

ANNUAL MEETING
Of Albert County Municipal Council at the Shiretown.

Various Reports Received—Deputation from Westmorland County Heard Regarding Hospital—Other Business.

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 15.—The annual session of the Albert county Municipal Council opened at the shiretown yesterday at 2 p. m., the councillors all being present, as follows: Hillsboro, Jordan Steeves and Harvey J. Stevens; Hopewell, W. J. Carraway, Levi Downey; Harvey, Chas. W. Anderson, Henry H. Blackley, Alma, Wm. Rimmel, J. A. Cleveland; Elgin, Horace Goddard, S. C. Goggin; Coverdale, A. W. Leaman, S. S. Ryan, M. P. P.

Councillor Leaman was unanimously re-elected warden.

The following committees were appointed: Finance, Rimmel, Blackley, Carraway, Ryan, Goggin, Stevens; Highways, Cleveland, Goddard, Downey, Secy. Treas. W. G. Wright; by-laws, Cleveland, Anderson, secretary-treasurer.

The minutes of the last session of the council were read and passed as correct.

W. Alder Trueman, ex-Scott Act inspector, submitted a report, with bill of expenses, concerning matters pending and unfinished at the time of the January session, 1901, when the office of inspector was abolished.

The report of the local board of health for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, was presented by the chairman, W. S. Starratt. The report dealt principally with the precautions taken in preventing the introduction into the county of smallpox, which was prevalent in the adjoining county of Westmorland.

The committee on highways suggested more strict measures being taken to collect past due road taxes, as the delinquencies had reached a large figure, \$500 during the past year.

The report of the auditor, Joseph W. Turner was read. The report showed the total assessment ordered for 1901 to have been \$3,909.01, to which is added costs of collection \$390.34, making \$4,300.35. The apportionment of this on the several parishes was as follows:

Alma	\$510.22
Coverdale	\$2,952.57
Elgin	\$183.15
Harvey	\$338.24
Hopewell	\$365.19
Hillsboro	\$2,337.57
St. John	\$1,026.27
Total	\$7,603.15

Receipts from collections on assessment of 1901:	\$3,536.91
Hopewell	\$1,865.82
Harvey	\$312.40
Alma	\$415.69
Hillsboro	\$2,371.87
Coverdale	\$390.27
Elgin	\$70.46
Total	\$5,363.51

Receipts on account of delinquent taxes:	\$2,785.90
Hopewell	\$1,428.03
Harvey	\$33.28
Alma	\$76.60
Hillsboro	\$1,322.29
Coverdale	\$22.77
Elgin	\$3.57
Total	\$3,626.54

Receipts on account of road taxes:	\$468.37
Hopewell	\$125.03
Harvey	\$3.28
Alma	\$33.60
Hillsboro	\$329.00
Coverdale	\$33.37
Elgin	\$4.13
Total	\$568.37

Receipts from other sources:	\$2,369.15
Fees	\$30.00
School grants	\$2,124.60
School grants, August	\$234.55
Balance from 1900	\$49.00
Total	\$4,777.07

General statement of balances by parishes:	\$12,215.48
Alma	\$116.02 Dr.
Hopewell	\$210.33 Cr.
Hillsboro	\$1,534.40 Cr.
Harvey	\$548.67 Cr.
Coverdale	\$32.88 Cr.
Elgin	\$1,174.08 Dr.
Total	\$2,638.30

It will be seen by this report that Hopewell is the only parish having the balance on the right side.

A petition was read from a number of merchants at Albert and vicinity in regard to the need of an increased tax on foreign peddlers doing business in the county, and the advisability of having the matter of licenses looked after more rigidly.

A deputation from Moncton, composed of Hon. C. W. Robinson and Senator McSwenny, had the hearing of the council in regard to the advisability of the municipality of Albert joining the city of Moncton and Kent in the building of a hospital at Moncton.

The hospital already in use there has been found altogether inadequate for the present requirements, and it has been decided to erect a large and modern establishment. The city of Moncton had voted the sum of \$5,000, and the county of Westmorland \$2,000, and the matter was placed under consideration by motion of Councillor Cleveland.

In view of the existence of a case of

HOPEFUL VIEW

The hopeful view consumptives take of their own cases is strongly in their favor. Each year is showing a larger percentage of cures.

One of the best reasons for good hope is the record of Scott's Emulsion as a medicine for consumptives. So long as the system is strong enough to use medicine of any kind it can use Scott's Emulsion.

The reason for its helplessness in this disease is because of its long tolerance by the patient; one does not tire of it as quickly as other medicines and that is where the benefit comes.

smallpox at Hopewell Cape since the close of the year, the chairman of the board of health asked for an appropriation of \$500. A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary-treasurer to pay all bills incurred by the board of health and presented before July, duly certified by the chairman.

Moved by Councillor Goggin and seconded by Councillor Rimmel, that the council memorialize the general assembly of the province to amend the law relating to peddlers, so as to increase the same from one dollar to fifteen dollars, and so as to make the law apply only to non-resident peddlers. It was moved and seconded as an amendment that the sum be \$3 instead of \$15. Amendment carried.

A number of the marsh owners of Riverview presented a petition asking for certain enlargements of the Delta marsh district. With a modification of the boundary as mentioned the petition was passed.

The poor and parish accounts were passed as follows: Alma, total, \$13,787; Elgin, \$214,74; Hopewell, \$357,71; Hillsboro, \$482,07; Coverdale, \$301; Harvey, \$252,11.

Moved by Coun. Stevens and seconded by Coun. Cleveland, that Samuel Donville's license as ferryman be renewed for a term of five years. Motion carried.

Rev. Mr. Addison, W. M. Burns and others, representing the Albert District Lodge, I. O. G. T., addressed the council, requesting the appointment of a Scott Act inspector. The matter was quite fully discussed by the councillors as well as the delegates and others present, and on motion it was decided to appoint an inspector.

G. J. Osmann, M. P., was present at Wednesday's session, and addressed the council on some matters having reference to the local legislature.

TURNBULL AND McMANUS.
Two St. John Boys Who Have Achieved Success in Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Daily Tribune in its special industrial issue for January, thus refers to the firm of Turnbull & McManus, two well known St. John young men, wholesale and retail dealers in fine interior house furnishings: "The firm name that heads this sketch is so familiarly known in building and trade circles in the west, and the Northwest that our brief allusion would almost be uncalled for were it not for the fact that this industrial number of the Tribune would not be complete unless it were represented. Turnbull & McManus are pioneers in their line, having established the business 20 years ago, their long and honorable career being one they can look back upon with much pleasure and satisfaction. The premises are situated opposite the C. P. R. depot, and their warehouse gives them 15,000 square feet of floor space. They carry a large stock of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, etc., making a specialty of cedar, pine and hardwood finish. The firm are extensive importers of the very finest interior woodwork, also produced in the United States, also glass from distant Belgium. The firm do all their own glazing, and all supplies leaving their house can be relied upon to be the best in material as well as finish. The firm have an enviable high standing in the trade, as well as with contractors and carpenters in general. It has always been their aim to furnish only the best and most reliable goods at such figures as would always meet the approbation of their customers, both at home and throughout the province. H. Turnbull and McManus, the individual members of the firm, are upright and honorable business men, who conduct their affairs upon principles of integrity and equity, which principles form the corner stones of their present success. [Mr. Turnbull is a son of the late John B. Turnbull of this city. His sisters are Mrs. Alfred Markham and Mrs. F. W. Frank. His mother resides with her daughter, Mrs. Markham.]

THE CLERGY LIKE IT.
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder
Cures all Creeds. It relieves in 10 minutes.

Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims: Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Lester (Episcopalian), Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist), and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking, 50 cents. 17

SOLD BY M. V. FADDOCK.
PUNJABI Island of Madoka, Jan. 19.—The British steamer Lagos, Captain Hughes, from Liverpool, which went ashore at Labrador, southwest of here, and whose crew and passengers were saved, has become a total wreck. The mails carried by the Lagos have been saved, but the valuable cargo is lost.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 19.—Hon. James Farrington died this morning at the age of 89 years. He was a practicing physician for over 50 years in this city, and widely known throughout the state.

CANADA LIKE
COLD VOLCANO.

Eruption Vast and Awful Some Day Bound to Come

Henri Bourassa So Tells Worcester, Massachusetts Audience—French-Speaking Parliamentarian Applauded.

(Worcester, Mass., Telegram, 7th.)
Several hundred French speaking Worcester people and some others from out of the city, who have heard and read extensively of Henri Bourassa, deputy from the county of Labelle, Quebec, to the Canadian parliament, who occupies a unique position in that body as an opponent of the government's policy of participation in the Boer war in South Africa, had an opportunity to see and hear him last night. Mr. Bourassa was here by invitation of the French Commercial Association, coming from Lowell, where he addressed a meeting Sunday night, and he furnished a feast of anti-imperialism and eloquence which his Worcester audience will not soon forget.

His audience appeared to be with him from start to finish, in all that regards the status of Canada in the British occupation of South African republics.

Coming to the subject of whether a person opposing the policy of participation by Canada in the Boer war of Great Britain, was acting with patriotism, Mr. Bourassa maintained that there could be no greater patriotism and no greater loyalty to the African war, than to safeguard her from an impending fate.

"England is peopled with men; therefore it is venal; it is peopled by men inclined to oppression, and with men of the greatest liberality there is much that is good in the nation. Some of the best features of the country of the United States are obtained from England. We in Canada respect the English people and we receive their respect in return, but there is one thing certain, and that is that the African war is not put in back 25 years and has created a chasm between the French and the English of Canada."

"I was convinced from the start that this war was unjust. I was in England two months last summer. I saw men of all views, imperialists and non-imperialists, and I was convinced when I boarded the steamer for home I was more convinced twice over, if that were possible, and entirely opposed to that infamous war. I met men of liberality, Morley and others, and I said then that if England had a great African war it would be a national disgrace. But, gentlemen, when I met Englishmen in England who said, 'We can understand how it is that the impulse of national pride and of blood should blind you English people for its time and urge us onward into a war that is unjust and impractical, but we cannot understand how it is possible for you Canadians, who have gained the liberties you have by valiant resistance, should shoulder a gun and buckle on the sword to compel those people in South Africa to give up their liberties and their independence in preparation to yourselves you fought as they fight now!'"

"I could not refrain from cursing fate. It is not an unjust accusation that I wish to hurl at my fellow-countrymen, for those of you who do not wish by this war to create a breach in the unity of the English race, there is not any love wasted on the Boer oppressors. I myself have been welcomed and cordially greeted in the distant country place where the people live 50 miles from the railroad and receive the newspapers only twice a week, because I was defending the cause of the Boers."

"Yes, gentlemen, I say it is unfortunate that this war has become our war; we contributed to it, and by that very principle of English origin of 'No taxation without representation,' and no representation without expression of opinion, it is in every month, that why this war has created the greatest hatred between the two races, English and French, in Canada. The policy pursued is all wrong. If they persist with it the result will be disastrous. You can't stop a whole people from thinking, and I say that if you try to curb the thought the English race will go on intensifying until it bursts out finally in a great volcanic fire that will destroy all."

"I believe we are entering upon a critical period in Canada. The plan is well laid to recruit His Majesty's armies in the colonies of Great Britain in the future. The constitution of our little people, but 5,000,000, while you are 80,000,000 here. We are paying the expenses of others to come and join with us in the colonization of our lands. And in the presence of such necessities, are we going to show the systematic recruitment of the armies of His Majesty to serve the ambitions of Mr. Chamberlain; the taking from our midst of the strong arms, the most valiant sons best fitted for the development of our young country's resources? I say now we later, if I am right on us, I am not a partisan in any respect, for the moment at least. The richer Canada shall be at the moment of annexation, should it come, the better for yourselves. You should not desire to hurry annexation, and you should allow Canada to grow and to become industrial. If I say that if England does not put a check to its present policy, I say that there will be a development here of hostile spirit against England and against Canada, and that results may be disastrous to all concerned."

DON'T BE AFRAID. If you have never tested the quality of Kendrick's Liniment, don't be afraid to try it; thousands of people are using it; be had at all dealers in Medicine. Price 25 cents.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Severe Shock in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, Yesterday.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 17.—One of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in the state of Guerrero is reported to have occurred late yesterday afternoon, when an extremely violent earthquake shook was felt at Chilpancingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meagre, but scattering reports received here indicate that some 500 persons were killed and as many more injured. It is known that the state capitol, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins, and there is much suffering as a result of the awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most violently was the federal telegraph office, which explains the paucity of news that has reached this city so far.

Later meagre details began to arrive here. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpancingo were badly damaged, by the employees, and of whom were unwilling to proceed to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as a crowd of worshippers were gathered there for the afternoon service. The solemn mass, which was being celebrated, came to an abrupt end as if it had been wrenched from its bearings by a thousand strong hands. Several people were killed there.

The war department has ordered the troops in the neighborhood to co-operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed it will be impossible to learn accurately the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the people of Chilpancingo are now camping under trees around the town, which is five days' journey from the national capital.

Barthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns. In Mexico city the earthquake took place at 5:15 yesterday afternoon and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American congress was in session and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed. The first movement was one of trepidation and was very sharp. It was followed by a series of oscillations, running from northeast to south-southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The damage in the city was only slight.

The state of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. Reports received here tonight state that the shocks were of such violence that no casualties are so far reported from there.

In duration the Chilpancingo shock was less prolonged than that in Mexico City, having lasted 50 seconds, against 55 seconds at the capital.

CHOSEN FROM
A MULTITUDE

The Preference Shown by Thinking People for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limesed and Turpentine—Record Sales Last Month.

Considering the large number of remedies for coughs and colds that are now offered to the public, and in view of the fact that nearly every druggist had a preparation of his own which he makes an effort to substitute for the medicine asked for, it seems truly remarkable that the demand for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limesed and Turpentine should increase so much.

During October the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limesed and Turpentine exceeded by several hundred bottles the record of any previous month in its history. When it is remembered that this preparation receives very little newspaper advertising the evidence seems to be conclusive that it makes its way by sheer force of merit. Thinking people recognize the harmfulness of coughing and colds, and know that the best cure is a cold in a few hours. They prefer to cling to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limesed and Turpentine, which they know beyond a doubt to be a thorough and effective treatment for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, pertussis, asthma, and consumption itself. The combination of limesed and turpentine, with half a dozen other ingredients of equal value for treating colds, in such proportions as they are found in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limesed and Turpentine has proven to be a perfect protection against such developments as pneumonia, consumption, and serious lung troubles. You can rely on this preparation to afford prompt relief and perfect cure.

Do you suppose that the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limesed and Turpentine would be more than three times that of any similar preparation if it was not the most effective remedy that money can buy? It is the confidence that is placed in it. People recommend it to one another, and so the good news spreads. Be sure you get the genuine, with Dr. Chase's portrait and signature on the wrapper. 25 cents a bottle. Family size three times as much. Get it at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ANOTHER ISLAND TRAGEDY.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 17.—A dreadful shooting affair occurred at Alberton, 100 miles west of this place, today. Archibald Graves, a young man, was shot and killed by George Gillon of South Killidare. It appears that Gillon had just arrived in Alberton and was tying his horse when assaulted by Graves, who kept at the blow. After a scuffle, Gillon broke clear and walked away from Graves, who followed him, whereupon Gillon drew a revolver. Two shots were fired, one of which struck Graves, who died half an hour afterwards. Gillon is a constable, but was not on duty at the time.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Infanta Maria Christina, the widow of Don Sebastian, is dead. She was born in 1832.

HARD KNOCKS.

One Quebec County Lost and Others Very Close.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—With one Quebec county lost, with the majority in another lost, and with the government candidate in the third barely escaping defeat, Tarté is visibly worried these days. He shows it again in La Patrie tonight. After recapitulating the facts as given above, he says that he blames divisions in the liberal ranks, failure of conservatives who voted with the liberals in 1898 and 1900 to continue allegiance, and the antipathy of the French-Canadians to imperialism. This last Tarté does not put quite so plainly. He does it by charging Monk and Bergeron with preaching the doctrine of anti-imperialism, by charging that conservatives have no right to demand the suffrages of the people of Quebec, by preaching anti-imperial doctrine and continuing to denounce Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the liberal party in Ontario for lack of zeal in the cause of imperialism. The facts are against Mr. Laurier. One of the arguments used in La Patrie against Mr. Bergeron during the campaign was a mutilated extract from his speech at the Foster banquet in St. John, in which Mr. Bergeron was made to demand that Laurier should send five thousand French-Canadians to South Africa. Not only was this published, repeatedly in La Patrie, but St. James' division for days before election day was flooded with handbills containing a charge against the conservative candidate, representing him as a fanatic of the Chamberlain school. Now that he has to apologize for the conservative gains, Tarté uses the trump argument of his campaign against Bergeron as the reason why the liberal vote showed decrease. According to Tarté's campaign policy the French-Canadians are rabid anti-imperialists, and Bergeron is an ardent imperialist, seeking only to send them to South Africa to fight.

GOWMANVILLE, Jan. 17.—Owing to the discovery of an error of ten votes at Nestleton, in the township of Cartwright, Beth's total majority in West Durham has been reduced to twelve. The chances of a recount wiping it out are considered good.

Medical Science Advances.

It is not more than half a century ago that physicians considered a surgical operation with its risk, expense and pain as the only cure for piles. To-day it is only the out of date doctors that think of such treatment. It is cruel and extravagant to operate for a disease which is far more certainly cured by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment. You may be skeptical, but for proof you are referred to tens of thousands of cases that have been cured by this famous preparation.

HE OUTARGUED THE PROFESSOR.
(San Francisco News.)

When vacation comes, Dr. Branner, the head of the Stanford geological department, has himself far away from all things pedantic in the remote fastnesses of the mountains, and there studies the formation of the rocks and reads the life history of earth in the deposit of the ages. Last vacation he was in the Sierras. He had as his guide a man indigenous to the soil, who had never been twelve miles from the home of his childhood. He looked with much amusement and scorn upon Dr. Branner and his book, and said nothing in that way that was of interest. To him the students seemed more like good men gone mad. Dr. Branner located an old Indian burying ground. In digging he came upon some choice arrow heads. Thinking that these were geological as well as his ethnological knowledge, the doctor said:

"Elijah, do you know how these arrow heads came here?"
"Growth that," said the native with great positiveness.
"If you were to take an arrow head and put it on your table and leave it there for a year's time, do you think it would grow?"
"Tain't no nonsense, neither," said Elijah. "If you was to take a potato and put it in a yard and leave it there a year, do you think it would grow?"

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

BLOOMFIELD, Kings Co., Jan. 16.—The members of the Hampton and Norton Agricultural Society held an institute in the hall at Central Norton on the 16th inst. The attendance was small, particularly at the afternoon session. Both in the afternoon and evening addresses were given by P. E. Sharp of Middleboro and Simpson Bennett of Norton, about 15 miles from Toronto, has on two occasions taken the first prize as being the best managed one in Ontario. Mr. Sharp spoke in the afternoon on the care of dairying cows, and in the evening on that of poultry. Mr. Bennett's subject in the afternoon was pork raising, and in the evening the cultivation of root crops and potatoes. The meeting was rendered much more interesting by a song and recitation from the chairman, Clarence Dixon, and by many suggestive questions asked by the audience, the answers of whom took part quite freely in the discussions, in which it seemed a pity that more were not present to participate.

CARE-LINED FACES.

Are not always the sign of mental worry, for many a person goes silently along day in and day out suffering almost beyond telling from bodily pain, and the only sign that betrays it is the care-lined face.
Stomach out of order? Indigestion with its cutting acids making every breath you draw a dagger pain? Dyspepsia gnawing to almost the point of distraction? Can't sleep? Nervous? You need a safer—South American Nerve-Salve. It will soothe the nerves, soothe the bowels, and instead of the care lines there'll be the glow of health. First bottle helps; a few bottles cure.

SOLD BY M. V. FADDOCK.
BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 18.—A special from Great Falls says that extensive prairie fires are reported on the other side of the international boundary, extending for a distance of from 50 miles to twenty miles west of Sweet Grass Hills. Practically all the range between Milk River and Lethbridge has been swept by the flames. Many hundred tons of hay have already been destroyed.



SURPRISE SOAP
Is a Pure, Hard, Solid Soap.
Economical in wearing qualities.
Most satisfactory in results.
Gives the whitest clothes, clean and sweet.
You make the best bargain in soap when you buy
SURPRISE

NATURE STUDY IN ONTARIO SCHOOLS.

Details of Plan Under Which Sir Wm. Macdonald Will Act.

Other Provinces to Share in Generosity—For the Rural Districts.
(Toronto Globe.)

Premier Ross today announced the details of the plan under which Sir William Macdonald proposed to improve the education of rural schools in Canada, and to establish new courses at the Guelph Agricultural College, and for which he had made such generous donations. The plan is presented in four parts, three under the division of nature study, and the fourth under the division of domestic economy or household science. Part one of the plan is intended to give object lessons of improvements in education from the consolidation of five, six, or more small rural schools into one central rural school, with a school garden and a manual training room as part of the equipment. It is proposed to offer financial assistance to one locality in Ontario, and one locality in each of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to induce the people to undertake and carry out object lessons of improvements in education with school gardens and manual training, all under the control of the regularly constituted educational authorities.

It is pointed out that such schools have been carried on successfully in the state, and that it should be more difficult to collect children to such a school than to arrange a travelling instructor.

Part two of the plan is for the purpose of giving object lessons of the value of school gardens and nature studies as a part of general education at individual rural schools. It is to be begun by means of a travelling instructor, who would visit and spend one-half day per week with school and teachers at each school of a group, for a term of three years or until a considerable number of reliable trained school teachers would be available to carry on such work themselves at rural schools.

It is proposed that financial assistance be given to one group of ten or fewer schools in one locality in Ontario, and to one group in each of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, to enable the people to provide school gardens, and to undertake the object lessons and experiments with improvements in education all under the control of the regularly constituted educational authorities.

TO IMPRESS KNOWLEDGE.
It is argued that when a child does anything with his own hands, such as planting a seed, pulling up a plant, making examination of the changes which take place in mounting it, and putting its name on it, he receives impressions by the sense of touch and sight which are more lasting than those which are received by the sense of hearing alone. These impressions are definite and lasting; they add to the sum of sensuous knowledge; they promote the perception of logical knowledge, in a common-sense way. Evening continuation classes for rural districts are also suggested under this plan.

TO TRAIN TEACHERS.
Part 3 of the plan has for its object to assist in providing courses of instruction and training for teachers for rural schools who desire to qualify themselves in those new subjects and methods of education.

It is proposed to offer to the province of Ontario at the Agricultural College at Guelph a gift of a building, including a nature study plant growing house, and such equipment as may be required in addition to what is there at present, for the accommodation of teachers while taking a short course in nature study for rural schools.

In Canada it might be possible to arrange for courses of training for, say, thirty teachers at one place, each course to last for two or three months.

For a period of three years at least fifteen teachers in each of the rural schools outside the province of Ontario are to be eligible to receive instruction and training in each short course without any fees.

For the first year it is proposed to make (1) an allowance at the rate of five cents per mile for the actual distance from the teacher's school to the Ontario Agricultural College to help in meeting travelling expenses, and (2) an allowance of \$2.50 to help in meeting the expenses of board and lodging to every approved teacher who has taken a full course satisfactorily.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.
Part 4 of the plan is intended to assist in providing courses of instruction and training in domestic economy or household science for young women from country homes, in order that they may have opportunities of acquiring practical instruction in a subject not less vital and helpful to them than the present courses at the Ontario Agricultural College. The benefit to young men who take them with earnestness and cheerfulness.

It is proposed to offer to the province of Ontario at the Agricultural College at Guelph (1) a residence building to accommodate more than 100 female students and teacher students, daughters of farmers, laborers, and other employees necessary for courses of instruction and training in domestic economy and household science.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. Get the genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. Mothers know the value of this old and well tried remedy.



BOSTON LETTER.

Smallpox is Rapidly Becoming a Thing of the Past.

Former St. John Man Sent to the Home of Correction—The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(Special Correspondence of the Sun.) BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Smallpox in this city is rapidly disappearing. The situation at one time last month was such that the citizens began to restrict their movements and residents of other places gave Boston a wide berth, much to the injury of trade...

These are anxious days for the habitual imbibler and the thirsty in the old granite state. Prohibition laws on the statute books of Maine have been strongly pushed forward for a year or two by the fighting parson of Cumberland...

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STUDY IN MARIANO SCHOOLS.

Plan Under Which Wm. Macdonald Will Act.

Need to Share in General of the Rural Districts.

(Toronto Globe.) I have today announced the details under which Sir William Macdonald is to improve the education in Canada...

The plan is presented in a report of the division of nature under the division of nature into four under the division of nature under the division of nature...

At the back of the head was a hole extending into the brain and about it were several gashes in the scalp, evidently made by a hammer, which was found near the body smeared with mingled blood and white hairs from the head of the victim.

All about were evidences of a fierce struggle, but a most thorough search failed to discover any positive clue as to the identity of the murderer or murderers.

From the position of the body in front of the safe, the conclusion was at once reached by the police that the murderer had placed Mr. Brown before the safe, which was locked, and which contained thousands of dollars worth of diamonds and jewelry.

The murderer secured a "working of value, except perhaps a diamond stud Mr. Brown wore and which is missing.

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED. You won't be if you use Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like Kendrick's Liniment for Lameness, Swelling, Pains, Sore Throat and Lung, and as a general household remedy.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

One City Entirely Destroyed—Volcano of Colima Again Active.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19.—A telegram to the government observatory announces that the volcano of Colima is again active, and scientific men connect this fact with the prevalence of seismic phenomena.

Governor Mora of Guerrero has taken charge of the ruined city of Chilpancingo in person. The populace is camping out, the camp being guarded by troops, and perfect order reigns.

Woman's Priceless Pearl

The greatest menace to happiness is her health. The greatest menace to her health is kidney disease. Mrs. Young says of her American Kidney Cure, "It is a 'priceless pearl.' So it is.

Mrs. A. E. Young, Barnston, Que., says: "It is seven months since I took my last dose of South American Kidney Cure and I have no longer the slightest symptom of the aggravating kidney trouble from which I suffered so many years. I paid doctors a small fortune without any permanent results. This great remedy is a 'priceless pearl' for women suffering as I did."

SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

I. C. Rice has received a cable announcing the arrival of his train car, Alexandra, Capt. Hill, at Barbados. She will probably bring a cargo of salt to St. Mary's Bay ports.—Sisseton Echo.

THREE BRITISH STATESMEN.

Chamberlain, Balfour and Rosebery to Occupy the Centre of the Stage During the Present Session of King Edward's Parliament.

(Staff Correspondence of N. Y. Mail and Express.) LONDON, Jan. 4.—There is a generation passing off the political stage here which is sometimes disrespectfully alluded to as "the old gang."

Assuredly there is another generation that is coming on. Not only are national politics in England at an earlier age than in America, and several of the figures in the parliamentary arena, whose names begin to mean something across the water, are those of men who come within, or fall just within, the Roman designation of a "youth."

But during the coming session of the British legislature the foreground will be a large, although not exclusive, sense be filled by a small group of men identified with the last decade of the Gladstone era—men who were either proteges or colleagues of his in the sunset days of the "Grand Old Man."

Lord Rosebery, Arthur Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain, the true statesmen of the day, are the figures whose names are so soon to be riveted afresh, recall the memories although they do not perpetuate the traditions of the Gladstone period.

THEIR CAREERS COMPARED. While Balfour was always an opponent he was a personal friend and admirer of the great liberal, and was known as Gladstone's "pet boy," Rosebery, Gladstone's "apple child," stood even nearer to the affections of the liberal chief and supported him loyally as party leader and head of two governments in which he had a part; Chamberlain began parliamentary life as a radical adherent of Gladstone, but later turned his back on the liberal chief and followed the lead of Balfour.

Lord Rosebery is widely popular in the first place, and he has the scene in the second place, and in the third place he not only abstains from heroics himself, but he wields a rapier of dry or cutting speech that pierces to the marrow.

While he is not an enthusiast himself, and is far from indefatigable in the details of leadership, the government cause under his direction will not suffer from indiscretions nor will its critics be allowed to evade responsibility or seek shelter in denunciation of courses in which they themselves may have concurred.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMPORT Headache Powders. "G" COMPANY OR THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF THE R. C. R.

By the Late Russell C. Hubly, of the First Contingent of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Items from the press, on the first edition: "The book is written in a vivid and attractive style, and is especially interesting for its clearness of statement and graphic incidents of the war."

"A book that should have a wide circulation."—Daily Sun, St. John. "From embarkation at Quebec to the landing at Halifax, Mr. Hubly has given his readers a glimpse of the Canadian soldier's life, which is interesting in the extreme. Experiences on shipboard, in camp, on the march, in hospital, in action, as related in a style which is simple, direct and very readable, Mr. Hubly evidently has a clear eye for events of everyday life and he tells straightforwardly what he has seen."—The Globe, St. John.

"Considered by competent judges the best thing of its kind written on the war by a Canadian."—The Kings County Record. "Deservedly popular from the simple, straightforward, truthfulness with which scenes of incidents of every-day life in the First Canadian Contingent from its leaving Canada till its return are depicted."—Montreal Daily Witness.

The second edition is an improvement over the first, in design of cover, in quality of paper and printing. It contains a portrait of the author and a short poem by him; also a preface and memoir by his father, Rev. A. M. Hubly.

The price of the book is 25 cents. Postage one cent per copy. If you bookseller cannot supply you write to Rev. A. B. Hubly, 635 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, or Rev. A. M. Hubly, Sussex, N. B.

The first edition of the book was exhausted within six weeks after publication.

COVERED WITH ECZEMA

The good sisters of St. Joseph's Infant's Home say of Dr. Agnew's Ointment: "We give it our highest recommendation. We use it freely and find it a great cure."

St. Joseph's Infant Home, South Troy, N. Y. "If you sell Dr. Agnew's Ointment in pound boxes we wish you would send us your lowest price for fifty large quantities. Many children are brought to our home covered with Eczema, and of all the treatments and ointments we have used we find Dr. Agnew's Ointment to be the most satisfactory. It has made great cures for us. We give it our highest recommendation. 35 cents."

SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

MISS STONE STILL LIVES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—Reliable news has been received here to the effect that Miss Stone, a missionary and American missionary, Miss Stone, her companion, and the latter's baby were safe. Negotiations for their release are expected to result in the early and safe return of the captives.

Dr. J. A. Leshman, the American minister here, is now directing the negotiations. Mr. Leshman declines to say anything for publication, but in this matter, he admits there is ground for the above report.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Semi-Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. Wholesale. Canadian best wheat... 07 " 0054 Beef butchers' carcass... 06 1/2 " 0075 Beef, country, quarter... 04 " 0080 Mutton, per lb., carcass... 06 " 0085 Veal, per lb... 06 " 0085 Pork, best... 05 " 0085 Shoulders, per lb... 10 " 0120 Ham, per lb... 12 " 0120 Salt butchery, per lb... 08 " 0120 Chickens, per pair... 08 " 0120 Turkey, per lb... 08 " 0120 Eggs, each... 08 " 0120 Duck, pair... 08 " 0120 Fowl, per dozen... 08 " 0120 Fowl, per pair... 08 " 0120 Potatoes, per bbl... 17 1/2 " 0200 Cabbages, per lb... 06 " 0200 Turnips, per lb... 05 " 0200 Parsnips, per lb... 05 " 0200

Beef, crm'd, per lb... 08 " 0100 Beef, tongue, per lb... 08 " 0100 Beef, roasts, per lb... 08 " 0100 Mutton, per lb... 06 " 0100 Veal, per lb... 06 " 0100 Pork, salt, per lb... 05 " 0100 Sausages, per lb... 05 " 0100 Bacon, per lb... 08 " 0100 Tripe, per lb... 08 " 0100 Butter (cream), per lb... 08 " 0100 Butter (dairy), rolls... 08 " 0100 Butter (tbl)... 08 " 0100 Eggs, case... 08 " 0100 Eggs, per doz... 08 " 0100 Oats, per lb... 08 " 0100 Lard... 08 " 0100 Parsnips, per lb... 05 " 0100 Turnips, per lb... 05 " 0100 Carrots, per lb... 05 " 0100 Celery, per bunch... 05 " 0100 Snow peas, per lb... 05 " 0100 Fowl, per pair... 08 " 0100 Turkeys... 08 " 0100 Ducks... 08 " 0100

GROCERIES. Cheese... 010 " 0110 Matches, Standard... 048 " 0000 Matches, Star... 048 " 0000 Tea... 020 " 0000 Cream of tartar, pure, lbs... 19 1/2 " 0000 Sugar... 020 " 0000

ROCHESTER JEWELER. Brutally Murdered in His Store—The Murderers Got Nothing of Value.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Bela E. Brown, aged 65, dealer in diamonds and manufacturer of jewelry, was found brutally murdered in his store on State street at 3.15 o'clock tonight. Night watchman John Baquet, while making his accustomed rounds, entered the jeweller's salesrooms and found Brown dead. His legs were tied together and he was gagged with a long red neck scarf. The body rested on a chair in front of the safe and leaned over so that the head rested on a small chest of drawers. The face was turned toward the wall and the eyes were staring wide open.

At the back of the head was a hole extending into the brain and about it were several gashes in the scalp, evidently made by a hammer, which was found near the body smeared with mingled blood and white hairs from the head of the victim.

All about were evidences of a fierce struggle, but a most thorough search failed to discover any positive clue as to the identity of the murderer or murderers.

From the position of the body in front of the safe, the conclusion was at once reached by the police that the murderer had placed Mr. Brown before the safe, which was locked, and which contained thousands of dollars worth of diamonds and jewelry.

The murderer secured a "working of value, except perhaps a diamond stud Mr. Brown wore and which is missing.

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED. You won't be if you use Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like Kendrick's Liniment for Lameness, Swelling, Pains, Sore Throat and Lung, and as a general household remedy.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO. One City Entirely Destroyed—Volcano of Colima Again Active.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19.—A telegram to the government observatory announces that the volcano of Colima is again active, and scientific men connect this fact with the prevalence of seismic phenomena.

Governor Mora of Guerrero has taken charge of the ruined city of Chilpancingo in person. The populace is camping out, the camp being guarded by troops, and perfect order reigns.

Woman's Priceless Pearl. The greatest menace to happiness is her health. The greatest menace to her health is kidney disease. Mrs. Young says of her American Kidney Cure, "It is a 'priceless pearl.' So it is.

Mrs. A. E. Young, Barnston, Que., says: "It is seven months since I took my last dose of South American Kidney Cure and I have no longer the slightest symptom of the aggravating kidney trouble from which I suffered so many years. I paid doctors a small fortune without any permanent results. This great remedy is a 'priceless pearl' for women suffering as I did."

ADVERTISING RATES.
\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.
For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.
Special contracts made for time advertisements.
Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.
The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN
ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1902.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

The city council has passed a resolution in favor of accepting \$50,000 from Mr. Carnegie, and of purchasing a site and contributing \$5,000 a year for library maintenance. This will involve the city in an annual expenditure about double that now incurred in maintaining the existing library or libraries. The city does not save by Mr. Carnegie's investment, but accepts larger responsibilities. Since the adoption of the resolution Mr. Carnegie has more specifically confirmed his previous announcement. It only remains for the city to secure legislative authority to proceed, unless the case is already covered by library legislation passed five years ago.

The two aldermen who opposed the Carnegie resolution will perhaps read with pleasure an article in the Boston Herald condemning the Massachusetts city of Melrose, which, as the Herald puts it, "goes to Mr. Carnegie begging 'him to give it a library building.'" In this case Mr. Carnegie is not an alien in a national sense, but he is not a Melrose man, or even a Massachusetts man, which to the Herald appears to be a fatal objection. It might have been different "if Mr. Carnegie 'had been born in Melrose, or had 'lived there, or owed it any obligation 'for what he is, or for the wealth he 'has accumulated."

The argument is familiar, but narrow. It shuts out from Mr. Carnegie most of the methods which he has chosen to distribute his wealth. He was not born and has not lived in the Scottish university towns, nor did he attend these schools, or get from them any help in making his fortune. He never lived in Washington, where he is founding a great school. He was not born in New York, and can hardly yet be said to be a resident of that city. Mr. Carnegie has already contributed, or promised contributions to at least one hundred libraries and other institutions in places where he was not born and never lived, and which stand otherwise in the same position as Melrose and St. John. Why should these places impose conditions of residence or nativity, or previous services, if Mr. Carnegie chooses not to do so?

The Herald makes a sort of exception of New York. That city, the Herald admits, is rich enough to pay for its own libraries, and yet it is getting \$5,000,000 for that purpose from Mr. Carnegie. But the Herald points out that New York has been indifferent to education, that until five years ago it had no public high school, and is yet far behind other places, both in schools and libraries. From the top of civilization the Herald looks down upon New York as a barbaric place where Mr. Carnegie's missionary efforts may properly belong. The retired manufacturer appears there, as a bishop in partibus infidelium. But "Melrose is in no analogous condition. It is a Massachusetts city." To a Massachusetts critic this means that Melrose is above the suspicion of requiring further provision for the human intellect.

All this may be somewhat embarrassing to Mr. Carnegie, who desires to use a part of his wealth in supplying free public library buildings to cities which are without them in the empire of his birth and the republic of his adoption. He has only made a fair commencement with this enterprise, which may include a thousand more cities and towns. All the cities on this continent have helped to make Mr. Carnegie rich, for all are purchasers of the products of his mills. But it is too much to ask him to go and live in them all, and still more unreasonable to expect him to be born in every one of them. And since the man has a good deal of work to do, and has already made it sufficiently clear that his library offer is open to all places which are prepared to meet the conditions, it does not appear to be a right use of language to say that the cities which place themselves in communication with him on the subject are "begging."

If Mr. Carnegie were sure of a few hundred years of life and energy he might institute inquiries, find out what cities have no library buildings, and which ones would be kind enough to furnish a site and provide for maintenance, and oblige him by accepting the cost of the building. He has chosen a simpler way, which arrives at the same re-

A GHASTLY EXHIBIT.

The wretched financial showing of the Intercolonial railway cannot be explained away by the statement that coal was high last year. Other railways had to buy coal at the market price, and there was no reason why the intercolonial should pay more. A part of the coal used on the intercolonial last year was bought in the United States. A part was bought in Canada. In either country Mr. Blair should be able to buy as cheap as the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific. In fact the St. John organ of the minister of railways explained at one time last year that coal was cheaper in St. John than in Portland. The higher cost of coal has not prevented the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific from reporting the largest net profits in the history of these railways. Comparing the calendar year 1902 with that of 1901 the Canadian Pacific increased its gross earnings from \$30,000,000 to \$34,000,000. The net earnings after paying running expenses were last year \$12,151,000 during the eleven months ending with last November. This is \$294,000 more than the net earnings of the whole twelve months of 1900. It is supposed that the gains for the year are considerably over \$1,000,000. This means that the additional four million of business has given more than a million of additional net profit. Mr. Blair got \$420,000 additional business during the year ending last June over the previous year. But he was \$608,883 worse off in his balance than he was the previous year without it. A net surplus of \$120,886 was turned into a net deficit of \$488,136. That is to say the additional traffic cost all it earned and \$608,883 more. We doubt if such a showing can be found in connection with any other railway in the world, including those of South America.

PRINCES AND DEMOCRATS.

Our friends across the border are already growing hysterical over the prospective visit of a member of the German Emperor's family. Of course they are plain republicans in the United States, and have a lofty contempt for old world royalties and titles. But that is in the abstract. A prince or a duke makes more newspaper copy in the States in a day than he could furnish in a month on the other side of the Atlantic.

More entertaining because unconscious exhibition of the worship of royalty in "American society" is afforded by those who most affect to disregard or despise royalty. New York papers have a sufficient sense of humor to see the queer side of most things, but now they go on discussing in a grave and solemn way the question whether a certain representative of the United States for the coronation will be welcome to King Edward.

It is related that the beautiful mother of this gentleman, when at some fashionable European resort, was asked by a New York lady leader of fashion to meet the then Prince of Wales. She declined the invitation, as it did not include her husband, and the United States papers gravely repeat the story that the prince thereupon requested his staff never to present to him another person bearing this lady's name.

The first part of the story is probably untrue, but it is not incredible. It is probable that the King has not always been so fortunate as to greet all the ladies invited to meet him. But why should this lady's action be advertised as an extraordinary performance? In England it would not be mentioned by any of the parties concerned. In the United States the lady who declined to meet a prince is regarded as a sort of prodigy and wonder of her age. Among people who care nothing for royalties this incident would have no importance. Even in England, where a royal person is taken candidly for what he is and no more, the event would not create a sensation. A lady has there the same right as a prince to choose her company.

MR. TARTE WILL HANG ON TO THIS.

It is announced that Postmaster General Mulock has been looking into the postal telegraph system in Great Britain with the view of applying it to some services in this country. The government of Canada already owns a number of telegraph lines, including those into the Yukon, and others on the Lower St. Lawrence and in Cape Breton. But the suggestion that the postmaster general might take over these lines for management by the postal department, or might utilize the Marconi system, or have something to do with telegraphing has stirred Mr. Tarte to strong speech. This minister has a journal of his own, through which he serves notice on Mr. Mulock, giving him to understand that the authority of Mr. Tarte is behind it. Note the terms of the protest and the

man in which Mr. Tarte's name is used.

The department of public works has been considered for a long time to a minister of French origin, and it is the most important portfolio possessed by this province. We will never consent to be snubbed, without an immediate and public protest, that the government telegraph system shall be taken from the public works and given to the postmaster-general.

While Mr. Tarte remains in the position he now holds the transfer will not take place.

We may also add that as long as he holds a seat in the House of commons any attempt to take the control of the government telegraph system from the department of public works will meet with his persistent and resolute opposition. This is not a personal question between the ministers. The post and telegraph offices are in the hands of Hon. Mr. Tarte who has always been of the most cordial character.

The province of Quebec is represented at the council table by four ministers, three of whom are French-Canadians.

The French-Canadians embrace about two-fifths of the population of this province. The department of public works, as we have just said, is the most important possessed by this province.

Surely then it will not be expected that the French delegation, that the members from the province of Quebec, irrespective of party, will ever consent to such a change.

The Toronto Mail points out some of the reasons for this protest. Mr. Tarte constructed the telegraph line to the Yukon. It was not done by contract. One Mr. Charleson, well known lately as an officer of Mr. Tarte, and previously in connection with Mr. Mercier's operations, was paid \$4,000 a year to superintend the construction by day's work. Wire and other supplies were bought by Mr. Charleson from another member of the Charleson family at Ottawa, all without tender and at fearful and wonderful prices. Still two other Charlesons were connected with the expedition, which seems to have been a fine picnic. Constructing parties, with their bosses, were fed and clothed and entertained generally in a style suited to their importance.

The Mail and Empire gives the following particulars:

According to the auditor general's report, one of the first things purchased was a tricolor, it seems that Mr. Tarte's "dear father" had to fly over the picnic party wherever it bivouacked. Then tents were bought at \$85 each. For the occupants of the tents were made up and beds, with sleeping robes thrown in, thus:

- 10 alderdown sleeping robes, at 25c..... \$250 00
- 10 alderdown sleeping robes, at 35c..... 350 00
- 2 alderdown quilts, at \$15.00..... 30 00
- 8.50 dozen alderdown caps, at 35c..... 298 00
- The statements who participated in the expedition were clothed from head to foot, for the following items:
 - 4212 shirts..... \$32 76
 - 2,144 pairs of socks and stockings..... 738 50
 - 440 pairs of trousers..... 156 50
 - 138 pairs of overalls..... 156 50
 - 381 pairs of braces..... 84 50
 - 320 pairs of puttees..... 160 00
 - 22 suits..... 110 00
 - 324 handkerchiefs..... 162 00
 - 468 pairs of gloves..... 234 00
 - 250 pairs of moccasins..... 125 00
 - 1,138 mitts and gloves..... 569 00
 - 148 hats..... 74 00
 - 128 cowboy hats..... 64 00

This Beautiful Mother Says:

"I Cannot Help But Praise Peruna."

"I Am Never Without It."

"As Soon As I Find the Children Have the Least Cold, I Give Them Peruna."

"A Few Doses Helps Them."

One of the greatest foes with which every family has to contend is our changeable climate. To protect the family from colds and coughs is always a serious problem, and often impossible. Sooner or later it is the inevitable fate of every one to catch cold. Care in avoiding exposure and the use of proper clothing will protect from the frequency and perhaps the severity of colds, but with the greatest precautions they will still come. This is a settled fact of human experience.

Especially is this true during the stormy and unsettled weather of early winter. Everybody must expect to be caught somewhere, or somehow. Perhaps it will be wet feet, or cold draught, or damp clothes, or maybe too close confinement in hot rooms and then going out into the cold carelessly, or it

ant campaigns, whereby, so far as his influence went, he kept the liberal party from power. If subsequent to this appointment, or even before it, he brought the liberal leader for this province to see that he was entitled to the highest office in his gift, the conservatives have no reason to find fault. They were among the first to recognize the political merits of Senator Snowball, and should congratulate the minister on his agreement with them. The old line liberals who opposed the late government when it was in power may have their own opinion, but they are not likely to proclaim it from the housepots.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

So far as can be learned, the pro-beral government candidate for St. John county will be elected today without opposition. The Sun would have been glad to see it otherwise, for it does not appear that the Tweedie government is intensely popular in St. John or elsewhere. However this is supposed to be general election year, and if men who ought to be candidates prefer to wait a few months longer and make their fight with the crowd, they must have their way. St. John county has lately been rather hard ground for the opposition, but there are signs of a change. If the position were reversed and the government had the hard side, the attorney general could meet the case by keeping the seat vacant for a year, or two, as he has done with Kings. Mr. Hazen has not the privilege of disfranchising St. John county for the session. If he had he would not use the power.

ENDORSED BY BOTH PARTIES.

There appears to be a general agreement that Senator Snowball will be the next lieutenant governor of this province. Mr. Snowball is one of several public men who are qualified by capacity, experience and character for this position of dignity, ease and social importance. In New Brunswick and in other provinces, the governorship has usually been regarded as an honorable reward for eminent services to the public and to the party which makes the appointment. The lieutenant governors of Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia, have been members of liberal governments of Canada. The governor of Manitoba, was a provincial minister. The incumbent in Prince Edward Island was a member of parliament, and the one in Quebec is remembered as the victor over Sir George Cartier. These are all old time liberals. Mr. Snowball has the additional distinction that he has earned and obtained honor and reward from both parties. He received his senatorship from the conservatives in recognition, among other things, of course, of his help to that party in certain impor-

PLUCKY MRS. PESCHEL
PROTECTS HER ENTIRE FAMILY WITH PERUNA
HAS A HAPPY HOME.



"I cannot help but praise Peruna. I am never without it, and as soon as I find the children have the least cold I give them Peruna. A few doses helps them, and I hope that every one who reads my testimony will try Peruna as it is a friend indeed." Thankfully yours, MRS. PAUL PESCHEL, 14 Quitman St., Newark, N. J.

There is no fact of medical science better known than that Peruna cures catarrh, wherever located. Thousands of families in all parts of the United States are protected each winter by Peruna. Once in the family Peruna always stays. No home can spare Peruna after the first trial of it. A splendid example of this fact is found in the beautiful home of Mrs. Paul Peschel, of 14 Quitman street, Newark, N. J. Read her letter.

Newark, N. J., June 17, 1900.
Dr. S. B. Hartman:

"Dear Sir--My three children were sick and my husband had an attack of la grippe. I gave the children Peruna, and now they look as if they hadn't been sick at all. I also gave it to my husband until he was good and well. I do not know how I could have stood taking care of them and being up night and day, had it not been for Peruna. Last winter was the first winter in sixteen years that I did not have a cough. It is impossible to explain my thanks in words. I never looked as well as I do now. Peruna is our family medicine and always will be. I do my own housework and sewing, and get along lovely, now that I am so strong and well, thanks to Peruna and your good advice."

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

SMALLPOX CONDITIONS.

The quarantine was raised yesterday on the McDermott house on Duke street. The disinfection of the Stack house on Erin street has been completed and it will be released today.

If the necessary arrangements can be made for clothing, it is probable that Miss McDermott and Hugh Goulet, who have recovered from the disease, will be released from the hospital today.

At the request of the board of health Dr. T. D. Walker was present at its meeting yesterday and made a statement in connection with the visiting physician in the hospital when Barton was admitted to the institution.

It seems the intention of the board to ask a statement from all connected with the outbreak of the smallpox epidemic, and those examined so far are Drs. W. F. Roberts, Thomas Lunney and T. D. Walker.

DYNAMOMETER CAR.

Testing C. P. R. Engines--Heavy Freight Traffic This Way.

The C. P. R. dynamometer car for use in testing the bar pull of engines on grades came to the city from the west on Saturday and will be on the Atlantic division all week. It is in charge of William Cross, C. P. R. engineer of tests, who has spent the past sixteen or seventeen years on the western division. This car is attached to the engine and when hauled up grade registers the amount of power expended by the engine. From this the train resistance is determined, and the amount of tonnage capable of being hauled over each grade by the different classes of engines is calculated.

The car will work today and Wednesday on the westbound grades between Fairville and Megantic, and Thursday and Friday on the eastbound grades from Megantic to Fairville.

Four more freight engines have been transferred from the Atlantic to the eastern division of the C. P. R. to assist in moving the eastbound freight. This makes six engines which have been sent from here during the past few days.

THE PUTTIFOLFS.

My friend, have you heard of the town of Yawn. On the banks of the River Slow, where blooms the Watawhie flower fair, where the Sometime-morther scents the air, and the soft Goosays grow?

It lies in the valley of Whattheuse, in the Province of Letheburide, that tired feeling is native there, its the home of the Hitties Idontcare, where the Puttifoaks abide.

The Puttifoaks smile when asked to invest, and say they will do it tomorrow. That tired feeling is native there, its the home of the Hitties Idontcare, where the Puttifoaks abide.

They death cycles up and takes them away, and their families beg, starve or borrow. The Australasian Budget.

Do your own thinking if you don't find the thoughts of other people satisfactory.---Chicago News.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE IN LIVE STOCK.

Trade in live stock between eastern and western Canada has been growing rapidly within the last few years. This increase of trade has been promoted, and in fact, made possible, by the wise and generous treatment of the C. P. R. During the month of December and the first eight days of January, 44 cars of grade and purebred cattle were shipped from Eastern Canada to British Columbia. These cars contained 2,232 head, and cost in the east something over \$30,000.

Besides these, a considerable number have recently been sent to the North West Territories, and orders are now in hand for additional shipments to be made to the last mentioned territory. In order to promote this trade, which has proved very profitable in many districts in Eastern Canada, farmers should use first class Short-horn bulls. By careful selection and wise treatment, females sired by such bulls will prove excellent dairy cows.

It is a noticeable fact that seven-tenths of the stock used for dairy purposes in Great Britain are Short-horn and Shorthorn grades. Probably the most suitable dairy cow for the average farmer is a Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross. Steers whose dams are strong grade Ayrshire cows, if got by a Shorthorn bull, prove excellent feeders and very desirable shipping cattle. As dairy animals there are none in the hands of the general farmer that will excel the Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross.

HOPEWELL HILL.

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 17.--Elisha H. Robinson, a well known resident of Harvey, died at his home at that place this morning from dropsy of the heart, after a few weeks' illness. Mr. Robinson was a son of the late Winthrop Robinson, and was about 43 years of age. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Peters of Prince Edward Island, and five young children. One brother, Jonathan Robinson of Harvey, and two sisters, Mrs. Peters of Sydney, and Miss Emma Robinson, also survive. Mr. Robinson was prominently connected with church and temperance work, and his death is deeply regretted. The deceased was a nephew of C. A. Peck, E. C. of this place.

Capt. A. W. Burns, first officer of the government steamer Lansdowne, is visiting his home at Hopewell Hill, the steamer being out of commission for a time.

C. W. Edgett of Monoton visited this county yesterday.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

"It is necessarily used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies seek your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Beware of cheap imitations, which are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 25c per box; No. 2, 50c per box. It is for sale in all drug stores. Cook's Cotton Root Compound. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. E. P. Rice, 1 and a half sold at St. John by all responsible druggists in Canada."

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ROCHELLE'S



ROCHELLE'S
 I help but praise Peruna. I without it, and as soon as I children have the least cold I Peruna. A few doses helps I hope that every one who testifies will try Peruna as lend indeed." **MRS. PAUL PESCHER**,
 WITNESS ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Safe Family Doctor.

has been used in many other in the same results. The following samples: Mrs. M. E. Sey-Ga., writes:

ready to speak a few words in Peruna and Manalin. I have for nearly every ill of life for family, and I am glad to be for claims them to be. Peruna of female trouble when my id not. My advice to all suffer- as done, for me he will do for M. E. Seymour.

Added 40 Pounds.
 Mrs. Goertz, Cleo, Oklahoma, husband, children and myself your medicines, and we all them in the house in case of "Mrs. Maria Goertz.

man's latest book on catarrh at free upon request to say. This book contains ninety-five interesting reading matter, and and invaluable to mothers in to guard against and cure little catarrhal ailments of that come with the severe of winter.

ills of life" which can be sion of all catarrhal diseases.

PROVINCIAL TRADE IN LIVE STOCK.

In live stock between eastern Canada has been growing within the last few years. Trade of trade has been pro- and in fact, made possible by and generous treatment of R. During the month of and the first eight days in 46 cars of grade and pure- were shipped from Eastern to British Columbia. These 2,223 head, and cost in something over \$30,000. Be- a considerable number sent to the North- western and orders are now for additional shipments to to the last mentioned terri- order to promote this trade, as proved very profitable.

noticeable fact that seven- the stock used for dairy pur- Great Britain are Short- horn and Shorthorn grades. Prob- ably suitable dairy cow for the farmer is a Shorthorn-cross. Steers whose dams are grade Ayrshire cows, if got by horn bull, grow excellent and very desirable shipping. As dairy animals there are the hands of the general far- will excel the Shorthorn-cross.

HOPEWELL HILL.

WELL HILL, Jan. 17.—Elisha nson, a well known resident of died at his home at that is morning from dropsy of the after a few weeks' illness. Mr. n was a son of the late Win- Robinson, and was about 43 years He leaves a wife, formerly of Prince Edward Island, and young children. One brother, in Robinson of Harvey, and two Mrs. Peters of Sydney, and Emma Robinson, also survive. nson was prominently con- with church and temperance, and his death is deeply regret- ed, K. C. of this place.

A. W. Burns, first officer of the ment steamer "Lansdowne," is his home at Hopewell Hope, same being out of commission time.

Edgett of Moncton visited this yesterday.

Book's Cotton Root Compound.

is necessarily used mostly by over in this world. It is the best of our druggists for both the Sore Throat and Cough, as all the Druggists in the world are using it. Price, No. 1, 25 cts. No. 2, 10 cts. No. 3, 5 cts. No. 4, 10 cts. No. 5, 10 cts. No. 6, 10 cts. No. 7, 10 cts. No. 8, 10 cts. No. 9, 10 cts. No. 10, 10 cts. No. 11, 10 cts. No. 12, 10 cts. No. 13, 10 cts. No. 14, 10 cts. No. 15, 10 cts. No. 16, 10 cts. No. 17, 10 cts. No. 18, 10 cts. No. 19, 10 cts. No. 20, 10 cts. No. 21, 10 cts. No. 22, 10 cts. No. 23, 10 cts. No. 24, 10 cts. No. 25, 10 cts. No. 26, 10 cts. No. 27, 10 cts. No. 28, 10 cts. No. 29, 10 cts. No. 30, 10 cts. No. 31, 10 cts. No. 32, 10 cts. No. 33, 10 cts. No. 34, 10 cts. No. 35, 10 cts. No. 36, 10 cts. No. 37, 10 cts. No. 38, 10 cts. No. 39, 10 cts. No. 40, 10 cts. No. 41, 10 cts. No. 42, 10 cts. No. 43, 10 cts. No. 44, 10 cts. No. 45, 10 cts. No. 46, 10 cts. No. 47, 10 cts. No. 48, 10 cts. No. 49, 10 cts. No. 50, 10 cts. No. 51, 10 cts. No. 52, 10 cts. No. 53, 10 cts. No. 54, 10 cts. No. 55, 10 cts. No. 56, 10 cts. No. 57, 10 cts. No. 58, 10 cts. No. 59, 10 cts. No. 60, 10 cts. No. 61, 10 cts. No. 62, 10 cts. No. 63, 10 cts. No. 64, 10 cts. No. 65, 10 cts. No. 66, 10 cts. No. 67, 10 cts. No. 68, 10 cts. No. 69, 10 cts. No. 70, 10 cts. No. 71, 10 cts. No. 72, 10 cts. No. 73, 10 cts. No. 74, 10 cts. No. 75, 10 cts. No. 76, 10 cts. No. 77, 10 cts. No. 78, 10 cts. No. 79, 10 cts. No. 80, 10 cts. No. 81, 10 cts. No. 82, 10 cts. No. 83, 10 cts. No. 84, 10 cts. No. 85, 10 cts. No. 86, 10 cts. No. 87, 10 cts. No. 88, 10 cts. No. 89, 10 cts. No. 90, 10 cts. No. 91, 10 cts. No. 92, 10 cts. No. 93, 10 cts. No. 94, 10 cts. No. 95, 10 cts. No. 96, 10 cts. No. 97, 10 cts. No. 98, 10 cts. No. 99, 10 cts. No. 100, 10 cts.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St John

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN be sure to 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 request.

An insane patient from Shediak, Anthony Dubert, by name, came in on the Pacific express yesterday afternoon in charge of Constable Gallant of that place, and was taken to the provincial lunatic asylum.

The cases of the Acadia Sugar Refining Co. and the Royal Bank against Merritt Bros., set to come up yesterday morning in the county court chambers, were postponed until Thursday owing to the inability of Hon. Wm. Pugsley to attend.

Last Monday, L. W. Wyman, postmaster of Waterville, Quebec, died suddenly. He was at the time mayor of that town. His son, W. L. Wyman, married last year Miss E. A. Johnston, daughter of R. A. Johnston of this city.

The Duke said to the Duchess at breakfast yesterday morning, "What good bread this is." "Yes," said the Duchess, "isn't it delicious." Having called the chief bread cook, he told their Royal Highnesses that the bread was made with BEAVER BRAND HOPS.

The steamer Monmouth, which took on Dec. 2nd the first shipment of horses from St. John to South Africa, lost only eleven horses on the voyage. This is a record so far as Col. Dent's shipments are concerned. This makes for St. John as a port for shipment of horses.

The Rev. John F. Dunlop of Passasee, Kings county, N. B., who for the last seven years has been connected with the Methodist conference of Nova Scotia, has received a call from a city church in Montana, and has accepted it. He will remove his family to the latter place.

The death occurred at his home in Ottawa, on Saturday evening, of Fred Kendall Blatch, formerly of St. John. He had been in the civil service since going to Ottawa in 1873, and was of late years clerk of supplies in the Indian revenue, and was an expert in the annuities. Blatch was 61 years of age, and his death was due to a general breaking up of the system.

Capt. S. E. Messenger, I. A. Lovitt and other shareholders of the Steam Trawler Co. went out Wednesday on the new trawler Messenger. They put out a trawl, and in half an hour it was found to have on it sixty fish. The boat slipped through the sea with remarkable smoothness.—Yarmouth Light.

The death is reported of William McGovern, who died on Saturday morning at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Andrew McGuire, of Pond street. Mr. McGovern was thirty-eight years of age. In the afternoon the body was taken to the cathedral, where service was conducted by the Rev. R. J. Langton and after the body was taken by the C. P. R. to Westfield.

Rev. Father Paquette of the Indian mission of St. Anne de Restigouche is preparing an almanac in the Micmac dialect. It is the first of the kind to be published, and to assist him in his praiseworthy work Mr. Marcell has obtained from Hon. Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior, an order for a map of eastern Quebec and has a number of provinces prepared in the Micmac dialect to be published with the almanac, which will contain useful information for the Indians.

NO. 4 FURNACE LIGHTED.

At six o'clock Friday evening No. 4 of the blast furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney was lighted. It is not yet a year since that the enormous works of this company are gradually approaching completion.—Sydney Post, 18th.

A SMART OLD MAN.

There is a smart old gentleman in Annapolis Co., N. S., says the Spectator, in the person of George Spinney of Meadow Vale, who is in his 74th year. Mr. Spinney the past year has done his haying (about 12 tons), gathered his apples (about 20 barrels), raised 70 bushels of grain, 60 bushels vegetables, several bushels of beans, made 850 rods cornyard, chopped and hauled two years' firewood, besides \$25 worth of lumber. In addition to doing this on his own farm without assistance, he has earned by working out \$150.

GOLD CURE FOR ASTHMA CURES ASTHMA.

Do you realize what this means? Read it again. Free sample and booklet by enclosing HAYES & CO., Bangor.

The store of W. H. Fairall, 17 Charlotte street, is just now the centre of activity in St. John. Mr. Fairall has been in business in this city since before the fire and has always carried a large stock of excellent quality. He has accepted a position with a New York wholesale house, and must leave at once. Hence the sale which has been running some weeks. This week he has placed on his counters 3,000 yards of turkey red quilting, formerly ten cents and now three cents. His own make of men's working shirts, which had a ready sale at \$1.50 each, are now selling at 75 cents; men's caps are reduced from \$1.25 to 37 cents, and dress goods are half price. There are but a few of the bargains. Enquiry at the store will show many. Some hand-knitting machines are for sale cheap.

KILLED AT SAND POINT.

Charles Howard, a ship laborer, was killed at Sand Point Friday morning. The accident occurred aboard the steamer Manchester Trader, and the man lost his life falling from a stage projecting from the wharf over a hatch into the lower hold of the vessel. In the fall Howard had his skull crushed, and died a few minutes after his comrades picked him up.

The victim lived on Rockland road, where he leaves a widow and three children. He was about forty-eight years old, but unusually active for a man of his years. He was a member of the Ship Laborers' Society, and in earlier life he had a reputation as a distance runner. For his capability as a pedestrian he bore the sobriquet of "Indian Howard."

Herbert E. Smith, John Kane, Richard Seely, Daniel E. Fitzgerald, and John Long were impelled by Coroner Kenney at Carleton City Hall, on Friday evening to inquire into the death of Charles Howard.

The staging from which the man lost his life was used for landing goods discharged from the vessel, and according to the statements of other laborers working on the stage and the deck of the vessel, Howard got caught in the hoisting gear and was dragged of the structure into the hold.

E. R. Chapman was present, and watched the proceedings. The interest of the family of the deceased.

The jury after an absence of two hours returned with a verdict that the accident happened on account of the winch man thinking he heard the words "Go ahead," but no word was uttered these words. They recommended that in future a person be stationed to pass the orders from the watchman to the winch driver.

THE BARTON CASE.

At the request of the board of health Dr. T. D. Walker was present at the meeting yesterday and made a statement in connection with the Barton case. Dr. Walker was the visiting physician in the hospital when Barton was admitted to the institution.

It seems the intention of the board to ask a statement from all connected with the outbreak of the smallpox epidemic and those examined so far as Drs. W. F. Roberts, Thomas Lunney and T. D. Walker. Their statements made to the board are practically similar to those they made in the Star on Nov. 12th.

THE HAY TRADE.

The shipment of hay to South Africa is likely to continue for a long time yet. Even should the war be soon concluded, which seems doubtful, the hay would still be there and large quantities of hay would be required. A number of steamers are under charter to load here during the next month or two.

There is not so much money in hay as there was at 14 cents per foot. As steamer freights are low everywhere this trade is of advantage. A vessel gets 10 cents per cubic foot of her carrying capacity. That is, if her capacity is 30,000 cubic feet she would get \$3,000. Some hay is pressed tighter than other lots. The quantity that can be stored depends on the press, but does not affect the freight to be paid by the government. It is a fine thing for the farmers of Canada to have found a good market for so much of their surplus hay.

DIED AT ST. MARTIN'S.

The whole community was shocked on Sunday morning to hear of the death during the night of Joseph E. Bradshaw. On Saturday Mr. Bradshaw was about his work, apparently in his usual good health. That day he hauled four loads of wood with his horse, in the evening he was around till 10 o'clock, when he retired. Upon waking in the morning his wife spoke to him and receiving no answer, attempted to wake him, when to her dismay she found the man dead. His body was found by a neighbor, who had hastily summoned, and death was the direct result of heart failure. Mr. Bradshaw was about 65 years of age, and in his earlier day was prominently connected with the shipbuilding industry. He leaves beside a widow to mourn his sudden demise, five children, who all reside in the United States. These have been summoned to his funeral, which will take place on Wednesday. Mr. Bradshaw was a member of the Baptist Church. The sympathy of church and community is extended to the bereaved.

End Neuragia's Agony.

Have you failed to get permanent relief? Are you almost frantic with neuralgia pain? If so, why not use Poison's Nervin? It is the only neuralgia remedy that has never failed to cure even the most obstinate cases. It cures you. Five times the strength of other remedies, it penetrates the tissues, and drives out the pain instantly. Quick relief, sure cure, large bottles 25c.

Ralph Eaton of Hillcrest orchards, Nova Scotia, returned on Saturday from a vacation to the United States, where he visited the great peach orchards of J. H. Hale in Connecticut, the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, the New York State College at Ithaca in connection with Cornell University, the N. Y. State Horticultural Society meeting at Syracuse, the Experimental Station and the large nursery and fruit districts around Geneva, N. Y.

No Danger.

There is no danger of heart burn or heart troubles from the use of Chewyng Tobacco, if it has been properly manufactured. Great care is taken in the manufacture of "OLD FOX" "BOBS" Chewyng Tobacco, to use only pure and wholesome ingredients, which will leave no bad after effects. If you are not already using these brands, try them. Even the tags are valuable. Give them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents. Tags are good up to JANUARY 31st, 1903.

Write for our best illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., 47 Cote St., Montreal.

NOTICE.

The canvassers and collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned their rounds as mentioned that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

F. C. Chapman, Kings Co. Edgar Canning, in Albert and Westmorland Counties. John E. Austin, in Queens County. T. A. Pearson in Carleton County.

WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN to represent us appointing agents in various parts of the Province, for local work. Rapid promotion and increase of salary. Ideal employment for all. Plans; old established House. LINSOOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED— a small farm, about twenty acres, not over ten miles from the city, with buildings, particularly in G. W. H. care of Sun Office, St. John, N. B.

WANTED— A second class Female Teacher for District No. 15, Kings Co., Kings Co. (District Road Post). Apply stating salary to F. W. Pickett, Sec., Kings Co., Kings Co., N. B.

NOMINATION PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. R. C. Ruddick, of St. Martin's, Elected by Acclamation.

Dr. R. C. Ruddick, of St. Martin's, was on Saturday elected by acclamation to fill the seat representing the county of St. John, made vacant in the provincial legislature by the death of John C. B. Stewart.

Nominations were closed at the court-house at noon, and as that of Dr. Ruddick was the only one filed, Sheriff Ritchie declared him to be duly elected to represent the county.

The successful candidate's papers, which was handed in by John L. Carleton, was signed by the following, all residents of Lancaster: James Reedy, Louis Ready, A. C. Fair, M. J. Collins, Michael Costley, Frank Allingham, Wm. Fox, Geo. E. Barnhill, Dr. James F. Baker, J. D. Kelly, Daniel Brophy, Geo. H. Tippett, John McNamie, Dan. McAlroy, F. Chesseran, Oscar I. Pett, John Barnett.

Cough, colds, hoarseness, and other troubles are quickly relieved by Vano-Cresol Tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

MADE A HIT ACROSS THE BAY.

P. Egan and his crew of riggers returned to St. John on Wednesday, after completing work on the bark Alert. A new forecastle, with top-gallant and topmasts, and new main-top gallant and topmasts, with complete set of yards on the fore and top-gallant yards on the main, were placed in position, and all the gear and rigging looked all the better for the work. But in a few days he began to experience severe pains in the stomach. A physician was consulted, but on Tuesday last Mr. King was seized with vomiting, when the splinter was ejected, followed with profuse hemorrhage, which continued until his death, which occurred in a few hours. It is thought the wall of the stomach was penetrated by the splinter, which caused the flow of blood. Mr. King was 61 years of age, and leaves a widow and five small children. He was much esteemed in the community.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE GOLD.

Luxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

G and H Companies Will Meet in Halifax Next Month.

Arrangements are being made by Lieut. J. C. Oland, for the first re-union of G and H Cos., 2nd R. C. R., to be held in Halifax on Feb. 27th. On the 20th the 2nd R. C. R. arrived from the front. The re-union was for the purpose of honoring in memory the experiences of a distinguished officer. Officers were selected from the officers and men and it was decided to hold the first reunion in Halifax on Feb. 27th, 1903. Notices of this were sent to all the men, but the meeting was postponed until this year because of the death of Queen Victoria. The date chosen, Feb. 27th, is Majuba Day, and also the day on which Cronje surrendered at Paardeberg. The re-union will take the form of a dinner and reception, and it is expected that St. John will be well represented at it. The next meeting of the society will be held in St. John on Feb. 27th, 1903.

TARTE AND HARBOR DREDGING.

The Minister's Delinquency Discussed by the Board of Trade Council.

At the regular meeting of the council of the Board of Trade yesterday, W. F. Hachway again brought up the matter of dredging of the harbor, promised by Hon. J. I. Tarte five years ago. Mention was made of the fact that Mr. Tarte had explained the delay by saying that he had no suitable dredges for the purpose, but was preparing to build one. Since then several deep dredges had been built, but none has come here. In the course of discussion reference was made to Mr. Tarte's recent speech in Montreal, in which he spoke of dredging to be done on the St. Lawrence, apparently by the same dredges promised to St. John.

In this speech Mr. Tarte said: "We will have to deepen the River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal. The depth which our government took charge was only 25-2 feet in the summer time. Large ships were not able then, and cannot today in complete security during all the months of the year take their full cargoes from Montreal. I have resolute to put immediately put money at the work of deepening the River St. Lawrence. I announce to you that the fleet of dredges which is now at the disposition of the country will within two years finish the deepening of the River St. Lawrence to a depth of between Montreal and Quebec and the Gulf. There is 50 miles of dredging to be done between Quebec and Montreal. We built a dredge the other day at Toronto, I have given it my name, and when it is finished it is the most beautiful dredge in America. This dredge is to be taken for deepening Lake St. Peter. It has a capacity of 2,000 yards to the hour. Ordinary dredges do 500 to 600 per day. In order to put the finishing touch to the whole of all this work, my government has six other dredges at its disposition and within two years you will have from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Montreal a channel deepened to 30 feet. It will be 450 feet wide in the straight parts and 500, 600, 700 and 800 feet wide in the crooked parts. The engineers of the public works department gave me yesterday a complete chart of all the work necessary to give 30 feet depth to the French River. This work will cost no more than four or five million dollars."

Some members of the board present apologized for Mr. Tarte by saying that many ministers had made promises which they had been unable to fulfill, and the subject was dropped.

The proposed adoption of standard time in St. John was also discussed and a committee was appointed to look into the matter.

Lake Umbagog.

Captn. McDonald, one of Kingston's most prominent mariners, writes: "For years I have battled with the agonies of Bronchitic Asthma, sometimes so bad that I could not sleep for nights at a time. I spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and quacks without getting any relief, but one dollar's worth of Cattarho-cure perfectly cured me." The above testimonial was given two years ago, and as the captain lately stated, he was still quite free from Bronchitis, it proves that Cattarho-cure two months' treatment, guaranteed to cure Bronchitis, price \$1.00, small size 25 cts. Druggists or Poisson & Co., Kingston.

He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business.—A. T. Stewart.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Propose a Scheme for the Remuneration of Mr. Roach.

There was a large attendance of ministers at the special meeting of the Evangelical Alliance yesterday afternoon. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the proposal of remuneration for the evangelists who administered to smallpox patients during the epidemic.

A committee consisting of President Fotheringham, Secretary—treasurer Steel, and Rev. Mr. Freeman, was appointed to draw up a resolution to read to the evangelical churches next Sunday morning. In this way the congregations will be invited to contribute to the fund.

Rev. Geo. Steel was appointed treasurer of the fund.

The intention is to make a presentation to Rev. Mr. Roach at the regular meeting of the alliance two weeks hence.

Rev. John de Soyres was present at the meeting and subscribed \$10 to the fund.

VIKED THE FAMILY.

Grape-Nuts Set Their Sight.

It is better to have a food epidemic in a family than an epidemic of sickness. A young lady out at Hibbing, Minn., tells about the way Grape-Nuts won her family. She says, "When recovering from typhoid fever my doctor ordered Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. I gained four pounds the first week, and as the package was kept on the table for me, the whole family started to eat the new food."

We soon noticed a difference in my younger brother's case, and who had been suffering from chronic inflammation of the stomach. In a short time he began to eat so heartily that we all remarked about it, and before long he got so he could eat anything without his food being affected."

"We often eat Grape-Nuts dry as we would candy or nuts, and it has a richer taste than when soaked in water. The best way is to put on some good rich cream."

My sister found that after we began eating Grape-Nuts she had a much greater supply of milk for her babe. We have quit eating hot bread and pines, and now eat Grape-Nuts, with pines, and a little fruit, and have all improved greatly in health.

Please don't publish my name. Name can be given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

Towards United States in the War With Spain.

Official Statement Made in the House of Commons Yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In the house of commons today, amid an absolute silence, which was a striking tribute to the deep interest felt in the matter, Lord Cranborne, under secretary for foreign affairs, made the first official statement which has ever emanated from the British government regarding its private attitude toward the United States in the war with Spain.

The subject of proposed European intervention in the Spanish-American war was brought up by Henry Norman (liberal) in the form of a question, asking whether any communication proposing or concerning joint or collective action by the European states in view of the outbreak, or expected outbreak, of the late war between the United States and Spain, was received from the Austrian or any other government, and if so, what was the nature of the reply of Her Majesty's government.

Mr. Norman further invited Lord Cranborne to lay the papers in the case on the table.

Lord Cranborne, in reply, said no such communication had been made to the government after the outbreak of the war, but that immediately before the war communications were received from other powers suggesting the presentation of a joint note to the president of the United States. Her Majesty's government agreed to join with the other powers in a note expressing the hope that further negotiations should lead to a peaceful settlement, accompanied by guarantees acceptable to the United States. The government first took steps to ascertain whether the presentation of the note, as well as its terms, would be acceptable to the president. Her Majesty's government, Lord Cranborne continued, declined to associate itself with other subsequent proposals, which seemed open to the objection of putting pressure on the government of the United States, and offering an opportunity to the president. The under secretary concluded by saying he was unable to lay the papers in the case on the table.

This statement was received with a burst of ringing cheers.

Inquiries made by the Associated Press concerning the "subsequent proposals" mentioned by Lord Cranborne elicited important information from the foreign office. There it was stated that Great Britain was twice formally approached on this matter, but only once after the commencement of hostilities between Spain and the United States. Lord Cranborne's references to more than one proposal of a "friendly" generalization, which included tentative proposals not officially recognized.

The occasion upon which Great Britain deliberately put down her foot, according to the foreign office, was when Lord Salisbury, at London, interviewed Lord Salisbury and asked him if Great Britain would be willing to join in a collective note from the European powers urging the United States to assist from war with Spain. Such a note was not a threat, no promises or intervention, but was to be in the nature of a strong protest and a plea for arbitration. Lord Salisbury, the representative of the Associated Press was informed, regarded this proposition as unwarrantable interference in the affairs of a friendly country, and frankly said so, declaring that Great Britain would not be a party to any such step, especially in view of the late President McKinley's attitude towards the anti-slavery effort of European powers to avert war.

The foreign office heard nothing more on this subject, the matter of a collective note being dropped, apparently.

Regarding the much disputed point as to whether communications were prepared to sign this note, had Great Britain acquiesced therein, the following statement from a high official of the foreign office, through whose hands all secret despatches passed, had been received in his own language. This official said:

"We have no documentary evidence to prove that any power other than the one which formally approached us was concerned in this effort to send a collective note to the United States for the purpose of which, however polite the wording, must naturally have been that of a threat."

"We had at the time, however, very strong reason to believe that this power was secretly put forward as a sort of buffer in order to sound us, and that France, Germany, and Russia were behind her, and only awaiting our assent for formally to announce their own. We have never had reason to change that belief, which in the case of France, amounts to moral certainty."

"There are a hundred and one diplomatic secrets which, placed together, convinced us that our estimate of the situation was correct, and doubtless there are documents in the European chancelleries which detail the negotiations that occurred prior to our being approached. Subsequent diplomatic reports convinced us that not only was the collective note prepared on account of our refusal, but that we incurred not a little enmity because our action was sufficiently patent to obviate all necessity of our actually having possession of copies of those diplomatic interchanges, which resulted in our being asked to sign the second protest to America."

Opinion in the foreign office is somewhat divided as to the advisability of today's announcement in the house of commons, several high officials of this office believing this announcement will only tend to strain the relations between Great Britain and the continental powers.

Mr. Norman said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am delighted to get such an unexpected frank and important answer. My ques-

tion was down for the opening day of the session, but the government asked me to postpone it until today. I did so, but with little hope of securing a definite pronouncement, for such things are usually arranged between the government leader and one of his supporters. Well, of course, I am one of the most outspoken critics of our foreign policy, there was no put-up job. I merely wrote the question because I thought there was more hope of getting some sort of answer at this stage of affairs than at any other. I think Lord Cranborne's statement reveals a condition of things more serious than anyone suspected, for it shows that practically the whole of Europe was ready to attempt to force on the United States, even at the risk of war."

"After the hostilities with Spain had commenced, the selection of Austria to be spokesman for Europe showed excellent tact, for our relations with that country were of the most friendly kind. The point being refused her must have cost us no little prestige. Beyond what Lord Cranborne said I know little, but that I think sufficient, for it shows the excellent feeling of the British government in its relations with the United States, which I believe to be the most important relations we have."

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

TRURO, Jan. 15.—There is a prospect of a warm contest at the coming election of a mayor for this town for the next year. Two candidates are in the field. They are Henry George W. Stewart, who will have filled that office for four consecutive terms when the present one closes on the second Tuesday in February, and J. Harvey Kent, who has not previously been a candidate for the position of either councillor or mayor.

Winter sports and pleasures are getting into full swing. In spite of the recent changeable weather, good sleighing prevails and has, for some days past. This gives course a full force of driving teams, which improves the time.

The Metropolitan skating rink is probably more frequented this season than up to the same time last year, owing to Fairbanks' mill pond, a skating resort perhaps as old as the town, being by the owners forbidden to skaters, hockey games, etc., and which is reserved for the sole purpose of making ice to supply the town's demand next summer for that cooling commodity.

The old curling rink again resounds to the hilarity of the "roarin' game." Old members of the curling club are dropping out, but new ones are coming in, so that the membership is maintained. As well the art and interest survives. Whoever calls in at the old rink on Queen street will see well placed signs had been curling. The veteran might of the broom, George Gunn, on account of advanced age, and feeling that he is not able to take active part in this winter's games. George P. Nelson of E. M.'s customs has missed only one winter's curling since about 1870. He is an expert in the sport and a robust example of old-time curling.

The presiding officers and skips for this season of the Truro Curling Club are G. W. Stewart, president; Dr. Langille, vice-president; Skips: George P. Nelson, Henry Blair, Capt. David McKay, George H. Leaman, S. Murphy, A. C. McKenzie, John T. Halsey, James Dover.

Rev. William Hutchings of Canning, N. S., has accepted a call to the parsonage of the First Baptist church of this town, of which Rev. H. F. Adams had charge for several years until his resignation took place last fall.

SMALLPOX SITUATION.

The suspected case of smallpox reported in Saturday's Sun was confirmed later after examination by the board of health, physician. The patient is Mrs. Mary A. Galt, 66 years of age, residing with her father, brother, sister and child at St. John street. She had not been successfully vaccinated since infancy. Her father has had the disease and only one other in family. The sister shows evidence of recent successful vaccination.

The Quin house on Middle street was released from quarantine yesterday. The Whalen house at Loch Lomond has been disinfectant.

The contest people have been in one of the cottages at the isolation hospital while their home on Duke street was being fumigated and cleaned, were allowed to return to the city Saturday.

Smallpox at Peteraville.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., a young man by the name of Daniel Breen, belonging to Broadroad, Peteraville, returned from a lumber camp in Maine. He complained of being ill, and the local physician, Dr. McDonald, was called in to see him, he pronounced the case one of smallpox, and Dr. Caswell of Gagetown, the chairman of the board of health, was notified. He arrived on Thursday and found it was a genuine case of smallpox. He has placed the Breen residence under quarantine; the neighbors have been visiting the house, and as the school teacher of the district boards at the Breen house, it is feared the disease will spread unless active measures are taken to prevent it.

At Lynnfield, Charlotte Co. A special to the Globe from St. Stephen Saturday says:

The discovery of a case of smallpox at Lynnfield, St. James, fifteen miles from here, is giving our health officers renewed cause for anxiety. Rumors of smallpox cases in or near St. Stephen or Calais have until now been without foundation, but there is no doubt in this case. The patient, a young man named Henry Haxey, has lately returned from New Hampshire by way of Boston, probably contracting the disease on the journey. Every effort will be made to isolate the case.

A party of 108 immigrants who arrived by the Str. Corinthian yesterday morning were sent west over the C. P. R. by the Montreal express in the afternoon. Seventy-five of these were destined for Canadian ports.

N Y SUN.

Year.
Week.
A YEAR.
5 Cents.

Artistic Provinces.
PUBLISHING NEWS.
EXCELLENT AUTHORS.

of the World.
COPY - FREE.

Technicalities are a second-
generation, and perhaps it is
county buildings are to be
a grand ball on the even-
ing—second. Eight atten-
tions are out, and it is ex-
pected that the gathering will be the
sentative one ever seen on
Shore. The committee are:
Landry, warden; T. M.
P. R. Samson, Bishop;
R. G. Duncan, N. A. Lan-
P. Byrne, secretary. The
North Shore can pro-
gen engaged, and supper will
by an expert caterer. As
short there is a great hur-
rion on the part of the
es, and no doubt the dress-
ing town will burn the mid-
during the interval between
of the invitation and the
is not often of late years
large gathering has been
ther on the North Shore,
is expected that large num-
from Northumberland
ouche, it is hoped that this
by the beginning of a series
rticles to come off before

PHY-SI-CI-AN TABLET DOSES

Physician, whose schooling
was along the line of "strong
bitters" for stomach troubles,
ribon what he calls tasty tablet.
Only one of thousands of the medical
are "getting out of the rut" of
common-sense view of things,
they are prescribed for stom-
ach troubles that are akin, this pleas-
ing treatment. Every day these
prejudice crumblings and nature
recognition she merits for her
Sixty tablets, 5c cents. 16
ED BY M. V. PADDOCK.

FROM SALVATION ARMY.

His daughter and son-in-law
Leave Him for Dowry.
General cable to N. Y. Sun.
Jan. 14.—Owing to grave differ-
the executive of the Salvation
Booth's son-in-law and daugh-
Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, have re-
the army. It is understood that
of James Alexander Dowie, is re-
with much sympathy.
Jan. 14.—When John Alexander
and over-seer of the Christian
arch, was asked tonight to com-
circulated in London to the
Gen. Booth's son-in-law had become
and Mrs. A. S. Booth-Clibborn
former Brig.-Gen. Percy Clibborn
the Gen. Booths, he said he was
as to the membership of A. S.
son and Percy Clibborn, but said
on his part as yet been received
from Kate Booth-Clibborn, the
Gen. Booth.
Gen. Booth-Tucker, head of the
in the United States, and his
his secretary, Brigadier
said yesterday:
a only heard of the man reported
diff-wen the executive of the army
and Alexander Dowie of Chicago,
red an article about a week ago
from Commander Booth-Tucker.
We have received no word
about it, but it is possible that
from Commander Booth-Tucker.
He will be in New Orleans on
say of the Volunteers of America,
retary to Ballington Booth, head
unters, said last night that he
of the story of the trouble
by Mr. Booth-Clibborn becoming
of his son-in-law. He said that
and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn were in
of the army in Holland and the
but at present he has received
two commanders to set with
in his opinion this caused had
th-Clibborn is a daughter of Gen.
was the only one of the family
associated with Ballington Booth
organized the Volunteers of Amer-
that time she had been the
of the family. He has been cor-
him or had anything to do with

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

IVER, Mass., Jan. 18.—Fire this
the Globe Yarn Mills of the New
otton Yarn Co. damaged the plant
000.

Lasts a Lifetime.

That is just what they say
of Vapo-Cresolene. The
vaporizer is practically in-
destructible, and the Creso-
lene is certainly not ex-
pensive. This way of treat-
ments of the throat is most
cal, and is also most effective.
The picture illustrates how it
You put some Cresolene in
vaporizer, light lamp beneath,
an breathe in the soothing
vapor. For whooping-cough
up it's a perfect specific. 6
solene is sold by druggists every-
where, including the Vapo-Cres-
solene should last a lifetime, and a bottle of
complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Creso-
solene 5c cents. Illustrated booklet contains
testimonial from free upon request. Vapo-
solene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Opened by King Edward With Imposing Ceremonies.

The Speech from the Throne—References to War in South Africa and Other Important Matters.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—King Edward opened parliament this afternoon with a ceremonial in all essential respects similar to that of last. The procession to the house of lords was of the same character as that witnessed on the occasion of the opening of the first parliament of King Edward's reign, while within the sphere house was given the same state pageantry. The same historic robes and the same revival of ancient forms. After robing, King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered the house of peers and occupied their throne beneath a canopy, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on either side of them. The cabinet members of the royal family were seated on chairs at the foot of the steps leading to the thrones. The gentleman usher of the black rod, General Sir Michael Biddulph, having summoned the speaker and the members of the house of commons to the mace, the speaker from the throne. The speech was not an important utterance. His Majesty referred in grateful terms to the world tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressed regret at the fact that the war in South Africa was not concluded, and said he trusted the decision of the sugar conference would lead to the abandonment of bounties, and noted the conclusion of the Isthmian canal treaty.

The speech opened with a reference to the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. "They were everywhere," said the king, "received with demonstrations of the liveliest affection, and I am convinced their presence served to rivet more closely the bonds of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigor of the empire is maintained."

Referring to Great Britain's relations with foreign countries, the king said: "My relations with the other powers continue to be of a friendly character."

Contrary to expectations, the king's reference to the war was just as indefinite as the statements on the subject made in the last half dozen messages from the throne. "I regret," said his majesty, "that the war in South Africa is not yet concluded, though the course of the operations has been favorable to our arrangements, the area of war largely reduced, and industries are being resumed in my new colonies. In spite of the tedious character of the campaign, the soldiers throughout have displayed a heroism and endurance in the face of hardships incident to guerilla warfare, and a humanity, even to their own detriment, in their treatment of the enemy, which are deserving of the highest praise."

The necessity for relieving those of my troops who have most felt the strain of war has afforded me the opportunity of again availing myself of the loyal and patriotic offers of my colonies, and further contingents will shortly reach South Africa from the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand."

In regard to the sugar conference the speech says: "It is my hope that the abandonment of the system by which the sugar producing colonies and home manufacturers of sugar have been unfairly weighted in the prosecution of this important question."

Then came the following clause: "I have concluded with the President of the United States a treaty, the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under guarantees that will neutrally be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations."

Next followed references to the Anglo-Brazilian treaty, to the referring of the British Guiana-Brazil boundary questions to the arbitration of the King of Italy, to the necessity for the continuance of famine relief measures in India, and to the death of the Amir, "whose son, Habib Ullah, has expressed an earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations of Afghanistan with my Indian empire."

After announcing that the estimates have been framed as economically as due regard for their efficiency renders possible in the special circumstances of the present exigency, the speech concludes with mentioning proposals for the continuance of a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—After the speech from the throne had been formally read in the house of commons and the address in reply had been moved and seconded, the liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, spoke in general terms against the course of the government in South Africa, urging conciliation in place of brute force. He said the same, to a large measure, was true of Ireland, where the government, at present, was fountaining between "conciliation and coercion" and urged the adoption of the most liberal programme toward Ireland.

address, said that while he recognized the impossibility of granting the Boer demands for independence, yet he deprecated insistence on unconditional surrender.

The premier, Lord Salisbury, whose entrance in the house was greeted with hearty applause, said he was glad to hear Earl Spencer vent an utterance for which he, the premier, had been frequently and unsparsingly condemned. It was quite true that there was no possibility of granting the Boers independence. Neither was it the government's business, after being gratuitously attacked, to inform the Boers on what terms they would be forgiven, especially since the Boers had not yet expressed a wish to be forgiven.

Lord Salisbury defended martial law in South Africa and urged the opposition to remember they were not dealing with the question whether they could make out a good case against the government. The premier pleaded that they should not allow their eagerness to improve their party position make them forget the issue whether or no Great Britain should be victor in the war. He reminded the opposition that it would impose grave difficulties and embarrassments upon the nation for many years to come.

Replying to the premier, Lord Rosebery said he favored a passive policy upon this matter, and that in this connection he wished to know the truth of the rumors concerning the visit to London of Dr. Kuyper, the premier of Holland. Had Dr. Kuyper brought such overtures? "Not so far as I know," answered Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Irish members held their usual sessional meeting this afternoon and decided to move amendments to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, condemning the government in South Africa, and the concentration camps in South Africa, and the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (liberal), by attacking the institution of martial law in Cape Colony, and by accusing the government of grossly unconstitutional conduct in advising the ministers of the Cape Colony not to summon the Cape parliament, brought up Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, who was in a most militant mood. Mr. Chamberlain declared that Sir William Vernon Harcourt ought to have placed a question of such vast importance as this amendment, and proceeded to justify absolutely the action of the Cape government. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not care a scrap for legal opinion on one side or the other; he cared only for the good of the empire and that it had followed the universal practice of all countries. He also said the government of the Cape Colony would ask parliament to indemnify their acts.

On the opening night of parliament the debate in the house of lords was far more interesting than that in the house of commons, which, except for rather dull and languid, in the house of peers, Lord Lytton, son of the poet-diplomatist, seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne, in an able speech, which drew high praise from Lord Rosebery as "by far the ablest he has ever heard upon such an occasion," gave an early touch of distinction to the proceedings.

Earl Spencer spoke for the liberals, in the absence of the Earl of Kimberley, who is ill. After Lord Salisbury's opening extended criticism by describing King Edward's speech as the most jejune ever placed on the lips of any monarch. The speaker expressed his scepticism as to the motives of Earl Spencer, who he thought was "by far the ablest he has ever heard upon such an occasion." He twitted Mr. Chamberlain for "trailing his diplomatic coat and inviting anybody to tread upon it," and contended that the name of Great Britain was now held in disrepute abroad compared to which all previous records faded into insignificance.

Lord Rosebery commended the spirit and the words of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, Count von Buelow, but expressed his anxiety concerning the constant controversies with Germany and other powers which Mr. Chamberlain's dialectics had excited, and wanted to know where it was going to stop. Lord Rosebery said indulgence in the present methods would give ample opportunity for maintaining that position of splendid isolation which the government seemed to deem eminently desirable, but to maintain which they would do well to have an overpowered fleet and an efficient navy, for otherwise they were likely to be the victims of the contingent directed towards other parts.

speech from the throne, censuring the government for its policy in South Africa, consulting with Lord Rosebery, an amendment has been framed which largely supports the liberal cause, but it is proper measures for the effective prosecution of the war, but expresses the opinion that the Boer demands for independence should be conducted to a rapid termination of hostilities and the establishment of a durable peace.

Frederick Cavley, M. P., will move this amendment, which it is expected will be carried. The exception of the Irish members who object to providing for the Boer demands for independence, he can evade arrest until he reaches Westminster.

Among the interesting questions during the early days of parliament there will be general agreement that the Chamberlain-Von Buelow correspondence is the most important evidence can be adduced that the British government refused to take part in the proposed European powers with respect to the war between the United States and Spain. This question is of the greatest importance to Canada, the effect that it was Russia which prevented European intervention in this war.

CANADIANS IN UNITED STATES
By George Johnson, Statistician of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—The last United States census gives the number of Canadians in that country in 1900 at 1,181,778. Previous census statistics gave the number as follows: 1890, 969,768; 1880, 717,157; 1870, 500,240. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase in number was 216,917 per cent. Between 1880 and 1890 the increase was 251,011 per cent. Of the total number of Canadians in the United States and Canada together 82 were in Canada and 18 in the United States in 1900.

The increase of English is 16 per cent. and of French-Canadians 30. With respect to the geographical distribution of Canadians in the United States, the census shows in a general way that the greatest number have been located in the States of New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington. The total number of Canadians in the United States is 1,181,778 who have for a home, and are permanent residents of, 427,521, 41,646 and 9,129; and Wisconsin, 25,440; 10,761; 11,790; 10,761.

The question is often asked in relation to the United States increasing or decreasing? Certainly, judged by actual numbers, during the decade 1890-1900 there has been a decrease. In the previous decade, 1880-1890, there has been an increase. The total number of Americans in Massachusetts in 1900 was 1,181,778, 1,181,778, 1,181,778, 1,181,778.

This means that in the state of Massachusetts, where there are 1,181,778 Canadians leaving Canada every year to take up residence in French-Canadians; were in the second period (1890-95) of the year outflow of 7,250, and that in the third (1895-1900) of 8,888 Canadian sons and Massachusetts to live 4,897 were English and French.

These figures show that that there was a greater drain of our population to Massachusetts during the period 1890-1900 than during the first half of the decade 1880-1890. The first half of the decade 1880-1890 that a larger proportion of those going away to take up residence in French-Canadians—22,000 in the first half (1880-85) and 17,000 in the second (1885-90) just about adians—in the first half (1880-85) and in 37 per cent in the second (1885-90) of the French-Canadians, at the same time the number going to French-Canadians was 37,000 in the first half and 37,000 in the second. This means that while in the first five years of the decade 1880-1890 there was a net emigration of 1,000,000 in the last five years of the decade 1890-1900 there was a net immigration of 1,000,000.

B. That the particular movement of Canadian emigration to Massachusetts has been greater during the five year period 1890-1900 than during the five year period 1880-1890. The number of Canadian emigrants to Massachusetts has been greater in the case of English-Canadians in 1890-1900 than in the previous five years than it was more marked in the case of the French-Canadians.

FAVORABLE REPORT

Authorized by the Senate Committee on Senator Fry's Ship Subsidy Bill—Will Give the United States Forty-two Merchant Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate committee on commerce today authorized a favorable report of Senator Fry's ship subsidy bill. The report will be made by Senator Fry.

The report prepared by Senator Fry was read to the committee. It says that the purpose of the bill is to establish the maritime supremacy of the United States in trade with Asia and in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean seas; to establish securities in the States; to give the United States a respectable representation on the North Atlantic. The claim is made that all these results will be accomplished within ten years.

The report asserts that the bill will so extend ship building as to transfer from abroad to the United States the centre of that industry as the centres of other industries recently have been transferred, and also that it will give the United States a measure of maritime independence corresponding to our industrial and agricultural independence. Senator Fry furnished the press the following summary of the report.

"The establishment of this complete American ocean mail service, involving much ship building, will require several years. It will render the United States independent of foreign powers for its ocean mail services, as the United States is now dependent on Great Britain. The cost of the American ocean mail service by American mail steamers will be \$4,700,000. The cost of the British and colonial service by British mail steamers is \$4,700,000. The annual deficit under the new American system proposed, including minor services, will be about \$3,000,000. The annual deficit under the British colonial system is \$2,150,000.

"The bill will revolutionize in America as against the Suez route, the world's ocean mail connections with China and Japan, and will affect Australian connections. It will give the United States 42 auxiliary merchant cruisers, compared with Great Britain's 60.

"The second part of the report deals with the general subsidy to all American vessels, steam and sail, except mail steamers. It says that American vessels have absolute free trade in foreign going ships, so no shipbuilders' trust is possible under the bill. Shipbuilders can import now free of duty materials for ships for foreign trade, so no combination to raise prices of materials is practicable. An American shipbuilder will build his vessel in the United States, employing home labor, employing American officers and crews, performing certain services for the American government and using the vessel to promote American commerce; he will be paid a subsidy sufficient to put him on equality with the foreign ship owner, employing foreign labor and serving a foreign government.

"The average cost of building ocean steamers, mainly for cargo, is \$100 per ton in the United States and \$75 in Great Britain. Average monthly wages on ocean steamers, mainly for cargo are: American, \$35; British, \$25; German and Scandinavian, \$17. The general subsidies proposed equalize American and foreign costs on these bases.

"The bill will promote the building of new vessels of large carrying capacity, which promote export trade at low freight rates. Combined with our geographical position, it gives special advantages to American vessels in the Pacific trade. "Based on actual navigation of American vessels in foreign trade in 1900, the subsidies proposition would amount to \$1,072,000, divided as follows: "Steam (excluding mail vessels), \$569,000; sail, \$512,000. "Geographically: Atlantic ocean, \$440,000; Pacific, \$427,000; square-rigged ships on both oceans, \$161,000. "Full compliance with all requirements for the bill would fix the initial expenditures between \$800,000 and \$900,000.

"The completion of 200,000 tons of ocean steamers for foreign trade in one year, involving \$300,000 in subsidies, will place the United States in advance of Germany as a shipbuilding nation. "The deep sea fisheries bounty is to encourage an industry which, from the battle of Lexington to the battle of Santiago, has furnished more men proportionately for the national defence than any other American industry. The annual expenditure is estimated at \$175,000. The amount offset by \$160,000 paid to promote fisheries by Canada, which uses for the purpose always the second sea bounty paid by the United States to Canada under the Halifax award in 1878. "For 70 years the United States paid bounties to deep sea fishermen. "The president of the United States has general supervision of the regulations to enforce the act."

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Frank C. Brown Tells of the Life of the S. A. Constabulary.

Frank C. Brown, one of the St. John boys who went to Africa, returned to the city yesterday. Mr. Brown was accidentally injured and was invalided home. He left Heidelberg on Dec. 18th and reached Halifax on Jan. 16th in the Pretoria, after having made one of the quickest passages on record.

In conversation with the Star, Mr. Brown says that his troop, formerly K. Squadron of C. Division, in which were most of the men who went in the first detachment from St. John, has been on duty almost ever since they went out in the Eastern Transvaal. The men are by no means satisfied with their life both on account of its monotony and by reason of the overbearing conduct of the Hecatean in command of the troop. Since going out to Africa the men have had very little fighting, in fact they have seen no heavy engagements, and the only brushes they have had with the Boers have been in patrol work or scouting. The men have been frequently fired upon by snipers, but no damage has ever been done. They are kept busy digging trenches, which form a part of Kitchener's blockhouse system. These trenches are dug to a depth of four or five feet and are covered with corrugated iron and clay. Along the railway, houses of wood and iron, with clay between, are erected at every bridge, culvert or station, and also where none of the things exist, in order to protect from any one, the other on either side can be seen. Both trenches and blockhouses are supplied with fourteen days' rations, which are kept in case of emergency.

The men find the life very dull and monotonous, as they are either building trenches or doing outpost work all the time, and do not have sufficient active work to keep them in condition. The post at which Mr. Brown was stationed is thirty-two miles from Vaal Station, and from that point the men receive all their supplies. Discipline is harsh and heavy fines are imposed for the slightest offences. This, combined with the monotony, is making the men discontented, and many of them would purchase their discharges at once, were it possible. It is likely that several other New Brunswick boys will shortly return home.

CARNEGIE HEARD FROM.

His Offer to St. John Still Holds Good.

On Saturday Mayor Daniel received a letter from the private secretary of Andrew Carnegie expressing his intention to give St. John a grant conditionally for a free public library building. The letter received by the mayor is as follows: NEW YORK, Jan. 16. Mayor J. W. Daniel, St. John: Dear Sir—Responding to yours of Nov. 15, Mr. Carnegie begs to confirm his previous intention, and if the city of St. John will pledge itself by resolution of council to support public library at a cost of not less than five thousand dollars a year and furnish a site Mr. Carnegie will be glad to give \$50,000 for a free public library building.

It will be remembered that the common council passed a resolution at a special meeting in November last to provide a site for a building to be provided by Mr. Carnegie and assess \$5,000 a year for maintenance of the institution. Now all that will be necessary to comply with the conditions stipulated by Mr. Carnegie is for the city to get legislative power to make the assessment.

USUAL RESULT

Of a Head on Collision Between Freight Trains

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 13.—Two freight trains met in a head-on collision on the O. & C. railway six miles north of here today, killing the engineer and fireman of one train and injuring the brakeman on each train. The cars were piled up and both engines were almost demolished. The dead are: Engineer, Wm. Sorell of Parkersburg; and Fireman Oscar Shank of Vinton, Ohio, but he orders to pass at Vinton siding, but he was relieving his fireman, who was exhausted, and passed the siding without knowing it.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Female Teacher of the Second or Third Class, for Danvers District, Part of Hamilton. Address, H. W. KINGSTON, secretary, French Village, Kings County, N. B.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm of 140 acres, with house and three barns thereon situated in the town of Springfield, County of Kings, HIRAM F. KIRKSTEAD.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or county property. I am able to act at low rate of interest. H. H. PICKETT, Bellefleur, 20 Riverside Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for Act authorizing the Dominion of Canada Pacific Railway Company to own, hold, lease and operate land and other property outside the Dominion of Canada, amending its Charter in so far as relates to the qualification, status, powers and empowering its Director of Incorporation a further issue of consolidated debenture stock for the purpose of aiding in the acquisition of steam vessels; increasing and extending the Company's power of dealing with its lands, mineral, timber, hotel and other properties; enabling the Company to manufacture or otherwise acquire and use electricity for motor and other purposes and to dispose of surplus electricity; empowering the Company to improve its lands, properties by means of irrigation and otherwise, to establish parks and pleasure resorts on its lands; to aid and facilitate in such manner as may be deemed advisable the settlement of the lands of the Company and to assist settlers upon such lands; and generally for securing to the Company in connection with its lands, the powers of an Irrigation and Land Company; and for other purposes.

Dated at Montreal this Sixteenth day of December, 1901.
By order of the board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

GRAND FALLS.

Formal Opening of the New Carless Hotel

A large number of ladies were present at the opening of the new Carless Hotel.

Final of Ladies Present and Their Toilettes—A Most Successful Society Event.

- GRAND FALLS, N. B., Jan. 17.—The formal opening of the new Carless Hotel took place on the 9th. The event was largely attended and voted by all a grand success. Dancing took place in the large, simple room in connection, which was decorated for the occasion. Some sixty couples took part in the grand march. Among the ladies present were: Mrs. H. F. Rallock, Port Fairfield—in black silk and point lace; carnations.
- Mrs. Williams, Port Fairfield—Royal blue chiffon, white chignon.
- Mrs. Hoyt, Port Fairfield—Blue silk Honiton lace.
- Mrs. Billings, Port Fairfield—Nile green silk.
- Mrs. Knight, Port Fairfield—Fancy silk waist, cloth skirt.
- Mrs. Carey, Port Fairfield—Cerulean and brown wool, black hat, blue chignon.
- Mrs. McGill, Van Buren, Maine—Nile green cashmere, black velvet trimmings.
- Mrs. J. B. Allen, Van Buren, Maine—Black velvet and black silk.
- Mrs. J. H. Seaborn, Port Fairfield—Black silk, jet trimmings.
- Mrs. Knight, Port Fairfield—White silk waist, cloth skirt.
- Mrs. T. Malcolm, Port Fairfield—Black velvet trimmings.
- Mrs. E. P. MacWay—White chiffon, pearl trimmings.
- Mrs. Goodyear, Limestone—Black satin, pink chiffon trimmings.
- Mrs. Edith Tibbitts, Andover—Blue and white silk.
- Mrs. Erving—Dove colored cashmere.
- Mrs. Hines—Black and white silk foulard.
- Mrs. McClintock, Limestone—Black silk.
- Mrs. Louise Gerow, Houlton—White muslin.
- Mrs. Cromet, Limestone—Black and white silk.
- Mrs. F. Goodson—Royal purple silk velvet trimmings.
- Mrs. George West—Black satin, Honiton lace; natural flowers.
- Mrs. J. Lovy—Black lace, sequin trimmings; natural flowers.
- Mrs. N. Sheffer—White satin; ornaments.
- Mrs. J. R. Wade—Black satin, white chiffon trimmings.
- Mrs. H. Hallett—Black bluster cloth, sequin trimmings.
- Mrs. R. Gannon—White silk, Nile green velvet and pearl trimmings.
- Mrs. L. W. Wilson—Black satin, pink chiffon trimmings.
- Mrs. M. Wilson—Fancy silk waist, cloth skirt.
- Mrs. M. Howard—White Swiss muslin.
- Mrs. L. Howard—Rose pink silk waist, cloth skirt.
- Mrs. H. Hallett—Heliotrope organdie, white trimmings.
- Mrs. E. L. Smith—Blue organdie, white satin ribbon.
- Mrs. Waldron—Fancy pink waist, cloth skirt.
- Mrs. Bernier, Edmunston—Pale pink velvet, black velvet.
- Mrs. L. Parent—Black velvet, sequin trimmings.
- Mrs. J. Parent—Pink lamina cloth, black velvet trimmings.
- Mrs. A. Allen—White silk waist, cloth skirt.
- Mrs. Burgess—Pale blue cashmere, white trimmings.
- Mrs. Chas. Cyr—Heliotrope shalle, black velvet, honiton lace trimmings.
- Mrs. Chas. Chas—Black silk, white trimmings.
- Mrs. E. Curless—White Swiss muslin.

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