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IG W. NICHOLS, 19 Charlotte Street.

KINGS CO.

quatu, Jan. 19.—A successful supper was held by Ambition I. O. G. T., last evening. Herbert Montgomery-Campbell is visiting his brother, H. M. Campbell of Fox Hill. Following officers have been in Mt. Middleton division, S. for the ensuing quarter: Lelia W. P. Ward Bondell, W. A. Chapman, R. S. Wm. Sharp, S. Laura Horseman, F. S. Jas. treas.; H. P. Chapman, chap.; el Patterson, con.; Frank Sharp, Margaret Kerr, I. S.; Geo. Horn- O. S.; Wm. Kerr, P. W. P.

county dollars was realized urch purposes at a pie social y held at Erb Settlement. Kings county district division held at the hall at Lower Mil- n on Thursday, the 24th inst. social will be held in the Guild n Saturday evening, 26th inst. enwh, Jan. 19.—John Price, sen. on the 14th inst. He had been with his son, Capt. John Price, he past few years. Deceased, had been in failing health for time, was 90 years of age. Ice in the river is very poor in vicinity of Oak Point, and the is open for over five miles. William Hamilton was crossing Mistake Cove, opposite his home, fell through the ice, but was handy, and the animal was out.

asket party held at Captain er's on the 15th was a complete s. J. Cameron, a bustling young list, has built a steam engine of three horse power. He contem- d building an ice boat, to run by r wheel, but as the season is so advanced he will give it up until winter. He intends purchasing a yacht. Mr. Cameron, who is a neat workman, does a large busi- n making axes.

SUNBURY CO.

ville, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Bailey, re- of the late John T. Bailey of Bliss- died at her home on the 11th after a week's illness, at the age years. She leaves two sons, es and Frederick Bailey, and one ater, Mrs. John De Witt. On Sab- afternoon her remains were d in the F. C. Baptist cemetery. W. R. Reid performed the last ties.

William-Kingston of Mill Set- nt died at her home on the 10th, g a short illness, aged 52 years, g a husband to mourn her loss. remains were interred on Sab- morning in the F. C. Baptist ing ground at Patterson Settle- t. Rev. W. R. Reid conducted ervices.

Hannah M. Wright of St. John aken charge of the Corner school. school room has been repaired a new set of furniture. Miss Minnie Mersereau is teaching school at Central Blissville. Miss es continues in the school at rson Settlement.

public installation of the officers ublic Sunbury, No. 1289, I. O. F., e held at the hall on the evening n. 24th.

Monday last the Blissville Agri- l society sold at public auc- a Holstein bull purchased from McKenzie of Nepesip, and a am bull purchased from Leonard of Woodstock.

Madman of the No. 4 Co., R. edredon, is in the city, at n inspecting the armories of cal corps.

ero is to have a hotel with 6,124

ST. JOHN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

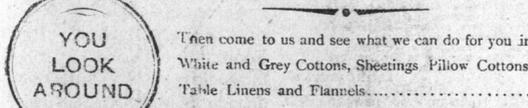
is no royal road to learning. skill in accounts can only be got by hard work. system of training which enables either students to make their work in a and can only end in dismal failure for

we have honest work, and plenty of corresponding success. for catalogue. S. KERR & SON, St. John, N. B.

15 YARDS FOR 93c, ONE YARD WIDE

Are the above figures familiar? You remember the values we gave in White Cottons last year—13 yards for 98c—well, owing to the recent decline in the prices of Cottons we can do two (2) yards better this year.

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Then come to us and see what we can do for you in White and Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens and Flannels.

Since our last talk with you through this medium we have sold very many yards of those Grey Flannels at

15 Cents per Yard.

Don't you want some? Samples sent by mail anywhere on earth. Parcels amounting to five (\$5) dollars and over sent free by express.

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

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY. By Hon. J. A. Chapleau.

For God and Country! Aim sublime, Which in brief days of glorious hero and sage of every clime. Prized more than gems of gold. What nobler motto can be told? For those who train the young? Still may it in your halls resound And in your souls be found.

For God and Country! Precious grand For you in years to come, The destined mothers of your land, The guardians of the home, God bless the lessons that you learn From teachers you revere, The hearts with love to God that burn Must hold their country dear.

For God and Country! Nobler strain N'er touched the heart of youth, In vain they cultivate the brain Who scorn religious truth, In vain they toil at duty's shrine To make the young heart burn, Unless with duty's sacred fire Religion's sacred vow.

For God and Country! Maidens fair, The saintly mother bears That train you up with loving care In life to set your path, Have chosen well, like her with whom And those who best love God and home, Love all mankind the best! "Mary of Magdala"

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

"Six years today! What a long time!" sighed Maud Merlin, standing in the doorway of her room, pressing her sad white face against the glass. "Ah, me, how happy I was; but it is all over. I shall never be happy again."

Her dark eyes overflowed with tears, and her memory went back to the scenes of her childhood, the great, rambling country house, with its spacious rooms and blazing fires and large-hearted hospitality. She could see the old garden, with its winding borders and cool retreats, and catch the sweet odor of the pinks, and the drowsy murmur of the bees, and there was the woodland arbor, beneath which she and Harry had sat so often together. How well she remembered one evening above all others—an evening in royal June. The air, heavy with spicy odors and a full moon pouring down its glorifying light upon the snowy billows of orchard bloom, and the long hedge of crimson roses, weighed down by their intense perfume. On that evening she had listened to the story that her husband, what do you think which never grows old. "Maud, my darling, I love you. Will you be my wife?" She recalled the very words, she seemed to hear his dear voice, she saw his tender eyes. The betrothal ring was still upon her finger just as he put it there that night, and beside it another, even yet more sacred, her wedding ring.

And this stormy desolate night was the anniversary, six years ago and the old homestead had rung with music and revelry. Every window blazed with light, and every broad hearthstone glowed with flaming logs. For on that night, robed in white and adorned with blossoms as spotless and sweet as her own virgin heart, Maud, sole daughter of house and heart, and beauty and belle wherever she went, became a bride.

CHINAMEN IN ST. JOHN. They Do Not Encroach on Each Other's Territory.

Industrious and Fond of Dress—Great Consumers of Pork. No Cheesee no Shirtee—All Hope to Return to the Flowery Kingdom.

The majority of persons, or it may be said, the masses, entertain a wrong idea with regard to the average Chinaman. It is generally taken for granted that he lives on rats and mice and scraps of meat he is able to get for nothing, and that he does not wish for anything better and seldom, if ever, gets it. In the matter of dress, it is generally taken for granted that John goes half clad rather than spend his "wash" money to procure comfortable clothing. Not one person out of fifty will give John the credit of possessing what is generally known as a social side to his nature. In short, that he lives for himself alone, or rather for the money he can get his hands on.

A sun reporter has been looking into these matters and has discovered that all these ideas are in the main erroneous. The average Chinaman is by no means the man who has so often been depicted; neither as regarding himself personally or in his association with his fellows. In the first place, John is industrious. He has no fear of work of any kind he can do. His favorite occupation is laundering, and it is here that he labors to the best advantage. The washman generally puts in from ten to fifteen hours daily in washing and putting a polish upon shirts, collars, etc. He makes it a point to rise at about six o'clock in the winter, and with the sun in summer. He takes a light breakfast, which very often consists of nothing but a cup of tea, without milk or sugar, and as strong as it can be made. He rarely uses milk in anything he eats.

Now, as to his food, it must not be supposed that John is an epicure, for such he is not, but on the other hand, he should not be credited with eating nothing but rats and drinking cold water. A Chinaman likes good things to eat, as well as any Canadian. He does not, as a general thing, care much for pastry and cake, but is fond of a more substantial diet. He is especially fond of pork—not too fat. Geo. Wetmore, country market, told the reporter that he had great deal of lean pork to Chinamen. They wanted it good and generally requested that the bone be removed. He also sold them considerable celery and onions and other vegetables. They sought little beef, and what they did it was a piece out of which they could make soup. They never asked for credit, Mr. Wetmore said, always having money enough to pay for what they bought.

A case came into a stall while the reporter was conversing with the proprietor. He asked for what he wanted in a business like way. He examined everything carefully before he purchased it, and kept his eye on the man who was weighing it out to him. The reporter also learned that Chinamen buy considerable tea and coffee, but more of the former than the latter. It appears they drink tea at all times. The reporter could not learn that they ever bought fish, or that they ever ate them. Supper is the heartiest meal. When they have time they eat a pretty square dinner, but in cases they happen to be in a hurry, they wait till night.

Now about their dress. After talking with Sam Wah, who can speak better English than any other Chinaman in the city, the reporter learned that these people are also fond of good clothes as the average New Brunswicker. They will wear nearly anything while they are at work, but when they appear on the street they are strictly bedecked. There are very large and flowing, and long enough to cover their fingers. In walking along the street they generally put the right hand in the left sleeve and the left hand up the right sleeve. This appears, is considered the correct way to walk. They like to have the legs of their trousers large also. If their clothes are bordered with a sort of white lace they feel they are very much in the fashion. They make their own clothes when they cannot smuggle them into the country. They do not like the English way of dressing, but they like to be in the lead. The material from which the clothes are made is cheap. What they seem to want is something that will look pretty well.

They never go upon the street simply to see and be seen. When seen upon our streets they are always on business, and they like to transact all such business in the morning. They never come out in the evening if they can help it. If they do come out after dark they get back again as quickly as possible. One Chinaman will not start business alongside another. There appears to be a law among them regulating this. In this city the rule has been that the Chinese are to have a laundry about half way up Main street, there is another on Mill street, one on the south side of King square and another on Brussels street—as far from one another as they can get conveniently. Of course they are into the business for money, and they know how to hold on to it, but it is wrong to suppose they do so at the cost of everything else.

They are generally rather suspicious of Americans, and think it is utterly wrong to get the best of a bargain, but when they are doing right and know it they will fight rather than give in. There is a law among them never to give up a shirt without a check. Some time ago a gentleman in this city lost the check, but went back and asked for his shirt. It was refused him. He endeavored to force

THE QUEEN AND HER LADIES.

The Queen's thoughtfulness for others is quite wonderful; from the mistress of the robes down to a foot-man each is considered individually and their pleasures thought of. Abroad the Queen always arranges that the servants shall see the principal sights—galleries, etc. Years ago when in a foreign city almost everyone had left the chateau except her majesty and the lady in waiting. The latter heard a tap at the door, and on saying "Come in" to her astonishment the Queen came in, bringing her a souvenir of their time together—a bracelet, with medallions of the various places they had visited, behind portraits of the various members of the royal family, surrounded, if I remember right, with jewels.

He set out for the morning friend, the Queen of England." HIS GRACE. Cheverton—Did Deacon Butternut play poker with you last night? Deacon—Yes, and before he sat down he began to pray. Cheverton—Great Scott! What did he say? Deacon—He said: "Oh, Lord, make me endure and live on." She looked down at her sable gar-

LORD CHURCHILL DEAD. The Sad Event Occurred at Six O'clock Last Thursday Morning.

A Sketch of the Life of One of England's Most Prominent Men.

London, Jan. 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill died at six o'clock this morning. Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill was the second son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He was born on February 15, 1849, and was educated at Merter college, Oxford. He represented Woodstock in the house of commons from February, 1874, until April, 1880, and again from that time (when he was returned with a diminished majority) until November, 1885. He afterwards stood for Birmingham but was defeated, and was then returned for South Paddington.

From 1874 to 1880 he was almost silent in the house, but from 1880 onward he made himself conspicuous in the house and on public platforms by the violence of his speeches against the liberal party, and was the chief member of that small section of the house known as the "fourth party." On the accession of Lord Salisbury's government to office in 1885 Lord Randolph Churchill filled the post of secretary of state for India, and his promotion to that high place was a proof of the importance that he had assumed in the ranks of the conservative party. In the country, indeed, he was already regarded as almost, if not quite, the Tory leader, and it was commonly said that the mantle of Lord Beaconsfield had fallen upon the young, able, irrepressible but acute chafe of the Tory democrats. Lord Randolph's short tenure of the India office was marked by the annexation of Upper Burma. Departmental work, however, did not prevent his taking part in the struggle which at the general election of November, 1885, again returned the liberals to power. He resigned office with Lord Salisbury to return after three months as a chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons, but, to the surprise of all, he resigned suddenly in December, 1885. Lord Randolph married in 1874, Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York. She has since become a prominent member of the Primrose league. Lord and Lady Churchill visited America during the first time in many years last summer, and then continued westward on a tour of the world, from which they returned, landing at Marseilles, only a short time ago. This voyage was undertaken for the benefit of Lord Randolph's health, which was badly shattered. When he landed in New York on January of last year he was said to be suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by over work, but the trip around the world seems to have done him no more good than did a previous long trip to South Africa, where he combined health seeking with business, and in so doing made an investigation into gold mining interests of Mashonaland, which, according to report, caused him to lose much money.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill reached London three weeks ago from Marseilles, and the former's condition was then so feeble that he had to be lifted from the railroad car to his carriage. It was said that he was suffering from general paralysis. Lord Randolph, during his tour of the world, has had a physician, Dr. Keith, in constant attendance upon him, and in addition, he has been treated since his return to Europe by Drs. Buzard and Robson Rouse. The latter was for many years Lord Randolph's physician, but the consultations held between the three physicians do not seem to have resulted in prolonging the patient's life for any length of time, and he died at his residence, No. 59 Grosvenor square, London, at six this morning, where he was conveyed after his return to London. Lord Randolph Churchill leaves a widow, who has shown herself a most devoted attendant upon him during his last illness, and two sons, Winston Leonard, born in 1874, and John Henry, born in 1880.

HAS A BAD RECORD.

Steamship America, Formerly the Britannia, at the Bottom of a Lawsuit. When the fleet of improvised Brazilian cruisers, dynamite and otherwise, was being fitted up at New York a year ago the magnificent yachtlike steamship Britannia, now the America, attracted almost as much attention as the Niteroxy, which had the dynamite gun aboard. The Britannia was an important craft. She possessed an interesting history which was fruitful of disappointment and failures, and when it was announced in marine circles that the Britannia had been sold for \$175,000 the nautical men who were acquainted with the craft said she was well sold. She was described as a "brute" in heavy weather and reports from Brazil since show that she has not improved. She ruled the man who conceived her construction. She was discarded by the sultan of Turkey, who used her for several times as his private yacht and she finally, after many adventures, drifted into the hands of a Boston firm. Her conversion into a cruiser of doubtful strength or usefulness is a matter of recent history. Now the Brazilian cruiser America she figures in a lawsuit. The Champion Derrick and Wrecking company is suing the owners of the vessel for \$5,000 compensation for having lost her to the representative of the Brazilian government.

Grand Trunk Railway—Return of traffic for week ending January 19, 1895: 3284,655; 1894, 3207,323. Decrease, 1895, 322,674.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

The Conservatives Feel Very Confident of Coming Victory.

They May Defeat the Government in the House—But it is in the Election They Place Their Hopes.

Lord Dunraven Going Actively into Politics—Expected Return of Mr. Gladstone to the House—Lord Rosebery's Cardiff Speech.

London, Jan. 20.—Lord Rosebery addressed a political gathering at Cardiff on Friday night. The prime minister's remarks were devoted principally to an exposition of the position of the liberal party on the question of the existence of the house of lords, and were of a similar nature to his other recent deliverances on that subject. Lord Rosebery, speaking at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation here yesterday morning, declared that he saw no immediate prospect of a general election. The government, he added, had a working majority which would only be lost if its friends turned their weapons against them. The members of the government were confident, and believed that they had a long spell of work before them.

LORD DUNRAVEN IN POLITICS.

The many friends of Lord Dunraven on both sides of the Atlantic will be interested in the fact that he has definitely decided to enter politics. Not only in the United States, but even in England, where it is the most difficult thing in the world to stir up an interest in any sport which is out of season, the Earl of Dunraven has been prominently before the public as the challenger for the America's cup. Nothing daunted by his failure to obtain a match for the first Valkyrie, and in spite of the fate which overtook the second Valkyrie at the moment when he hoped to rub out the victories scored by the Vigilant in American waters, he is going to try his luck a third time with another vessel of the same name. "But," writes a correspondent, "a long talk which I have just had with Lord Dunraven leaves no doubt upon my mind that it would be unjust to suppose that his principal interest in life lies in yachting. Lord Dunraven, like the Czar's emperor, is devoted to yachting, and so, for that matter, is Lord Rosebery, and so was Lord Randolph Churchill, with whom Lord Dunraven was long associated on his yacht. His main interest in life lies in politics, though it has only been settled within the past few days that his lordship will be a candidate for the London county council, standing for Wandsworth. Lord Dunraven began political life nominally as a liberal, but he has since taken his seat in the house of lords among the liberal peers, but this was a mere accident, for at the moment he took no interest in politics, and was content to sit where his father had sat before him. Nor was his father a bigoted liberal. He was a member of the house of commons, the late Lord Dunraven had been the last conservative representative of Glamorganshire, and it was only when he embraced the Roman Catholic faith that he became a liberal. The present Earl, however, is not a Catholic, although he has never shown any signs of Protestant bigotry. Curiously enough, Lord Dunraven was in the United States when the blood began to course fast, so to speak, in his political veins. His patriotic instincts were outraged by the patriotic opportunism of the opposition offered by the liberals to Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, and he addressed, not to any English paper, but to the New York World, an eloquent protest against the ignominious conduct, as it seemed to him, of the liberal party. This letter, cabled over to England, attracted a great deal of attention in the highest quarters, and Lord Dunraven, who passed by natural process to the cross-benches and from them to the conservative side of the house of lords, soon became a politician. His political feet, became a politician of consideration. Among the first to approach him was Lord Stratford-Campbell, now dead, whose speeches in the upper house never received the attention which they deserved, for his substance because his manner of delivery was inartistic in the extreme. More important was the political and personal friendship which sprang up between the comparatively young peer—Lord Dunraven was born in 1842—and Lord Beaconsfield. In Lord Salisbury's ministry of 1885-86 Lord Dunraven received recognition as parliamentary secretary of state for the colonies; but he retired from that office not long after Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned his position, because he considered that the opposition offered by the home government to the Newfoundland Bill amounted to a denial of the independence of the colony. It was, however, in connection with the committee of the house of lords appointed to enquire into the sweating system that Lord Dunraven made the deepest impression on the public mind. He was chairman of that committee, and among his team were some uncommonly little little to drive the late Lord Derby being among them. Over that committee Lord Dunraven spent time, money and trouble without stint, and the result was that he was more nearly successful in tearing away the veil of mystery from the misery of the sweating system than any man has before. His success was due in part to a warmth of heart, which reminds one in a manner of Charles Kingsley's Lord Southdown; but Lord Dunraven is a greater man in life than Lord Southdown. He is a greater man in life than Lord Rosebery, and he is as keen as Lord Rosebery was once in the reform of the house of lords. Indeed, Lord Rosebery's plan of 1888 was introduced only and obviously by way of blinding old Dunraven; and unless it is to be defeated, it is to keep a yacht is frivolous while to own a Lada is statesmanlike, there is little doubt that Lord Dunraven's political ambitions will have their reward."

GLADSTONE REDIVIVUS.

With Lord Dunraven as a new figure in imperial politics, it is quite possible that there may also shortly be a reappearance in the house of commons of no less a person than the Grand Old Man himself. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has recently written letters to several of his former colleagues and followers in parliament informing them that it is his intention to make his reappearance in the house of commons and take part in its proceedings. According to these communications the ex-premier will either vote or speak upon questions of the first importance, but will otherwise remain passive. This news has been as gratifying as it has been surprising to the ministerial party, but it is not known what particular measures will call him to his seat in the house. The most reasonable surmise, however, is based upon Mr. Gladstone's answers to letters addressed to him pursuing a general line of inquiry as to what he may be relied upon to do in support of the ministry. While he is disposed to be non-committal as to his intentions, he has intimated that the Irish Land bill, the Armenian atrocities, and the anti-lords measure are the questions in the discussion of which he means to actively take part. If the plans already formulated by the government are carried out during the session, the proceedings will culminate in the passage of a bill dealing with the upper house of the power of veto. Mr. Gladstone's open admission to this principle will be a tower of strength to the liberals and their allies, particularly on the eve of a general election, and it will also commit Mr. Gladstone to the resumption of his place in the front rank, and cause him to assume the guidance of the party in the direction of turning the elections toward the decision of questions affecting great constitutional reforms.

NO IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION.

The fact that Lord Rosebery in his circular to the liberal election agents informed them that there was no immediate prospect of a dissolution of parliament confirms the statements recently cabled in regard to the future situation, and gives assurance that none of the measures upon which the government have staked their existence will be abandoned. The probability now increases that these measures will all be carried, and as a consequence the leaders of the opposition appear to have abandoned the hope of being able to accomplish the overthrow of the ministry, either upon the vote on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, or upon any subsequent measure. Evidence of this is furnished by the fact that, as it has transpired, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and other Tory and Unionist leaders recently held a conference at Hatfield house, Lord Salisbury's residence, at which plans were discussed designed to force a dissolution. After the ground had been gone over thoroughly, it was decided that the plans contemplated would not be successful, and the meeting dispersed. Next day it was given out that Lord Salisbury had made arrangements to start for the Riviera after the assembling of parliament, and would remain there until the middle of March. Assuredly he would not absent himself if he thought there was the slightest chance of upsetting the government and forcing an appeal to the electors.

THE BUDGET.

No parliamentary development is the source of so much public speculation as Sir William Harcourt's budget, but it is generally accepted as a certainty that the cabinet intends to spring a sensation by making proposals to throw off the taxes from tea, coffee and cocoa, and reduce the duty on tobacco. The surplus being thus swept off, nothing will remain to meet the admitted financial requirements of the navy; consequently the government have decided upon a bold course, contemplating the raising of a loan of £25,000,000, paying in annual instalments. This fund will be employed in part in erecting permanent fort works at Gibraltar and Portsmouth, strengthening the existing coaling stations, and creating new ones. The residue will be devoted to increasing the number of warships. Mr. Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke are in favor of this measure, and their support of it insures the adhesion of the radicals to the plan.

There was much weeping and wailing in Fleet street last week over a matter which will likely come before parliament for explanation. The reporting of parliamentary debates, efficiently done last session by the old Hansard staff, engaged by Eyre and Spottiswoode, Queen's printers, had been taken from that firm and given to a rival house, and the actual reporting will be done by the Times staff. The old reporters were kept in ignorance of what was being done, and the new ones were not given a shilling without work, and unable to get it, because all newspapers have already made their arrangements for the coming session, and the Times will not require an increase of its staff, which is always very strong. In the gallery the unemployed reporters have plenty of influence, and their friends will do their best for them. The Irish members may be trusted to have something to say about a scheme which places the official reporting of their speeches in the hands of their implacable foe. Furthermore, there has been an element of mystery about the business which the government

will find it necessary to explain. The Earl of Durham and Baron Churchill have been added to the large number of aristocratic candidates for seats in the county councils, and it is understood that there are many other titled aspirants to the same dignity.

A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME.

New York, Jan. 20.—The New York Tribune has the following cable letter:

London, Jan. 19.—Lord Rosebery's appearance at the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation was not calculated to contribute to the cheerful spirit of the advanced section of his followers. He indicated all through that the coming session was the last before a dissolution, and warned his hearers to expect a practical programme for parliament which could not possibly include the unwieldy suggestions to which many of them attached vital importance. The cabinet were still engaged in the process of winnowing the Newcastle and all other proposals, but had decided to adhere to their promise to give Welsh disestablishment the first place. Mr. Cameron's Scotch bill would have a show by being brought in before dissolution, but he clearly was not intended to pass. He once more developed his notions about devolution being the secret of the future working of the empire. Ireland's claims stood fast, but the lords blocked the way. The other items of the sessional programme were surely sufficient for the whole year: control of the liquor traffic, the abolition of members in order that workmen might be sent in abundance to parliament, and "One man, one vote," without which democratic suffrage was a sham. The long expected thunderous resolution against the lords was introduced as a last proposal before dissolution. While he was thus speaking at Cardiff, the Duke of Devonshire, at Ulverston, was descending upon Lord Rosebery's unsatiate appetite for failures, and supporting Mr. Chamberlain's social reforms.

LIBERAL DEFEAT PREDICTED.

The London correspondent of the Sun, in a cable despatch to his paper, predicts the defeat of the liberal party at the next general election. He says: "The Lancashire members have made arrangements to raise the question of the Indian duties on imported cotton goods at an early period in the session. Some people are inclined to believe that this business may provoke a political crisis of a serious character, and that the liberal members are pledged to vote against the government should the ministers fail to give satisfactory assurances. The feeling is naturally very strong in Lancashire, where the question is eminently a practical one of bread and butter, and the Liberal party are not at all prepared to meet the charge that important county have to think of the safety of their seats. Moreover, other liberal members of a philanthropic turn of mind may be induced to vote, say, for a motion calling upon the imperial government to compel the cotton growers to place the cotton mills in India under Factory acts as strong as those prevailing in this country; and if the government oppose such a proposal, defeat is quite on the cards. But, after all, the decisive battle may be fought long before the cotton proposal is taken up. Evidence of this is furnished by the Queen's speech, which contains a reference to a government scheme for reducing the powers of the house of lords, or if the speech makes no mention of that subject, the Tories will endeavor to force the ministry's hands by raising the question of the reduction of their intentions, and upon that issue a critical division may be taken. Such a strategy would appear to outside observers sheer folly, for it would stake the opposition's fortunes on the very question upon which they are endeavoring to compel the government to retreat. It is a question by which they are loudly proclaiming their intention to stand or fall. They assert that they are assured of the support of the Parnellites, which is probably correct enough, for John Redmond, who has just returned from his tour of the west, is an ardent and exuberant supporter of the government, and he is understood to be of the opinion that any stick is good enough to beat the government dog with. He has gone to Ireland to devote his time between now and the opening of the session to the work of spreading Irishness, and the salvation depends upon kicking out Lord Rosebery and his colleagues at the earliest possible moment, and upon any pretext whatsoever. What that pretext will be was probably decided last Sunday, for Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire were at Hatfield on Saturday and Sunday, and it has leaked out that they devoted the greater part of their time to the consideration of the opposition tactics of the coming parliamentary session.

HOW A MAN CAN BE HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.

I married a widow who had a grown-up stepdaughter. My father came to see me, and, being a widower, he fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. My father, therefore, became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, because she had married my father. In due time my wife had a son, who was, of course, my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepdaughter. My mother's wife, who was my stepdaughter, remember, also had a son, who was my brother and at the same time my grandfather, for he was the son of my stepdaughter.

KEEPING THEM MARRIED.

Stranger—I am told that it is easy for a woman to get a divorce in this state, but tell us how she gets one. Citizen—Yes, it is difficult for the men so as to discourage them when they get a divorce, but it is not so for the women so they wouldn't care when they get one.

FOR TORPID LIVER, SICK STOMACH, CONSTIPATION & BILIOUSNESS.

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills. Small, vegetable, Sugar Coated.

THE TORRES CONFIDENT.

The World correspondent says: "In English politics the Torres seem so confident of winning the coming elections that their leaders are parading out the spoils already, and an interesting story comes to me that Lord Salisbury has had to intervene in a bitter contest between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen as to who shall be chancellor of the exchequer. The place has been promised the Birmingham gentleman, and Mr. Goschen is to go to the house of lords."

A WOMAN'S HEART.

One Disease That Baffles the Physician.

The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years—How she Was Cured.

(From the Newark News.)

Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered a formidable ailment. The following interview, therefore, will interest the medical profession, since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for the disease. The patient is Mrs. George Archer, of Clifton, N. J. All physicians consulted pronounced the illness incurable, and treated her without the slightest relief. Mrs. Archer said: "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go up stairs without stopping to let the pain in my chest and left arm cease. I felt an awful constriction about my arms and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise in my right ear like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side."

IMPROVEMENT IN KNITTING MACHINES.

A recent improvement in the construction of warp knitting machines is likely to be regarded with considerable favor—its practicability, at least, being no slight consideration in its behalf—consisting simply in the application of a new principle to the traverse carriage of the machine; that is, the threads are caused to pass from the ordinary bobbin on the traverse carriage of the machine beneath the tension roller, which is of such weight as to be raised by the threads which pass over it. On the frame of the traverse carriage are formed arms or brackets which are provided with slots, and act as supports for the tension rollers, allowing them to be suddenly raised as the threads are drawn on the needles, and to remain in that position until the threads are again drawn off on the bobbins.—New York Sun.

WHERE THE SUN GETS HIS HEAT.

Why the sun continues to give forth light and heat in undiminished quantities and unvarying intensity after having been in a state of combustion for untold ages, has long been a puzzle to the astronomer. On the thoughtful observer in the lower rank of the star gazer, this learned subject is a puzzle, and he has often wondered how the sun emits so much heat as would result from the instant combustion of 11,000,000,000 tons of coal. Calculating from these figures it is easily shown that if the sun's entire mass consisted of first quality of coal in a state of combustion, and that he burned until the very last ton was consumed (maintaining until then the rate of burning), he would last only for a few hours. But it is believed that the sun has been burning for hundreds of thousands, and probably millions, of years, and that since the "ages of man" dawned, the quantity of heat emitted has not perceptibly diminished. This being the case, there is but one conclusion as to how its supply of heat is kept up, and that is, that the sun is a store of fuel to draw upon. The latest theory is that the immense regions of space are occupied by billions of minute bodies, known as meteors, meteorites and aerolites, which are being constantly drawn to the sun by its attraction, and as they enter its atmosphere, evolve numerous streams of both heat and light.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

Contributed by Rev. J. de Soyres.

According to his annual custom, the Archbishop of Canterbury has put forth a message to his diocese in the Canterbury Gazette.

MOTTO FOR 1895.

Mundet ac Munit. "Cleanse and defend." Were there no Defence, There would need no Defence; Upon all the Glory shall be Defence; Purity and Security walk together.

Pray ye that He will cleanse His Clergy and His People from haste and remissness, from laxity and uncharitableness, from selfishness, from all things that do offend, and give all Courage and Obedience.

Pray ye that He will defend the Church's enemies from the sin of hindering the cleansing she desires.

Pray ye that his Day is so may her Strength be.

That she may renew her youth, that she may live in her first love. Mundet ac Munit. EDW. CANTUAR.

The Diocesan Synod of Montreal, which met last week, had some important work before it. Dr. Norton's motion for transferring to the Synod his privileges as Rector of Montreal was finally accepted after some vigorous debate, and the defeat of some amendments. The rectory of Montreal, like some town-parishes in England, embraces the whole city, and no new parochial district can be set up without the consent of the rector. Dr. Norton showed much wisdom in desiring to transfer a somewhat burthensome and invidious privilege to a more appropriate authority. An amendment was proposed, which declared that the Bishop, and not the Synod, should receive the power. But while acknowledging their perfect confidence in Bishop Bond's adequate wisdom and judgment, the supporters of the motion declined to entrust such large powers to the discretion of some future occupant of the See, who might be less remarkable for these qualities. This wise view was adopted by the Synod. A Bishop's functions are essentially spiritual, and his usefulness is injured if his time is taken up by duties much better performed by deliberative bodies, or by qualified laymen, and he is thus hindered from doing his proper work of ordaining, confirming, teaching, and "driving away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word."

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN DOLLARS.

Claude N. Bennett says he went to the mint in the city of Mexico and asked to have a United States dollar weighed and compared with a Mexican standard dollar. The latter weighed down in the balance, and the United States went up, showing the Mexican dollar contained more silver than the latter. Bennett went into a restaurant. The dinner cost \$1. He paid with a United States dollar, and the waiter handed him back a Mexican dollar. Although the Mexican dollar was heavier than that from the United States it was worth only half as much. In Texas at the railway eating-house a meal costs 50 cents. From the border into Mexico and you are charged \$1 for the same kind of meal, though if you carry a United States dollar in payment you will get back a Mexican dollar. The price is just the same practically. It does look as if the ancients of the civilized nations had muddled things somewhat when of two coins made of the same metal the heavier one is worth only half as much as the lighter one. Mercantile and Financial Times.

WOODS' PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy.

Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Spasms, atonies, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excess, Mental Torry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incontinence, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed for 55 years in thousands of cases. Is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask Druggist for Woods' Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inquire price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1 per box. One will please, etc. with care. Pamphlets free by mail address, The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

SOLD IN ST. JOHN BY PARKER BROS., MARKET SQUARE, AND G. W. HOBEN, UNION HALL, MAIN STREET. PATENT, DRUGGISTS. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

"SOMETHING GOOD"

Do You Feel Like Increasing Your Cigar Trade?

NOTHING EASIER

If You Will Let Us Help You.

HOW?

Why, Send in an Order for a Sample Lot of

SOMETHING GOOD

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR ON EARTH.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of the Late Samuel V. White, late of White's Cove, Queens County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to his estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated at White's Cove, Queens Co., this 22nd of December, 1894. CHARLES W. WHITE, LAUCHLIN F. FAIRBIE, Executors.

D. ATHERTON, Trainer and Driver,

writes:—

I would advise every one to try Manchester's Tonic Condition Powders and Lini-ment.

St. MARTINS, N. B.

J. W. MANCHESTER & Co.

Sirs—Please send me by stage, with bill, one-half dozen bags of Marsellaise Poultry Food. It is a splendid thing for poultry, the increased production of eggs being very marked.

R. MCD. MURRAY.

claimed the residents lack courage to enter the public; they know the real value of their own forces, and they dare not proclaim their own opinions and their ultimate aims. It is sad enough to witness the action of those who have always been hostile to Evangelical Churchmen; but sadder still when those who gained their position by the strongest Protestant pledges, exhibit later the proverbial bitterness of the pervert. A Cardinal Newman departed far away in later life from those first truths he learned from Scott's Commentary on the Bible, but readers of the 'Apologia' recollect how tenderly he refers to opinions which became far distant at the last. Unhappy must a person be who is led into that company and those beliefs, where the 'doctrine of reserve' is the principle of propaganda, and the end is held to justify the means.

The Bishop of Huron, sending a warm congratulation upon a recent congregational event, says: "In these days of the 'Apostasy,' those who love the truth for their dearest sympathies going out towards those whom they regard as faithful to primitive Christianity." Let not Evangelicals be discouraged. There are great leaders on our side, and abundant, if as yet unorganized, forces. All that is needed is courage, hope, and continuous prayer for that protection without which 'nothing is strong, and nothing holy.'

I assured him whereupon he res— "Well, sir, that wife 'Mandy,' and 'bez junior, did so for her life. They ter place for ten a cum ter this ole the enesty wa'te for ten years sm't they could stayed, and Jabe 'Mandy' had a house a like they might h if they hadn't r the doggin' racke "Dear me," sa them like that fo "Go an' thro' hut," said my m is the most r seen, an' they st "Aha!" I ex from the wagon stone. "More the "G' million b' companion as I the house. It m went through glass and slamm inside. The next terrific squawk began to fly out seemed to be t sands of them, a black. They fe began making house, but didn't "G' rows, by jidn't I wish I had a "Shut up" co ion. "That's the career of th them ter this s the fate of Jabe tell me the tra tree family. "Jabez Bumble blooded colt, an' ant of the Bun wasn't nuthin' an' who Mandy Huckle and the Huckle and the Buntrees, the livin' 'bout a bu here spot when Toolfulness. The years old then, the Buntree be place of all the e an' while Jabez he jes' got huffy was a pickin' a every he goes an' stones in the night he blasted c crows hadn't no roost. Their fa and great-grand there 'fore ever a came in sight as they'd be digged me. "The kin cr warn't right to an' they didn't o warn't 'nat Jabe started ter drive with the m' Heer the night the fight ter stoned Jabez he used ter kill night. But still crows at the old went an' tried to get in the track of two of his clerical colleagues whose machinations in the same direction had already failed in their creditable object. Everyone is perfectly aware that these attacks, ostensibly directed against one speaker at the late Conference, in reality are the outpouring of hostility against that Evangelical cause which the Conference so successfully vindicated and pro-

CROWS HA-

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Manchester's Tonic Con-
Powders and Lini-

St. MARTINS, N. B.
MANCHESTER & Co.
Please send me by
with bill, one-half dozen
of Marsellaie Poultry
It is a splendid thing
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of eggs being very
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R. McD. MURRAY.
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States went up, showing the Mexican
to contain more silver. A little lac-
cum ter this old coin is a hide, but
the enemy was the he has been the trail
for ten years smelt out, an' feelin'
that they couldn't run no longer they
stayed, and Jabez Buntree, his wife
'Mandy, and the little feller met death
like they might have before
if they hadn't tried the jumbun' an'
the dodgin' racket.

OD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.
Six Packages Guaranteed to
promptly and permanently
cure all forms of Nervous
Weakness, Emotions, Spermator-
rhoea, Impotency and all
other ailments arising from
Sexual Excess, Mental Worry, excessive use
of Tobacco, Opium or Stimu-
lants, which soon lead to In-
firmity, Consumption and early grave.
prescribed over 55 years in thousands of
is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine.
Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine, if
no one without medicine in place of this
a price in letter, and we will send by return
Palo, one package, 41c; six, \$5. One will
send with our Pamphlet free of any address.
The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

in St. John by Parker Bros., Market
St., and G. W. Hoben, Union Hill, Main
St., druggists. Orders by mail prompt-
ly filled.

"SOMETHING GOOD"
Do You Feel Like
Increasing Your Cigar Trade?
NOTHING EASIER
If You Will Let Us Help You.
HOW?
Why, Send in an Order for a
Sample Lot of
"SMETHING GOOD"
BEST FIVE CENT
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Dated at White's Cove, Queens Co.,
22nd of December, 1894.
CHARLES W. WHITE,
LAUCHLAN F. FAIRBIE,
Executors.

CROWS HAVE REVENGE.

Sad Fate of Jabez Buntree of Local
Fame.
He incurred the Hatred of the Black-Feath-
ered Birds and they Relentlessly Pur-
sued Him until they Finally Killed
Him by Lack of Sleep.

"I read a story about a pest of crows
in Jersey," said a travelling man, "and
it reminded me of Jabez Buntree's
crows. When I first started on the
road I had what my fellow travellers
always called the 'poverty devil'.

"I had been over night in an Indian
settlement and wanted to get to the
next village, some fifteen miles
distant, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
The man with whom I had stopped
incidentally told me the village was
fifteen miles in the direction I wished
to take, and he guessed I would give
me a lift. So I went out in search
of the old and found him. Yes, he said,

"My companion paid no attention to
me, but looked straight at the hut and
kept muttering to himself, 'Poor Jabez,
poor Jabez!' I repeated my ques-
tion, but he never looked around at
me. I sat patiently listening to his
incessant 'poor Jabez' until I could
stand it no longer, and then I poked
him in the side and yelled, 'Well, what
the hell's 'poor Jabez' for?'

"Dear me," said I, "but who chased
them like that for so long?"
"Go 'n' throw a stone in the ole
hut," said my companion, "the ene-
my is the most relentless like you ever
seen, an' they still guard the place."

"Aha!" I exclaimed, as I jumped
from the wagon and picked up a big
stone. "More than one, eh?"
"A million 'n' jings!" replied my
companion as I hurled the stone at
the house. It made a great noise as
it went through a cracked pane of
glass and slammed against the wall
inside. The noise made there was a
terrific squawking inside, and crows
began to fly out of every window. It
seemed to me that there were thou-
sands of them, and they made the sky
black. They flew up in the air and
began making a noise around the
house, but didn't go away.

"Crows, by jimminy!" I cried. "Oh,
I wish I had a gun!"
"Shut up!" exclaimed my compan-
ion. "That's the enemy that blighted
the career of the Buntrees an' drove
them ter this spot ter die. Look out
the fate of Jabez ain't yourn, an'
then this country genius started in to
tell me the tragic story of the Bun-
tree family.

"Jabez Buntree," he began, "was a
bloody colt, an' was a direct descen-
dant of the Buntrees of York. They
wasn't nuthin' goin' to tell Jabez
nuthin', an' when he sed he'd marry
'Mandy Huckle he jes' up an' 'dome it,
and the Huckles was jes' as good as
the Buntrees, too. The couple was
livin' 'bout a hundred miles from this
here spot when Jabez done all that
foolishness. The little feller was two
years old then, an' right back of the
Buntree barn was the roostin'
place of all the crows for miles around,
an' while Jabez didn't mind 'em much,
he jes' got huffy when he found they
was a-pickin' at his crows, an' one
night he goes out an' throws sticks
an' stones in the trees until he drives
every blasted crow out. But them
crows hadn't no notion of quittin' that
roost. Their fathers an' grandfathers
and great-grandfathers had roosted
there 'fore ever a Buntree or a Huckle
came in sight across the sky line, an'
they'd be dinged if they'd quit."

"The king crow 'lowed as how it
wasn't right to peck at Jabez's fields,
an' they didn't do it no more; but the
war'n't that Jabez wanted. I sed he
was a 'od 'olt an' he w'es. 'e
started ter drive them crows out, an'
he meant ter do it; an' night after
night the fight kept on. From stick
ter stones Jabez went ter his gun, an'
he used ter kill about fifty crows a
night. But still every night found the
crows at the ole roost, an' then Jabez
went an' tried ter get Cy Bunker of
Squash Holler ter come up an' help
him; but Cy 'lowed as how the black-
fellers hadn't never done him any
harm, an' he guessed he wouldn't hurt
them. So back goes Jabez an' he
racks his head for some way ter get
rid o' 'em crows by himself. An'
the durn fool done what a what
settled him. I told yer how that little
pater er wood barked er the Buntree

NEW BRUNSWICK DAIRYING CO.

Its Annual Meeting at French Village
—Result of the Year's Operations.
The Board of Directors—The Factory to be Run
This Year.

(Frederick Gleener, 27th.)
The annual meeting of the share-
holders of the New Brunswick Dairying
Co. (Ltd.), was held at the Temperance
hall, Lower French Village, yesterday,
President Dykeman in opening
meeting said: That while the past year
had not been so prosperous for the
company as the directors would
have wished, their Kingsclear creamery
business has paid its way and the
present outlook was brighter than at
their meeting a year ago. Since then
the dairy commissioner had fulfilled
his pledges to the patrons of the fac-
tory, and the company, and while there
was no regretted, any surplus in
hand to pay a dividend to the stock
owners, yet, as above stated, the busi-
ness as run by the company had
cleared expenses.

The number of patrons who furnis-
hed cream amounted to 5 cents for every 10
lb. of butter made from their cream.
A dairy depot at Fredericton was
run in connection with the business.
This branch had paid its expenses,
although it was a matter of regret
that there was no surplus. He contended
that if the farmers of Kingsclear,
Lower Queensbury and Bright would
enthusiastic support there would be
a surplus in place of doing good to
the Central R. R. did a great amount of
harm. Mr. McFarlane sent about a
barrel of his coal last season to Mr.
Haggarty, their mechanical superin-
tendent at McAdam, and Mr. H. told
him that for two years past he had
been using Newcastle coal, which
he had no doubt is a better coal owing
to its freedom from sulphur.

At the same time, continued Mr.
McFarlane, I consider the Newcastle
the best coal for forging purposes in
the maritime provinces. Within six
weeks I interviewed the blacksmith at
Mr. Gibson's cotton factory, and he
told me that for two years past he had
been using Newcastle coal, which
though not as good as the Cumberland
coal, answered all the purposes of his
work perfectly well. I called some
seven miles from the mill, and inter-
viewed the foreman, Mr. Thompson, and
Anderson, of Fredericton, who told me
that his firm used only Newcastle coal
for heating as well as forge purposes,
and that for raising steam he thought
seven tons of it would go as far as
ten tons of Springfield.

How can this coal be shipped from
Grand Lake?
These coal beds at Newcastle can be
made available for St. John and the rest
of the province by the construction of a
railway from the Canada Eastern in the
vicinity of Marysville to Little
River, and to Newcastle at the Grand
Lake. I believe such a road would
much better serve the wants of the
people of Grand Lake than if 10 miles
were built from the Central to Mr.
King's at Newcastle. These coal beds
Eastern and continue thence seven or
eight miles to Newcastle. The greater
portion of the distance from Mary-
ville to the coal fields is over a country
as flat as it can be—heathy, barren
land, the woods on which were about
destroyed by the Saxby gale and
subsequent forest fires.

What would be the distance by the
route you mention to St. John?
Say 20 miles from the coal fields to
Marysville, thence six miles to Fred-
erickton and 6 to St. John.
What would the coal cost at the pit?
Mr. McFarlane tells me that New-
castle coal can be placed on the sur-
face at one dollar per ton, and I have
no doubt that with modern appliances
and more capital, the coal would be
considerably below that figure. In
speaking of \$1 I refer to the best quality
of Newcastle coal.

What is the area of these coal beds?
In large. I can give no approxi-
mate figures, but it covers many
square miles. It is estimated that an
acre will yield 2,000 tons of coal. I
feel that it is a great pity in the
interest of St. John and the whole pro-
vince that these coal beds are allowed
to remain without a railway to them.
No longer ago than this very week I
saw teams hauling this coal 20 miles
and delivering it at Fredericton. If
it pays men and teams to spend two
or three days in hauling a chaldron
of coal it should pay a railroad to
handle it, provided there is a market
for a large quantity.

Is there a market for it?
The coal of the mill would re-
quire hundreds of tons every year,
and the C. P. R. would also take a big
quantity at Fredericton, etc. Then
the Miramichi pulp mills, which now
get their coal over the Canada East-
ern, would be large customers. There
would likewise be the industrial mar-
kets of Chatham, Newcastle, Freder-
icton, Woodstock, St. Andrews, St.
Stephen and other provincial points
to be supplied, to say nothing of St.
John, the greatest customer of all.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

THE COOK'S FUZZLE

How to avoid
sodden pastry?
The PROBLEM is SOLVED
by the production of
OUR NEW SHORTENING
COTTOLENE
which makes
light, crisp, health-
ful, wholesome pastry.

Mrs. McBride, Marion
Harland, and other expert
Cooking authorities endorse
COTTOLENE. You
can't afford to do
without COTTOLENE.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank
Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

coal, which was hauled to my house at
Fredericton, and I saw it placed in the
cellar. This coal I carried to my room
in a scuttle from time to time as re-
quired, put it on the fire myself, and
carried the ashes down. I never
found a particle of shale in these
ashes.

I have heard complaints about the
quantity of sulphur in the coal from
Grand Lake. What do you know about
it?
Much of the Grand Lake coal has
more or less sulphur in it; in some
places more than others. A car-
load or so was sent to McAdam some
years ago from shaft sunk on the
Central railway line, and it proved
worthless, owing to the quantity of
sulphur. It was taken, I understand,
from a depth of 70 feet. This ship-
ment in place of doing good to the
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ville to the coal fields is over a country
as flat as it can be—heathy, barren
land, the woods on which were about
destroyed by the Saxby gale and
subsequent forest fires.

What would be the distance by the
route you mention to St. John?
Say 20 miles from the coal fields to
Marysville, thence six miles to Fred-
erickton and 6 to St. John.
What would the coal cost at the pit?
Mr. McFarlane tells me that New-
castle coal can be placed on the sur-
face at one dollar per ton, and I have
no doubt that with modern appliances
and more capital, the coal would be
considerably below that figure. In
speaking of \$1 I refer to the best quality
of Newcastle coal.

What is the area of these coal beds?
In large. I can give no approxi-
mate figures, but it covers many
square miles. It is estimated that an
acre will yield 2,000 tons of coal. I
feel that it is a great pity in the
interest of St. John and the whole pro-
vince that these coal beds are allowed
to remain without a railway to them.
No longer ago than this very week I
saw teams hauling this coal 20 miles
and delivering it at Fredericton. If
it pays men and teams to spend two
or three days in hauling a chaldron
of coal it should pay a railroad to
handle it, provided there is a market
for a large quantity.

Is there a market for it?
The coal of the mill would re-
quire hundreds of tons every year,
and the C. P. R. would also take a big
quantity at Fredericton, etc. Then
the Miramichi pulp mills, which now
get their coal over the Canada East-
ern, would be large customers. There
would likewise be the industrial mar-
kets of Chatham, Newcastle, Freder-
icton, Woodstock, St. Andrews, St.
Stephen and other provincial points
to be supplied, to say nothing of St.
John, the greatest customer of all.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR 1894.

Table with columns: Profit and Loss, Balance, By balance, Dec. 31, 1894, etc.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

How the Great Railway Cares for its
Passengers on Long Runs.
(Write in the New York Sun.)
I wish some of our transcontinental
lines would adopt a little wrinkle that
I saw recently on the Canadian Pacific
line. It was a mere trifle, but it
illustrated the desirability of looking
after little things when persons are
making a long journey. We were in
the heart of the mountainous region,
and of course practically cut off from
the world for two or three days. It
was at a time when there was big
news in the world. Soon after we
stopped at a station the porter came
around with several telegraph sheets
fastened together and passed them
to every passenger in the train. It was
a bulletin of the day's news tele-
graphed each morning from Montreal
especially to the passengers on the
through trains. In a dozen items it
gave all the important news in Amer-
ica, Europe and China. We heard the
latest war news and knew the situa-
tion in Washington in national affairs.
It was three days before we reached
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LET'S CORNER.

THE LATE CANADIAN PREMIER. Jan. 2.—Lewis Morris, the poet, recently published volume entitled "Without Notes, and other poems, in the following stanzas on the late John Thompson."

SMALL BIT OF BUNTING. A small bit of bunting, of an old colored rag, and have done for its honor, at their best blood for the flag.

ON GUARD. Oh, how bored I was that day! It was during the second siege of Paris, and I had been placed with my squadron on guard at La Belle-Epine, six miles from Notre-Dame.

THE EDITOR'S WARNING. The steps that lead to our office are twenty-four and stationed at the door. With poets' gore; and we keep the scalp of the talkative bore.

DR. HUMPHREYS' 77 is a SPECIFIC for COLDS, GRIP, INFLUENZA, CATARRH OF THE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

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THE ROOF TREE.

By Robert Louis Stevenson. Home no more home to me, whither must I wander? Hunger my driver, I go where I must. Cold blows the winter wind over hill and heather.

ON GUARD. Oh, how bored I was that day! It was during the second siege of Paris, and I had been placed with my squadron on guard at La Belle-Epine, six miles from Notre-Dame.

THE EDITOR'S WARNING. The steps that lead to our office are twenty-four and stationed at the door. With poets' gore; and we keep the scalp of the talkative bore.

DR. HUMPHREYS' 77 is a SPECIFIC for COLDS, GRIP, INFLUENZA, CATARRH OF THE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S HOME.

Description of Her Majesty's Private and State Apartments at Windsor. The presence of the queen at Windsor has for the time being closed all sight-seers the state apartments, and to the more privileged, what are called the private apartments, which comprise the grand corridor and the three magnificent drawing-rooms which overlook the east terrace and gardens.

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VICTORIA CO. COUNCIL.

Proposal to utilize the Water Power at Grand Falls. Declined to Meet the Views of the Maine Prohibitionists. Andover, Jan. 15.—Council was called to order by Secretary-Treasurer Tibbits. The councillors were all present. James E. Porter was again elected warden.

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THE LITTLE CASE.

Before Judge Barker, on the 22nd instant, in the celebrated Little case, L. A. Curry, Q. C., and Jas. M. McCreary, Jr., the Rev. Mr. Little, applied for an order nisi compelling the reverend to move the proceedings before a view of quashing their finding, and also for a stay of proceedings pending the determination of the matter.

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WILL MAKE LITTLE SMOKE.

A System of Furnaces Used in Boston for Which This Merit is Claimed. In some of the large business and manufacturing establishments in Boston there has lately been introduced a system of furnaces for stationary engines which, it is claimed, says the New York Sun, goes far toward solving the problem of securing a steady, if not quite, complete combustion and an almost imperceptible amount of smoke.

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WALL STREET.

Specials on a scale fully handled. Sent for Prospectus. WARD & CO., 2 and 4 Wall St., New York.

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ANSY PILLS.

33 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will send you a box of Ansy Pills. WARD & CO., 2 and 4 Wall St., New York.

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POND'S EXTRACT. THIS IS THE GENUINE. THE WONDER OF HEALING. FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, MORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR HORSE OR BEAST. Contains in its effects no opiates. Read proofs below.

WHEN THE SNOW COMES. and Horses and Cattle are taken from the snow. They should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the winter weather.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will cost 50 per cent. of the selling price of any other medicine.

NOTICE. Pursuant to the requirements of Sub-section 4, Section 23, of the Insurance Act, the Dominion Life Association of St. John, N. B., hereby gives notice that on the eighth day of March, 1895, application will be made to the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs for the release of its assets and securities, and hereby calls on its Canadian and other policy holders to file their applications for the release of their policies with the Minister on or before that date.

Harper's Magazine IN 1895. The Simpkins, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continuing to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among the novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands as a master artist in fiction, and the Simpkins may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS: Harper's Magazine, - one year, \$4 00 Harper's Weekly, - " " 4 00 Harper's Bazar, - " " 4 00 Harper's Young People, - " " 4 00 Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City.







NOVA SCOTIA.

MAITLAND.

Maitland, Hants Co., Jan. 18.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Frame, wife of Archibald Frame, late M. P. for Hants, and daughter of the late Hon. A. McNutt Cochran, took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a very large number of the residents of this section of the country. The Rev. Messrs. Jack and Daniels took the religious exercises at the home in Selmah, and the Rev. W. Chas. Wilson of Springhill and Rev. G. R. Martell took the services at the Maitland church, which was densely crowded, and at the grave.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 22.—A meeting of the retail merchants tonight decided in favor of the early closing of the places of business. A committee was appointed to draft an act for submission to the legislature on the lines of the Ontario Early Closing act. This enactment provides that where three-quarters of the engaged in any line of mercantile business petition the city council to have an act put in force that it shall then become law, and the shops shall be compulsorily closed at six o'clock except on Saturdays. The Halifax Sunday School association has taken the religious census of this city. The work was done by three hundred and twenty-three visitors with the concurrence and endorsement of Archbishop O'Brien. The following is the result of the enumeration: Adults, 21 and over, Catholics, 5,542; Protestants, 3,798; total, 9,340; persons 4 to 20: Catholics, 3,421; Protestants, 7,328; total, 10,749; under 4 years: Catholics, 725; Protestants, 1,470; total, 2,195; regular church attendance: Catholics, 5,141; Protestants, 13,773; total, 18,914; not attending church: Catholics, 371; Protestants, 1,677; total, 1,948; attending Sunday school: Catholics, 1,266; Protestants, 7,212; total, 8,478; not attending Sunday school: Catholics, 1,426; Protestants, 4,290; total, 5,716.

Halifax, Jan. 23.—It was a big surprise when the appointment by Mr. Fielding of J. G. Foster to the probate judgeship was announced today. He had been registrar of probates and was made judge in order to afford a place in which to put H. P. Jones, son of Hon. A. G. Jones. The fight for Frank H. Bell for the judgeship and the opposition to Mr. Jones have made the contest interesting. The double shuffle will not please everybody, but it had to be done. Mr. Foster has latterly spent much of his time out of the province and was merely a nominal registrar.

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Halifax, Jan. 24.—The Imperial military authorities are very much exercised over the disappearance of Sergeant Balham and Corporal Hosson of the Royal Engineers, and with them some \$3,000 of military funds. Balham was pay sergeant and Hosson is believed to have shared in the spoils. It is believed that Balham took the early train Tuesday en route to Philadelphia, where he has a brother. Before leaving he evidently made away with the books, as they cannot be found. The sum stolen included money which was entrusted to him to pay the accounts of the regiment. The accounts of a number of merchants against the Royal Engineers, which were believed to have been paid, are still unsettled. The military authorities will use every effort to run down the men, and if they are located in the states extradition proceedings will be instituted. The police of Boston, Philadelphia and other points have been telegraphed.

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Chas. Doull, Tyler, Oliver Muttart, steward. A fire occurred at Mount Tryon last night. A barn and some outbuildings were burned and great difficulty was experienced in saving the house, a new one, standing quite near. There was a large quantity of hay and oats in the barn, besides farming implements, all of which were destroyed. The owner was Henry Bham, who last summer moved to another farm at North Tryon. There is no insurance, and Mr. Bham can ill afford the loss. With commendable activity a subscription list has been started by the neighbors. The origin of the fire is a mystery, the general feeling being that it was the work of an incendiary.

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SPORTING MATTERS.

SKATING.

Victoria, Jan. 17.—The rink is opened and running under new management. A flock of wild geese was seen in the harbor a few days since. A thing has not been known before at this season of the year. This is an indication of the very mild winter. Mrs. Palmer, an aged resident, passed away after a lingering illness on Tuesday last. Great havoc was caused by the recent storm to the telephone wires, and for some days Victoria was cut off. The union service closing the week of prayer in the Methodist church was very largely attended. A good deal of sickness prevails among children here and at Hampton, doubtless owing to the very mild weather and high winds and water in which the streets have abounded. Smelt fishing, which has been quite an industry during past winters, has thus far been very unsuccessful. A sale of Mark Trowdale's effects took place here last Saturday, by auctioneers Messrs. O. B. Wadman, A. Dean and W. H. Harness brought the sum of twenty-two dollars.

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PAINTERS' SUPPLIES!

- RAW OIL, BOILED OIL, TURPENTINE, LONDON WHITING, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, ORANGE SHELLAC, WHITE SHELLAC, BLACK JAPAN, LIGHT OIL FINISH, ELASTIC VARNISH, HARLAND'S VARNISHES, METHYLATED SPIRITS, BENZINE, GOLD SIZE, WALNUT OIL STAINS, OAK, CHERRY, MAHOAGANY, THORNE'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

- THORNE'S FINEST CLRD PAINTS, THORNE'S FINEST PUTTY, THORNE'S READY MIXED PAINT, BRANDAM'S WHITE LEAD, JAPANESE ENAMEL PAINTS, CARRIAGE GLOSS PAINTS, KIRBY'S COPPER PAINT, KIRBY'S SEAM PAINT, KIRBY'S MARINE BLACK, CARBON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, BRANDAM'S ZINC WHITE, BRANDAM'S COLORED PAINTS, DRY WHITE LEAD, DRY RED LEAD, PATENT DRIERS, LITHARGE, PUMICE STONE, ALABASTINE, JELLSTONE.

- KALSOMINE, GOLD LEAF, GOLD BRONZE, SILVER BRONZE, COPPER BRONZE, METALLIC ROOFING PAINT, DRY COLORS, J. W. MASURY & SONS PURE COLORS, ground in oil, J. W. MASURY & SONS SUPERFINE COACH COLORS, ground in Japan, BRUSHES, MIRRORS, SINGLE GLASS, PLATE, DOUBLE, ENAMELLED GLASS, GROUND, COLORED.

W. H. THORNE & CO., MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

M. DE GIERS, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Passes Away Suddenly.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—The immediate cause of the death, Saturday night, of M. DeGiers, the minister of foreign affairs, was angina pectoris, complicated with inflammation of the lungs. He fell into a deep sleep early Saturday evening and passed away almost imperceptibly at 6 o'clock that night. A catafalque has been erected in the death chamber and requiems will be sung daily until the funeral takes place on Wednesday next.

Prayers for the dead were offered at the cathedral today in the presence of the Czar, the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir and the ministers. It is not likely that the death of M. DeGiers will involve any change of policy, all of his probable successors being in accord with the Czar in the desire for peace.

Now for Canadian Songs. The National League to Collect Anything and Everything in This Line.

The sub-committee of the league on "The collection of national and patriotic songs," have got to work and, undeterred by the preliminary survey of even this wide field, will include within this scope of their enquiries lyrics alone and all other published songs of strictly national or patriotic character, but such of these as may yet be in the authors' music or verse MS. They also desire to glean among the broader fields of Canadian ballad and lyric poetry published or otherwise material as may be adapted to be set to music. They hope their enquiries may bring to light much valuable, and perhaps hitherto not generally known material out of which may be formed a collection of national song literature worthy of the name and a heavy one and the labor solely one of love, not money, the committee earnestly desire, and will gratefully welcome the co-operation of all Canadians in this patriotic work. They would thank the press to make it widely known that anyone having copies of verse or music as may even in the slightest degree be thought applicable and useful or possessed of information as to probable sources where such could be had, can greatly aid and will confer a favor by sending them to or communicating with any of the following members of the committee: W. D. Lighthall, M. A. B. C. L. (chairman); R. A. Becket, A. R. H. Crawford, S. M. Baylis, W. H. Smith, or the honorary secretary, H. J. Ross, P. O. Box 487, Montreal.

FISH AUCTION, RAVENNA. It was on the day of the fish auction that the first wreck there. The tiny port of the pier (for Ravenna has now no harbor), they were making an incredible din over the emptyings of the nets; pretty, mottled, metallic fish and silmy octopus, and sepias, and flounders looking like pieces of sea mud. The fishing boats, mostly from the Venetian lagoon, were moored along the pier, wide-bowed things, with eyes in the prow like the ships of Ulysses; and bigger craft, with little castles and weather vane and saints' images and pennons on the masts like the galleys of St. Ursula as pointed by Caropocci; but all with the splendid orange sail, patched with white, and colored stripes of the northern Adriatic. The fishermen from Chioggia, their heads covered with the high scarlet cap of the fifteenth century, were yelling at the barged artillerymen in their white uniforms and yellow straps, who are encamped for practice on the sands, and whose carts and guns we had met rattling along the sandy road through the marsh—Vernon Lee, in Macmillan's Magazine.

WEST INDIA MARKETS. A Barbados circular of Dec. 29th says the oat market was fully supplied, hay market overstocked, fish market dull, white pine lumber in good demand, stocks of spruce moderate, horse market overstocked. Hay was selling at 70 to 80c per 100 lbs. The potato market was well supplied. Stocks of breadstuffs were reduced and prospects improving.

HE WAS NOT A GLUTTON. A certain senator who has a reputation for making long-winded speeches at the foot Tuesday, when a certain other senator got up in his seat and slowly wended his way out of the chamber, evidently to escape the speech. "Why don't you stay and listen to your countryman's speech," said the senator, as he came into the lobby. "My constituents did not send me here to do that," replied the senator, and the senator shut his eyes and the senator toward the restaurant. And he said it without a smile.

INTERESTING TO MEN. Having been restored to perfect health and sound mind, I will now tell the effects of youthfulness and vigor. I have been cured of my ailments by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have been cured of my ailments by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have been cured of my ailments by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, describing its benefits for various ailments and its popularity among men.

Advertisement for Norway Pine Syrup, featuring a globe illustration and text: "ALL OVER THE WORLD NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURES COUGHS & COLDS".

Advertisement for Canada Coupon for Bound Volume, with text: "Cut out this Coupon and bring it to the SUN office together with \$1.50 and get the best volume of Pictorial Canada yet issued."

Advertisement for Cushing's Florida Oranges and Tangerines, with text: "CUSHING'S Florida Oranges and TANGERINES At JARDINE & CO'S."

Advertisement for Kings County Liberal-Conservative Convention, with text: "OVERCROWDED LONDON. In a recent address at Queen's hall, London, Mr. Anquith said: The overcrowding in London is terrible. There are about 400,000 persons in a locality of one room, 20,000,000 living two or more in a single room. In Clarkwell and Whitechapel over one-third of the population live more than two in a room."

Advertisement for Anæmic Women, with text: "with pale or sallow complexion, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured."

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back, with text: "Scott's Emulsion takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality."

TOOK TOO MUCH WHISKEY.

Willis Rodgers, who was a passenger from Waterville, Me., came into the city Thursday on the Boston express. He proceeded immediately to I. C. R. Officer Collins and reported that he had been robbed of twenty dollars on the train, and pointed out News Agent William Howard as the person who took his money. Rodgers had partaken a little too freely of whiskey, and Officer Collins was loth to believe the story, more especially as he knew Howard to be a quiet, industrious, honest young man. However, Rodgers insisted that Howard had snatched a twenty dollar bill out of his hand, and Collins took both men up to the central police station. Howard of course denied the story, and a search failed to find the money. His possession. The magistrate held an inquiry into the case, and dismissed Howard, Rodgers being unable to sustain his reckless statement. Rodgers accused some persons on the train of stealing his money and later accused Howard.

ONCE MORE.

He shook her finger at him warningly. "I saw you when you kissed me," "Oh, no," replied the other. "I saw you in the reception room and in the door open?" "Yes," she muttered. "Tell him,"—the young girl's father made a quick movement forward—"to look again."—New York World.

Advertisement for Baird's Balsam of Sore Throat, with text: "Baird's Balsam of Sore Throat. For over fifty years the favorite remedy for Coughs, Colds, Irritation of the Throat, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. At all dealers, 25 Cents."

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 30, 1895.

THEY ARE COMING HOME.

From time to time there has been noted a considerable return movement of French Canadians who had become residents of the United States. Several new settlements in the Lake St. John district have been peopled by returned emigrants, who after trying other modes of life have wisely concluded to get back to the land. These settlers have for the most part returned from New England, The Dakotas have recently contributed still more liberally to the population of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. It seems, however, that we are to be indebted to Michigan for the largest single group of returned exiles. The Michigan copper regions in the neighborhood of Lake Superior offered great attractions to Canadians in the sixties and early seventies. The village of Lindon, near Calumet, was the resort of many French Canadians, who more than twenty years ago formed a considerable congregation. They organized their national societies and in course of time became so numerous that they established a French newspaper. But prosperity has left the copper fields and there is nothing for the exiled Canadians to do. Father Paradis, the great repatriation priest, heard of the situation of his countrymen and has visited them. He has now the names of 572 families who desire to return to Canada, the total number of persons being 2,385. The priest of the parish certifies that he knows each of the persons named and that they are ready to return as soon as land can be found for them. The doctor of the place certifies that he is personally acquainted with the heads of families and considers them good citizens. These exiles are not exactly destitute. It seems that they own most of their homes and that they have a considerable number of cows and horses to bring with them. Father Paradis says that there are 50,000 Canadians in Michigan who have to seek new homes, and that the majority of them can be brought to Canada. There should be no trouble in finding land for them all in the dominion. If Quebec is not equal to the emergency there is room for much more than 50,000 of a new farming population in this province. We have two or three large counties containing some of the best land in America, and as yet having not much more than a fringe of population along the edge of the woods.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Cable despatches from England indicate that the home government is greatly troubled over the Newfoundland problem. Newfoundland, as a colony, cannot possibly be in such a hopeless condition as is represented. The colony is not bankrupt. Its debt is not much larger than it was a year ago. The sources of revenue are not dried up. If the banks have failed the same thing has happened in Australia, and Australia is not bankrupt. If half the leading firms are unable to carry on business and pay their debts, the business of the country will be carried on by other men who will probably do it a great deal better. The bank and coast fisheries are there still. The seals will continue to visit the old haunts. Copper mining will probably go on. The other natural wealth of the island has hardly been explored. Men will prosper and grow rich and some will fail and grow poor in Newfoundland as has happened in years gone by. The destruction of St. Johns by fire was a great calamity, but it is not certain that the collapse of the false commercial system will make the country poorer. Some debts that are owed abroad will not be paid. This, though bad for the creditor, will leave the country no poorer. Undoubtedly some shareholders and creditors in St. Johns will be poorer for the calamity. But many struggling houses, which have been living on baseless credit, will now be cleared out of the place, leaving room for better systems. The fisherman, who in old times was always in debt to the man who supplied him, may come to own himself. Towns may be evicted, such as Lunenburg and Lockport, where the great bulk of the men who go fishing own shares in the vessels. The union of Newfoundland with Canada will be a great thing for the country. It will enable the railway to be completed, and will open for settlement such parts of the new province as are valuable. It will restore public credit and encourage Canadian business men to take a deeper interest in Newfoundland trade. The union will be a good thing for Great Britain, which now finds in Newfoundland a chronic source of embarrassment. The home government ought to be willing to make some sacrifice for the furtherance of that object. The one thing that can be done is to hasten an authoritative interpretation of the French shore claims.

COMMUNICATION WITH P. E. ISLAND.

The Canadian Pacific route seems to be satisfying another long felt want, in affording to the Russian commander in Siberia a route to St. Petersburg. In a short time we shall probably

hear once more of breaks in the steam service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Last year the Stanley made a good fight, but in spite of all there were two or three bad breaks in the service. On one of the occasions when the passage between Pictou and Georgetown was blocked a tug easily made the passage to Cape Tormentine. The Summer-side Journal, in an instructive article on the subject of winter communication, says that there is not a day in the winter when the Stanley could not at some time make the trip from Summerside to Tormentine. Mr. Strang of Cape Traverse stated to the writer last summer that he had not in many years seen the strait blocked up so that a ship like the Stanley could not make the passage some time during the tide. The distance between the two capes is short. A good boat can make the run in half an hour or a little more. The conditions of the whole passage would be known at starting. The boat ice which forms at Traverse cannot always be kept broken by a light tug, such as the one which Mr. Strang operates, but it would be nothing for a boat like the Stanley to crush through it. There are strong business reasons in favor of regular communication from the east end of the Island. Probably three-fourths of the mail, freight and passenger traffic is better accommodated by connection with Westmorland than with Pictou. These circumstances favor the argument of our Summer-side contemporary that the Stanley is placed at the wrong end of the Island. It may, however, be worth while to maintain a service at both ends. Certainly it would be better to do this than to invest millions in the tunnel before it is demonstrated that the tunnel could be made a complete success. In the meantime it seems certain that the nearest possible approach to the continuous steam communication contemplated by the terms of union is to be obtained by the Cape Tormentine route.

FOREDOOMED.

The Brooklyn street car employees are learning a lesson by experience that they might have obtained from observation of other strikes attended by violence. It was quite within the right of the trolley men to refuse to work and to use all lawful means to dissuade others from taking their place. But the experience of the Pullman strikers, and many other experiences of the same kind, might have taught them that the street cars could not be stopped by the use of force and violence, and by the destruction of property. It may sometimes cost a good deal of money and some blood to settle a question like this, but the final outcome will be the triumph of law and order. The strikers may be able to win in a fight with their employer, but they cannot win in a fight with the state. If the story of the Brooklyn car men is true they are not to be congratulated on the generosity of their employers, who make them work outrageously long hours. But it does not help matters to cut trolley wires, or to throw bricks at other men who are willing to work long hours.

The trade review of Messrs. Bolling and Lowe of London gives a rather gloomy view of the English situation in the iron and steel industries. During the first eleven months of 1894 the exports of iron and steel fell off from nineteen million to seventeen million pounds. The circular says that the volume of imports is still large, but the country suffers because there is no foreign demand for British products to settle the account. During the past fifteen years 1-1/2 millions of acres of land in Great Britain have gone out of cultivation. This makes so much less value for taxation, and so much less demand for agricultural labor. This and the closing of factories has increased the army of the unemployed, which is marching on the cities. Cheapened production in the United States is diminishing the demand for British goods in that country. Such is the story of Bolling and Lowe, who represent that United States products not only control the home market, but are a serious element of competition in the neutral markets of the world.

Russia has lost her best known statesman. Dr. Giers was foreign minister since 1882, or during nearly the whole reign of the late emperor. His influence has been as much felt in modern European diplomacy, more, perhaps, than that of any other man except Bismarck.

The president of France has at length succeeded in getting a cabinet, though as yet some of the ministers hold more than one office. Mr. Ribot has retained several of the members of the ministry which resigned at the time of the late president's abdication.

The Canadian Pacific route seems to be satisfying another long felt want, in affording to the Russian commander in Siberia a route to St. Petersburg.

FATHER LEFEBVRE.

News of the death of Rev. Dr. Lefebvre will bring sadness to many hearts. Hundreds of old students of St. Joseph's remember him with tenderness, while thousands who have not themselves studied at Memramcook honor the late head of the college for his great services to advanced education among the Roman Catholics of this province. While the institution was not exclusively or even especially French, it is not too much to say that St. Joseph's college has revolutionized the Acadian settlements of New Brunswick. It has spread through all the French-speaking villages more than a sprinkling of young men of cultured tastes, having a desire to promote education in their neighborhood. It has given to the province Acadian priests, Acadian lawyers, Acadian doctors and Acadian public men. The French-speaking people have come up from a position of inferiority, to which the want of education formerly condemned them, and now make their fight on equal terms with their English-speaking neighbors. This elevation is due to St. Joseph's college more than to any other influence, and the college owes far more to Father Lefebvre than to any one else. He wrought and fought for it in its day of weakness. He saw it grow to a large and successful institution of learning, and leaves it as a monument to his zeal.

THE EXHIBITION.

The determination of the council of the Exhibition Association to hold an exhibition this year meets public approval. The Sun was one of the papers which was in favor of annual exhibitions and opposed the policy of allowing a year to go by without a fair. No doubt there were serious difficulties in the way when the break took place, but we doubt if they will be found less this year than they were the year after the last exhibition. By this time the annual St. John exhibition might perhaps have become an established institution. But as the past cannot be undone, the thing for the present is to make a new start. If once St. John got into the way of holding an exhibition every summer, the work of getting ready for it would grow much less. The fair would become self-supporting and capable of annual enlargement, until, like the great Toronto fair, it would become one of the institutions of the country.

Sir Oliver Mowat, with his government seat, makes much better running than he does in a general election, with the result in doubt. His minister, Mr. Hart, was defeated by a majority of one in Kingston at the general election. Yesterday the same Mr. Hart was elected by a handsome majority. In the general campaign Bishop Cleary and Principal Grant came out publicly for Mr. Hart. After the defeat these two good clergymen got into a red hot controversy, and each intimated that the minister had been defeated by the support of the other. These gentlemen were silent in the campaign now ended, and the result seems to lend support to the contentions of them both.

The United States senate is beginning to feel the effects of the republican sweep in the recent state elections. The state legislatures are replacing democratic and populist senators with republicans. The democrats have had control of both branches of congress. But as soon as the present session is over the republicans will organize both houses.

MORE PATHETIC THAN HUMOROUS.

An aged couple living south of Brazil, Ind., who had devoted their three score and ten to rural life and the making of a farm, sold their possessions for the sum of sixteen thousand dollars. When the purchaser called with a notary to close up the deal by taking the deed of title, the husband having signed and passed it to the wife, she positively refused to sign, without a consideration, saying she had spent her life in making the farm, and would not give up anything she could call her own and now was her opportunity. The husband failed to satisfy her and secure the signature. Then the purchaser asked to know what she would take and sign the deed, fearing that she would be exacting beyond his inclination to comply. After a good deal of hesitancy she said she thought she ought to have two dollars, which he promptly handed her, and she signed the title. She turned over the silver dollars time and time again, laughing over her good luck. She said: "Well, this is the first money I have ever had in my life that I could call my own and spend it as I may wish to do to suit myself."

SONG.

Dollie Radford in the Sketch. If my poor words were colors, A magic brush my pen, Ah! me! what radiant pages My songs would make you then! The faint tints of mourning Should picture hopes for you, My joy in your sweet living, The sky's divinest blue. In purple and in crimson My thoughts of you should twine, And through them all my love, dear, In purest gold would shine.

SISTER AMENITIES.

Elder sister (patronizingly)—Going to bed, I suppose? Younger sister (shamefacedly)—Never realized, in a few years you will be invited out, too. Younger sister (independently)—Yes, and in a few years you will not be invited out, Judge.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, featuring the text 'ELECTRIC ENERGY PERLASTINGLY RADICATES Inflammation without Irritation' and 'JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT'.

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—The liberal meeting held here tonight was very successful in point of numbers. Hon. W. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and Pateron of Brant spoke. The liberal leader repeated his speech made in the west last fall, and declared the party would stand or fall by the Ottawa convention platform. Quebec, Jan. 24.—It is stated that agents are openly travelling through the provinces, and are offering liquor for sale at half price contraband liquors either smuggled from St. Pierre, Miquelon, or manufactured in illicit stills, and that the habitants are purchasing large quantities from them. Montreal, Jan. 20.—Hon. Wilfred Laurier left for Quebec today, and is known the liberal leader gave instructions to his lieutenants to prepare for a contest without delay. He cannot believe there will be a session. Darius Reynolds, colored, who killed Jerry Reynolds four years ago, fled to the states, and returned here himself to Mayor McShane and was sent to St. Vincent de Paul for fourteen years, was liberated today. Reynolds was engaged to a young woman, and this person it appears interested Lady Aberdeen in her case, which finally resulted in her being set free. Philip Gingras, coal merchant, of this city, has been arrested on three charges of forgery. He was accused of having forged Hector Marcoux's name on two notes, one for \$500 and another for \$175. The third charge is made by a superior court judge. The forgery at the convent at Beauport. She swears that she did not sign any notes for Gingras since June last. She repudiates the signature of the note for \$150 which was made in December. Montreal, Jan. 25.—President Dion owns a flour mill at St. Paul de Chesapeake, and while the proprietor's five-year-old daughter was playing in the mill her clothing caught in the machinery and the leg and arm were torn from the poor child's body. This afternoon Hon. Edward Blake cabled Abbott & Co. that the law lords had relieved him from addressing them in the case of Alex. Molson's judgment in the Molson Bank, and that a judgment in favor of the defendants would be entered in a few days. Some years ago Alex. Molson sold 640 shares of the Molson's Bank, but later on it was alleged that the stock in question being substituted for the shares sold to Alex. Molson, and entered here against the bank for about \$170,000, with the additional amount of the bank dividends. The directors of the Molson's Bank, of course, contested the suit and gained the case both in the superior court and the court of appeal. Today a decision has been confirmed by the privy council. Quebec, Jan. 27.—Hon. Premier Tully left today for Montreal and there is a well believed rumor that Mr. Mackel, M. L. A. for Stanstead, will enter the government. It is not said, however, he will be treasurer.

ENGLISH.

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Every Mother should have it in the house. It acts promptly; it is always ready for use; it is the best; it is the oldest; it is unlike any other; it is superior to all others; it is used and recommended by physicians everywhere; it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit and has used it with entire satisfaction; it has handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use?

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VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of the Sun. All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

J. D. Francis—My horse is thirteen years old. Very thin feed does him little good, chews his hay a little and then lets it drop from his mouth into his manger; drinks very little water; hair is long; skin dry and scurfy; rolling of wind in bowels; has had two or three chills causing him great pain; bowels costive and irregular. Ans.—Your horse is suffering from indigestion, caused no doubt in the first place by being out of order. Get his teeth filed on chopped hay and oats and take the chill off the water. Give two ounces of raw linseed oil daily, also give good tonic powder or following: Gentian, powdered, 4 ounces; sulphate iron, 2 ounces; sulphate copper, 1 ounce. Mix well and give a dessert spoonful daily in food.

R. C.—Have several very nice Jersey cows. One of them has had a little cough lately. I am afraid of tuberculosis. Is there anything better to do to satisfy myself about it? Ans.—Get a qualified veterinary surgeon to examine your cows and take his advice. Would advise his using Koch's tuberculin.

Mrs. M. J.—I have a three-year-old mare that fell on the ice and broke her leg in two places above hock joint. Have put the leg in splints and the mare in sling. She seems in great pain, drinks well, but takes very little feed. The broken leg is very much swollen. Ans.—Would advise you destroying her, as the chance of recovery being slight.

R. M., P. E. I.—Case of J. D. Francis in this issue corresponds very closely with yours, and treatment would be the same. Geo. Armstrong—Have a filly six months old, stiff in back when moves; urine of brownish red color. What would you advise me to give her? Ans.—Your filly is probably suffering from an attack of haematuria, although it is rather unusual in one so young. Give following powder: Potash nitrate pulv., 1 ounce; colchicum corn pulv., 1 dram. Mix and divide into ten powders and give one powder every twelve hours in food. When you have used these take the following: Iron sulphate, 2 drams; nux vomica pulv., 4 drams; gentian pulv., 4 drams. Mix, divide into twelve doses, and give two doses daily in food. You will find it useful to give the colt a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil daily in food. Write again as to how colt progresses.

John Piggott—Mare five years old; very sick; offensive smelling discharge from nose; food she eats seems to come out of nose; no swelling under jaw; cannot swallow anything; legs and ears cold; getting worse. Ans.—You do not say how long mare has been sick; when you next write be a little more explicit. If your mare has been sick only a short time she has probably catarrhal distemper. Wrap body warm; band rub and bandage legs lightly with soft flannel bandages; keep in well ventilated warm box stall; let mare inhale steam from warm water for half an hour at a time several times daily; keep mouth and nose well sponged out; rub throat well with a good strong liniment and give the following: Gentian, tincture, 2 ounces; nux vomica, tincture, 2 ounces; Fowler's solution arsenic. Mix. Give a dessert spoonful every six hours on tongue. When she regains power of swallowing give plenty of nourishment, oatmeal gruel, eggs, whisky, etc., and follow with a course of tonic medicine.

A chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has been formed in connection with St. Luke's church, Woodstock. The death of Lennie, son of Robert R. Phillips, which occurred Sunday morning, is a severe loss to his parents. He had been in failing health for some time, but death was not expected, as he was feeling as well as usual on Saturday. Lennie was a favorite with his school playmates, for all held him in the highest esteem. He was an attendant at St. James' church, and teacher and pupil speak of Lennie as a faithful one.

The pilots and the representatives of steamships are at work preparing their respective cases, to be laid before Deputy Minister Smith, who will arrive here early in February. The board of trade rooms have been offered in which to hold the enquiry, but it is probable the meetings will be held in the Custom House. Messrs. Dick & Co., Montreal. I have analysed and tried your Blood Purifier in a large number of cases, with the most salutary results. I am continually prescribing it in my practice. It is invaluable for worms, hide-bound, impoverished blood, and debility, while I know nothing to equal it for general improvement of stock, and enhancing their value. Veterinary Editor "Family Herald," Montreal.

"GATLING GUN" HOWARD MARRIED. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14.—Ex-Lieutenant Arthur Howard, formerly of this city, but now of Montreal, better known as "Gatling Gun" Howard, was married on Thursday evening last in this city to Mrs. Margaret Douglas of Brownburg, Quebec. Lieutenant Howard commanded a battery of Gatling guns in an engagement in the Northwest Territory during the famous Red River war. A few months ago a statement was printed that he had been lost in a storm off the coast of Labrador.

A correspondent of the Sun office at Woodstock is surrounded by a mob of 200 men in the garret at LePreaux on 24th inst. The engagement of Rev. L. G. Macdonald, pastor of St. John's church, Victoria, B. C., and formerly curate of St. John, was on 24th inst. at the church of St. John.

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The Feast of St. Sunday and in usual custom a the blessing of given by the R after the 6, 7, 300 all afternoon, o'clock, and a after vesper.

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The revision of

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Conducted by J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in publishing its readers that it has permitted arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and answers prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of the Sun.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

L. D. Francis—My horse is thirteen years old. Very thin feed does him little good, chews his hay a little and lets it drop from his mouth into his manger; drinks very little water; his long skin is very scurfy; rolling of wind in bowels; has had two or three chills causing him great pain; sweats copiously and irregularly.

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Lieutenant Howard commanded a battery of Gatling guns in an engagement in the Northwest Territory during the famous Riel rebellion. A few months ago a statement was printed that he had been shot in a storm on the coast of Labrador.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

Boston capitalists, it is said, are working to get control of the birch in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The municipal elections take place at Annapolis on February 5th. Considerable interest is being taken in them.

Send ten cents to the Sun for a copy of A. M. Belding's poem with portrait of Sir John Thompson.

The price of fresh pork has taken a slight drop. The best pigs can now be bought wholesale at between 51-2 and 6 cents per pound.

The steamer New Brunswick is now on the route between this port and Boston, one of the larger boats having gone in for repairs.

The revision of the dominion electoral list in Kings Co. has been completed. There are 6,013 names on the lists, about 500 of an addition.

The Sun returns its sincere thanks to Fred W. Fowler of Sussex for a copy of the Sun of July 7th, 1894, which was needed to complete the file for the past year.

A letter signed "Layman," printed in The Weekly Sun of December 15th, 1894, and credited to the P. E. Island Guardian, should have been credited to some other newspaper.

The Dominion Suspender Co. of Niagara Falls have received from their agent in Australia orders for over a carload of suspenders, in competition with English brace makers.

Kent county is coming forward rapidly as a cheese producing country. A factory to cost \$120,000 will be erected this spring near Richibucto. Two hundred cows have been promised.

At the next session of the local legislature the directors of the Studholm and Havelock railway will ask for a renewal of their charter to build a railway from Havelock to Sussex.

At Chubb's corner, Thursday, Geo. W. Gerow offered for sale the book debts of the estate of Jas. A. Robinson. The debts amounted to \$643.95, and they sold for \$1 to Frank Pitfield.

The Baptists of Centreville, Carleton county, have sold their old parsonage. They will rebuild at once on a larger scale and one better adapted for the use to which it will be put.

Smelt fishing on the Miramichi river continues good. Large catches are being made every day. The fish are shipped over the Canada Eastern railway and on to New York and Boston.

Saturday's storm broke down some electric light wire near Queen square, Carleton. A live wire made things dangerous for passing teams for some hours, but fortunately no injury occurred.

A correspondent has forwarded to the Sun office a daisy in bloom and a bud surrounded by light green leaves, picked in the garden of William Taylor at LePauzeux on the morning of the 24th inst.

The engagement is announced of Rev. L. G. Macnell, the eloquent and able pastor of St. Edward's church, to Miss Mary Kennedy, daughter of Alderman James Kennedy of Summer Street.—Record.

An "at home" was held Thursday from 4 to 8 p. m., by Judge and Mrs. Tuck, in honor of the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Fraser. The spacious rooms were thronged. Harrison's orchestra furnished agreeable music.

Rev. A. J. Gollmer, late of St. Mark's church, Victoria Docks, London, G. B., and formerly curate of Trinity church, St. John, was on the 16th inst. inducted rector of Cambridge, Queens Co., at the church of St. John, Mill Cove.

There are going to be no more large snow storms this winter, according to an Apohaqui Indian. He told a Sun reporter that the greater quantity of snow had already fallen and that the remainder of the winter would be mild and open.

The city was visited by a severe snow storm, accompanied by a high wind, on Saturday. During the afternoon street took the place of the snow and later rain fell. The electric car service was badly crippled until evening.

While it is yet rather early to state what the exact increase of voters will be for the city over that of the last revision of the dominion electoral lists, Revising Barrister Knowles told a Sun reporter yesterday that the net increase would be in the vicinity of 1,233.

The Feast of St. Blaise occurs next Sunday and in accordance with the usual custom at St. Peter's church, the blessing of the throats will be given by the Redeemptorist Fathers after the 8, 7.30, 9 and 10.30 masses, all afternoon, commencing at 2.30 o'clock, and again in the evening after vespers.

A lot of dressed beef came down from Ontario last week.

In the account on page 5 of the golden wedding held last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Wode, Wickham, Queens Co., a typographical error appears. The name of John W. Vincent in the list of persons present from St. John should read John W. Vanwart.

The granite works near St. George, Charlotte Co., will be opened in a few days. Business was very poor with them last year, but the different firms are looking for something better this year. It is stated that a company will operate this year at or near Bocabec, where there is a valuable deposit of black granite.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending January 26th, 1895, still born, 2; convulsions, 2; cancer, 1; phthisis, 2; apoplexy, 1; paralysis, 1; inanition, 1; pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 1; erysipelas, 1; Bright's disease, 1; senile gangrene, 1; angina pectoris, 1; whooping cough, 1; and croup, 1; mania, 1; total, 18.

At a meeting of the directors of the White-Colwell company (limited), held at the company's office Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: William Wheeler, president; Thomas F. White, manager, and Stephen B. Bustin, secretary. The firm of White, Colwell & Co. has dissolved, having sold all its partnership rights to said company.

John White, Robt. Jardine, Kilgour Shivers, C. N. Skinner and Sherwood Skinner are applying for incorporation as the Dominion Administrative Co., with a capital of \$50,000 in 55 shares. The office of the company is to be at Dunsinae, Kings Co. The total mine is about two miles from Penobscus, on property owned by Mr. Shives. He had a mill there some years ago.

Canon Partridge leaves Halifax for Fredericton to reside about May 1st. He was stationed in Fredericton once before for a number of years, and is consequently no stranger to the place and people. The doctor thinks the inland situation of the New Brunswick capital will be beneficial to his health, and the deanship of the cathedral will probably afford him leisure for reading and writing.—Halifax Herald.

A quiet wedding took place at Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, January 23rd, when Miss Susie E. Watson, daughter of Alexander A. Watson of St. John, N. B., was united in marriage to William F. McDonald of Philadelphia. Rev. W. H. Burrow of Camden, N. J., performed the ceremony, and Oscar Watson of New York was the only other present. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald will reside in Philadelphia.

There is a schooner in the Market wharf that has been greatly admired by all who have seen her. It is the Swan, which was built at Shelburne and is now owned by Freeport, N. S., parties. She is a finely modelled and exceedingly handsome vessel. Her commander claims that she is a great sailer, in fact he says she can beat any of our pilot boats. This is denied by the owners of the David Lynch. They say the Lynch has beaten the Swan repeatedly.

J. Lewis Cox, a native of Canning, who has been engaged to take charge of J. R. Lamb's string of trotting horses and colts at Willow Brook, Amherst, was engaged for several weeks with A. L. Slipp; he afterwards went to the United States, and was under the direction of the celebrated trainer and driver, James Goffen of Boston, and last year Mr. Cox worked a string of horses for the owners of Highview farm in Massachusetts. Mr. Cox has owned and developed some good ones of his own before he went to the States.—Halifax Chronicle.

Mrs. Earle, wife of W. Zoblinski Earle, C. E., died at Houlton, Me., on Sunday after a brief but painful illness. Her condition was not thought very serious until a few days ago, when Dr. Holden was summoned from this city to attend her. Even then fatal results were not thought inevitable. On Sunday her illness became suddenly worse and she died almost unexpectedly. Mrs. Earle was a daughter of the late Edward Symonds of this city, and has sisters residing in this city. Mr. Earle is a son of the late Dr. S. Z. Earle. Much sympathy is expressed for him in his sad bereavement.

Capt. Samuel Price and James Hightson, who have been running the tug Winnie for the last year or so, are having a new boat built for them by Elijah Ross of Carleton. The dimensions of the hull will be as follows: Length on keel, 44 feet, on deck 50 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet 2 inches. She will have new machinery put in, and cannot fail to be a powerful tug. Her cylinders will be: High pressure, 9 inches; low pressure, 15 inches. The boiler will be built to carry 160 pounds of steam. The new boat will be called the Nereid, and will be a credit to St. John.

The shipments of gypsum from Windsor and Wentworth, N. S., last year were large. The Wentworth company (Messrs. Dimock of Windsor and King of New York) shipped about 60,000 tons. The Windsor company (Messrs. Higginson of Newburg and Mosher of Windsor) sent to New York in the vicinity of 30,000 tons. The quarries are now being got in shape for next year's operations, which, it is expected, will be more extensive than ever. The Windsor company have a very fine property and Mr. Mosher, the manager, who is an old shipbuilder, thinks he has struck a great bonanza.

It, before beginning a sentence people would stop to see just how they are talking, they would put what they have to say into different words. A lady had been looking for a friend for a long time without success. Finally she came upon an unexpected place. "Well," she exclaimed, "I've been on a perfect wild goose chase all day long; but thank goodness I've found you at last." Youth's Companion.

WHO WAS THE GOOSE? London will have a 1,150-foot tower.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Rev. C. Lefebvre, Founder of the Institution, Dies Somewhat Suddenly.

He was Appointed to the Charge of the College Thirty Years Ago.

St. Joseph's College, Jan. 28.—A profound grief overspread the entire community when the dread news of Rev. C. Lefebvre's death went forth this morning. He passed quietly away at 10 o'clock a. m. The cause of death, as stated by Dr. Gaudet, who was in attendance, was paralysis of the heart. The deceased was in apparently good health until a few hours before the awful summons came. He performed all his duties yesterday as usual, and was even about the house late in the evening.

Father Lefebvre was born at St. Philippe, County La Prairie, P. Q., on the 14th of February, 1831. Having completed his classical course, in obedience to his divine calling he entered the novitiate of the Cross community, then at St. Laurent, P. Q., where he was admitted to the priesthood July 23, 1855.

In June, 1864, Fr. Lefebvre was designated by his superiors to take charge of a college to be founded at Memramook, in accordance with the wish of Bishop Sweeney of St. John. On his arrival in this district, then but sparsely settled, he found the house in which he was to commence his labors in a very dilapidated condition and the land about it wild and uncultivated. This was indeed an excellent opportunity for the display of the indomitable courage which was characteristic of him. With financial aid from Bishop Sweeney, Rev. Fr. Lefebvre was enabled to open the college for the reception of students in October, 1864. This year opens a new epoch in the history of the French-Canadian.

Eleven years later the need for greater accommodation was so urgent that the erection of a larger building was deemed advisable. Undaunted by the numerous obstacles which opposed the realization of such a scheme, set to work, and with the assistance of numerous donations from friends and zealous persons throughout the country succeeded in erecting the noble stone structure which today stands as a monument of his unflinching zeal and courage.

In 1871 he was appointed superior of the Holy Cross community, fulfilling all its duties until the spring of 1880, when he resigned.

In 1876 he was appointed missionary apostolic by the Holy See, and last year he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Ottawa.

The funeral takes place on Thursday, the 31st inst.

MONCTON.

The Difficulty Between the City and Gas and Water Company Likely to be Settled.

Moncton, Jan. 28.—The difficulty threatened between the city and the Gas and Water company over the award of the recent arbitration is likely to be settled amicably, the city allowing the company a reasonable amount for the expenses of the arbitration. As the city has sold bonds through the Bank of Montreal, the works will likely be taken over at once.

Secretary Paves' report of the work done by the Association of Lovers of the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and Insurance association for the month ending 25th January shows only two deaths in the month—John Murphy, car cleaner, Halifax, who died of pneumonia, and L. D. Poulis, cleaner, River du Loup, died Jan. 24th of bronchitis, insured for \$500. The assessment is \$1 in class A, 70 cents in class B, and 45 cents in class C. The growth of the different classes in this association since a year ago is shown by the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Class and Amount. Class A: 1884, 1895; Class B: 1884, 1895; Class C: 1884, 1895.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has undertaken to contribute \$1,000 towards the debt-raising fund. One lady has contributed \$25.

Pastor Weeks baptized one convert in the First Baptist church yesterday morning, and in the Wesley Memorial church Pastor Read baptized one convert and extended the right hand of fellowship to thirteen new members.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Master Workman Connolly's Offer and President Lewis' Reply.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Master Workman Connolly, when seen by a reporter of the Associated Press at Mugge's hall tonight, was in a very indignant state of mind. He complained in regard to the strike being called off and strikers deserting the union. "The strike has not been called off," said Mr. Connolly warmly. "There will be no surrender on the part of the men, no matter what may happen. We are better off tonight than we were a week ago, even if we have lost a week's wages."

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Master Workman Connolly made another offer on behalf of the strikers to the railroad officers, to return to work on the terms upon which they were working when the men went out, as was foretold he would do.

President Lewis replied that the men would be given employment on those terms when there were vacancies to fill, but that he would in no case discharge new men to make places for the old. Two distributors were shot today, and there was a deal of petty robbing.

London will have a 1,150-foot tower.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

A Pleasant Chat with J. K. McInnis of the Regina Standard.

The Farmers and Their Working of the Soil—Mr. Laurier Made No Converts.

J. K. McInnis, editor and proprietor of the Standard, published in Regina, N. W. T., is at the Victoria hotel, Mr. McInnis is a native of Prince Edward Island. He has been spending a few days with old friends, and is now on his way home.

"Yes," he said, in answer to a Sun man's enquiry, "the west has felt the general financial depression; business is dull there just now, and people are finding fault with the government just the same as they do down here when they are confronted with hard times. But the government has not all to do with it, neither is it responsible for the hard times as much as are the people themselves. It was this way," said Mr. McInnis, holding himself down to business. "You see when the people first went out there they grabbed up all the land they could get hold of and went into business on a large scale. These men had some thousands of dollars to spend and they spent it. Well, the majority of these people did not succeed. In the first place, they knew nothing of the country, but they had their own ideas, which was given to them for nothing, and the people who furnished this advice generally got more out of the transaction than did the men whom they advised. People rushed into the country and expected to make a fortune in no time, simply by raising wheat or in ranching. They didn't make a fortune; they lost all the money they had to lose, and then the 'blooming' country was no good. In a nutshell that is just what is wrong, or rather what has been wrong, with the territories. I say what has been wrong, because the people in the majority of cases have not discovered their mistake, and are going in for mixed farming, and this will in no doubt pay. They have come to the conclusion that it is unwise to stake their all upon, for instance say wheat, and they are going in for mixed farming on a broad basis.

"Again, a crop will grow in the Regina district during a wet season practically without any cultivation. All the farmer has to do is to stir up the soil and plant; he is sure of a good crop. But the same does not hold good in a dry season. Now the farmers out there get into a careless way of tilling the soil, and they were very much surprised when they found that the crop did not grow in dry seasons, and as the last two summers have been very dry, crops have been small. This is another reason for hard times.

"I have every reason to believe that if the ground is cultivated properly crops will grow whether the season is dry or wet. This is one thing that the farmers should learn, and the government should encourage immigration.—Well, of course you know thousands have been coming into the country every year, but we can hardly realize that such really is the case. From Winnipeg to the Rockies and from the forty-ninth parallel north hundreds of miles embrace a stretch of territory where millions can settle without coming into contact with one another. But the average farmer is not at all anxious to encourage immigration. He wishes to hold the land. Those who have the use of hundreds and thousands of acres for nothing, wish to retain the privilege, and so they are very indifferent about immigration. But on the other hand the merchants and the manufacturers are anxious that the country fill up. Immigration will, they think, increase their business, complete.

"Politically the territories lead towards the conservatives, but party lines do not seem to be as distinctly drawn out there as they are in the provinces.

"Yes, Mr. Laurier was out that way last autumn. He did not arouse any great enthusiasm among the people. They gave him a good hearing, but it cannot be said that Mr. Laurier made many converts.

"I would not advise a man who is comfortably settled down here to pull up stakes and go west, but on the other hand, if he thinks he has not a sufficient amount of elbow room at home, he would strongly advise him to try the west. It is bound to be a great country, and if a man has the right sort of stuff in him he cannot fail to whatever branch of work he takes up."

HALIFAX.

Sydney Savings Bank Agent Committed on Nine Charges of Forgery.

The Missing Martha Roche May Have Been Abducted—Religious Halifax.

(Special to the Sun.) Halifax, Jan. 28.—D. G. Macdonald, who has held the office of agent of the Government Savings Bank at Sydney, was today committed for trial on nine charges of embezzlements, two of forgery, and one for uttering a forged check for \$325. Macdonald is already undergoing a sentence of three months in jail for similar irregularities in connection with his office.

It is believed Martha Roche, the missing daughter of Patrick Roche, has been abducted, and not murdered. Detective Carroll of Truro has come to the conclusion from clues he has secured that she was carried off by seamen belonging to a steamer in port about the time of the girl's disappearance. Several people saw the girl in company with an elderly man, apparently a seaman.

The Galt Comedy company's sacred concert, to have been given at the Academy of Music on Sunday night, did not come off. The academy directors refused to allow it to take place in response to the pressure from the ministers of the city.

A petition has been filed against Joseph Matheson as M. P. for

There are times when, useful as it is, water strikes a man as being a very unpleasant thing. For instance, the sloppy walking of warm winter days has a bad effect on the bottoms of trousers.



Our trouser sale comes just right for you if you want trousers. 900 pairs marked down. Some have 50 cts., some have \$2.00 taken off the price.

Samples in the window.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,

OAK (King St., Corner Germain.) St. John.

Richmond, John Morrison, his late opponent, asks that he be unseated and disqualified.

George Nichols, proprietor of the Acadian hotel, died tonight. He was eighty-one years old and a well known citizen.

APOHAQUI FIRE.

Apohaqui, Jan. 28.—The fine residence of Gileed Secord, situated about two miles from here, was totally consumed by fire this afternoon, together with granary, tool shed, hog house, etc. It is supposed to have started in the kitchen by a defective flue. There being no one home at the time but Mr. and Mrs. Secord, and no neighbors living near, the fire had made considerable headway before discovered. Only the furniture that was in the two front rooms was saved. The house alone cost \$2,800 and was furnished from top to bottom.

ST. STEPHEN.

A Serious Fire in Milltown. St. Stephen, Jan. 28.—At noon today fire broke out in the building at Milltown, Me., owned and occupied by Mrs. L. W. Gammon, the upper part as a dwelling and the lower apt as a dry goods and general store. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The fire companies had a hard fight to keep the flames from spreading to closely adjoining buildings. Little or nothing was saved. The loss on the building was \$2,000; insured for \$1,000; loss on stock, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,300; loss on furniture, \$1,000; insurance, \$200.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Jan. 28.—Havelock Coy, revising officer for Sunbury and Queens, has returned from these counties, where he has been for the last two weeks, holding his final courts for the revision of the dominion electoral lists. Between 500 and 600 names were added to the lists on the final revision, and it is understood that about three-fourths of these were put on by the conservative party. Mr. Coy is now engaged in making up the lists for the Queen's printer at Ottawa, and will forward them for publication as soon as completed.

Hillary term of the supreme court opens here tomorrow. The cases stood over from Michaelmas are:

A GALLANT RESCUE. Thursday evening about eight o'clock, while a lot of boys were coasting on Hamilton street, north end, and two of them, named Bagwell and Gerhan, were unable to check the speed of their sled in time and plunged over the wharf at the foot of the street into the river, and were at once struggling for the coats, jumped after them, and after a near by, and he, casting off his coat, jumped after them, and after a struggle succeeded in getting them to the wharf. Mr. Day was very much exhausted and thoroughly chilled, and when he was assisted on the wharf it was evident that he could not have stood it much longer.

"GIOTTO'S O." How a Famous Tuscan Painter Proved His Identity. Most newspaper readers, as well as collectors of quaint sayings, obscure phrases, etc., are familiar with the quotation "Rounder than Giotto's O." It is doubtful, however, if a very large per cent of those familiar with the saying know anything at all concerning its origin. The following is given for the suppression of Kings county after seen the explanation in print: Giotto was a famous painter, sculptor, and architect of the latter part of the thirteenth century. He was a son of a poor shepherd, but the attention of the great master Cimabue having been attracted to the boy by a drawing the lad had made on a fragment of slate, the young artist's fame spread rapidly throughout southern Europe. In those days it was customary for the pope to send for the noted men of their realm, more for the purpose of gratifying their desire to see such celebrities than anything else. Giotto was no exception to the rule. No sooner had the young Tuscan become famous than Pope Boniface VIII. invited him to Florence. When young Giotto arrived at the gates of the pope's private grounds, according to the account, the guard halted him and inquired concerning his mission. The artist made the matter plain.

but the guard was not satisfied with the explanation, frequently interrupting Giotto's explanatory remarks with "I know he must be a much larger and distinguished looking person than yourself, and Giotto is a famous painter; by your walk I would take you to be a shepherd." Finally, upon demanding evidence of the artist's skill, the latter stooped and traced a perfect O in the dust of the path with his finger. Anyone who has ever attempted the feat of drawing a perfect circle "off hand" will know how difficult it is. It is needless to add that the artist was forthwith ushered into the presence of the supreme pontiff, and that since that time "Rounder than Giotto's O" has been a favorite hyperbole to indicate "impossible perfection."

MARINE MATTERS.

A cable received on Saturday stated that the bark Annie Stafford, Capt. Perry, took fire at Dieppe, France, on the previous day and was scuttled. She was a total loss. The Stafford had on board some flint stone. She was a vessel of 127 tons and was built at Black River in 1881. She was managed by Wm. Thomson & Co., and was owned by them and J. W. Perry, James Cullinan and others. She was partly insured.

The following letter appeared in Friday's New York Herald: Baltimore, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of the Herald.—Concerning the statement made in your issue of yesterday relative to British bark Heber and Norwegian bark Solid, I beg to inform you that Norwegian bark Solid was in port at Cardiff from Oct. 10, 1894, to Jan. 8, 1895, so she could not have been a total loss, which left the crew of the British bark Heber in their boats 130 miles north of Pernambuco. G. H. H. B. H. H.

Uncle—Tell me frankly, Fred, what is the amount of your debts? Fred, Oh, my dear uncle, just as much as you please.—Fleegende Blaetter.

Europe has 3,477 lighthouses. Trees are killed by electricity in England has a lady bill poster. Paris has porous glass windows and balconies. Greeks are the principal sponge fishers.

FOR SALE.

STEAMER ALAYONE FOR SALE—Cheap for cash. 10 tons net; 15 gross tonnage. For particulars apply to George Smith, Eagle Foundry.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good, reliable and energetic agents to sell Agricultural Implements, Buggies, etc., on commission, for the season of 1895, in unrepresented districts of every county in New Brunswick and portions of Nova Scotia. Write for particulars. F. S. MACNUTT & CO., St. John, N. B.

Do You Know

Fredericton is the best place in New Brunswick to buy House Furnishings, and for variety, style, excellence of quality and low prices JAMES G. McNALLY is second to none.

A sharp business man came one hundred miles, made his purchase, and said: "I had looked all around for your styles and better and your prices much lower than any I have seen. I am well satisfied and glad I came. We keep Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Window Shades, Room Paper, Crochery, Table Cut

A TALE TOLD THE EDITOR.

Mr. Thos. Strang Speaks that Sufferers May Read and Live.

Attacked with La Grippe, the After Effects Developing Near Death's Door After Thought Him Near Death's Door After Many Failures He Has Once More Received the Blessing of Perfect Health.

(From the Comber Herald.)

Strangfield is a post office corner about six miles from Comber. It was named after the highly respected and well known family of Strangs. The neighborhood is a quiet one, being inhabited by church-going, sober, industrious people. Among the people of that neighborhood none is better or more favorably known than Mr. Thos. Strang. Mr. Strang is a man of middle age and a bachelor. A few days ago he related to the Herald the story of his recovery from an illness which he believes would have resulted fatally but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The origin of Mr. Strang's troubles was a gripe which developed into heart disease. He laid for months with every nerve in his frail body straining. He tried many medicines, but none seemed to materially benefit him. He would rally at times and endeavor to walk, but his system being reduced and weakened he would frequently fall prostrate to the ground, and his friends had to carry him into the house. This terrible state of things lasted for months and all the while he was getting weaker, and even the most hopeful of his friends feared the worst. Mr. Strang was strongly urged to try the world renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was dispatched to the Comber drug store for a supply. In a few days after beginning their use he began to improve. In a couple of weeks he was able to walk around, and today Mr. Strang is rejoicing and telling the same old story that hundreds of others are telling in this fair dominion—the story of renewed strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Strang is now a sound man. Quite frequently he walks to Comber, a distance of six miles, to attend church. He informed the Herald that he was only able to give his experience so that suffering humanity may also reap the benefit and thus be released from the thralldom of disease and pain. To his benefactors—for such they are—Mr. Strang feels that he owes a debt of gratitude. Why do you not see the heads of agony stood on his brow have passed away, and his body has been regenerated anew by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The after effects of a gripe and all troubles due to poor blood or shallow nerves, speedily disappear after treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure when other medicines fail, and no one should suffer for an hour without giving this great remedy a trial. Sold by dealers or sent by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

THIRTY-THREE SNAKES IN ONE.

A South African Tale That Involves Many Puzzling Speculations.

Every one is familiar with the little trick contrivances, originally of Japanese construction, which consist in a series of boxes, one inside the other, until after opening the outer box, each smaller than its predecessor, the experimenter finds in the centre a tiny kernel of wood. Equally familiar is the April fool package constructed on the same principle, where the victim receives a large express parcel, and after paying the cost of one's own wrapping after wrapping, and opens box after box, only to find nothing but a wad of paper in the centre. From South Africa comes a tale of a living series of container and contained somewhat in the same line. One Arthur E. Viney, in a letter to the London Times, vouches for the story.

Near where Mr. Viney lives at Ceres, Cape Colony, there is an ostrich farm by a Mr. Mallerby. One day Mr. Mallerby, while out walking, chanced upon a large blacksnake. Usually these snakes are very swift and difficult to catch, but this particular reptile moved sluggishly away when the ostrich farmer approached. It was an easy matter for Mr. Mallerby to kill the reptile with a stick which he carried. Then he noticed that the snake was very fat, quite swollen, in fact, and heavy beyond what was to be expected from its size. He took it home and there cut it open. Inside was a yellow snake about as large as the blacksnake. The yellow snake faced the blacksnake's tail. This was a surprise, but more was to follow. The yellow snake also looked bloated. So Mr. Mallerby cut open the yellow snake.

Inside he found another blacksnake, almost as big as the yellow snake. Having gone so far in the dissection business, the experimenter proceeded to lay open the third layer of serpent, hoping to turn out a blue or crimson reptile by way of variety. Instead, he found a bunch of eggs. Egg after egg he took out and laid beside the remains of the two blacksnakes and the yellow snake. But his scientific thirst for exploration was not yet slaked, and he proceeded to puncture an egg. Out popped a small blacksnake. He tried another egg, and got just another like it. Then he went to work with a will, and when he had finished the job he found himself responsible for the production of thirty minute crawlers, whereas he could credit himself with the destruction of only one. Each of the thirty were still under his care.

From these data he has figured out the story of the thirty-three snakes. Evidently the eggs belonged to the smaller blacksnake and perhaps she wasn't very lively, for when a large yellow-snake came crawling along behind her she couldn't hustle fast enough to escape, and she underwent the presumably unpleasant sensation of being swallowed tail first. Now the yellow-snake was rather sleepy after its square meal and drowsed off. It hadn't been sleeping very long when

a bigger blacksnake came along. This Mr. Mallerby knows, because the acids in a snake's stomach are very powerful, and all the smaller blacksnakes been long in the yellow-snake's interior it would have been eaten by the acids, whereas it was hardly affected at all when it was taken out, although it was dead.

The blacksnake then, seeing a yellow-snake of just the right size sitting in the sun, seized it by the head and swallowed it. This was undoubtedly cannibalism, but then the blacksnake didn't know that in taking in the yellow-snake it was also eating one of its own family. It was poetic justice, too, and the avenger was peacefully enjoying the rest of the well fed when Mr. Mallerby came along and killed it. The death must have followed close on the meal, for the internal acids of the outside blacksnake had not acted on the yellow-snake any more than the internal acids of the yellow-snake had acted on the inside blacksnake. As for the eggs, they weren't harmed at all.

Afterward Mr. Mallerby was sorry he didn't know all this before he killed the outside serpent. Certain interesting questions would never be answered now suggest themselves to him. Supposing the eggs had hatched inside the three layers of snakes (they were evidently just ready to hatch out serpents), what would have become of them. Supposing their mother, the blacksnake, had died, what would have become of the yellow-snake, who had provided a home for them, had both been digested by their outside parent, the big blacksnake, and they had remained still in the egg, what would have become of them then? The outside blacksnake was a male. Wouldn't it be rather too much, even in these days of female preponderance, to expect a male blacksnake to lay thirty-two eggs that had come into its possession purely by accident? Also, if it did so far forget its rights as a mansnake what relation would it be to its offspring? Father or mother or both? And where would the yellow-snake and the original blacksnake be in this mixed-up relationship? Mr. Mallerby would like some snake expert, who also knows something about genealogy, to come forward and enlighten him on these points.

ROSE WHIST PARTY.

A Novel and Pretty Idea for a Social Evening.

Any novel idea which will help to solve that difficult question of how to entertain a number of guests is always a welcome suggestion, and a very pretty form of entertainment is a rose whist party.

To begin with, the invitations are sent out on pale pink paper, and announce that rose whist is to be the order of the evening. The game played is that familiar one of progressive whist, with the exception that each player keeps account for herself of all the red cards which are taken, and nothing else is counted. When the time is up, the fortunate player who holds the most red cards takes the first prize, while the one who has the least gets the "booby".

The prizes should be something pertaining to the rose. Numerous articles can be thought of, such as rose bowls, rose candlesticks, rose sachets, bottles of rose perfume, bonbonnières with candied rose leaves, etc. Upon each table are placed four full grown roses, two in pink and two in white, with long stems and green leaves, as well as a dainty dish filled with pink and white bonbons. Each player also has a tally card of pink paper and a pink pencil attached for keeping the score.

The loes served are pink and white, and the supper is served with pink ribbons, with rose petals strewn about on the cover. In fact, roses in profusion should be everywhere, and the lights should be softly shaded in pink.

This can be made a very pretty form of amusement and one's own ingenuity could suggest many more features to make it a great success. It would be an added attraction if the hostess were dressed in a rose pink gown.

GIGANTIC BUTTER EXPORTS.

In the Melbourne Australian, of the 24th November, there appears the following relative to exports from that colony: D. Wilson, an expert, has furnished the minister of agriculture with a return, showing the growing importance of our dairy export trade. Within the last few days the colony exported \$130,000 worth of butter, eggs, peas, poultry, calves, and rabbits. The R. M. S. Parramatta, for London, took away 27,411 cases of butter, valued at \$70,000, and 37 cases of eggs, and the previous week the R. M. S. S. Austral had 23,662 cases of butter, 99 cases of eggs, and a quantity of poultry, rabbits, peas, and a quantity of butter placed in its refrigerating chambers while here for the London market. \* \* \* The largest shipment of butter that has left the colony was taken away on Saturday by the R. M. S. S. Parramatta. It consisted of 720 tons or 1,612,800 lbs., and its value at about \$70,000. The secretary for agriculture, who has been assiduous in fostering the butter industry, is exceedingly gratified at the growth of the export trade, which will bring into the colony about \$1,000,000 this season. The department also shipped by the same vessel 8,600 eggs.

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.

The leading paper in a western town recently published the following matrimonial advertisement: "A young lady of enormous wealth, who is prepared to pay off all the debts of her intended husband, desires to form the acquaintance of a respectable young gentleman, with a view to matrimony. Each reply to be accompanied by a photo of the sender and addressed to J. P., at the office of this paper."

The delicate hand which drew up the above lines and thereby secured a very large number of offers had belonged to a less personage than Herr Itzig Schlauchel, who had lately opened a clothing establishment in the town. By means of the photos sent in he was enabled to ascertain which of his would-be customers were in the habit of leaving their debts unpaid.—Humoristisches Echo.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

Clan Mackenzie Celebrate the Event by a Dinner at Cafe Aberdeen.

A Large Gathering and Many Able and Appropriate Speeches.

Clan Mackenzie, No. 96, O. S. C., celebrated Burns' anniversary on Friday night by a supper at the Aberdeen cafe, a very large number of clansmen and friends sitting down to the well laid tables.

Chief Cameron, K. Cameron was the chairman, and he was supported by Mayor Robertson and Dr. Jas. Christie, the president of the St. Andrew's society. At the ends of the two large tables, which extended the whole length of the spacious dining hall, were Clansmen John Leith, Robert Milligan, Andrew Malcolm and R. H. Tennant.

The supper having been disposed of, Chief Cameron called for the haggis, which was carried round the room by one of the clansmen, who followed close at the heels of Piper Crookshank. Then Mayor Robertson made a long and very entertaining speech on the haggis, winding up by opening it up for the company to partake of it.

Chief Cameron, on behalf of the clan, thanked the guests for their presence and extended the fatherly benediction. Having alluded to the object of the gathering he proceeded to the proposition of the toasts. The first was the Queen, in connection with which the national anthem was enthusiastically sung.

The Governor General came next, the piper giving an appropriate air. The Lieutenant Governor was next honored and He's a Jolly Good Fellow was sung.

The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns was then proposed by Chief Cameron, Geo. R. Craigie singing the words. Burns was Born in Kyle. Hon. Judge Forbes was called upon to speak in response to this sentiment.

He was given a very warm reception, in fact it was some time before he could get a hearing. After thanking the company for such a splendid reception of his sentiment, Judge Forbes spoke at some length of Burns' greatness. He was a great bard. All Scotchmen were proud of him. All Scotchmen should know all about Burns. This, therefore, made it easier for him to respond to the sentiment.

Reference was made to the celebration in St. John some years ago of Burns' centennial and the enthusiasm shown on that occasion. Some of the features of Burns' character were dwelt upon. He was gay with those who were gay, and serious with those who were serious, and the depth of his sorrow became greater than theirs. He became sentimental with others. His Song to the Mouse showed how charitable he was. The company, Judge Forbes said, had assembled to pay their devotion to the memory of one of Scotland's greatest sons. He died a young man, so that all that he had given to the world was written before he had actually reached manhood.

Another song by Geo. R. Craigie followed. Robert Milligan proposed Scotland, and in doing so spoke of her history, the grandness of the country, etc.

Bonnie Scotland was sung by Mr. Craigie, and then Andrew Malcolm responded to the sentiment. After a few remarks to old Scotia he showed the leading places taken by her sons in all parts of the world. He thanked all for the hearty manner in which they had honored the toast. He did not refer to the Scotchmen present, but to the guests in general, regretting that the guests did not happen to be of Scotch descent.

Mr. Malcolm wound up by reciting Tam O'Shanter. The chairman then proposed The Land We Live In, and the piper was again heard from. The country was then referred to. Montgomery responded. He was proud of the Scotch blood in his veins, but more so of the fact that he was a Canadian. Canada owed much to Scotland's sons. They had done their duty by the country of their adoption. In the commercial life of Canada they took a foremost place. In science, literature and art they had won high laurels. He hoped her sons would do as well in the future in this respect as in the past. He trusted that the world would never become annexation-happy, or be found ready to barter away the dominion's future. He trusted that the Scotchmen in Canada would ever act in her best interests in the working out of her destiny.

Dr. James Christie was next honored, and the piper played "I'll Aye Be" by Yon Toun. Mayor Robertson, in responding, referred pleasantly to the impatience of the citizens generally for the investigating committee's report. He could not tell the committee what he would recommend, but the papers kept them fully informed regarding the discussions of the committee. The mayor gave up a few moments to the discussion of Burns and his works, etc. Then returning to poetic matters, he showed what difficulties the early settlers had to contend with, the wonderful advancement and development of our fine city by the sea, and the present good financial standing of the city.

Dr. James Christie in one of his pleasing and entertaining speeches proposed The Lassies: "The sweetest hours that ere I spend, Are spent among the lassies, O!"

Thos. White sang Green Grow the Rashes, O, and then Kenneth McKay spoke in response to the toast. Chief Cameron proposed The Press: "A cheil's amang ye takin' notes, And faith he'll press it."

Representatives of the Globe and Sun responded. Our Guests brought Chas. N. Skinner, John F. Ashe and Mr. Morrison of Montreal to their feet.

The latter gentleman, who has been for 34 years a member of the Caledonia club of Montreal, then sang The Maple Leaf. Rev. W. W. Rainnie, a late arrival, also spoke in response to this toast. Songs were given by Messrs. Dishart, Craigie, Mr. Morrison of Montreal, Thos. White, Joseph Murdoch, John F. Ashe and others, and the party broke up shortly after 1 o'clock.

A NEW ILL.

A Discovery of a New York Doctor Relative to Gowns.

"There is a new complaint that has recently become prominent among women," said a physician who numbers among his patients some of the most fashionable women in New York, to a reporter. "It begins with a tired, dragged feeling and general lassitude. The patient feels distressed for exceedingly long periods of time, and her spirits, while, as a natural sequence, really serious troubles are apt to develop under such favorable conditions. A patient of mine who is a prominent woman of the world came to me a few days ago nearly in tears. 'Doctor,' she said, 'I am either growing old or am going to be ill, and I don't know which. I am exhausted all the time and have no spirits for anything, and yet there does not seem to be anything really the matter with me.'"

"I asked her a lot of questions about herself and could not see any cause for her symptoms," he continued. "I have had several similar complaints within a week I felt quite puzzled. Suddenly an idea struck me. 'Will you step on my weighing machine?' I asked. 'I would like to know your weight.' 'Oh, doctor,' she replied, 'I weigh 110 lbs. I feel as good as dead, but with this skirt you could not tell anything; it weighs at least ten or twelve pounds.' 'Ah, that is exactly what I wanted to get at,' I answered. 'Go home, my dear madam, take off that heavy skirt and heavy mantle, and wear light, sensible garments, and walk several miles a day—and I will guarantee a cure.'"

CHEESE-OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

(Montreal Gazette.)

As time passes, the prospects of holders of cheese in Canada grow more gloomy. When the light demand that we noted some time ago set in it was hoped that it was the beginning of the improvement. This has not been fulfilled, for the demand continues of very narrow proportions. In fact, there is nothing doing for the sheep, shopping enquiry, and that is chiefly for under-priced stock. The public cable has declined, also, while recent letters to hand state that the stock of English cheese is more than sufficient to supply wants for the near future. The depressing influence is the knowledge that the usual spring deluge of Antipodean cheese is due in the course of a month. Prospects for improvement in cheese, therefore, are very poor, indeed, and it is now more a question of selling others than what a seller will do to take. Quite a number of lots of cheese have been offered from the country recently and the holders being very anxious to know what shippers will give. We quote as a nominal range on eastern and western makes, 9-14 to 10-14 respectively.

NORTHWEST BEEF.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Bickerdike & Lunnington received this week one car of Northwest beef from the H. & A. Allan ranch, near the mouth of the Savour's command. There were about 10,000 Indians in the diocese, in the neighborhood of 100 white people, and between 200 and 300 half-breeds, who spoke English and lived as white people did. The number of Indians might exceed the figure named. They were of three different tribes, viz., Crees, Chipewyans and Objibweys. They were a quiet, peace-loving people, who made no trouble for anyone. They were not fierce nor treacherous and looked upon the white man as their best friend. They were anxious to learn all that the whites would teach them. They lived by hunting, killing animals for their food as well as for their furs. They did no farming. There was no opportunity for it. Neither the soil nor climate would permit of it. They were all poor and were deserving of all that we could do for them.

FUNERAL OF DONALD MCKENZIE.

(Anaconda, Montana, Standard, Jan. 19.)

The funeral of Donald McKenzie occurred yesterday from Ebert's undertaking rooms. The services were conducted by Rev. G. M. Ryder, and the body was interred in the Anaconda cemetery. The deceased was almost a stranger in this city, as he came here recently from New Brunswick, but all who knew him speak of him in the highest terms. He was a quiet and unassuming man. He worked faithfully and well, as long as he was able. Though he had no relatives here, he was well cared for during his last hours by the Sisters at St. Ann's hospital.

TAXATION IN EUROPE.

Taxes in France are the heaviest in Europe in proportion to the population amounting to \$17.50 a head. Though the general taxes for the German empire are only \$6.25 a head, they must be added to the taxes of the individual states; the average Prussian German, for instance, pays \$15.50. Next comes Austria with \$12.37, and Hungary with \$12.12. England's rate is \$11.50, so is Holland's; that of Belgium is \$11.00, and that of the Netherlands \$9.00. Denmark and Roumania \$8.00, and of Serbia \$5.25. In Switzerland the general government receives \$9 a head, but the individual cantons tax as well. In Russia the rate is the lowest, \$4.25, as a rule.

AFTER LA GRIPPE.

After la Grippe obstinate coughs, lung trouble, etc., frequently follow. There is no remedy so prompt, and at the same time effectual and pleasant, as Miburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, which is the latest and best combination of anti-consumptive remedies. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

STRICTLY HONEST.

Housekeeper—Half the things you wash are torn to pieces. Wash them in two or more pieces, mum, I count them only as one piece, mum.—New York Week.

NO EQUAL TO IT.

As a cure for Frost Bites, Chills, Burns and Scalds, Chafing, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the most reliable remedy on the market.

AN IMMENSE MISSION FIELD.

Bishop Newham of Mooseport in St. John's Church Pulpit.

A Vast Field Fully Described—The Bishop Makes a Strong Appeal for Help.

The Right Rev. Jervoise Newham, bishop of Mooseport, occupied the pulpit of St. John's (stone) church Sunday morning, and preached a very interesting sermon on the history, present condition and needs of that extensive field. His lordship chose as his text Matt. xxviii, 18th and 19th verses: "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

His lordship said he was here to place before the people of the Church of England the cause of a particular part of the great mission field of the world, but before speaking of it he would quote the words used by one of the great English bishops on the occasion of the late church congress at Exeter. The preacher then gave the opening remarks of the eminent divine, saying that the charge had not been carried out. The world had not yet been evangelized. The duty of the church was pointed out, and then the preacher proceeded to deal with his own diocese.

It extended from Labrador as far west as Winnipeg. It was bounded on the south by the great northern watershed of Canada. It was 1,200 miles one way and 800 miles another. It was split into two sections by Hudson Bay. There was no northern boundary. One of the missionaries had gone up as far as the Arctic circle among the Esquimaux. One would need to have a map before him in order to take in the immensity of its area. It was almost entirely a Church of England mission field. There were some few Roman Catholic priests laboring there, and the Methodists too were doing a little, but the Church of England was the main hope at the present time. Speaking of the character of the country, the bishop said it was not a part of the Northwest. It differed very much from what was known as the Northwest territory. The latter country called to mind the great prairie country, through which the C. P. R. passed. There growing villages were to be found. But the diocese of Mooseport was one great forest. It had no railways, in fact no roads at all. Post offices were unknown. The only roads were the rivers and lakes, and the carriages employed canoes and boats. As to the people who inhabited it, they were nearly all Indians. The missionaries did not minister to their own settlers or colonists. There were none such. The fur traders up there had been attracted to the country because of the presence of the fur-bearing animals there. The Indians were there to hunt the animals and the missionaries went there in obedience to His Majesty's command. There were about 10,000 Indians in the diocese, in the neighborhood of 100 white people, and between 200 and 300 half-breeds, who spoke English and lived as white people did.

The number of Indians might exceed the figure named. They were of three different tribes, viz., Crees, Chipewyans and Objibweys. They were a quiet, peace-loving people, who made no trouble for anyone. They were not fierce nor treacherous and looked upon the white man as their best friend. They were anxious to learn all that the whites would teach them. They lived by hunting, killing animals for their food as well as for their furs. They did no farming. There was no opportunity for it. Neither the soil nor climate would permit of it. They were all poor and were deserving of all that we could do for them.

The fur trade did not bring them much riches, in fact, the hunters were very poor in debt to the company from whom they got their supplies. There was little encouragement for the poor Indians. Furs were becoming more difficult to get as the years rolled on. Rabbits, deer and fish, which were the staple articles of food, disappeared some seasons. Then starvation stared the poor Indians in the face. The bishop here remarked that he had only been in the country three or four winters, but in that time he had known of cases of starvation, and he had not been there when there had been what was known as a bad season.

Imagine Indians out on the chase finding no animals valuable either as food or for their furs. It was with them a question whether to go further up into the country or return to the posts to live upon what the charitable ones would give them. The Indians did not care to come back empty handed, and often remained out in the woods too long. When at length they were compelled to turn back they were unable to reach the post, and some of them died.

While the people in these lower provinces were happy and contented in their comfortable homes during the cold winter months, these poor Indians went out on the chase. But they were not all. Our people were warmly clad and had no fear of cold or storm under their substantial roofs. The Indians were very poorly clad and had to shelter themselves in places in which they could not live. Whole families went out on the chase, so that it was not only the men who suffered, but their wives and children were no better off. But with the advent of the missionaries there came a change in the lives of the Indians.

In their homes we now found Bibles, Testaments and books such as the Pilgrim's Progress, all in their own language. The Indian had family prayers and on Sunday service was held. The missionaries of the Church of England were doing all they could for the poor people, but they were greatly hampered by the want of funds. The bishop said he would like to give the congregation the testimony of some of the Indians as to the good which had followed the efforts of the missionaries.

The preacher told of his visits to the posts, and had received on such occasions the most comforting assurances from the dying. Consumption pre-

valled among the Indians more than any other disease. He told of an Indian woman who lingered at the point of death for weeks. He called at her home often and prayed with her. She frequently said she wished God would call her home and that she would be thankful when the end came, as she was only a burden to her husband and family. She added that she knew Jesus was ready to receive her.

The preacher then spoke of the difficulties of reaching the people. Being hunters, they were scattered for ten months in the year. It was next to impossible to get at them then. They got as far from one another as possible in their pursuit of game. The Indians came in to the posts in May or June, and remained till September or possibly October. Then was the missionaries' opportunity. As soon as the Indians reached the posts day schools were opened, where they were taught as much as possible in the few weeks of their stay. Daily services were held, and the congregation was brought together. These services took place about 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, as soon as the people got through with what they had to do. The missionaries were thus enabled to carry on a little religious teaching. The Indians had no books, and the missionaries had more than two or three weeks. In such instances the work done was not as great. Yet the missionaries had accomplished much. The Indians remembered what they were taught. They were first taught to read, and when they were first taught their hunting expeditions they were given books which they read. The reading of these books was productive of much good.

The bishop here told how the bishop of Quebec had built and consecrated at Lake St. John a little church for the Indians, and a white settler, a man who visited Lake St. John found that the Indians there were Christians and had Church of England prayer books. On inquiry, he discovered that these Indians had been for some weeks at Rupert's House, where they were instructed by the missionaries. Having learned to read, they were given prayer books to keep for their own use. Probably they saw a missionary once or twice a year after that, but they held on to the precious truths that they had learned.

In 1851 the first Church of England missionary visited Mooseport. A year later he was made bishop of the diocese, which was separated from Rupert's Land. There were now eleven churches in Mooseport and eight missionaries, five of whom were natives of the country and the remainder of the work itself. Then they had a number of lay readers. Schools were opened up wherever the Indians were accustomed to assemble in numbers. The schools were taught by the missionaries and officers of the Hudson Bay company. A large number of the people were educated to the extent that they could read and write in their own language. They were able to read the books given them. The bishop had a number of Indians that he could call upon at any time to lead in prayer at his prayer meetings. Some of them could prepare and preach a sermon if given a couple of days' notice. How many clergymen could say that of his congregation?

The Indians were good living people. Cruelty was unknown among them. Of the 10,000 Indians, 5,000 had been baptized into the Church of England and about 1,000 into the Methodist and Roman Catholic churches. The Church of England had 1,000 communicants among them. And now he had to ask the people to give some assistance to the further prosecution of the work. This wonderful work, so blessed of God, had been supported by the Church Missionary Society of England. The Canadian church had not done anything as yet, but the people of the churchmen here. They had not been asked. In explaining how he happened to be down here, the bishop said in order to get up to the northern portion of his diocese by next summer he had to spend the winter in the older provinces. It took twelve months to get an answer to a letter sent to one of his missionaries. The Church Missionary society were withdrawing their support from the field, and properly so, as their funds were devoted to the spread of the gospel among the heathen.

The society now paid his stipend and that of two European missionaries, and gave \$80 more. The Canadian church would have to come to his assistance now. He could not look to any but his own people for money. They had none. The Canadian church should help, as the work was purely missionary. Canadians should only be too willing to minister to the spiritual wants of the original owners of the country.

The bishop made an eloquent appeal for help, stating that unless the Church of England did her duty some other church would take up the work just as it stood. The missionary at Churchill, in the northern part of the diocese, was broken down in health, and he as well as his wife must have a rest. He had a young man ready to go away to labor, but he had not the money.

The offertory amounted to \$118.75.

In the afternoon the bishop addressed the Sunday scholars at St. Mary's and St. George's, Carleton, and preached in the evening at Trinity.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The castor owns 100,000,000 acres.

SKIN DISEASES.

Skin diseases are more or less occasioned by bad blood. B. B. Cures the following skin diseases: Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching Rash, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples and Bothers, by removing all impurities from the blood, on a common principle to the worst scrofulous sore.

Uncle Sam has 823 lighthouses.

THE PLAIN TRUTH TELLS.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness and Bad Blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, curing all their diseases. Bolders are cleaned by electricity.

OBSTINATE COUGHS.

Obstinate coughs yield to the grateful soothing action of Pinellid Syrup. The racking, persistent cough of consumptives is quickly relieved by this unrivaled throat and lung remedy. Price 50c. and \$1.00.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co's. Review of Business for Last Week.

The Brooklyn Strike Had a Depressing Effect on Trade.

The Failures for the Week in Canada and the United States.

New York, Jan. 25.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade will show that business has not improved since last week. Industries have not yet found sufficient demand for their products...

At bottom prices business hesitates because the future is clouded and the consuming demand has not increased. The market is considered disappointing...

Heavy sales of wool, 6,657,150 pounds against 5,661,350 two years ago, are in part the result of growing confidence among the manufacturers...

The following docket was made up: New Cases. 1—Thomas McAvity, John McAvity and George McAvity v. Robert C. Macredie—A. H. Hamilton.

The failures this week have been 263 in the United States, against 430 last year, and 59 in Canada, against 55 last year.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

The Ministry at a Conference Decided to Support an Amnesty Bill.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The name of neither General Jamont nor Admiral Bernard appear in the list of cabinet officers published in the Journal Officiel.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SKIN DISEASES. Skin diseases are more or less occasioned by bad blood. B. B. Cures the following skin diseases: Scabies, Erysipelas, Itching Sores, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Eruptions, Pimples and Blisters, by removing all impurities from the blood...

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Obtaining Coughs. Obsolete coughs yield to the grateful soothing action of North's Pine Syrup. The racking, persistent cough of consumptives is quickly relieved by this unrivalled throat and lung remedy.

A MILLER'S STORY.

He was Given Just One Month to Live.

First Attacked with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Then Stricken with Paralysis—Hope Abandoned and He Longed for Death to Release Him from Suffering—At Last He Found a Cure, and Relates His Wonderful Recovery.

(Sherbrooke Gazette.)

The benefits arising from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are well known to the Gazette. It is a frequent occurrence that people come into the office and state that they have been restored to health by their use.

There are a few more widely known instances of their curative powers come to our notice, and one of these was related to us recently, so astonishing in its nature that we felt the closest investigation was required in order to thoroughly test the accuracy of the report.

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Such was the wonderful story told in the Gazette by Mr. Hopkins, who writes: "I was first attacked with the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to satisfy any person who may call on him as to their wonderful effects."

AS LIVELY AS A FUNERAL.

An Irrelevant Description of a Session of the United States Supreme Court.

When the procession enters the court room, says a writer in the Pittsburg Times, the lawyers and spectators rise, and a young gentleman with a deep bass voice far beyond his years announces: "The honorable the chief justices and the associated justices of the supreme court."

AGAINST FOREIGN FLAGS.

Boston, Jan. 25.—At the State house today, both branches met at 11 o'clock and adjourned until Monday.

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THE LEADER OF A SWELL SET.

Quigley, the New York Bond Forger, Sent to Sing Sing for Fifteen Years.

A Strong Plea on Behalf of His Wife and Children Had No Effect on Recorder Goff.

New York, Jan. 25.—Edward O. Quigley, the municipal bond forger, was today sentenced to fifteen years and six months imprisonment by Recorder Goff.

THE U. S. MAY REFUSE.

Neekar Island Not Likely to Be Used as a Canadian Cable Station.

Washington, Jan. 24.—An interesting situation has arisen with respect to the proposition submitted by President Cleveland to the senate for the modification of the Hawaiian treaty so as to allow Neekar Island to be used for a cable station by a Canadian company.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Timothy Healy's Address in the Town Hall at Kingston.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—Timothy Healy tonight addressed a meeting in the Town Hall at Kingston on the subject of the disaffection in the Irish parliamentary party.

DIED IN CALIFORNIA.

A telegram from Geo. P. Taylor, dated Los Angeles, California, January 25th, was received in this city on Friday, announcing the death there of the late Mr. J. H. Hill.

CHIGNECTO RAILWAY.

It is Stated the Capital is all Ready to Complete the Work.

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 23.—Please publish the following cablegram from A. D. Provand, M. P., director of the Chignecto ship railway:

DAN MACDONALD INJURED.

A Sydney, C. B., despatch says: "A first-class car on the Dominion Coal Co.'s railway jumped the rails. One man was hurt. He was a travelling agent named Dan Macdonald, from F. E. I., on his way to Gloucester Bay. The train had just left the I. C. R. rails to take the Dominion Coal Co.'s rails. The first-class car jumped at the switch. Macdonald tried to get out of the rear end of the car, but the door had become jammed while the car was thumping over the ties. He then tried the door next the engine, when the car turned over and he was thrown on his back over some seats at the rear end of the car, but he was not seriously injured." Macdonald is well known in St. John and his many friends will be pleased to learn that his injuries are not of a serious character.

THE TEA TRADE.

Tea dealers no doubt will be interested in the figures showing the exportation of tea from India...

THE MOLASSES CROP.

The Barbados molasses crop will be short and late, owing to very unfavorable weather.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

THE EXAGGERATED CATHLINE AND THE CATHLINE OF PROFIT.

BY NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR. DOCTOR OF PUBLICITY.

(Copyright 1895, by The Trade Co., Boston.)

FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER UNPARALLELED SACRIFICES.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER WE DEFY COMPETITION.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST COMPETITORS FEAR US.

LESS THAN HALF COST.

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

OUR RED LETTER SALE.

GREATEST MARK-DOWN OF THE YEAR.

Nearly all the above headlines are in the local newspapers. They have been there for a quarter of a century. Millennial days will be fully under way before the majority of advertisers will realize that exaggeration isn't business, and that dishonesty isn't likely to give permanent success in any market.

COME IN HERE IT IS.

Everything Guaranteed.

It is safe to Buy of Smith.

OUR STORE IS ALL YOURS.

KNOW ALL WOMEN.

Something You Want SHE WANTS IT.

There Won't Be Any Tomorrow.

Something for Today.

LONG-WEAR UNDERWEAR.

Long-Wear All Wear.

TELL YOUR HUSBAND.

Honesty is Our Policy.

We sell low because we buy low.

SUB-CELLAR PRICES.

Buy It For Him.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun

ST. JOHN'S MARKETS.

There is hardly any change to note in the St. John markets this week. Sugar is weaker...

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Table listing various grain and seed prices, including Oats, Beans, Potatoes, and other commodities with their respective prices.

LUMBER AND LIME.

Table listing lumber and lime prices, including Birch Deals, Spruce Deals, and other wood products.

FRIEGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various shipping routes, including Liverpool, London, and other international ports.

OILS.

Table listing oil prices, including American Water White, Canadian White, and other oil products.

COAL.

Table listing coal prices, including No. 1, No. 2, and other grades of coal.

ST. JOHN'S WHOLESALE MARKET.

Table listing prices for various commodities in the St. John's wholesale market, including fish, produce, and other goods.

GROCERIES.

Table listing grocery prices, including coffee, sugar, and other food items.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Table listing flour and meal prices, including various grades of flour and meal.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing provision prices, including meat, fish, and other foodstuffs.

FRUITS, ETC.

Table listing fruit prices, including apples, oranges, and other produce.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending January 29.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Jan 29-Ship Yaloo, 1,877, Balax, from Liverpool via Sheburne, Wm Thomas & Co. bal.

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7 Yds. for \$1.50

This is an All-Wool Flannel, 27 inches wide, and worth 27c a yard. See how much you are saving by getting it at the above prices.

PRINTS

We have a few pieces that are slightly damaged by water. The price is also slightly damaged. 12c. Print for 8c. 10c. " " 7c.

SPRING PRINTS

We now have a large assortment of these goods from 5c. a yard up. Send for Samples. BLANKETS 1 pair left, \$1.50.

CRAIG W. NICHOLS,

19 Charlotte Street.

fighting tops, and her formidable armament, which will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading guns weighing nearly 50 tons each, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns of the most modern type, mounted in armored casemates, two 150-pound quick-firing guns, two 12-pounder boat and field guns, eight Maxims of rifle calibre, and five torpedo tubes. With these and a certain quantity of ammunition on board, the Magnificent will have a displacement of 15,000 tons, and is the largest ship yet launched by other powers, except Italy, which has two vessels already in commission of greater displacement by nine hundred tons. But these mammoths were built a great many years ago, and their modern tendency has been to build smaller ships, rather than to aim at anything like the bulk of the Italia and Lepanto.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Passed Anjer, Dec 11, ship Selkir, Crowe, from Cebu for Boston. Passed Anjer, Dec 19, bark Artisan, from Liverpool. Passed Deal, Jan 21, bark Tuskar, from London for St. John. Passed Deal, Jan 21, bark Musko, from London for St. John. Passed Deal, Jan 21, bark Musko, from London for St. John.

MARRIAGES.

JONES-PERKINS-In St. Mary's church, in the city of St. John, on January 28, 1895, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, David Jones and Caroline A. Perkins, the late Samuel Perkins, both of Kingston, Kings Co. STANTON-McBRIDE-In the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Jan 28, by the Rev. T. Casey, Mr. James E. Stanton to Miss B. A. McBride, both of St. John.

DEATHS.

BEDELL-At Musquash, County of St. John, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22nd, Fannie L. the wife of Dr. Bedell, and youngest daughter of the late G. C. Carman, Esq., of that place. BROPHY-At Fairville, on Jan. 26th, James Brophy, aged 33 years, leaving a loving wife, two brothers and three sisters to mourn their loss. CURRIE-At Oromocto, Sunday, Jan. 20th, at New Brunswick, John T. Currie, aged 68 years.

OUR BIGGEST WARSHIP.

The Latest Addition to the Imperial Navy. A quarter of an hour before noon today, says the London Daily News, many thousands tons of Medway water will be displaced to make room for the biggest British battleship afloat, and though the placid estuary may not appear to make any fuss over this event, there is no knowing how far the surrounding waters may, with inelastic fidelity, convey some impression of it. The country will probably make no more fuss than the river does over the possession of such a ship, but the floating of the Magnificent from her cradle into deep water marks an epoch which will produce some effect on naval construction all the world over. She is the first of her class to be followed by eight sisters all equally powerful, though some of them may differ slightly in details of design. The six thousand tons of dead weight that have been built to gether in keel, ribs, bulkheads, hull, engines and armor plating on the stocks in Chatham dockyard during the twelve months which ended today do not by any means represent what the ponderous bulk of the Magnificent will be when she is completed for sea. She has yet to receive her internal fittings, her steel masts, with their

ANOTHER SPELL HATH ME IN THRALL.

L. Hereward in St. Paul's. I saw the sun of long ago High in the blue sky sailing, Now in the blue waters sinks he low, And the night breeze softly blow, Fish-laden bars her sternward slow, And the moon is her face unveiling.

GOOD AUTHORITY.

Mr. Pedagog-Benny Bloobumper, who you know that the moon is 249,000 miles distant from the earth? (Squawked as the teacher's manner)-Y-You said so, yourself, sir!-Puck.

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CRAIG W. NICHOLS,

19 Charlotte Street.

fighting tops, and her formidable armament, which will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading guns weighing nearly 50 tons each, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns of the most modern type, mounted in armored casemates, two 150-pound quick-firing guns, two 12-pounder boat and field guns, eight Maxims of rifle calibre, and five torpedo tubes. With these and a certain quantity of ammunition on board, the Magnificent will have a displacement of 15,000 tons, and is the largest ship yet launched by other powers, except Italy, which has two vessels already in commission of greater displacement by nine hundred tons. But these mammoths were built a great many years ago, and their modern tendency has been to build smaller ships, rather than to aim at anything like the bulk of the Italia and Lepanto.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Passed Anjer, Dec 11, ship Selkir, Crowe, from Cebu for Boston. Passed Anjer, Dec 19, bark Artisan, from Liverpool. Passed Deal, Jan 21, bark Tuskar, from London for St. John. Passed Deal, Jan 21, bark Musko, from London for St. John. Passed Deal, Jan 21, bark Musko, from London for St. John.

MARRIAGES.

JONES-PERKINS-In St. Mary's church, in the city of St. John, on January 28, 1895, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, David Jones and Caroline A. Perkins, the late Samuel Perkins, both of Kingston, Kings Co. STANTON-McBRIDE-In the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Jan 28, by the Rev. T. Casey, Mr. James E. Stanton to Miss B. A. McBride, both of St. John.

DEATHS.

BEDELL-At Musquash, County of St. John, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22nd, Fannie L. the wife of Dr. Bedell, and youngest daughter of the late G. C. Carman, Esq., of that place. BROPHY-At Fairville, on Jan. 26th, James Brophy, aged 33 years, leaving a loving wife, two brothers and three sisters to mourn their loss. CURRIE-At Oromocto, Sunday, Jan. 20th, at New Brunswick, John T. Currie, aged 68 years.

OUR BIGGEST WARSHIP.

The Latest Addition to the Imperial Navy. A quarter of an hour before noon today, says the London Daily News, many thousands tons of Medway water will be displaced to make room for the biggest British battleship afloat, and though the placid estuary may not appear to make any fuss over this event, there is no knowing how far the surrounding waters may, with inelastic fidelity, convey some impression of it. The country will probably make no more fuss than the river does over the possession of such a ship, but the floating of the Magnificent from her cradle into deep water marks an epoch which will produce some effect on naval construction all the world over. She is the first of her class to be followed by eight sisters all equally powerful, though some of them may differ slightly in details of design. The six thousand tons of dead weight that have been built to gether in keel, ribs, bulkheads, hull, engines and armor plating on the stocks in Chatham dockyard during the twelve months which ended today do not by any means represent what the ponderous bulk of the Magnificent will be when she is completed for sea. She has yet to receive her internal fittings, her steel masts, with their

ANOTHER SPELL HATH ME IN THRALL.

L. Hereward in St. Paul's. I saw the sun of long ago High in the blue sky sailing, Now in the blue waters sinks he low, And the night breeze softly blow, Fish-laden bars her sternward slow, And the moon is her face unveiling.

GOOD AUTHORITY.

Mr. Pedagog-Benny Bloobumper, who you know that the moon is 249,000 miles distant from the earth? (Squawked as the teacher's manner)-Y-You said so, yourself, sir!-Puck.