was to to disabilities of an acter under Canadi itical poetry of that Sir Ambrose Shea as the "say" to barter foundland away. So Ambrose Shea was nor of the Bahamas Sir Henry Plake m Sir Henry Blake. To a colonist to the gralthough not unprec ed as a compliment In the Bahamas Sir excellent record. The Ambrose found the ing there, and advis tivation for export being the manufactu Joseph Chamberlain ed in sisal through ceived from the gove a large company, and purchased the sisal a grew it. The result hamas soon enjoyed perity. Sir Ambrose ernor now being over the rank of an impronfidence reposed in success in the Baha led to his selection duty of reporting Newfoundland affair is at heart a confe believed that he wi

FORMER A The Ottawa govern if the terms can be policy ever since been a policy of After the defeat of on the confederation Macdonald wrote a then governor gen upon the subject. the result was disa if the island were le no doubt see mat light within a few pressure, as a mat compel it to seek a The prospects of a vorable in 1869, wh British Columbia a Island were prepar their lot with year a delegation

from St. John's a terms. The details "Canada to assun celony and to allow interest upon the pe between the debt and that of Canada "Canada to pay head upon the populative purposes, and

year for the surrellands to the domin "Canada to pay judges, including a dor, to maintain the the coastal service, eries, to establish a naval force, and subsidize a regular from Halifax, and logical survey of the In return the dom

the customs, excise, tal, and other like The colony was to bers in the house of There can be litt imperial governmen project. Lord Gra both Canada and garding it. To the believe it is to the whole of the British colonies that they under one governm jesty's government much interest the that are being ta To the govern land his lordship v express the hope the cur in Newfoundlan union, from which cipate advatage, bot of Canada and to th

DISAPPOIN But the terms we acceptable to the par Blake, for one, stretche taking over of first because the could manage the do the federal governm secondly because

counts of each custon Dillon showed The Sun of his improved milk book ombined, which he copy-1890, and which is now in sive use in all the dairy Canada,

the future of dairying on ce of wealth it stands

rival. P. E. Island's naions are exceptionally fathe development of dairyneese abroad is unlimited. require is faith in their is not so long ago that ught she couldn't make Il. In 1864, our imports of valued at over \$80,000. In orted over \$14,000,000 worth. what confidence and well elligent enterprise will do. will pay a visit to the al Dairy station at Ottawa rning to the island.

#### RENCE LUMBER CO.

arns, W. H. Thorne and d Turner Appointed Liquidators.

er of this City to Audit the Books Examine the Property.

ter of the St. Lawrence mpany (Ltd.) came up beustice Tuck at chambers rning in the regular he appointment of perman-

ors under the Winding Up urner, a creditor from Queetitioner, and was present rmed with powers of atother Montreal and Que-Senator Burns of New-Manager Harvey of the ritish North America, St. also present. The legal nterested in the matter rney general and W. Pugsor the petitioner and other editors: C. W. Weldon, Q. Bank of British North Am-Hazen for Novelli & Co., England, and Ernest Coopver appointed by the Eng-W. A. Mott of Campbellton s., and R. A. Lawlor of r Brodie & Co., and others. ning Messrs. Weldon and sed the appointment of rns as liquidator, on the he had been manager of y. They suggested W. J. this city as liquidator. ney general and Dr. Pugsat Mr. Burns be appointed familiarity with the busicompany. They contendthe Canadian creditors. to between \$50,000 and \$60, orable to his appointment was ample evidence that ed Mr. Burns as the bes anage the property. They that as Mr. Cooper re e bond holders his intervariance with those of the creditors. His nominee be appointed. Messrs. Blai ey were quite willing that ent persons should be

stated that his clients vor of Mr. Burns as sole but urged that in case adidators were appointed ns, the manager for Gault ild be one. Blair and Pugsley suggest-

Turner of Quebec should also that the St. John creld have a liquidator in case lecided to apoint more than

wlor acquiesced in this. arguments on both sides view was, that although it what anomalous to appoin ator the gentleman who had the company, yet as no sugad been made against the of Mr. Burns, and it was the ne Canadian creditors, and he by all means the best man enefit of the creditors, and opinion coincided, he would ir. Burns as one of the liquiwould also appoint Mr. he petitioning creditor, who firm of Whitehead & Turrne of this city

er was accordingly made for tment of these ger was fixed at \$10,000 for

or also suggested that John accountant, of this city. appointed to audit the the company and make an of the property. s acceded to.

#### HE FIRST DOLYEY.

rd doyley now a familiar one es, is derived from the name t d'Oyley, one of the follow-Villiam the Norman. He regrant of valuable lands eration of a yearly tender of of St. Michael. Agreeably ion of the time the ladie vley family were accustomed der and ornament the quitecloths, hence these cloths, curiosities and accumulating rse of years, were at length into use as napkins at the le and called doyleys.

NARIS DISCOVERED IN CANADA.

valuable water has just apthe market and is rapidly to the front as a table t is called "Radner," from its e, Randor Forges, P. Q., and to Apollinaris. German exraise "Radnor" most highly. orless, sparkling and refreshing st valuable: if for nothing else romide of sodium it contains

Extract for Neuralgia, Rhe Burns and all Inflammation. erful curative influence is intained. Genuine only in bet-Buff wrappers.

#### A NEW PROVINCE.

Newfoundland May Yet Enter the Dominion of Canada.

The Subject Receiving Attention in High Quarters Imperial Desire for Union.

Remarkable Mission of Sir Ambrose Shea -Attempts in the Past to Bring About an Understanding.

(Correspondence of Toronto Mail) Ottawa, Jan. 7.—There is reason to believe that the question of the union of Newfoundland to Canada is receiving attention in high circles, and that as a result we shall shortly be face to face with a proposal to take in the island colony. Three circumstances render the prospects of confederation possible. The first is the deplorable political and commercial condition of later on, has always been anxious to promote union. And the third is the presence of Sir Ambrose Shea in St. John's for the purpose of reporting to the imperial government upon the best course to pursue in the present emergency. All the circumstances are significant; but the appointment of Sir Ambrose Shea is the most important of the three. Sir Ambrose is an old premier of Newfoundland. In 1866 he was a vigorous advocate of confedera-When the Quebec conference was held he was one of the Newfoundland delegates, and his portrait will be found in the historical painting representing the Fathers in conclave assembled. Sir Ambrose agreed to the general terms, and a clause in the British North America act authorizing the admission of his colony upon stipulated conditions bears testimony to his part in the proceedings. But Sir Ambrose was unable to carry the scheme. When he returned to St. John's he was met with tremendous opposition, the opinion having been to disabilities of an aggravating character under Canadian rule. The political poetry of that period represents Sir Ambrose Shea as having gone over the "say" to barter the rights of Newfoundland away. Some years ago Sir Ambrose Shea was appointed gover-Sir Henry Blake. The appointment of a colonist to the gubernatorial rank, although not unprecedented, was hailed as a compliment to Greater Britain. In the Bahamas Sir Ambrose made an excellent record. The islands were in a bad state commercially. But Sir Ambrose found the sisal plant growtivation for export purposes, its use being the manufacture of binder twine. Joseph Chamberlain became interest-ed in sisal through the reports re-ceived from the governor. He formed a large company, and this corporation purchased the sisal as the inhabitants grew it. The result was that the Bahamas soon enjoyed restored pros-perity. Sir Ambrose Shea's term as gov-ernor now being over, he still retains the rank of an imperial officer. The confidence reposed in him owing to his

is at heart a confederationist is is believed that he will propose union. FORMER ATTEMPTS. The Ottawa government is undoubtedly willing to effect an arrangement if the terms can be agreed upon. Its policy ever since confederation has then governor general, Lord Lisgar, upon the subject. He declared that the result was disappointing, but that if the island were left to itself it would no doubt see matters in a different light within a few years. Commercial ire, as a matter of fact, would compel it to seek a Canadian alliance. prospects of a union seemed favorable in 1869, when the Northwest, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were preparing to throw in their lot with us. In June of that

terms. The details were these 'Canada to assume the debt of the celony and to allow the new province interest upon the per capita difference tween the debt of Newfoundland

"Canada to pay eighty cents per head upon the population for legislative purposes, and to grant \$175,000 a year for the surrender of the crown lands to the dominion.

Canada to pay the governor, the judges, including a judge from Labrador, to maintain the postal service and the coastal service, to protect the fish eries, to establish a volunteer force, a naval force, and a penitentiary, to subsidize a regular sea service to and from Halifax, and to prosecute a geolegical survey of the island." In return the dominion was to have

customs, excise, crown lands, pos-

tal, and other like revenues.

The colony was to have eight members in the house of commons. There can be little doubt that the imperial government was behind the project. Lord Granville wrote to ooth Canada and Newfoundland garding it. To the one he said: "I believe it is to the interest of the whole of the British North American colonies that they should be united inder one government, and her majesty's government will watch with nuch interest the successive that are being taken towards that end." To the governor of Newfoundland his lordship wrote: "I have to

#### cipate advatage, both to the domin of Canada and to the colony."

express the hope that nothing will oc-

cur in Newfoundland to delay the

union, from which I confidently anti-

DISAPPOINTMENT. But the terms were not altogether cceptable to the parliament here. Mr. Blake, for one, strenuously opposed the taking over of the crown lands, first because the local government could manage the domain better than the federal government could, secondly because the price Canada

was to pay for them was in excess of the probable revenue from them. The Newfoundlanders, however, gave more effectual opposition than did Mr. Blake, for after the terms had passed the Canadian ordeal, they defeated the administration which was responsible for them. The government met the house and endeavored to place the confederation issue in the background. But the opposition leader brought it forward, and passed, by a vote of 19 to 8, a resolution declaring that union would not be conducive to the interests of the colony, and adding these words: "Firm in their adhesion to the fortunes of the mother country, the people of Newfoundland shrink from the idea of linking their destinies with a dominion in the future of which they can at present see nothing to inspire hope, but much to create ap-prehension." This settled the question for nearly twenty years. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper paid a passing visit to St. John's. Almost immediately afterwards correspondence passed be political and commercial condition of the island. The second is the fact that this government, as will be shown that the governor general telegraphed as follows on March 6th, 1888, to his excellency of Newfoundland: "It is considered by my government that if your government approves, the time would be convenient for the discussion of the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the federal union, and that no difficulty would be likely to arise in arranging the terms. Under these circumstances, could you send a deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate. In our opinion the deputation should represent the opposition as well as the ministerial party. As the Canadian session has begun, and may be short, I would suggest the expediency of the deputation sailing by the steamer leaving on the

To this the governor of Newfoundland replied:

"I have received your telegram, and laid it before ministers. The question is now being discussed among the parties, and your correspondent has no doubt but that a deputation will be sent."

But no deputation came, for a gencirculated by the opposite party that eral election in Newfoundland inter-the object was to submit the colony vened, and the subject pased, for the moment, out of sight.

A LATER ATTEMPT. In 1892 another effort was made t bring about union. The occasion presented itself through the dispute arising out of the treaty which Mr. Bond, of the Island government, had negonor of the Bahamas in succession to tiated with Mr. Blaine at Washington Canada objected to the terms, as they divided the fishery interest of New-foundland and the dominion, which had hitherto been treated in negotia-tions with the United States as one subject. As a result of our protest the treaty was not approved at London. Ambrose found the sisal plant grow—Then the Newfoundland government ing there, and advised its careful culour fishermen of their rights or privi leges on the island. Canada struck back, and the colonial office had to step in and propose a meeting with a view to the restoration of peace. The meeting of Canadian and Newfound land ministers was held of Halifax in November, 1892. There the question of union was raised. The official report

says: Mr. Bowell asked the attention of the delegates to the greater question of union. He was aware of the diversuccess in the Bahamas has no doubt sity of opinion which existed both in Canada and Newfoundland as to the led to his selection for the important practicability and desirability of such duty of reporting to London upon Newfoundland affairs. Seeing that he a union, but he believed that the great North America had achieved under confederation would be enhanced to a still greater degree by the unity of action, increased power and prestige, which would result from a union of all the British North American provbeen a policy of patient invitation. The question was one which concerned not only the contracting After the defeat of Sir Ambrose Shea parties, but was, in his opinion, of the on the confederation issue Sir John Macdonald wrote a long report to the marial government. Union was to a great extent an imperial necessity.

Sir William Whiteway, premier Newfoundland, replied that, personally, he had always been in favor of confederation, but while he could see no harm in discussing the question in formally, the delegates had not been instructed to consider it.

Mr. Harvey held that the subject was not open for discussion. Union was not the point the delegates were sent to debate.

Sir John Thompson said the Cana year a delegation came to Ottawa dian delegates were ready to consider from St. John's and arranged the confederation as a basis for the solu tion of all pending difficulties. could not conceive why there should be objection to the consideration of a question which involved such great in

This ended the question. As a mat ter of fact. Mr. Harvey, Sir William Whiteway's colleague would not allow the subject of union to be considered, It is felt here that the changed circumstances have altered the situation for the better, and that the colony so often wooed will at last consent to To put the case in a nutsheell, Newfoundland must do something Sir Ambrose Shea is going to advise the imperial government what that something ought to be. Sir Ambrose is a federationist. So is Sir William Whiteway, who will shortly be in office. And so is Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

EFFECTS OF UNION. It is held that the effect of union, s far as Newfoundland is concerne will be to relieve the colony of the pressure of the present debt and taxa tion, and to place it in a moderately prosperous condition as a province As regards Canada, the responsibilities will not be light. The French ques tion has to be dealt with, and all the weight of government will have to be carried. But British North America will be consolidated, and the international issues will be treated as those of a great dominion rather than as those of isolated provinces. The trading question, however, is important, and it is here that Canada will gain The colonial imports have been as fol-

ee 000 000	
1886	
1887	
1999	200
1889 6.607.000	1
1890 6,368.000	
1000	
1891 6,869,000	
The imports are made up as follows:	9
Beef\$ 254,000	1
Butter 269,000	
Coal 202,000	
Flour	H
Hardware 131,000	
Leather 159,000	
Molasses	Н
Pork 393,000	E
Clothing 815,000	1

Of these articles Canada, according to the latest figures, supplied:

Flour ... Hardware

It will be observed that we have but James D. Leary is Heard from Once a fragment of a market which ought to be ours. Under union the New-foundland tariff, which operates against us, will go, and we shall, in fact, have discrimination in our fa-wor. This is one of the strong arguments for the taking in of the colony. It is believed that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is more anxious now than he was in 1892 to take over the island, and that he is working energetically to that end. He is likely to have the assistance of the imperial government.

#### CHAMPION JAS. J. CORBETT.

Great Pugilist.

What He Says of His Coming Fight With Fitzsimmons.

(From the St. Louis, Mo., Chronicle.) James J. Corbett's history as a ring hero will reach the end of the chapter when his battle with Bob Fitzsimmons won and lost, for, as the world knows; Corbett is matched to fight Fitzsimmons before the Florida Athletic Club within a year, for \$61,000, the largest amount in stake and purse ever hung up since pugilism was promulgated in England 170 years Corbett attired in a frock coat of the period, plug hat, and shod in patent leathers, sat in his apartments in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, the other day, and delivered himself of a few opinions regarding his coming fight with Bob Fitzsimmons.

"I am fully aware that Fitz will give me the most scientific battle of my career," said the champion to a Chronicle man. "He is a hard hitter and cool-headed. I saw him fight Dempsey and posted myself on his style. He is my equal almost in height and reach, though after carefully comparing his method of boxing with mine, I can't see where he has any advantage over me, as I am younger, stronger and shiftier, hit oftener and mix my blows more. Fitzsimmons is foxy-he was cute enough to feign grogginess in several of his battles, thus throwing his opponents off their guard. He can't fool me by working the groggy dodge. I will take no chances with him. I think I can whip him within fifteen rounds. After my fight with Fitzsimmons I will devote my entire atten-tion to my theatrical enterprises and retire permanently from the prize

bigger, better and stronger than ever before," replied the champion when asked about his health. "The rheu-matic complaint that held me captive off and on some time ago has left me completely, and I know I am cured of training for my fight with Peter Jackson," continued Corbett. "How I got it or where I got it is a mysters me, but that I had it is a fact that I am not likely to forget very soon. I suffered a good deal with rheumatism after that fight. Some days my arms, wrists and fingers would be so stiff and swollen that I could not use them at all. My legs also pained me, but to a less degree. Then, again, all this would leave without any apparent reason, and I would not be troubled again for weeks. Of course, I doctored for my complaint continuously, but the attacks seemed to come every few weeks just the same. A short time after my fight with Jackson I went east and met and defeated Dominick McCaffrey, though I was handicapped by rheumatism in my right leg in my encounter with McCaffrey. These periodical attacks of rheumatism affected me until a few weeks before I began training for my fight with Mitchell. One day I sat in the Coleman House, New York, reading a newspaper. My eye chanced to cross an advertisement of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. I had never heard of them before, and as an experiment purchased a box. I onsumed two boxes and was pleased with the results for the pains began to leave my arms and legs. After taking four boxes, acording to directions, I found myself greatly improved. The aprovement is permanent, I am sure, for I haven't been troubled with rheuatism since. Before using the pills the rheumatic attacks returned every month or so, especoally if I caugh cold. When I trained for my fight with Mitchell in Florida I suffered from malaria and used the pills as a tonic with splendid results. I found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were efficacious in building up the system after a malarial attack.'

The above I attest as entirely cor

#### (Signed) JAS. J. CORBETT. CHANDLER-BECKWITH.

The Waltham, Mass., Daily Tribune f Dec. 21st, has a notice of the marriage of Wm. C. Chandler to Miss Emma Beckwith, which took place at the home of the Rev. A. L. Bennett, on the 20th ult. Mr. Chandler is the opular proprietor of the Watch City Cafe at Waltham, and his friends are legion. The bride was formerly emloyed at the American watch factory and enjoys a large circle of acquaint-ances. Geo. Beckwith, brother of the bride, with his wife, stood up with the bridal couple. The bride was attired in a dark travelling costume, as was lso her sister-in-law, Mrs. Beckwith. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will make their home at the corner of Cedar and High strteets, and will be "at home" to their friends on Tuesday evenings in January. Mr. Chandler is a native of Bur lington, Hants county, but has resided in Waltham for the past six years. The bride is a native of that city.

Schnebile, the new explosive, is com posed chiefly of chlorate of potash.

THE PLAIN TRUTH TELLS. Constipation, Headache, Biliousness and ad Blood are promptly cured by Burdock lood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, wer, bowels and blood, curing all their dis-

#### WAR OPENED

127,000 164,000 773,000 On Tammany's Greatest Stronghold of Corruption.

More as a Contractor.

York Dock Boa c.

(N. Y. Herald, 9th.) Tammany's dock department is at

last to meet its deserts! With the admost fitting that, of all city departments, to this, the very stronghold of official corruption, should first be approximately the strong of the rections:

Kind of work, date. Dredging—January plied the telescope of impartial investi-An Interesting Interview With the gation and the mop and suds of re-

> And such is the fact. The Herald learns that the searching examination into all branches of the city government promised by Mayor Strong is t begin with the dock department as soon as the books turned over to Sher Tamsen by the Tammany sheriff have been examined and his account straightened out. Already the new commissioners of accounts-James S. Le hamier and Seth S. Terry-are busy with the preliminaries of the dock de partment investigation, and the first sessions will begin very soon.

Right on top of this come the mor and suds. A bill is to be introduced into the legislature, when the assembly reconvenes tonight, providing for the complete revolutionizing of this deby Assemblyman Judson Lawson of the twenty-third district of this city who is responsible for the passage of the so-called Lawson law of last winter that so curtailed the dock depart ment's powers in the matter of grant ing wonderfully lucrative contracts where they would do the most good to Tammany hall. Mr. Lawson reform assemblyman, and the law that bears his name was devised by

the Reform club of this city. The bill which he will introduce tonight will legislate the entire Tammany board of dock commissioners out of office and will substitute a single headed commission. It will also provide other sweeping changes.

Thus will fall by the stroke of a double-edged sword one of the greatest and strongest dragons of Tammany corruption. Of all city departments it is reputed to have been the most lucrative of those under Tam many misrule. It was certainly the most strongly intrenched, being protected from ordinary reform assaults by special legislation that placed it on Corbett is now the picture of a footing in part independent of the health, weighing 214 pounds. "I am municipal machinery that controlled the rest.

Thus it is not strange that the dock department successfully evaded the several waves of reformatory inquiry that have swept the city in former years. It now yields only to the tidal wave that Tammany last of all expected. For many years the department has had the common reputation of being more corrupt than any other under the city government.

In the investigation that is now on the eve of making Mayor Strong's new commissioners of accounts may be assisted by the facts, gleaned from the department's published accounts and from other sources, that the Herald

makes known below. Jas.J.Phalen, one of the commissioners, how it is that his former business partner and his bondsman, James D. Leary, secures either to himself or his dredging company a practical his dredging company and practical his dr poly of the great and lucrative dredging and dock repairing business which the department has to dispens -so much of a monopoly, in fact, that other dredging companies, which in former times enjoyed a fair share of the business, now are so confident that the Morris and Cuming company will underbid them by a fraction that they scarcely deem it worth their

while to bid on city contracts. WHY DID WHITE TAKE IT? It may also, as a preliminary question, be interesting to ask how Andrew J. White found it worth his while to resign from a police justiceship of a salary of \$8,000 a year, and five years expired term before him, to accept a dock commissionership at \$5,000 a year, with a term of only three years to run. And in this connection the mayor's investigators may do well to remember that, when Mr. White became a dock commissioner, the law was that contracts could be awarded without competition in cases where the commissioners were unanim agreed, and that Justice White's advent to the board made the commission unanimously Tammany.

It takes long and patient study to find out anything connected from the involved financial report published by the dock department, but when at last its real bearings are figured out it is seen that the astonishing feature of them is that all the enormous contract work of the department is done by a very few firms. To one who is knowing in the political affiliations of land, Capt. Rawlings and John Dick city contractors it is also plain these firms consist, in very large proportion, of the men who either belong to Tammany organizations or have proved themselves very friendly to the

Fourteenth street Tiger. The case, for instance, of the Morris and Cuming Dredging company is one of particular interest. It is generally known that James D. Leary, a lumber merchant, who came into proninence some years ago by shipping the big log raft Joggins down from Canada by sea, hoping to save lumber duties by classing it as a ship, is largely interested in this Morris and Cuming company. In fact, he and his family control it. Mr. Leary is a brother of Arthur Leary, for years the treasurer of Tammany hall, and the personal friend and former business associate of Commissioner Phe-

WHAT CAUSED THE CHANGE? Now, in the year preceding Mr. Phelan's advent to the dock department the Morris and Cuming company got dredging contracts to the amount of \$23,341. In the same year the Union Dredging company and the Atlantic With Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

Dredging company together, got contracts worth \$115,290 and Henry Dubois' Sons did work to the amount of

But in the following year, under ioner Phelan's regime, the Morris & Cuming company's contracts amounted to \$140,544, and Mr. Leary's personal contracts reached \$24,275, while the Atlantic and Union companies only secured work to the amount of \$105,924. Mayor Strong's commissioners may find it interesting to inquire into the sudden advance prosperity on the part of the Morris

& Cuming company. And now, from the report just pub lished, may be gleaned the following interesting list of the favorite company's (the Morris & Cuming Dredging company) contracts in dredgin and dock removing alone in 1893, to vent of a reform administration it is say nothing of their work in other di-

	Kind of work, date.	Amount paid.
	Dredging—January 6	\$1,813 60
	Dredging—March 13	1,503 60
	Dredging-March 13	1,997 20
	Removing old pier-April 5.	1893 1.760 92
	Dredging-March 25	950 00
ı	Dredging-April 13	1.314 60
뜒	Dredging—April 13	747 30
ä	Dredging-April 19	8.248 80
	Paving bulkhead, April 25	4.018 28
	Dredging-April 19	294 40
g	Dredging-May 3	2,500 00
	Dredging-May 10	148 80
ዛ	Dredging-May 12	
S	Dredging-May 26	214 80
1-	Dredging-May 25	3,200 20
3	Dredging-May 25	5,565 00
	Dredging-June 1	2,500 00
2	Dredging-June 5	6,276 60
8	Dredging—June 5 Dredging—June 13 Dredging—June 24	2,500 00
	Dredging-June 16	6.801 20
	Removing pier-Inno 94	5 904 00
	Dredging-July 18	
8		
	Dredging-August 30	047 94
	Dredging—October 6	104 40
器	Dredging-October 3	
	Dreaging-October 3	936 75
8	Removing old pier-October	20 9.183 99
	Dredging-November 6	925 94
8	Lredgingvenuer 6	8,106 00
8	Dredging-November 14	3,024 55
	Lredging—November 6 Dredging—November 6	2,868 68
	Dredging-November 24	539 00
	Dredging-December 1	2 048 16
	Dredging-December 1	1,333 99
	Perhaps the examiners	
1	instructive to inquire w	hy no other

companies got any very considerable contracts during this period, and if they will examine the minutes for November they may find an entry of the fact that the commissioners passed a resolution giving the favored company the entire dredging work of the department for the ensuing year, a resolution which, however, they were

THE SONS OF ENGLAND.

Installation of Officers, Followed by a Supper at the International

Cafe. Four months ago Marlborough Lodge, No. 207, of the Sons of England, was organized in this city. It started out with 11 members. The lodge has grown wonderfully since then. It now has some 45 members

and expects to add largely to its membership in the near future. The order is a good one, being deserving of encouragement at the hands of all Englishmen. Thursday night the grand district deputy, A. D. Thomas of Fredericton, and Past President Fred Brownhill of Victoria Jubilee lodge fo Montreal installed the officers of Marlborough lodge as follows: J. B. Stubbs, president; J. H. Walker, vice-

president; Chas. Ledford, secretary; W. T. Gard, treasurer; C. A. Shamper, chaplain; R. P. Peake, 1s guide; W. H. Watson, second guide; C. W. Till, 3rd guide; Joseph Woodland, 4th guide; A. J. Stephens, 5th guide; D. It may also be fruitful to inquire of Jas.J.Phalen, one of the commissioners, how it is that his former business bow it is that his former business

> mbers adjourned to the International Cafe, where they sat down to one of mine host McBrairty's best dinners. The tables were well arranged President Stubbs occupied the chair and had Grand District Deputy Thomas on his left and Mr. Brownhill on his right. Vice-President Walker was in the vice chair.

> The good things having been dis-posed of, the chairman proposed the Queen, which was drunk with musical honors. Capt. Rawlings sang The Englishman, and then Vice-President Walker proposed the Grand Lodge. The company gave For They Are Jolly Good Fellows, with a will. District Deputy Thomas replied, showing how strong the order is in Canada. In 1894 no less than 2,547 members were taken in. The total membership in Canada was over 13,000. There was on hand then \$45,608.86, exclusive of some \$17,000 in the beneficiary fund. In 1893 \$36,000 was paid out on behalf of the members, and in addition to this amount \$12,000 was expended in surgeon's fees, \$8,000 for funeral benefits Mr. Thomas showed what an excellent order the Sons of England was, and predicted that Marlborough lodge would yet be the banner lodge in Can

James M. Rogers sang Nil Desper andum, and then Past President Watson proposed The Army and Navy, and the Red, White and Blue was sung. Appropriate responses were made by Capt. Beck, Joseph Wood-

The Press was the next toast. It was responded to by representative of the Sun, Globe, Telegraph and Record. The Ladies was spoken to by Dr. Addy and Chas, Ledford.

During the evening songs were given by Fred Brownhill, D. S. Stewart.Wm. Hillman, Capt. Beck, W. T. Gard, Jas immons, J. J. McBriarty and Mr. Clift, recitations by A. D. Thomas of Fredericton, Wm. Hillman, Capt. Beck, Richard Creelock, James mons, and speeches by Messrs. Stubbs Walker, Ledford. Brownhill and M Peake in reply to the toasts of Mariborough Lodge, Vice-President Wheeler of the Fredericton lodge, J. H. Pullen, Fred Brownhill, S. E. Morrell, Mr. Stevens and others.

Our host was drunk with musical honors and cheers and Mr. McBrairty responded fittingly.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

TWELVE FEET OF SNOW.

A Big Storm ThroughoutlEngland and All Traffic Suspended.

Several Vessels Wrecked and Some of the Crews Drowned.

Italian Bark Columbia from Yarmouth Lost With All Hands.

London, Jan. 13 .- A terrific gale, accompanied by a heavy snow fall, prevailed throughout the country Saturday night. The drifts in some places were twelve feet deep. The mail carts were stopped and the drivers suffered terribly. The highways are blocked and railway traffic is delayed. The telegraph lines are down in all direc-tions. All the cross channel steamers were about two hours late.

The bark Brilliant, from Cuba for Bremen, was driven ashore on Poole bay, Dorsetshire. Her crew were rescued by a lifeboat. The vessel will probably become a total wreck.

It is reported that two ships foun-dered in the Humber and that their crews were drowned. Lifeboats made a search for them, but it was fruitless. The railway company's pier opposite Hull caught fire during the storm and was destroyed.

A barge was wrecked off Sand Gate, Kent, and the rescue of her crew was accompanied by exciting scenes. The lifeboat men attempted to launch their boat, but the craft got stuck in a snow bank, and it was found impossible to get her into the water. A heroic coast guardsman, after a severe struggle, swam to the wreck. Then a heavy line was drawn aboard, and soon the crew and their gallant rescuer were safe on shore. The steamr Pardox went ashore at the mouth of the River Tay. All on board were

The schooner Balcay capsized today off North Sunderland point and all her crew were saved.

The schooners Corby Castle, Success and Duke of York and Lady are ashore at Beaumaris, Angley, North Wales

A coal laden brig stranded at daybreak this morning at Out Southwold, Suffolk, on the North Sea. Her crew, with the exception of one man, were rescued, but two of them died after

The Grimbsy correspondent of the Times telegraphs that a steam tug reports that she towed the Italian bark Columbia from Yarmouth into the Humber river. She anchored in the river, and after the tug departed the bark began to drag and soon drifted ashore and became a wreck. She had a crew of nine aboard, all of whom were drowned. Another vessel in the Humber foundered and all hands were lost. Nothing was found to establish the identity of the vessel. Marseilles, Jan. 13.—The French steamer Anais foundered three miles off Cape Caveau, last night, during a cyclone. Thirteen persons were lost. Newport, R. I., Jan. 13.—The twomasted schooner Eva Leonard, of Boston, from Hoboken with coal, foundered off Bateman Point about 6.30 o'clock tonight, and will be a total loss. The Brenton's reef life savers dragged their boats two miles through a blinding snowstorm to within 200 feet from the wreck. The crew of three men and Captain Moore were brought to land. The men had suffered a great deal from cold and heavy seas, and were cared for by the life station crew.

#### HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

Poor Beggar's Throat Cut and His-Body Terribly Mutilated.

St. Petersburg, Jan .11.—The trial has been concluded at Viatka, capital of the government of the same name, of eleven persons belonging to the ection known as Hotiaks. They were accused of human sacrifice in order to propitiate the wrath of their evil God, Kournbane. The prisoners belong to the village of Stari-Moultana, several of them being among the leading inhabitants. One of the prisoners was seventy years old. According to the evidence furnished at the trial, in March last, in order to prevent, as they claimed, a recurrence of famine, they invelged a beggar into the house of one of the prisoners, Moses Dimiatriff, where the beggar's throat was cut. The unfortunate man was afterwards beheaded and then his head and trunk was hung up to the ceiling of Dimiatriff's house and five incisions were made in the body. The blood from these incisions was caught in dishes by the prisoners, and the heart and lungs of the dead man were exdolatrous rites of the Votiaks. The body was afterwards thrown into a ditch by the side of the highway. Three of the prisoners were acquit-

ted, some of them were sentenced to penal servitude for life and others vere deported to Siberia.

#### THE BARINGS FREE.

London, Jan. 11.-The governor of the Bank of England has notified the Baring guarantees that the Barings have fully repaid all advances made to them. The bank has returned to the Barings all the securities that were held by it and not realized upon and received from them a formal release of all claims.

#### JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Tien Tsin, Jan. 12.—The Japanese are steadily advancing on Chin-Chow. The Chinese are retiring slowly to the great wall, where it is expected they will make a stand. Heavy snows impede the progress of the armies. Several skirmishes have occurred and in their retreat the Chinese have left numbers of their wounded behind

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

#### THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

The range of prices in the country market is without many changes. Pork is rather easier and butter is lower. Hides are firmer. Beets and parsnips are higher. There is no important change in meats and poultry generally. Hard, frozen weather would cause a generally better feeling

	Wholessle.			
		"		
	Beef (butchers) per carcass. \$0 05	***	0 07	
	Beef (country) per qr per lb 0 04		0 061/2	
	Pork, fresh, (per carcass)0 051/2 Shoulders 0 08		0 0072	
	Shoulders 0 08 Hams, per lb 0 11	"	0 12	
	Butter (in turs) per lb 0 17		0 19	
	Butter (roll) per lb 0 20	**	0 23	
	Spring chickens 0 35	**	0 60	
	Fowl 0 30	**	0 50	
	Turkeys, per lb 0 12	**	0 13	ä
	Geese 0 60	**	0 80	
	Ducks, per pair 0 60	**	1 00	ë
	Cabbage, per doz, native 0 50	44	0 75	
	Eggs, per d.z 0 17	**	0 20	
	Mutton, per lb, (carcass) 0 041/		0 051/2	
	Potatoes, per bbl, in car lots 1 00	46	1 10	
	Spring lamb 0 51/2	**	0 06	
	Parsnips, per bbl 100		1 25	
	Lomb skins each Um		"0 50	
	Calf skins, per Ib 0 05	**	0 06	ġ
Z	Hides, per lb 0 02	**	0 05	
ş	Celery, per doz 0 30	44	0 60	
	Turnips, per bbl 0 90	**	0 60	
	Carrots, per bbl 0 90		1 00	
	Beets, per bbl 0 90		1 00	
	B'kwheat meal (r'gh) per cwt 1 25	"	4 00	
	Squash, per cwt 3 00 Chasse 0 094		0 11	
		2	2 00	
	Apples, 110. 1	**	1.50	
			6 00	
	Cla Dellies, marsh, ber and		0 00	
ñ	Retail.			
	Beef, corned, per lb 0 06	**	0 10	
	Beef Tongues, per lb 0 68 Roast, per lb (choice) 0 10	***	0 10	
	Roast, per to (choice) 0 10		0 14	
	Pork, per in (iresh) v vo	**	0 10	
	Pork, ner lb. (salt) 0 08		0 10	

Cra Derries, marsh, per box o		357
Retail.		
Beef, corned, per lb 0 06	**	0 :
Beef Tongues, per ib 0 68	**	0
Roast, per 10 (choice) 0 10		0
Pork, per lb (fresh) 0 08	**	0
	**	0
I UIR, INCL ID. (DOLL)	**	0
		ŏ
Silvarders, per in		0
	"	0
Sausages, per lb 0 10		0
Butter (in tubs) per lb 0 18	"	
Butter (roll) 0 22		0
Butter (creamery) 0 24	"	0
Egrs, per doz 0 20	"	0
Henery per doz 0 24		0
Lard (in tubs 0 12	"	0
Mutton, per lb 0 05	**	0
Spring lamb, per Ib 0 06	**	0
Potatoes, per bushel 0 50	**	0
Cabbage, each 0 05	**	0
Celery, per head 0 03		0
Fowls, per pair 0 40	"	0
Beets, per peck 0 15	**	0
Carrots, per peck 0 18	- 11	.0
Parsnips, per peck 0 00	- 44	0
Squash, per ib 0 00		0
Squasii, per in	**	0
Turkeys 0 12	44	0
Turkeys	"	0
Spring Chickens		1
	***	Ô
	**	0
Apples, per peck 0 25		•
FISH.		
Pibli.		

		higher.	There	is
ther	change.			
	St. John	Wholesale	Market.	

Codfish, medium dry ...... 3 85 "Codfish, per 100 lbs, large, dry 3 95 "

Codfish, small	0 00	**	1 75
Pollock	1 65	-	1 75
Shad	5 00		5 50
Ray herring, new	1 50 4 00		1 60
Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls hf bbls	4 00		4 25
	2 40		2 50
Canso, per bbl	5 25 3 00	**	
Quoddy River, No.1, hf bbls.	2 50	**	
" No. 2, hf bbls.	2 90		0 00
Grand Manan, med, scaled,	0 07	44	0 071/4
per box	0 07	- 41	0 071/4
Lengthwise	0 00	. **	0 12
Retail.			
Codfish, per lb	0 00	48	0 03
Haddock, per ID	0 00	**	0 03
Finnen Haddies, per ib	0 06		0 07
Prices ex Vesse	Lond		1000
Cod (med), per qtl	3 75	**	0.00
Small	3 00	**	0 00
Large	0 00	44	3 85
Pollock (new), per qtl	1 50	44	6 00
Hake (new), per qtl	1 20	**	0.00
Haddock (new) per qtl	1 50	**	1 60
Haddock, each	0 06		0 07
Cod, fresh	0 00		0 011/2
Bay Herring, hf bbl	1 25		0 051/4
Smoked herring (me.dium)	0.00	44	0 05
Smoked herring (lengthwise	0 00		0 00
GROCERIES	<b>.</b>		7.3
Coffee.			
Toyo per lb. Green	0 24		0.26

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Coffee.			
Java, per lb, Green	0 24		0.26
Jamaica, per lb	0 24	"	0 26
Matches, gross	0 29		0 30
Molasses.			
Barbados (new)	0 32	44	0 33
Porte Rico (choice, new)	0 35	**	0 43
P. R. (New York grade)	0 28		0 29
Antigua	0-27	***	0 28
Demerara	0 22	**	0 23
Rice	0 314		0 39
Salt.			
Liverpool, per sack ex store	0 58		0 60
Liverpool butter salt, per			
bag, factory filled	1 00	- 66	1 10
	1 00		
Spices. Cream of tartar, pure, bbls.	0 1716		0 181
Cream of tartar, pure, buts.	0 20		0 25
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 60		0 90
Nutmegs, per lb	0 18		0 20
Cassia, per lb., ground	0 15	11	0 20
Cloves, whole		11	0 25
Cloves, ground	0 20		
Ginger, ground	0 18	**	0 22
Pepper, ground	0 12		0 16
Bicarb soda, keg	2 30		2 38
Sal soda	0 01	-	0 011
Sugar.			
Gr. nulated, per 100 lbs	3 90		4 00
White Ex C	0 03%	**	0 031
Yellow, bright	0 0314		0 03
Yellow	0 031/6		0 031
Dark Yellow	0 03		0 034
Barbados	0 031/4		0 03
Paris lump, per box	0 05%	44	0 06
Pulverised Sugar	0 05%		0 06
Tea.	0 00 74		0 00
	0 15	**	0 16
Congou, per lb., common Congou, per lb., finest	0 28		0 38
Congou, per 10., nuest	0 18	**	0 24
Congou, good	0 25	**	0 45

hong	0 25		U	
ng	0 35		0	4
co. k, 12's, long leaf, per lb		<i>ii</i>	0	
k, 12's, short stock k, Solace	0 47	**	00	4
FLOUR, MEAL,	ETC.			

Cornmeal is easier that quotations. Flour is about	
Manitoba Hard Wheat Can High Grade Fam Medium Patents Oatmeal, Standard Rolled Oatmeal Western Gray B W Meal Cornmeal Grapulated Middlings (on track). Bran (on track). Cottonseed Meal, per ton	3 25 4 3 50 4 00 4 4 10 2 25 0 0 00 2 25 3 60 3 50 3 60 19 00 1 19 50 17 50 4 18 00

PROVISIONS.
Clear pork, per bbl.         18 50         19 00           P. E. I. Mess.         1; 51         17 00           P. b. I. Prime Mess.         13 20         13 50           Plate Beef.         13 00         13 50           Extra Plate Beef.         13 50         14 00           Lard, pure.         0 10         0 11           Lard, compound.         0 083/4         0 094/4           Cottolene         0 094/4         0 099/4
השווותם היתר

FRUITS, ETC	3.	
Raisins, Calif'r'ia Muscatels Raisins, Sultana California Fancy Clusters. Malaga L. L. California London Layers. Valencias, new Valencia Layer, new New French Prunes, per bx Currants, per bbl, new Currants, cases, new Evap Apples, new, per lb Lemons, Messina.	0 05 4 4 2 50 4 2 20 4 2 20 0 05 4 4 4 0 05 4 4 4 4 0 05 4 4 4 4 0 05 4 4 4 0 05 4 4 4 0 05 4 4 4 3 75 4 4 3 75	2 15 2 25 2 10 0 04% 0 05% 0 10 0 04 0 04
New Figs, per ib	0 25	0 00
New French Walnuts	0 12 '	0 13

La sauda matanta	0 13	**	0 14
New Naples Walnuts	0 13	**	0 12
Almonds		**	
Brixils	0 11		0 12
Filberts	0 091/2	**	0 10
Malaga Grapes	0 00	**	
Popping Corn, per lb	0 71/2	**	0 00
Pecans	0 12		0 13
Peanuts, roasted	0 10		0 00
	1 00	44	2 75
Apples, new, per bbl			
Jamaica Oranges, per bbl	4 50	**	0 00
Jamaica Oranges, per box	3 00		0 00
Florida Oranges	4 00	**	4 50
Prunes, choice	0 051/4		0 00
Prunes, fancy	0 09		0 0914
Prunes, extra fancy,	0 10		0 104
	0 05	17	
New Dates	4 50		4 75
Valencia Oranges, case	4 00		2 10

Prunes, extra fancy,	0 10	**	0 10
New Dates	0 05	"	0 05
Valencia Oranges, case	4 50	**	4 75
GRAIN, SEEDS, HA	Y, E	TC	
Peas are higher, both f	or ro	und	i ar

	Peas are higher, both for round and
-	split.
y	Oats (Local) on track 0 36 " 0 37
r	" (P.E.Island " 0 00 " 0 00
	" (Ontario) " 0 40 " 0 42
•	small lots 0 43 " 0 45
	Reans (Canadian) h D 140
	Beans (prime) 1 40 " 1 45
	Cont Pons
	Pot Barley 4 00 " 4 10
1/2	Round Peas 313
	Hey on track 9 50 " 10 00
	" small lots 10 50 11 00
	Seed. Timothy, American 3 10 3 20
	Red Clover U 1172 U 12
	Alsike Clover 0 1372
	LUMBER AND LIME.
	Birch Deals 10 00 " 0 00
	Birch Timber 6 00 " 6 50
	Spruce deals, B. Fundy Mis 8 75 " 0 00
25 - S.I. 25 - SEI	Spruce Deale City Mile 0.00 4 9.00
1/2	Shingles, No. 1, Extra 0 00 1 30
	Shingles, Second Clears 0 00 " 1 80
	Shingles, Clears 0 00 " 2 25
	Shingles, Extras 0 00 " 2 60
	Aroostook P. B., shipping 0 00 ",14 00
3.7	Common 12 00 " 13 00
	Spruce Boards 6 00 ' 7 00
	Common Scantling (unst'l) 6 00 " 6 50
	Spruce. dimensions 11 00 " 14 00
	Pine Shippers 12 00 " 13 00
)	Pine Clanboards, extra 35 00 40 00
	I No. 1 0 00 " 30 00
)	No. 2 000 " 20 00
	N. 3 11 00 " 12 00
	1 Laths spruce 0 00 " 1 00
,	" pine 100 " 100
	Palings, spruce 6 00 " 6 00

Latins, spruce	1 00	44	1 00
" pine			6 00
Palings, spruce	6 00		
Lime (casks)	0 90		TA
" (barrel)	0 69		0 65
FREIGHTS	l		
Coastwise freights are	lower	ag	gain.
Liverpool (intake measure).			
London			
Bristol Channel			
Clyde	and the same		
West Coast Ireland	36 3	**	37 6
Dublin			
Warrenport			
Belfast			
Cork Quay			
New York			2 75
	2 50	2356	2 ()

1	Warrenport			
ã	Belfast			
1	Cork Quay			
Į	New York	2 50	**	2
	New York, latus	0 50	••	
3	Boston	2 00	**	2
1	Sound ports, calling V H fo.	0 00	**	2 5
3	Barbados market (50c.x) nom	0 00		5
9	N Side Cuba (gld), n'm	0 00	**	4
	New York piling	0 00		
	Boston, piling, nominal	0 01%	**	0 (
	Boston, lime	0 18		
	New York, lime	0 21	**	0
	OILS.	1 222		
	American Water White (bbl			
	free)	0 17	**	0
	Canadian Water White (bbl.	TAP 15		292
	free)	0 151/4		0

3	American Water White (bbl			
4	free)	0 17	**	0 18
	Canadian Water White (bbl.	AF (Se)		45.5%
1	free)	0 151/4		0 161
1	Canadian Prime White (bol.			
1	free)	0 12		0 123
	Liuseed oil (raw)	0 59		0 62
d	Linseed oil (boiled)	0 62		0.65
3	Turpentine		**	0 47
	Cod oil	0 28	**	0 30
	Seal oil (steam refined)	0 40		0 45
	Seal oil (pale)			0 43
1	Olive oil (commercial)	0 85	**	0 90
1	Castor oil (commercial) pr lb.		**	
	Extra lard oil	0 65	**	0 70
	No. 1 lard oil.	0 60	**	0 65
	No. 1 iard on	0 00		0 00
	COAL	•		
	Old Mines Sydney, pr chald	5 50		6 00
	Victoria (Sydney) per chald.			
	Spring Hill, Round, pr chald.	5 00	-	
	Of the state, stoute, pr chara.	9 00		0 00

COAL	ď		
bid Mines Sydney, pr chald victoria (Sydney) per chald victoria (Pictou), ped chald victoria (Pictou), ped chald victoria (Sydney) per chald victoria (Sydney) per chald victoria (Anthracite), p ton victoria (Anthracite) p ton victoria (Anthracite) per chald victoria (Anthracite) per con victoria (Anthracite) per	5 50 4 75 5 60 0 00 0 00 4 75 0 00 4 75 5 00 4 90 4 90 4 90 4 75 ETC.		655005655544555
Refined. per 100 lb or ordin-		4.1	

nary size	2 15	•
Galvanized, 2c per lb, net		
	3 10	44
	2 05	
Patent Metals, per 15	0 00	
	0 00	**
Chain cables, per 15		
Rigging chains, per Ib Nails:	0 031/2	••
	0 00	

# BIRTHS

PETERS—At Rothesay, N. B., on January 8th, to the wife of W. Tyng Peters, Jr., I C. R., a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

CAMERON BELYEA—At the residence of the bride's father, on January 7th, by Rev. S. A. Baker, Wallace Cameron to Julia Ada FITZPATRICK-GODDARD-At the residence of the bride's father, Elgin, A. Co., N. B., Jan. 7th, 1895, by the Rev. H. H. Saunders, Capt. David Fitzpatrick of St. John, N. B., to Minnie V., daughter of LeBaron Goddard, Esq.

LECKER-LAWSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 9th, by the Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Mr. Lemuel E. Riecker to Miss Doreas I. Lawson, all of Kars, Kings SPRAGUE-RIECKER—At Belyea Cove, J n. 9th, by the Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Mr. Henry A. Sprague to Miss Janie E. Riecker, all of Kars, Kings county.

Kars, Kings county.

TRUSCOTT-VAUGHAN—At Cape Town, S. A., Dec. 27, J. S. Truscott, F. G. S., A. B., S. M., of Johnnesburg, S. A., late of London, Eng. .to Mary Earle, second daughter of James Vatighan of Liverpool, Eng. (New York papers please copy.)

URQUHART—SOMMERVILLE—At the residence of Mr. A. W. Jones, Dec. 25th, by the Rev. J. D. Wetmore, O. Marshall Urquhart to Annie E., daughter of Alex. Sommerville, M. D., all of Springfield, Kings Co.

#### DEATHS.

FERRIS—On Jan. 10th, at No. 90 Adelaide street, north end, after a lingering illness, Ransford W. Ferris, aged 34 years, leaving a wife, two children and a large number of friends to mourn their sad loss. His end was peace in his dear Redeemer.

HAPGOOD—At Cleveland, O., on Dec. 24th, Mattie, wife of Charles B. Hapgood, and sister of Mr. E. Percy Ashton, formerly employed in this city, in the 28th year of her age. hOPPER—In this city January 12th, after a lingering illness, Kev. J. E. Hopper, D. D., in the 54th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn.

KIRKPATRICK—At his residence, Quaco Road, Parish of Simonds, St. John Co., N. B., Bernard Kirkpatrick, in the 89 year of his age. LUNT—In New York on Jan. 12th, Joseph E. Lunt, formerly of this city. MURRAY-On Sunday, January 13th, Fred W. Murray, aged 31.

PURDY—At Albert, Albert Co., on Jan. 14th, of pneumonia, Silas Purdy, M. D., aged 55 years.

SPRAGG—At Springfield, Kings Co., Dec.

31st, of pneumonia, Samuel A. Spragg,aged
46 years, leaving a widow, seven children,
mother, brothers and sisters to mourn. NOUNCEY, Droughers and Sisters to mourn.

VANWART—On Thursday, Jan. 9th, at Wickham, Queens Co., Susannah, beloved wife of Alfred G. Vanwart, aged 67 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and nine children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and loving mother. Her end was peace.

#### SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending January 15.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. 8-Sch Elrica, 298, Patterson, from River for Vineyard Haven, in for harbor.
Sch Mary E, 98, Ward, from Boston, F
Tufts & Co.
Jan 9-Str State of Maine, 1145, Colby, from
Boston, C E Laeehler, mdse and pass.
Ship Loanda, 1525, Dodge, from New York,
Wm Thomson & Co. bal.
Sch Carlotta, 210, Gale, from New York,
G F Baird, coal.
Sch W H Waters, 120, Belyea, from New
York, A W Adams.
Sch Stephen Bennett, 231, Glass, from Boston, bal. Coastwise—Sch Sea Bird, 21, Slocemb, from Harborville.

Jan 10—Sch Walter Milier, 124, Ryder, from New York, Geo F Parker, coal.

Coastwise—Schs Rex, 57, Morris, from Quaco; Susie N, 33, Merriam, from Windsor; Comet, 10, Belding, from fishing; Hattie, 37, Titus, from North Head.

Jan 10—Sch Gladys, 148, Slocomb, from Perth Amboy, A W Adams, bal.

Jan 12—Str Cumberland, 1183, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.

Jan 14—Str Boston City, 1534, Smith, from London via Halifax, Schofield & Co. gen cargo. cargo. Str Flushing, 126, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport, Merritt Bros & Co, ndse and pass. Barktn Erema, 299, Salisbury, from Syd-

Jan 8-Ship Senta, Hoovig, for Penarth Sch Maggie J Chadwick, Haley, for New York. York.

Jan 9-Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand
Manan via Eastport.

Jan 10-Sch Pefetta, Maxwell, for City Island fo.

Sch R L Dewis, for City Island fo.

Coastwise—Sch Susannah R, Llewellyn,for Coastwise—Sch Susannah R, Liewenyn, Lor Canning.

Jan 11—Coastwise—Sch Gazelle, Benson, for Grand Manan.

Jan 12—Sch Georgia, Longmire, for New York.

Sch Sarah C Smith, Wood, for City Island f o. Sch Athlete, Knowlton, for City Island, fo. McDougall, from Montevideo.

Jan 14—Str Cumberland, Hilyard, for Bos-Brig Darpa, Hindon, for Washington. BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Cardiff, Jan 7, barks Cuidoon, Knowlton rom Tralee; Hamburg, Caldwell, from Dui At Catuli, Jan. Jan. At Catuli, from Dunkirk.

At Kingston, Ja. Dec 29, bark Preference,
Mitchener, from Tusket.

At Demerara, Dec 20, brig Leo, Mattson,
from Halifax, and sailed 22nd for Boston via
St Martins; 21st, schs Ernest de Costa, Ganion, from Charlottetown via Arichat; 24th,
Bess, Comoau, from Meteghan via Barbados;
22nd, str Duart Castle, Seeley, from Trinidad. dad.

At Newport, E, Jan 10, ship Charles S Whitney, Spicer, from London.

At Newcastle, NSW, Jan 2, ship Ester Roy, At Port Spain, Jan 12, sch Gypsum Princess, Merriam, from New York,

Sailed.

From Newport, Jan 8, ship Mabel Taylor, Hibbert, for Rio Janeiro—not as previously reported. From Cardiff, Jan 7, bark Crusader, Dun-From Cardiff, Jan 7, bark Crusader, Dunham, for Santos.
From Londoh, Jan 2, bark Maiden City,
Humphrey, for Sydney, CB; 8th, ship Charles
S Whitney, Spicer, for Newport, E.
From St Johns, NF, Jan 8, SS Boston City,
for St John via Halifax.
From Demerara, Dec 15, sch Gold Hunter,
Page, for Boston; 19th, sch San Blas, Cohoon, from Halifax for Martinique.
From Kingston, Ja, Dec 19, sch Donzella,
for Halifax. From Kingston, Ja, Dec 19, sch Donzella, for Halifax.

From Cardiff, Jan 9, ship John McLeod, Stuart, for Cape Town.

From Cork, Jan 9, bark Maiden City, Humphrey, for Sydney, CB.

From Cardiff, Jan 11, bark Assyria, Dernier, for Bahla.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Vigo, Jan 5, brig Eighty-Five, Le Bou-tellier, from Rio Janeiro. At Salem, Jan 5, sch Allan A McIntyre, Somerville, from St John for New York; 7th, sch Olivia, Rogers, from St John for New York York.

At Vineyard Haven, Jan 7, schs Eltie, from New York for St John; Eric, from Perth Amboy for do; Cora May, from Providence for do.

At Boothbay, Me, Jan 3, schs Gladys, from St John; Ethel Granville and Evolution, from New York—latter sailed on 5th.

At Savannah, Jan 6, brig R L T, Coumans, from Las Palmas via Tybee.

City Island, Jan 8—Ard, schs Harry, from Hillsbore; Adeline, from St John.

Portland, Jan 3—Ard, S S Laurentian, McDougall, from £iverpool via Halifax; sch Evolution, Holder, from St John for New York.

Boothbay Harbor, Jan 8—Ard, Sch. Company Comp

Evolution, Holder, from St John for New York.

Boothbay Harbor, Jan 3—Ard, schs Centennial and E Merriam from St John.

Boston, Jan 3—Ard, sch Molega, from St Martins, WI.

Cld, Jan 3—strs Lancastrian, for Liverpool; Boston, for Yarmouth, NS; sch Alaska, for St Andrews, NB.

Sid, Jan 3—Strs Angloman, for Liverpool; Boston, for Yarmouth, NS.

At Pascagoula, Jan 6, sch Utility, Copplrom Havana; 7th, schs Harold Borden, Sanford, from Havana; Delta, Pratt, from do.

At Deleware Breakwater, Jan 7, ship Abbite Hart, McHenry, from Hollo via Batavia and Cape Town.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan 8, bark Kelvin, Lockhart, from Cardiff.

At Portland, Jan 8, sch Evolution, Holder, from St John for New York.

At Bridgeport, Jan 7, barktn Hornet, Donovan, from St John.

At Boothbay Harbor, Me, Jan 8, sch Silver Wave, from Boston.

At Mobile, Jan 7, ship County of Yarmouth, At Boothbay Harpor, me, Jan o, sen Shver Wave, from Boston. At Mobile, Jan 7, ship County of Yarmouth, Swanson, from Grimsby; sch Ann E Valen-tine, Morris, from Havana. At New York, Jan 7, sch Viola, Forsyth, rom St John. At Buero Buenos Ayres, Nov 30, brig Rapid, Gagnon, Quebec. At La Plata, Dec 1, bark Abyssinia, Hilton Buenos Ayres.

Ston, Jan 9—Ard, strs Sagamore, from rpool; Storm King, from Antwerp; bark na Goudey, from Singapore; str Bostonan, from iLverpool. Cld, Jan 9—Sch John Stroup, for St John

NB.

Sld, Jan 9—str Lancastrian, for Liverpool.
At Rosario, Jan 10, barktn Antilla, Read, from Boston.
At Bugnos, Jan 6, barktn Eva Lynch, Nobles, from St John.
At Baltimore, Jan 7, sch L T Whitmore, Haley, from Washington.
At Montevideo, Jan 3, sch Helen E Kenney, Morrell, from St John; Dec 7, ship Annie E Wright, Davis, from Barry.
At Vineyard Haven, Jan 9, sch Fauna, from Turks Island for Boston.
At Sourabaya, Nov 25, ship Wm H Starbuck, Reynolds, from New York via Macassar. At Pascagoula, Jan 7, bark Wolfe, McKenzie, from Portland.
At New York, Jan 8, bark Alexander Keith, Coonan, from Barbados; Golden Rod, McBride, from Buenos Ayres; brig Moss Glen, Iverseen, from St Martinst.
At Mobile, Jan 8, bark Hector, Caldwell, from Barbados; brig Estella, O'Nelli, from Hayana. from Barbados; brig Estella, O'Nelll, from Havana.
At Pensacola, Jan 8, bark Alex Black, Buck, from Rio Janeiro via Barbados.
Boston, Jan 10—Ard, str Hallfax, from Hallfax, N S; sch Gold Hunter, from Demerara; str Boston, from Yarmouth, NS.
Below—Anchored in the Roads—Str Cumberland, for St John, NB, started, but returned on account of the easterly storm.
Cld, Jan 10—Sch Comrade, for Shelburne, N S.

Cld, Jan 10—Sch Collitate, for Shelburne, N.S.
Portland, Me, Jan 10—Ard, SS Samartian, Johnston, from Glasgow; schs Rewa, Crane; and W R Huntley, Howard, from Parrsboro, NS; Carrie Bell, McLean; and William Jones, McLean, from St John for New York; Nellie I White, from San River, NS, for Providence. Cld, Jan 10—SS Labrador, McAuley, for Liverpool via Halifax.
City Island, Jan 10—Ard, schs Gypsum King from Windsor. City Island, Jan 10—Ard, str Tritonia, from from Windsor.

Baltimore, Jan 10—Ard, str Tritonia, from Clasgow via Halifax.

Tarpaulin Cove, Mass, Jan 10—Ard, sch Ella Maud, for St Jehn, NB, from New York.

Boothbay Harbor, Me, Jan 10—Ard, sch Bonnie Doon, from St. John.

At Sabine Pass, Jan 5, bark Sunny South, At Sabile Pass, val e, bark Sulmy South, from Passagoula.

At Jago de Cuba, Dec 24, sch Minnie Paskal, from Halifax; 25th, brig Prussia, Pickles, from Barbados, to load for New York or Philadelphia.

At Portland Jun 10 scha E Marriam March

kal, from Halifax; 25th, brig Prussia, Pickles, from Barbados, to load for New York or Philadelphia.

At Portland, Jan 10, schs E Merriam, Merriam, from St John for City Island; Romeo, McLean, from do for Boston.

At Fernandina, Jan 9, sch H B Homan, Wasson, from Grenada.

At Salem, Jan 9, sch S A Fownes, McKiel, from New York for St John.

At Vineyard Haven, Jan 9, sch Fauna, from Grand Turk for Boston.

Boothbay Haldor, Jan 11.—Ard, sch Ada G Short'and, fon St John.

At New York, Jan 10, brigt Kathleen, Lecroix, from Port au Prince.

At Montevideo, Jan 9, bark Bessie Markham, Stewart, from St John.

At Ponce, PR, Dec 26, sch Bessie Parker, Lewis, from Fernandina.

At San Francisco, Jan 10, ship Wm Law, Abbott, from Swansea.

At Boethbhay, Jan 11, sch Avalon, Williams, from St John for New York.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec 14, bark Ontario, Hunter, from St John.

At Hollo, prior to Jan 12, ship Honolulu, Dexter, from Newcastle, NSW.

At Boston, Jan 10, sch Ava, Blake, from St John.

At Philadelphia, Jan 12, bark Lancefield, Brown, from La Plata.

At Salem, Jan 12, schs Demozelle, Tower, from Haveyer for New York: Ayr, Brinton. At Boston, Jan 10, sch Ava, Blake, from St John.

At Philadelphia, Jan 12, bark Lancefield, Brown, from La Plata.

At Salem, Jan 12, schs Demozelle, Tower. from Harvey for New York; Ayr, Brinton, from St John for New York; Wm Wilson, Merritt, from do for do.

At Boston, Jan 11, barkit Winnifred, Baxter, from Halifax, to load for Africa; sch Ella May, Pritchard, from Lynn.

At New York, Dec 11, bark Athena, Roberts, from Montevideo; 12th, bark Alice M Claridge, Dill, from Montevideo; sch Ravola, Demings, from Gonalves; 14th, ship Hilaria, Smith, from Singapore.

At Darien, Ga, Jan 10, bark Valona, Andrews, from Liverpool.

At New London, Jan 10, schs Charles L Jeffrey, Theall, from New York for Chelsea, Mass: Ella Maud, Somerville, from St John for New York.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec 4, barks Louis, Abrahamsen, from Montreal; 9th, Stadacona, Cogswell, from Newport, E.

At Santos, Jan 3, bark Antigua, Holmes, from Brusawick via Rio Janeiro.

At Wilmington, NC, Jan 11, sch Boniform, Pctter, from Havana.

Baltimore, Jan 14—Ard, str Indrian, from Glasgow via Halifax.

Boston, Jan 14—Ard, str State of Maine, from St John, NB; schs Lewis H. Giles, from Fortinne Bay, NF; John Stroup and Lizzie D Sfnall, from St John; Clifford I White, from Rockland; Comrade, from Shelburne; Ella May and Alaska, from St Andrews; Genesta, from La Have; Cardigan, from St Johns, NF; Belmont, from Weymouth.

Portland, Me, Jan 14—Ard, SS Vancouver, Williams, from Liverpool via Halifax; schs Juno, Wilcox, from St John for Boston; A Peters, Martin, from St Stephen for New York.

Cid, Jan 14—Schs Rewa, Crane; W R Huntley, Howard, for Parrsboro, NS.

York.
Cld, Jan 14—Schs Rewa, Crane; W R Hunt-ley, Howard, for Parrsboro, NS.
Sld, Jan 14—Sch Amy D, Morrison, for Parrsboro, NS. Cleared. At Boston, Jan 1, sch T D Small, for St At Boston, Jan 1, set 1)
John.

New York, Jan 8—Cld, sch Phoenix, for St Andrews, NB.

At New York, Jan 7, schs B C Borden, Patterson, for Greville, NS; Sarah Hunter, Maxwell, for St John; Mattle Newman, Loveland, for Richmond; Morning Star, Hawes, for Norfolk; Frances, McNiel, for Perth Ambay. boy.

New York, Jan 9—Cld, sch Prescott, for Grand Manan, NB.

Portland, Me, Jan 9—Cld, SS Cape Breton, Reid, for Sydney, CB.

At Boston, Jan 7, sch Lizzte D Small.Lawson, for St John; 8th, sch C I White, for St Andrews via Weymouth.

At Philadelphia, Jan 3, brig Ohio, Crawford, for Faro. At Philadelphia, Jan S, brig Ohio, Crawford, for Faro.

1 cw York, Jan 11—Cld, str Argonaut, for Kingston vir Halifar; sch Ella and Jennie, for Trand Manan, NB

Boston, Jar 11—Cld, strs Havonia, for Liverpool; British Queen, for London:

At Boston, Jan 11, SS Micmac, Meikle, for Bristol and Swansea; schs Cardigan, Bransfield, for King's Cove; Warstaff, for St John; Ella May, Pritchard, for St Andrews; Genesta, Ronkey, for La Have, NS; Belmont, White, for Weymouth via Yarmouth, At New York, Jan 12, schs Gypsum Prince, Potter, for Havana; Viola, Forsyth, for South Amboy, NJ.

Salled

From Dunkirk, Jan 4, bark Hamburg, Caldwell, for Cardiff.

From Rio Janeiro, Dec 1, brig Aldine, Heans, for Buenos Ayres.

From Montevideo, prior to Jan 7, the ship Rioward D Troop, Corning, for Calcutta.

From Providence, Jan 8, sch Josie, for St ture—corn, horse beins and sunflow-John-From Portsmouth, NH, Jan 9, sch C C Ber-ry, for St John. From New York, Jan 9, sch C L Jeffrey, am delighted with this mix ure as a for Boston.

From Buenos Ayres, Jan 8, bark Haydu
Brown, Campling, for Boston.

From Curocoa, Dec 31, brig Curacoa, Olsen,
for Guantanamo.

From Hayana, Jan 5, sch Boniform, Potter,
for Wilmington, NC.

City Island, Jan 11—Sid, schs Sarah Hunter
and Sower, for St John; Lizzie Dyas, for
Yarmouth.

From La Plata, Dec 14, bark E A O'Brien,
From La Plata, Dec 14, bark E A O'Brien, From La Plata, Dec 14, bark E A O'Brien, Pratt, for Falmouth.
From Rockland, Me, Jan 3, sch N E Gray, for Beaver Harbor, NB.
From Buenos Ayres, Dec 10, barks Still Water, Trites, for Sydney, NSW: 13th, Embleton, Murphy, for Adelaide; 15th, Falmouth, Harvey, for Rosario; brig J C Hamlen, Wolfe, for do.
From Pascagoula, Jan 9, sch John E Shatford, for Cape Verde Islands; 10th, bark Peerless, Davis, for Harvana.
From Salem, Jan 12, schs Sallie E. Ludlam, Frank L P, S A Fownes, Wascano and Valetta, for St John.
From Zaza, Jan 3, brig Varuna, Gardner, for Montserrat.
From Hielsinborg, Jan 1, bark Eudora, Dickson, for Cardiff.
From Key West, Fia, Jan 11, bark Ashlow, for Cark for Pensacola. Dickson, for Cardiff.

From Key West, Fla, Jan 11, bark Astlow, from Cork for Pensacola.

From Montevideo, Dec 12, bark Glenrosa, Card, for Brazil.

From Mayaguez, Jan 5, brig Ora, Davis, for Fernandina.

From New York, Jan 11, schs Prescott, for Grand Manan: Phoenix, for St John.

From Seville, Dec 28, bark Salina, Salter, for Philadelphia.

From Rio Grande do Sul Nov 21, brig L. or Philadelphia. From Rio Grande do Sul, Nov 21, brig L 3 Crosby, Perry, for New York. From Flushing Bay, Jan 11, sch B C Bor-len, Patterson, from New York for Windsor, NS.
Frem Hart Island Roads, Jan 11, bark Altertina, Dill, from New York for Para.
Ffrom Bass River, Jan 12, brig Talisman, for St John, NB.

MEMORANDA. Henry, Jan 8—Passed in, str Trit-rom Glasgow via Halifax for Baltimore.
Ascension, Jan 4—Passed previously,
J V Troop, Scott, from Batavia, etc, for I burg.

St Helena, Dec 28—Passed previously,bark
Ancyra, Frost, from Manilla for Boston.

In port at Zaza, Dec 29, brig Varuna,
Gardner, for New York, to sail in about 8 In port at Manilla, Nov 27, bark Artisan, for Liverpool.

Passed Anjer, Nov 29, ships Timandra, Kerr, from Manilla for Boston; 30th, Henry Failing, from Merriam.

City Island, Jan 10—Anchored here owing to storm—Schs Sarah Hunter and Sower, for St John; Lizzie Dyas, for Yaymouth.

In port at Manila, Nov 27, ship Glosscap, Mark Curry, Liswell, do; Artisan, Purdy, for Spicer. disg; bark Ensenada, Toye, disg; Liverpool.

In port at St Kitts, Dec 15, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, for Cuba.

Passed out at Deleware Breakwater, Dec 11, brigt Ohio, Crawford, from Philadelphia In port at Vineyard Haven, Jan 11, schs Florida, A P Emerson, Orozimbo, Eltie, Eric, for Lisbon.

Cora May and Susan P Thurlow.

Passed Ballycottin, Jan 5, bark Ravenscourt, McLean, from Swangea for San Francisco. port at Manilla, Nov 27, bark Artisan,

SPOKEN.

Bark C W Janes, Fortin, from Montreal for Buenos Ayres, Dec 20, lat 9 S, Ion 25 W. Bark Semantha, Crowe, from London, for New York, Jan 1, lat 46, Ion 31.

Ship Andora, from New York for Sydney, NSW, Dec 6, lat 8.20, Ion 33.45.

Ship Albania, Brownell, from Montreal for Buenos Ayres, Dec 14, lat 3 N, Ion 29 W. Bark Arizona, from Buenos Ayres for New York, Jan 1, lat 23, Ion 64. SPOKEN.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lighthouse Board that the proposed establishment of lights on Grassy Island Ledge and Middle Ledge beacons, in Woods Hole, as stated in detail in a previous notice, is postponed until March 31, 1895, owing to the close of the harbor by ice.

Portland, Me, Jan 9—Notice is given that Pond Island bar bell buoy, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, has been replaced by a second class can for the winter season.

Washin,ton, Jan 1—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on Jan 20, 1895, or at the first favorable opportunity, Light Vessel No 45 will be withdrawn for repairs from her station, about 2% miles ESE of Winter Quarter shoal, and temporarily replaced by Relief Light Vessel No 9. Relief Light Vessel No 9 will show a fixed red reflector light, and during thick or foggy weather the fog signal will be a bell struck by hand. The vessel has two wasts, schooner 1/gged, but differs from Light Vessel No 45 in having a short bowsprit and a red hoop iron day mark at each masthead (instead of at the mainmast cnly.) The hull is red, but has only "9" in white on each quarter.

Light Vessel No 45 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be "seen. New Haven, Jan 11—The buoy at Pardees Par and the one at Black Rock, in the harbor, have disappeared, making navigation in the harbor dangerous.

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

Sir—Cornell's Physical Geography is published by the American Book company in New York, Cincfunati and Chicago, and was copyrighted by D. Appleton in 1870 and 1888. This book is used to some extent in Canada. If any one will take the pains to turn to the 68th page of a late edition, carefully revised and illustrated, he will find the following remarkably mixed piece of information: "The sub-arctic zone, represented in the southern hemisphere only by a few barren islands, includes in the northern une Pacific shores of Alaska, the "Saskatchewan valley, Canada," south eastern Iceland, most of Norway and Sweden, and a belt of land from contral Russia to the Japan sea. The low annual temperature of these regions would restrict vegetation still more than it does were it not for the long summer days. Then for a brief time nature, stimulated by the genial rays of the sun into vigorous activity, leaves, flowers and fruits appear in rapid succession, but vegetation is soon interrupted by a long and vigorous winter. In a "few favored localities the ash and elm still" thrive; but the birch, fir, willow and harder pines are the representative trees. Meadows and turf grasses are of frequent occurrence. Swamps are generally filled with peat. "Eatable kinds of sea weed are collected on the coast and to a certain extent take the place of food plants, which are raised in limited quantities." To the Editor of the Sun:

Teacher and pupil alike make merry ove Teacher and pupil aims mass such paragraphs as are here quoted. But is this miserably erroneous information likely to give the pupil confidence in what is valuable in the book? It makes a specialty, however, of "embracing a detailed description of the physical features of the United States."

W. C.

AN UP TO DATE FARMER.

Who Lives at the Nerepis and Makes Fifty Pounds of Butter Per Week.

D. W. McKenzie of Nerepis, one of the most enterprising farmers in Kings county, has just completed the sale of three thoroughbred Holstein bulls—one to the Kings and Westmorland Agricultural society, one to the Westfield Agricultural society for the use of its members at South Bay, and one to the Blissfield, Sunbury county,

Agricultural society.
In conversation with a Sun man,
Mr. McKenzie said that in 1891 he purchased a two-year-old Holstein heifer, No. 44. Canadian H. H. Book, bred by Smith Bros of Churchville, Ontario, and imported that year by the .--Brunswick government. On November 22nd following he had five of an increase, three heifers and two bulls. Who, asked Mr. MsKenzie, can beat

"Yes," said Mr. McKenzie, in answer to a question, "I am paying a great deal of attention to winter dairying. Three years ago I built a ers. I planted four acres of corn and

and expect to double that qu before the end of the winter. I have procured an outfit of modern appliances for butter making and with care and skill in handling the milk and cream, I am making a first class article of butter that is fully appreciated by my customers in St. John."

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Exhibition Association of the city and county of St. John was held on the 8th in the Board of Trade rooms. The president, Thos. W. Peters, occupied the chair, and there was present a fair representation of stockholders. Among those present were: Mayor Robertson, Jas. Reynolds, A. H. Hanington, J. F. Robertson, O. H. Warwick, R. B. Emerson, A. O. Skinner, A. L. Law, E. G. Nelson, A. R. Macaulay, John A. Watson. J. A. Estey, Wm. Cunard, Chas. A. Everett, W. M. Jarvis, A. Cornwall, W. H. Thorne, J. McA. Hutchings, W. J. Parks.

In calling the meeting to order, the president said an agreement had been signed with the Agricultural society relieving the association of the re-sponsibility of holding the live stock exhibititon at Moosepath. In lieu of this, the buildings at the park had handed over to the society. The directors submitted the follow-

ing report, which was adopted: To the Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John:
The board of directors beg to submit the following report:
1—A list of the members of the association, the amount of stock held by each stockholder and the sum paid up thereon is submitted

and the sum paid up thereon is submitted herewith.

2—The treasurer's detailed statement of receipts and disbursements is also submitted, showing a balance of \$542.90 to the credit of the association, less charges amounting to \$13.93 still unpaid.

3—The directors ask the attention of the association to a clause taken from the act of incorporation of the Toronto Industrial Fair association and inserted in the original draft of the act of incorporation of this association, but left out by the legislature before the act was passed, which gave the association some control of performances or side shows within a certain distance of the exhibition grounds while an exhibition was being held. They recommend that the attention of the incoming board of directors be directed to this matter, so far as the securing from the legislature of some control of such performances or side shows which may be established only within a short time before, or at the time of the holding of an exhibition, is concerned.

The treasurer, James Reynolds, re ported that there was on hand \$542.90. This was on special deposit in the Bank of Montreal. The unpaid bills amounted to \$13.93. This report was also adopted.

The following board of directors was elected: Chas. A. Everett, A. L. Law,

## THE DEPARTMENT STORE

The merry wheel of Christmas has terminated the year

We will now have to put away our holiday way and settle down to solid business.

Here are a few things we have and don't want. Perhaps they are the things you want and don't have:

1	1	Comfortable	\$2.00,	for	1.80	
	1	11	1.50,	"	1.35	()
	1		1.25,		1.10	
n s	1 1 1	u,	1.15,	Tr.	1.00	
}. L.		•				

# 1 pr. Grey Blankets \$2.25, for \$2.00 1.75, " 1.55

#### CRAIG W. NICHOLS. 19 Charlotte Street,

#### STANDARD PATTERN AGENCY

C. Pitfield, Jas. Robertson, B. Emerson, Ira Cornwall, W. F. Burdett, A. Macaulay, J. M. Johnson, W. M. Jarvis, Wm. Shaw, M.P.P., W. H. Thorne, J. McA. Hutchings, James Reynolds, J. A. Estey, A. O. Skinner, O. H. Warwick, J. C. Robertson, T.W. Peters, Geo. Robertson and D. W. Mc-Cormick.

#### PROVINCIAL.

CHARLOTTE CO.

Milltown, Jan. 12.—Charles Owen of Providence has been in town for several days in connection with the St. Croix cotton mill. The electric cars struggled hard in

the storm of yesterday, and were running on time in the evening. The Milltown trotters are wintering well thus far. Wm. McDonald is driving daily his flyer Monte mare, by Olympus. He thinks his chances are good among the trotters since Rose L. has gone to St. John. C. H. Eaton's mare Curfew, by Bell Boy, is being looked after by the veteran trainer McLean.

St. Andrews, Jan. 14.-As the original plans for the proposed addition to the Algonquin were too elaborate, involving a larger cash expenditure than under existing circumstances is expedient, a new set has been made, less elaborate, which have been adopt-Mrs. Robert McLarnen accidentally fell down the cellar stairs in her house last Friday, fracturing two of

her ribs. Six hundred and odd tons of phosphate is affoat for St. Andrews en route to the Aroostook.

E. L. Andrews of Minister's Island shipped a car load of turnips by C. P. R. to Boston last week. The weather was favorable to the work.

VICTORIA CO.
Andover, Jan. 14.—The following letter of sympathy was received by Mr. and Mrs. E. Hutchison, whose son was recently instantly killed, as mentioned in The Sun at the time, at the works of the Tobique Gypsum Milling Co., where he was acting as foreman: Chambers of Court, Andover,

No. 626, I. O. F. Dear Sir and Madam-I am requested to convey the following resolution of sympathy from Court Andover to you: "Inasmuch as it has pleased Our Father in Heaven to permit the sudden removal from our midst of our late brother, C. V. Hutchison, by death, We, the officers and members of Court Andover, Independent Order of Foresters, desire hereby to place on record the high esteem in which the brother was held by us, and also to assure you of our warmest sym-

O. F., E. H. HOYT, Recording Secretary. QUEENS CO.

pathy in this your sad bereavement.

Signed, by order of Court Andover, I.

Jerusalem, Jan. 11.-The friends of Mrs. John Galey of Summer Hill. Queens Co., heard with regret of her death, which occurred on January 5th. The event was not unexpected, as she had been seriously ill for a few weeks previous. She departed at the early age of 44, leaving a husband and family to mourn the loss of a dutiful wife and kind mother. Surrounded by her whole family, she passed quietly away. It is not for us to think how much better it would have been if she had been permitted to remain, but to rest assured that God doeth best. Mrs. Galey was much esteemed in the community in which she lived for her qualities of heart and hand. Her faithful and obliging disposition secured the respect of those with whom she was associated. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of Monday a large concourse of friends met to-gether, exhibiting sympathy with the family in their bereavement. Service appropriate to the occasion was held Rev. Mr. Macdonald and she was laid to rest in Summer Hill cemetery. SUNBURY CO.

Oromocto, Jan. 14.-A revival of religion is in progress in the F. C. B. church. Eight persons have been baptized.

Last evening after service Mrs. Charles True of Lincoln and Miss Lottie Lynn of Rusigornish, in behalf of his many friends on his field of labor, presented Rev. S. J. Perry with a handsome coon coat, costing \$42, an otter cap worth \$13.50, and a pair of overshoes as a token of their esteem Mr. Perry was entirely taken by surprise and could scarcely express

VOL. 18.

SEVENTY-F Fearful Fire and

City, The Fire Departmen Even to

Butte, Jan. 15.-Butte hardware h giant powder wa denartment were when an explosion number of peopl were being made and wounded an curred. The der out, including the horses. Three po the killed, who enty-five. Plate over the city, and erty is enormou get details at pre lances are rushin of the killed are is in consternation the warehouse w law. It was the

the history of the Butte, Mont., Ja mated that the sion of giant por fifty are already Today the city

all flags are at meeting called largely attende were appointed money for the

The people are and a sufficient present distress A number of th

beyond all rec be identified. The following identified: Charle Donald, Gus G Burns, George Hale, Prof. Robb C. E. Tracey. Albert Goddard. Foster, Mike Me William Smith Fred Bowman, Deagle, George I Alfred E. Will Chas. Hansen, Sloane, Alex. Car DeLongery, A. Sloan, Samuel As Norlinger, Wm.

Ole Olesten. Prof. Robbins, also known as mous hunt an spent all his and was making a party throu known portion

Several visitor among the dead J. B. Wilber, a ruins are still believed that found under the coming from all States inquiring were supposed the time of the It is admittd most disastro

country No New Bruns learn of. A. D.

CHARLOT James McKay mously St. Andrews,

session of Char council was ope at eleven a. m follows were p N. D. G. Parl Andrews. Alvin B. Chris James.
David Johnston
John W. Stevens
rick.
James McKay,
G. E. Black, R
J. S. Maxwell,
D. Eldridge, Ja
R. Mahinney s
nreaux. L. H. Washb

James A. Cald w. E. Tatton, I.
C. H. Conley,
Geo. Hannah,
Joseph Hill, W.
Isaiah Bridges,
John L. Ray, I. Organization election of Jan as warlen by McKay thanks neat speech for George R. M son and other

James presente test of the ele leging certain tion therewith and ordered aftr recess for R. E. Arms reporter. After a short cided to refer

protest to a c tions to repor council.As suc appointed Con Andrews, Tat Dyer of St. Isles and Ray Standing co appointed by council, with man; printinggrass; county Cogan and De The commit

was appointed lows: Council