

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Customs Department Issues First of a Series of Bulletins

For the Information of Collectors and Appraisers in Regard to Values.

Cordelia Viau Convicted of Murdering Her Husband and Sentenced to be Hanged.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—Hon. Mr. Mulock expects a revenue of \$75,000 annually from newspaper postage. The fixing of the radial print of forty miles for the free delivery area of weekly newspapers is causing great annoyance to the department. Cases have occurred where two newspapers in the same town have been printed on different radial points, thereby entailing much extra work on the postal authorities, but under the law as passed last session the proprietors of weekly newspapers are quite within their right in selecting a point which is not more than twenty miles from the office of publication.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The new edition of the militia regulations is fully revised, and will probably be issued to the force next month. Col. Aylmer, A. G., and Major Rivers have been at work on them for some time, and made excellent progress. The current issue was promulgated in 1887, and the force has been changing for revision. Copies of the new edition of the Queen's regulations have just been received, so that the Canadian board of revisions will be able to take advantage of the work of the English board.

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Sixteen officers, thirteen from the permanent corps, assemble at the Royal Military College in February to undergo a four months' course of instruction in the duties of the general staff. Three officers of the active militia are detailed with permanent corps who take the proposed course of training are Capt. Woods, adjutant of the Eighth Royal rifles, Quebec; Capt. Walker, adjutant G. G. F. G. Ottawa; and Capt. Ritchie, adjutant G. G. Halifax. The experience of the U. S. in the recent trouble in Cuba demonstrated what was wanted in the United States, and presumably in Canada, as a body of experienced and energetic officers, capable of handling and providing for larger units than an independent company or battalion; in other words, men who are competent to govern large bodies of men. For this reason a course of training will be given at Kingston under Col. Kitson.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—The customs department issued today the first of a series of advisory bulletins for the information of collectors and appraisers in regard to the true values for duty of goods entered at the customs house and the proper duty to be levied on imported goods under the customs laws of Canada. Collectors are instructed to carry out the laws and regulations fairly and uniformly in the collection of customs duties, and in order to avoid the necessity for the amendment of entries after goods have passed into the hands of the importer, it is of first importance that the prime entries shall be as correct as possible in every particular. The proper customs officer shall therefore carefully compare the invoices with the bills of entry, and check the values and ratings for duty, so as to correct apparent errors, as far as practicable, before the warrant for the delivery of the goods is signed by the collector. In cases of bona fide importers of goods sold to importers in Canada where the appraiser's estimate of value based on his information may exceed the values stated in the bill of entry only by a small amount comparatively, and where the importer's duty is questionable, a reasonable discretion is to be observed in regard to "raising" the invoice or entered values by appraisal. Collectors are specially directed to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the information furnished in the appraiser's bulletins from time to time, and to see that all entries or "long notes" are also fully posted in respect thereto, and in regard to the rules and regulations for the customs entry of goods, so as to check and correct imperfect entries when attempted to be passed at custom-houses.

The flag was half-masted on the parliament buildings today in memory of the late Senator Macfarlane. The government is going to use up the higher denominations of jubilee stamps for newspaper postage.

The Free Press say the government has no special legislation to bring forward at the coming session.

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TORONTO, Dec. 15.—The governor general this morning was welcomed from the Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Carman read the address, which was delivered in the name of the British institutions. In the afternoon a civic address was presented at the City hall by the mayor, and this evening the vice royal couple are guests at a ball given by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

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A. E. Kemp, expert for the department of fisheries, returned to Ottawa today. This year Mr. Kemp has been engaged in preparing an oyster bed at Murray Harbor, P. E. I. It will be planted with young oysters early next year.

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HARCOURT

Resigns the Leadership of the Liberal Party.

Says It Is Rent by Personal Interests and Disputes—No One Can Consent to Lead It With Credit to Himself.

Text of the Letters of Harcourt and Morley—Former Refers to His Work for Success of His Party.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Like a thunder-bolt, tonight, has come the issue of a letter from the Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt to John Morley, announcing his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Morley's reply associates himself absolutely with Sir William Harcourt's action.

The following is Harcourt's letter to John Morley and the latter's reply: "MORLEY, Dec. 8.—My Dear John Morley—I am informed that discussions are being raised, or proposed to be raised, in reference to the future leadership of the Liberal party. It seems to me that this is a question upon which I ought to feel great personal interest, and I am accordingly, so far as it affects myself, I feel no anxiety on the matter. My record is clear and my resolution is fixed to undertake no responsibility and occupy no position the duties of which it is impossible for me to fulfill. There are people who appear to consider that the office of a leader is one which offers such inducements as would inspire an ambition pursued by all means and at any sacrifice. You chief, there were many considerations the realities of public life as to suffer under such a delusion. The protracted labor, the constant anxiety and the heavy responsibility of that situation are such as no man of sense or honor will undertake under a high sentiment of public duty.

"For myself, the part I have played in public life has been governed by a very plain and simple sense of obligation, and the simple years of Mr. Gladstone's political life, both in the government and opposition, he was good enough, with the concurrence of my colleagues, to commission me to render him a necessary, however inadequate, assistance in order to lighten his labors in the burdensome work of the house of commons and elsewhere.

"When the time, so disastrous for the Liberal party, arrived at which he took his final leave as its responsible leader, I was not a member of the party which would have led me to despair of relief from the burdens of office. I determined not to yield to such temptations for two principal reasons: First, that I did not choose to be thought of as having abandoned my personal feelings; second, because, in face of a vast deficit caused by the necessary increase in naval expenditure for the national defence, I thought it my duty to remain at my post as chairman of the exchequer, in order to establish the public finance upon a just and adequate basis in the budget of 1894, which was then imminent.

"The task was not a promising one, in face of the powerful opposition, by which was encountered. Nevertheless, I felt it would have been cowardly to shrink from the risks and the labor which it imposed, and I resolved, reluctantly, to continue to discharge the duties of the house of commons, and to devote myself to the most constructive of the interests of the Liberal party, which for thirty years of parliamentary life it has been my constant object to sustain.

"At the meeting of the party called jointly by Lord Rosebery and myself on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, we set forth at the foreign office our entire adherence to the principles and policy which he had bequeathed to us, and in regard to the rules and regulations for the customs entry of goods, so as to check and correct imperfect entries when attempted to be passed at custom-houses.

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self the falsehood of these unworthy insinuations. If personal predilections have been insisted upon as ground for the refusal of common action in the general cause, they have not proceeded from me. In my opinion, such predilections are intolerable, and I, in common with my colleagues, have always refused to recognize them.

"I am not, and shall not consent to be, a candidate for any contested position. I shall be no party to such degradation of the tone of public life in this country. I have been content, to the best of my ability in any situation which fell to my lot, to do my duty to the party which it has been my pride and pleasure to serve. I have arrived at the conclusion that it is an impossible situation, and that release from vain and onerous obligations will come to me as a well-earned relief.

"I shall be glad if you will make this letter known in such manner as you may think fit, in order to remove any misapprehension as to my personal sentiments and position.

"Yours very sincerely, (Signed) W. V. HARCOURT."

MR. MORLEY TO SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT. "December 10.—My Dear Harcourt—I have read your letter with the conviction naturally arising from the gravity of its contents. I cannot feel the smallest surprise that at last you have found it impossible to keep silent in a situation that may well have seemed intolerable to you. Many of my colleagues have often wondered at your steadfast reserve and self-command under the provocation of these

(From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) "Sts. Paulian and Tongaro, from this port for Liverpool, passed Cape Race, Saturday.

Manifests were received yesterday for 48 cars wheat, 18 cars corn, 11 cars flour, 10 cars cheese, 8 cases meats, 1 car oil cake, 1 car corn oil.

A carload of horses from North Simcoe, Ontario, arrived here yesterday morning and will be shipped on the steamer Alcidess. About 250 cattle have also arrived from the west for shipment on the same steamer.

The royal mail steamer Labrador will call from Sand Point about noon today. Among those who will take passage from St. John on the steamer are a number of farmers from various points in Manitoba, who are going to spend Christmas in their native land. Miss Jeeves of St. John will also be a passenger.

The Allan mail steamer Laurentian, which is now due here, has on board about 1,200 or 1,400 cases of cargo, 200 for points in Ontario and further west, 200 for Montreal and 300 for Toronto. The St. John portion of her cargo is as follows: J. M. & C. W. H. Grant, 1 parcel samples; T. Fouts, 30 cases of oranges; J. F. Penhollows, 40 cases of oranges; H. Horton & Son, 2 cases hardware; A. L. Goodwin, 51 cases oranges; C. S. Schofield, 12 cases goods; W. H. Hayward, 34 pkgs earth-ware; Smith & Tilton, 9 cases oranges; W. A. Dwyer, 10 cases do.

Sir. Bengore Head sailed from Ardrossan for this port Monday.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) The Donaldson steamer Keemun, from this port, arrived at Glasgow Monday.

Manifests were received yesterday for 24 cars corn, 3 cars glucose, 5 cars wheat, 6 cars lard and one car corn oil.

The Manchester liner Manchester Enterprise, from Manchester, will be brought here from Halifax by Pilot Joseph Doherty.

Pilot Henry Spears goes to Scottdale to bring the Dominion liner Scotia from Liverpool to this port.

The Manchester City is now due from Newcastle. She comes direct and this is her maiden voyage. She is the largest vessel ever built on the Tees, and the first of the fleet building for the Manchester City line, which is owned by Sir Christopher Furness is chairman. The Manchester City was built by Sir Raylton Dixon & Co. (Ld.) of Manchester, and is designed for trading direct between Manchester and Canadian ports.

As a port event since 1895, the thing speaks for itself. Anybody who knows party history and who also knows the condition of our party after the election three years and a half ago will agree that no leader of the opposition did not feel after 1895, nor Mr. Dinwiddie in 1898 and onward—ever undertook a more discouraging and difficult task than was laid upon you in 1895. The labor and strain of such a post in such circumstances can only be known to those who have lived at close quarters to it. And there is to my mind some thing odious in a man who has strenuously faced all, who has stuck manfully to the ship instead of keeping snug in harbor because the seas were rough and skies dark, that his position in his party is to be incessantly made matter for formal contest and personal challenge.

"I remember that when you surrendered the leadership of the house before the election of 1895 your last words in that capacity were something about its being the chief ambition of every man who has taken part in the noble conflicts of parliamentary life, whether in the majority or in the minority, to stand well in the house of commons. We who sit there can see for ourselves how, leader of the minority as you are, you stand with both sides of the present house, politically hostile in the majority or in the minority. I know well enough, as you say, that there have been whisperers about you, singling out this personage or that man with whom you would not co-operate. I also know how precisely the reverse of truth they are, how certain it is to anybody in accurate possession of the facts that it was not from you, as you call it, have proceeded. You and I have not always agreed in

every point of tactics or of policy since you have been working leader of the Liberal party. For the government and opposition alike times have been difficult and perplexing, and diversity of views on sudden issues was not on either side of the house unusual. But I am confident that every colleague we have who has shared our party councils since the disaster of 1885 will join me in recognizing the patience, persistence and skill with which you have labored to reconcile such differences of opinion as arise and to promote unity of action among us. We are now to dismiss all this from our minds, for no other reason that I know of than that you have not been able to carry out political projects and to achieve party impossibilities.

"On the contrary, I for one feel bound to say how I entirely sympathize with the feelings that have drawn this letter from you. It has doubtless not been written without long and careful deliberations, and I believe that I shall be doing what you desire in making it public without unnecessary delay.

Yours sincerely, JOHN MORLEY.

THE WINTER PORT.

The Mail Steamer Labrador Sails With Large Passenger List and Full Cargo.

Donaldson Liner Alcidess Sailed for Glasgow With Big Cargo—Large Manchester Steamer Now Due.

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50 YEARS IN USE. SHARP'S BALM. 50 YEARS IN USE.

brador sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool via Halifax. She had a full cargo and a large number of passengers. The saloon passengers will include: H. B. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Standfield, Major R. W. and Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Alice Rutherford, Miss Prudy Rutherford and nurse; C. J. Peters, W. E. Williams, James King, Wm. Cameron, J. Gosnell, H. Sampson, Geo. Osborne, R. Burns, R. M. Faucett, Addison Hall, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. F. Lehmann, Mrs. M. Strong, Miss M. K. Strong and Master John Strong, A. Hocking, G. E. Berry, G. R. Hurbert, W. Spink, M. C. Bellon, Oliver A. Ransay, W. Wilkins, J. S. Lawson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Sykes and two children, Messrs. Dick, J. Phipps, C. H. Blenmann, J. W. Shild, W. R. Haller, Jack Kennedy, James Boyd, Rev. David Alexander, Mrs. Yarnon and Mrs. Jas. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Barton and infant, Miss Barton, Masters Barton, George Steele, Geo. Moffatt and W. Hooper. The Labrador also takes as passengers four non-commissioned officers under Major Rutherford.

The cargo comprises 52,044 bushels of wheat, 4,573 boxes of cheese, 558 of butter, 1,189 of meats, 425 bbls. of pork, 222 dozens of tallow, 750 of lard, 120 bbls. of apples, 370 pkgs. of butter, 150 bags of buckwheat, 50 of beans, 23 cases of poultry, 500 bags of oatmeal, 480 of greasy, 57 cases of leather, 851 bags of flour, 677 cases of eggs, 120 bbls. of oil, 104 bags of seed, 88 oranges, 45 pkgs. of sundries, 145 cases of undressed furniture, 47 crates of pulleys, 101 cases of leather, 400 rolls of lard, 828 doors, 700 bundles of staves, 150 hags of peas. The following local goods went forward by her: 220 standards of deals, 73 bundles of egg, box shooks, 170 pkgs. of smoked herring. The Labrador will have about 130 steerage passengers.

The Donaldson line steamer Alcidess sailed last evening for Glasgow. Her cargo consists of 283 cattle, 18 horses, 7 cars pulp, 2,150 cases of eggs, 1,250 bbls. of apples, 2,388 boxes of cheese, 128 pkgs. of butter, 16,000 bushels of corn, 36,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of peas, 250 standards of deals, 7,400 sacks of flour, 120 tons of hay, 4 cars of sundries, 3 cars of meats.

A Globe Halifax despatch of yesterday said: The Allan liner Laurentian arrived this morning at three o'clock from Liverpool with the English mails. Capt. Dunlop reports very heavy weather. He left Liverpool in a gale, and encountered a succession of head winds to Cape Race. The seas were very high and greatly impeded the progress of the ship, which only made 190 miles on Friday. The day heavy squalls were encountered. The steamer discharged only thirty tons of freight here and sailed at 11 o'clock for St. John.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) Manifests were received yesterday for 24 cars flour, 1 car doors, 1 car hoops, 4 cars wheat, 3 cars glucose, 3 cars maple logs, 4 cars meats and 2 cars starch, for shipment.

Allan liner, the Laurentian, Captain Dunlop, arrived early yesterday afternoon from Liverpool via Halifax and docked. She brought a large cargo of general merchandise for many western points. A good deal of the cargo consists of fruit, which is being rushed to its destination as quickly as possible for holiday week. A number of steerage passengers came around in her. The work of discharging was commenced by Stevedore Collins as soon as the vessel was moored.

A special train, having on board the fruit which arrived by the Laurentian for western points, was despatched from Fairville at 8:15 o'clock last evening. At the rate made between here and Montreal, it is believed the run to Montreal will be made in less than twenty hours.

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OLD SUNBURY.

Memorial Services of the Parish of Christ Church, Maugerville.

Historical Sketch Read by the Rev. R. W. Colston, M. A., the Rector, at the Recent Celebration.

A Township that was Named After a Noted Halifax Brewer—The Advent of the Loyalists and Why They Came—Names of the First Settlers Who Preceded Them.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., Aug. 31.—The celebration and memorial services of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary (1748-1898) of the parish of Christ church, which took place today, constituted an event of more than usual interest, and was a grand success as well. The weather was all that could be desired, the air was balmy and fragrant, the birds twittered and sang their sweet melodies in the stately elms on the historic grounds as if by inspiration, to make the day an ideal one. These most interested were early astir, the class were soon re-inforced by a large delegation from Fredericton, the morning boat, to assist in the celebration. Among those were: The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Very Rev. Dean Partridge, Sub-Dean Whalley, Rev. Canon Roberts, Rev. Canon DeVeber of St. John; Rev. H. Montgomery, Kingslear; Rev. H. E. Dibley, Burton; Rev. J. G. Hunt; J. de Lancy Robinson, James S. Beck, Geo. Armstrong and many others. Rev. Enoch Barker and John Pool of Toronto were also present.

A large congregation assembled at the church at 11 a. m., when an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the dean, after which holy communion was celebrated. On the rectory grounds under the stately trees a long table was set, and laden with a sumptuous repast, provided by the ladies of the church, which was heartily partaken of, after the service. At the residence of Mrs. Nettie Harrison a like provision was made.

At 3 p. m. the crowning event of the day was called on. The Rev. Canon Roberts, taking the chair on the veranda of the rectory, called the large company to order, at the same time unhesitatingly assuming an old sword with military effect and the alacrity of a veteran. The sword is a relic of St. George's Lodge, No. 18, of Free and Accepted Masons, organized here in 1783. The sword and charter and many papers are now in possession of Major Emsford Brown, who kindly loaned them for the occasion.

When order was secured, the Rev. R. W. Colston, M. A., rector of the parish, commenced his very able address, and held the undivided attention of the large number present for over an hour and a half. Referring to the subject, he clearly defined his position in relation to this important event. He spoke of Maugerville—the parochial Maugerville of long ago, the shire town of Sunbury county, province of Nova Scotia; the first permanent settlement in the southern portion of this province; the first loyal settlement on the River St. John; the first place in which a building was erected for the worship of God; the oldest Church of England parish in the Province of England; and where was the first consecrated church.

The rector eloquently dealt with the old story, told by the true and grandeur of the site and manliness of our people, who were not a band of lawless adventurers, but of that grand, true type which laid the foundations of the British empire, strong and sure. God-loving, God-fearing, God-remembering, industrious, were the men and women of 1783 and 1785, who did not disparage the religious life, but bore in mind that it was by remembering the Lord their God, by loving and obeying Him, that they could hope for a blessing in the new land which they came to possess.

The Puritans or old settlers were briefly referred to, also England's conflict in 1766, or the "seven years' war," and its results. On August 30th, 1762, a petition was sent to the government of Nova Scotia from officers of the disbanded provincial regiments for grants of land on the St. John River, on which they desired to settle. It was signed by Captains Alex. Hay, John Sinclair, Hugh Dibley, Alex. Ballie, Capt. Lt. H. G. Bruce and Lt. J. E. W. Desbarres, on behalf of themselves and fifty-four others. This petition resulted in an order of survey for laying out a township on the St. John River. This township was called Maugerville in honor of a wealthy distiller in Halifax, who seemed to have acted in the capacity of money lender to the government. The order of survey limited that four lots should be reserved for public use; one for a glebe for the Church of England, one for a glebe for the dissenting Protestants, one for school purposes, and one for the settled minister. These four lots were No. 15, granted to the Congregational body, where the meeting house now stands; No. 60, granted to the Rev. John Beardsley, the second rector of the parish, and now owned by Sandy and Walter Smith; the school lot was No. 59 and was afterwards granted to the Rev. John Beardsley, the first rector of Maugerville. This lot is supposed to be where the Upper Maugerville school house now stands. The first Congregationalist minister, Rev. Seth Noble, did not remain long, and Rev. John Sayre died a few months after coming into residence, so the first settled minister was the Rev. John Beardsley.

In the winter of 1761, Lt. Israel Perley led a party of men from Massachusetts to the River St. John, con-

ing over land from Mactias via the Oromocto waters. When they reached the St. John River they established themselves at Maugerville. The following summer James Simonds led another party via the mouth of the St. John River, August 28th, 1762, among whom was Capt. Francis Peabody, who settled in Maugerville, and it may be he who served with so much distinction with Capt. Hassen in the campaigns of 1764 and 1765. James Simonds married Capt. Peabody's daughter Hannah, while another daughter, Ester, was married to Simonds's partner, White. In the year 1763, following the advice of Lt. Israel Perley, a large number of families came from Massachusetts to the River St. John, to settle the Puritan settlement. From 400 to 800 souls were variously estimated to be located here. In 1763, Rev. T. Wood of Annapolis reported to the S. P. G. that at a service held in Maugerville he had over 200 persons present.

The names of some of those old settlers are as follows: Oliver Perley, George Soy, Samuel Upton, Richard Esty, Israel Esty, Moses Coburn, Edward Burpee, Joseph Barker, Sr., Ebenezer Briggs, Samuel Whitney, Joseph Barker, Silvanus Plummer, Jeru. Burpee, Thos. Burpee, Jacob Barker, Jr., Daniel Jewett, David Burpee, Moses Pickard, Humphrey Pickard, Jacob Barker, Jr., Nathan Smith, Thomas Barker, John Upton, Daniel Palmer, Sr., Daniel Palmer, Jr., Abijah Palmer, Samuel Nevers, Sr., Peter Moores, Enoch Dow, Jabez Nevers, Wm. McKeen, Thos. Chrystie, Israel Perley, Frances Peabody, Stephen Peabody, Wm. Davidson, Asa Perley, Nicholas Ridout, John Pickard, Richard Barker, Nehemiah Beckwith, Alex. Tapley, Benjamin Brown, Sam Nevers, Jr., and James Woodman.

To the forty-nine names may be added Jonathan Burpee, Elisha Novers, Phineas Nevers, Edward Coy, Jonathan Smith, Geo. Howard, Bridges, Taylor, Loder, Hugh Quinton, Garrison, Waason and Bailey. These last were from Essex Co., Mass.; the Perleys from Bedford, Burpees from Rowley, and others from Haverhill, Newburyport, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and other towns.

Their grants were as follows, starting from the upper county line: Nehemiah Beckwith, half 42; Richard Barlow, lot 45; John Pickard, lot 44; Nicholas Ridout, lots 51, 52, 53; Alex. Perley, lot 73; Wm. Davidson, lots 75 and 76; James Woodman, half lot 75; Sam Nevers, Jr., lots 79 and 80; Stephen Peabody, lots 81 and 82; Alex. Tapley, lot 83; Frances Peabody, lots 84 and 85; Israel Perley, lot 89 and a small triangular piece cut off lot 90, at present owned by Mrs. Nettie Harrison; Wm. McKeen, lots 91, 92 and 93; Jesse Chrystie, half lot 92; Thos. Chrystie, lot 94; Jabez Nevers, lot 99; Richard Esty, lot 104; Enoch Dow, lot 1; Peter Nevers, lot 3; Sam Nevers, Jr., lot 3; Daniel Palmer, Jr., half lot 4; Daniel Palmer, Sr., half lots 5 and 6; Abijah Palmer, half lot 5; John Watson, lot 7; Thomas Barker, lot 8; Nathan Smith, lot 9; Isaac Barker, lot 10; Jacob Barker, Jr., lot 11; Moses and Humphrey Pickard, lot 12; David Burpee, lot 13; Daniel Jewett, lot 14; Jacob Barker, Sr., lot 15; Jeru. and Thos. Burpee, lot 17; Silvanus Plummer, half lot 18; Joseph Barker, lot 19; Eben Briggs, half lot 20; Sam Whitney, half lot 20; Joseph Barker, Sr., lot 21; Edw. Burpee, lot 22; Moses Coburn, lot 23; Israel and Richard Esty, lot 24; Sam Upton, lot 27; George Soy, lot 28; Oliver Perley, lot 29; Benj. Brown, lot 51.

These were the homes of those hardy pioneers of 1762 and '63. In 1763 they laid the foundation of the Congregational church. The lecturer read the original covenant, which was signed by Jonathan Burpee, Elisha Nevers, Richard Esty, Daniel Palmer, George Soy, Edward Coy and Jonathan Smith. Jonathan Burpee was the first deacon. A treaty was made by Israel Perley with the Indians, by whom his name is still held with high respect. On April 30th, 1765, the township on the St. John river was formed into the county of Sunbury. On May 29 a writ was issued by the inhabitants to elect a fit person to represent them in the general assembly of Nova Scotia. Charles Morris was elected. In 1776 Sunbury Co. applies to have had all the machinery of government in operation. The first magistrates were David Burpee, Sr., Jacob Barker, Phineas Nevers, Israel Perley and Francis Peabody. The latter held the position of collector. Smuggling to some extent followed.

For the first ten years the settlement was without a settled minister. Frequent visits were made by travelling missionaries. On Feb. 23rd, 1776, George Soy and Anna Russell were united by the bench of magistrates. In 1774 the first settled minister began his work. A meeting was called at the house of Hugh Quinton June 16th, 1774, and Rev. Seth Noble was engaged, at one hundred and twenty pounds per year. In 1775 a parsonage was commenced and made ready for clapping in Jan. 1776. About this time a season of depression and unrest seems to have prevailed which caused some dissatisfaction from the crown. In June, 1777, the Vickers appeared and matters soon assumed a normal condition. On June 17th, 1779, the people renewed their covenant. In 1781 Deacon Jonathan Burpee died. His estate was valued at \$35 pounds. A number of odd entries was given by the lecturers, taken from an old book of records of the Congregational church. After long waiting two missionaries, Messrs. James and Milton, from Huntington came to the aid of this church, and were engaged at a salary of almost 80 pounds per annum with glebe. It was not long, however, before Mr. James renounced his faith in the church and became the exponent of the Church of England, the service of which he actually read for some months much to the distaste of his

congregation. The only school of which there is any record was taught by David Burpee during the winter of 1778 and '79.

The prices of farm products which prevailed from 1774 to 1784 were: Butter, from sixpence to one shilling and three pence per pound; lamb, two and half pence; do.; beef, one and a half to sixpence; do.; potatoes, one shilling and three pence to two shillings sixpence per bushel; wheat, five to ten shillings. A man was paid two shillings sixpence per day and a woman ten shillings per month. Run of herring, shillings per gallon, and white lead two shillings per pound. A horse was worth ten pounds and a cow about five pounds.

The speaker here, taking up the second part of his subject, graphically described the advent of the loyalists and why they came. Landing at the mouth of the river May 18th, 1783, some of them may have immediately proceeded up to Maugerville. The first of the loyalists to settle here were: Ichobed Smith, lot 40 and 41; Fred D. Ebbeston, half lot 42; John D. Bardsley, half lots 43 and 44; Michael McNall, lot 44; Joseph Hoyt, lot 46; Joseph Clark, lots 47, 48 and 49; John Sayre (heirs), lot 50; Donaligus Sewell, lot 53; Duncan McLeod, lot 56; Henry Jay, Barton, lots 57, 58 and 59; Rev. John Beardsley, lots 60 and 64; Capt. Abe Depeyster, lot 65; John Thompson, lot 66; George Munroe, lot 67; Beau Munroe, lot 68; Capt. Gerhardt, lot 69; John Van Nostrand, lot 69; John Merseureau, lot 70; Geo. Harding, lot 74; Richard Carman, half of lot 77; Capt. Elijah Miles, lot 86; Major Upham, lot 87; George Bull, half of lot 82; Nathaniel Underhill, half of lot 4; John Merseureau, lot 89; Col. J. Murray, lot 96. These lots are numbered from the upper county line as taken from the grants when given. Others joined the loyalist settlement after that.

It would appear that from the time of Rev. T. Wood's visit in 1769 there had been no Church of England clergyman here, until the arrival of the Rev. John Sayre in 1783. He officiated for a time at the Congregationalist meeting house, with their approbation. He was an S. P. G. missionary from Fairfield, Conn. He died in Burton in August, 1784. His memorial is now to be seen in the chancel of Christ church. For some years after his name remained here and in church records. His daughter Ester married Christopher Robinson, who went west. The late John B. Robinson, ex-lieutenant governor of Ontario, was one of Rev. John Sayre's great-grandsons.

Rev. John Sayre was the founder of the ecclesiastical parish of Maugerville. At an Easter Monday meeting, April 13th, 1784, the following officers were elected: John Merseureau, warden; Geo. Harding, Elijah Miles, Wm. Allen and Nathaniel Underhill, vestrymen. John Merseureau continued warden for twelve years. John Merseureau was an associate judge of the court of common pleas, when James Simonds was chief justice.

The Rev. John Sayre was succeeded by the Rev. John Beardsley, son of the rector of this important parish in the autumn of 1784. He was born at Shaftford, Connecticut, in 1732, and was for some time student at Yale. He was ordained in England, and had been the rector of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, N. Y., and also chaplain of the Loyal American Regiment under Col. Beverley Robinson. On September, 9th, 1784, at a meeting held at Nathaniel Underhill's, the following persons were chosen as wardens and vestrymen: John Merseureau and Henry Vanderborough, wardens; vestrymen: John Merseureau, Wm. Allen, Joseph Clark, Wm. Hubbard, John Simonsen, N. Underhill, Henry Vanderborough left the province in the following year; Jos. Clark was a surgeon and practiced his profession for years from Gaspe town to Fishkill, N. Y., and also chaplain of the Loyal American Regiment under Col. Beverley Robinson. 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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN 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.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

S. S. Empress of India arrived at Vancouver December 14th.

The ice in the river is quite strong at the head of Long Reach.

Carmarthen Street Methodist church has extended a call to the Rev. J. A. Sellar.

F. S. Titus of Upham, Kings Co., has bought the grocery business of R. Parker at Campbellton.

Fred W. Bryenton of Brackley Point road, P. E. I., has gone to Rossland, B. C., where he will reside.

D. McGregor of Montague, P. E. I., has paid the farmers of that section about \$25,000 for live stock this season.

Capt. R. L. McCulloch, in command of the Halifax schooner Ida, died suddenly at Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday.

Leo Bradley, son of Charles Bradley, Indian town, has gone to Moncton to fill a position in the I. C. R. office there.

The Meductic meat company is now offering Carleton county farmers five cents per pound for pork. This is an advance.

George Gothero of Acadville, has been fined \$100 and \$25 costs, besides thirty days in jail for operating an illicit still.

There is plenty of snow in Edmundston and capital travelling throughout the county. Business is reported to be improving.

Bessie Boyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Teacher Boyer of Bristol, Carleton Co., died recently in New Hampshire, where she had been stopping with her sister.

Dr. W. B. de Millie, eldest son of the late Prof. de Millie of Dalhousie University, died in Halifax on Sunday, in his 38th year. Prof. de Millie of King's College, N. S., is a brother of the deceased.

The body of Robert Beattie, who started in a small boat from Economy for Parraboro on Nov. 30th and was caught out in the storm, was found near Economy Point on Wednesday, Dec. 1th.

The will of the late B. Lynch of Woodstock, valued \$500 to St. Gertrude's church, the income of the rest of his estate goes to Mrs. Lynch during her life, and then the estate goes to his legal heirs.

A Michigan man wants to know what the chances are for starting an excellent factory at Woodstock, and an Ontario concern has written to know all about the prospects for a pulp mill at Woodstock.

Miss Beattie Woodruff, formerly of this city, but who has been instructing in ceramic art in Montreal for the last few years, has accepted a more remunerative position in London, England, where she recently arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dickinson and George E. Phillips, all of Woodstock, have applied for incorporation as The Carleton Creamery Co. Ltd., with a capital stock of \$10,000 in \$25 shares.

George Saunders and Warren C. B. L. Woodstock are now owners of Speculation, the grey stallion, raised by George Carvell, John Messers, Saunders and Ball bought Mack F. from Jack McCoy, about a month ago.

A Toronto firm shipped a consignment of cattle valued at \$10,000 and been valued at \$17,500 to Great Britain by way of the Grand Trunk. Agricultural implements to the value of \$7,500 were also sent to Australia by way of Montreal.

A Springfield, N. S., letter to the Transcript says: "The output of coal for December will, it is said, be the best showing of the year, and will beat any other December month for ten years past. About 1,000 men and boys are at present making good time and getting good pay."

The Sun's Cornwallis correspondent writes under date of the 12th inst.: "The steamer Tourist was wrecked at Scott's Bay during the recent heavy storm. She was owned by R. W. Kinman and Capt. Wm. Baxter of Canimac. The Tourist was formerly owned here by the Messrs. Troop."

John Brown, aged 31 years, a native of Sussex, but for some time engaged in one of the St. John suburban mills, died at his boarding house in Fairville on the 15th inst., after a brief illness. Undertaker Chamberlain forwarded the remains to Kings county on Wednesday's train. Brown was unmarried.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—James Stark, a native of Scotland, well known among Nova Scotia gold miners, died at the Leamington hotel, Truro, yesterday, of cancer of the throat.

Fifteen thousand gallons of rum, seized in Cape Breton, will be offered at auction in Halifax within a few days.

CLARK'S HARBOR, N. S., Dec. 12.—The derelict schooner Annie G., found near Mud Island, Sunday, by fishermen from this place, was towed in here Monday night and anchored in the stream. Examining the wreck this morning, the body of a man was found in the cabin. It is thought there are other bodies of members of the crew about the wreck, and search for them is now being made.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—The Gloucester schooner Orissa, captured on Goose Island, Sunday, night while running for Beaver Harbor for shelter. The crew of twelve men took to dories and after some difficulty, landed at Salmon River and Spry Bay. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Carey and owned by N. Greenleaf of Gloucester.

Fears are entertained for the safety of bark Clara B. McGilivray, which sailed from New Campbellton, C. B., for New York over two weeks ago. She belongs to Liverpool, and is in command of Capt. Ratus of the same place. She carries a crew of nine men, and has a cargo of tripolite and dolomite.

COHN WALLIS, N. S., Dec. 12.—The death occurred at the residence of Mrs. L. E. Eaton, she died of congestion of the lungs. She was seventy-five years of age and had been ill for several days. She was the wife of the late Mr. C. Eaton, of the firm of Eaton & Co. of Canimac, N. S. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Nathan Woodworth.

News reached this city Wednesday of the death of Frank W. Davidson, a former resident of St. John, at Haverhill, Mass., after an illness of some months. Mr. D. was in the wholesale grocery business and is understood to have amassed considerable property. Mrs. James Rogers of City road is the sister of the deceased, who leaves a widow and two sons.

A flock of hundreds of wild geese alighted on the wharves near the south end of Bridge street, Indian town, early on Tuesday morning, fatigued by the storm. It was not long before their croakings attracted attention and shortly after the report of a gun frightened them away. However, two big birds remained as a result of the resident's gunning ability.

Eastport sardine factories put up about 450,000 cases during the season just closed. They used 20,000 hogsheads of herring, which, at the low average of five dollars, would amount to \$100,000. About \$500,000 was spent for labor. Based on a conservative estimate the value of the output of Eastport's packing industry for the season is more than a million dollars.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 8th, a social was given at Dalhousie by the members of the Presbyterian S. S. Geo. Haddock, ex-M. P., of his departure to spend the winter in Toronto. The address was read by Miss Maggie Scott and a handsome chain and locket was presented by Miss Hilca Stewart. Mr. Haddock replied feelingly. Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Fisher, Jos. Windover, A. G. Ferguson, M. D., and R. B. McEwen, principal of the superior school.

Agent Wetmore of the S. P. C. O. has got a case to investigate in which it is to be hoped he will be successful. A few days ago an Indian named James Perkey beat a dog at Bloomfield station and concluded his brutality by driving an axe into the dog's back. A young man attempted to interfere and the Indian drew a revolver on him and drove him out of the station. The Indian, with his dog, afterwards boarded Conductor R. Balmie's train and went to Sackville, I. C. R. Police Officer Collier Wednesday reported the facts to Mr. Wetmore.

Wednesday morning A. Beamish of City road received a telegram from New Orleans stating that on December 10th the body of a man was found in a rut near a slaughter house in that city. The body is supposed to be that of Mr. Beamish's brother, who has been in New Orleans for some time. No further particulars were furnished. Mr. Beamish replied in a rut near a slaughter house, and requested the chief warden to New Orleans for more particulars. The chief got a despatch in reply stating that a letter was being mailed to him that day giving all the facts in connection with the matter.

A POPULAR MISTAKE Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion or in its chronic form, dyspepsia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment.

What they consider a trifling stomach trouble, when as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded out women owe their condition to imperfect indigestion.

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Wendler says, there is but one genuine dyspepsia cure which is perfectly safe and reliable, and moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts and licium. It is sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the food eaten, no dieting is necessary, simply eat all the wholesome food you want and these tablets will digest for you. A cure results, because all the stomach needs is a few Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets given by doing the work of digestion.

Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cts. per package. Circulars and testimonials sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XIII.—December 25.

REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT. Return unto Me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of hosts—Mal. 3: 7.

SUBJECT—THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH AND THE LESSON IT TEACHES.

A LESSON ON THE CHART.

1. That there were nineteen kings and one queen, or twenty in all, and all of one dynasty, that of David. While in Israel there were nineteen kings, but of nine different dynasties, implying a different constitution and character of the people.

2. The kingdom of Judah lasted, according to the Revised Chronology, three hundred and fifty years, while the kingdom of Israel existed only two hundred and fifteen years. The reasons for this can be seen by comparing the story of Israel with that of Judah. Turn to the "Review" of the third quarter.

3. The bad kings, and the evils they brought in morals and religion, introducing idolatry, and its license and crimes, corruption, selfishness, oppression and luxury. Some of these rulers were Rehoboam, Jehoram, Athaliah, Ahaz, Manasseh, and the last four kings.

4. What God did to keep the nation from growing worse and going to their own ruin. There were prophets, written scriptures, warnings, prosperity, adversity, "I've great revivals of religion, lesser punishments and dangers, rewards of obedience, the fate of the northern kingdom.

5. Study the work of the prophets, their mission, their names, and the place in the history where they prophesied, how they were treated, their character, their visions of hope, their written works.

6. How in spite of all this they pushed on to their own ruin, slowly at first, then more rapidly at last, as in the parable about Niagara, then over the precipice to destruction.

7. That after all there was a remnant left, a good seed, the history, and the beautiful tree. The revivals and the prophets accomplished this work that all the time to the end there was a small but real people of God, faithful and true, sometimes hidden like the seven thousand Jews who hid in the caves of the mountains, sometimes more in evidence, but always existing. They carried the truth into captivity. They were the nucleus of the return. The new shoot sprang up from the old stump because of this spiritual life, the remnant preserved.

8. There came a "too late" for the great body of the nation. Read Prov. 1: 24-33 as a commentary on their life.

A PORTRAIT GALLERY LESSON.

The facts of this history can be impressed on the memory by connecting it with the leading characters. Let each scholar take one and show his place and work in the history, and his character. Make it a portrait, a picture. The Five Kings, who led in great reforms, the Luthers of their day, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Josiah, Hezekiah and Josiah.

Name all the prophets, but present portraits of Isaiah and Jeremiah.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. Evils that seem not so very bad, when introduced into a nation or into a heart, if they find a congenial soil, grow and thrive, and drive out the virtues.

2. The character of a people decides its destiny. A would-be statesman said not long ago that purified politics were an "indefinite dream," and that "the backbone and golden rule had no place in statesmanship." But the men of the nation that live according to such principles will find their prospect to be an "indefinite dream."

3. Revivals have a lasting effect, although they are often an outward reaction. A power does go, although the rain ceases to fall and the water sinks out of sight in the ground. Revivals kept alive the true kingdom of God. Israel had no revivals and perished utterly.

4. It may be well for us to listen to Heed, who maintains not to listen Plato, that punishment is a suffering that follows wrong doing, but that it is a twin birth with wrong doing, springing from the same soil and the same root.—Luther.

5. God punishes us as a last resource when other methods fail, and would rather not punish, but it is necessary.

6. Mr. Upton, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, who has collected important statistics on the subject, says "that the failure to punish crime is the worst cause of its increase." In the best schools and colleges there is punishment, but probably the scholar runs into the punishment house, while the teacher are trying to do everything they can to prevent him.

7. When an older tree continues to bear poor fruit, sometimes nearly all the limbs are cut off and new grafts are put in the various stubs, and a new tree is the practical result.

A CHRISTMAS LESSON.—Hebrews 1: 1-3.

Read Luke 2: 1-2. Commit verse 1, 2.

GOLDEN TEXT.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2: 11.

1. God, (a) who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, and (b) who in these last days spoken unto us by His Son, whom He hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also He made the worlds;

2. Who being the brightness of His glory, and the express image of His substance, who upholding all things by the word of His power, when He had by Himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;

3. Being made so much better than the angels, as He (b) by inheritance

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—James Stark, a native of Scotland, well known among Nova Scotia gold miners, died at the Leamington hotel, Truro, yesterday, of cancer of the throat.

Fifteen thousand gallons of rum, seized in Cape Breton, will be offered at auction in Halifax within a few days.

CLARK'S HARBOR, N. S., Dec. 12.—The derelict schooner Annie G., found near Mud Island, Sunday, by fishermen from this place, was towed in here Monday night and anchored in the stream. Examining the wreck this morning, the body of a man was found in the cabin. It is thought there are other bodies of members of the crew about the wreck, and search for them is now being made.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—The Gloucester schooner Orissa, captured on Goose Island, Sunday, night while running for Beaver Harbor for shelter. The crew of twelve men took to dories and after some difficulty, landed at Salmon River and Spry Bay. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Carey and owned by N. Greenleaf of Gloucester.

Fears are entertained for the safety of bark Clara B. McGilivray, which sailed from New Campbellton, C. B., for New York over two weeks ago. She belongs to Liverpool, and is in command of Capt. Ratus of the same place. She carries a crew of nine men, and has a cargo of tripolite and dolomite.

COHN WALLIS, N. S., Dec. 12.—The death occurred at the residence of Mrs. L. E. Eaton, she died of congestion of the lungs. She was seventy-five years of age and had been ill for several days. She was the wife of the late Mr. C. Eaton, of the firm of Eaton & Co. of Canimac, N. S. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Nathan Woodworth.

News reached this city Wednesday of the death of Frank W. Davidson, a former resident of St. John, at Haverhill, Mass., after an illness of some months. Mr. D. was in the wholesale grocery business and is understood to have amassed considerable property. Mrs. James Rogers of City road is the sister of the deceased, who leaves a widow and two sons.

A flock of hundreds of wild geese alighted on the wharves near the south end of Bridge street, Indian town, early on Tuesday morning, fatigued by the storm. It was not long before their croakings attracted attention and shortly after the report of a gun frightened them away. However, two big birds remained as a result of the resident's gunning ability.

Eastport sardine factories put up about 450,000 cases during the season just closed. They used 20,000 hogsheads of herring, which, at the low average of five dollars, would amount to \$100,000. About \$500,000 was spent for labor. Based on a conservative estimate the value of the output of Eastport's packing industry for the season is more than a million dollars.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 8th, a social was given at Dalhousie by the members of the Presbyterian S. S. Geo. Haddock, ex-M. P., of his departure to spend the winter in Toronto. The address was read by Miss Maggie Scott and a handsome chain and locket was presented by Miss Hilca Stewart. Mr. Haddock replied feelingly. Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Fisher, Jos. Windover, A. G. Ferguson, M. D., and R. B. McEwen, principal of the superior school.

Agent Wetmore of the S. P. C. O. has got a case to investigate in which it is to be hoped he will be successful. A few days ago an Indian named James Perkey beat a dog at Bloomfield station and concluded his brutality by driving an axe into the dog's back. A young man attempted to interfere and the Indian drew a revolver on him and drove him out of the station. The Indian, with his dog, afterwards boarded Conductor R. Balmie's train and went to Sackville, I. C. R. Police Officer Collier Wednesday reported the facts to Mr. Wetmore.

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CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in candy bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The signature of Dr. J. C. Watson is on every wrapper.

Obtained a more excellent name than that of the angels.

5. For unto which of the angels said He at any time, Thou art My Son, this day have I begotten Thee; and again, I will be to Him as a Father, and He shall be to Me as a Son?

6. And again, when He bringeth in the first begotten into the world, He saith, And let all the angels of God worship Him.

7. And of the angels He saith, Who maketh His angels spirits, and His ministers a flame of fire.

8. But unto the Son He saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever: a sceptre of (c) righteousness is the sceptre of Thy kingdom.

9. Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity; therefore God, even Thy God, hath anointed Thee with the oil of gladness above Thy fellows.

REVISION CHANGES.

(1) God, having of old times spoken unto the fathers in the prophets by divers portions and in divers manners, (2) hath at the end of these days spoken unto us in His Son, whom He appointed heir of all things, through whom also He made the worlds; (3) Who being the fulgence of His glory, and the very image of His substance, and upholding all things by the word of His power, when He had made purification of sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high.

Ver. 4. (b) Inherited a more excellent name.

Ver. 3. (c) Of uprightness.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: God's Message to Man by His Son.

1. The Message From God (v. 1). By whom had God sent His message to men in olden times? Can you name some of these prophets? Why do we need a messenger from God? What are some of the things we need to know which we cannot learn of ourselves? Why do we need a perfect example? What special gift do we greatly need which comes to us through the Son of God? (John 14: 18; Acts 2: 1-3, 14-18.)

2. The Messenger—the Son of God (vs. 2-3).—What better revelation has come to us in these later days? When did He come into this world? In what way is Christ God's son? What expressions in these verses show the greatness of Jesus the Christ? How is His greatness shown by His works? (v. 2; John 1: 1-3.)

3. What is meant by Christ being "the brightness of His glory"? By "the express image of His person"? How would this enable Him to reveal God to us? (John 1: 5.) What did He do to reveal the Father? What qualities of greatness does this show? Where is He now? In what is He superior to the angels? What name is referred to? What was His character? Why do we need so great a Saviour?

4. What is shown in these verses that would lead us to love Him?

CATARH and HAY FEVER.

If it's hay fever that is the bug-bear of your life, you won't know the pleasure of freedom from it till you've tried Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

PROBATE COURT.

The last will and testament of Miss Mathilda Kennedy, late of New York, has been admitted to probate, and letters testamentary granted to the executor, Dr. W. S. Morrison, brother-in-law of the deceased. The estate consists of \$12,400 personal property. The sum of \$1,000 is left to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Kirkpatrick of Rosenville, N. J., niece of the deceased. \$500 is to be expended on the funeral of the deceased at Bonnyville, N. Y., and \$300 to defray the expenses in publishing a book on prayer, written by James Kennedy, father of the deceased. The proceeds from the sale of the book are to be given to the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian church in the United States. Two-thirds of the residue of the estate is bequeathed to Mrs. W. S. Morrison, a sister, and one-third to George Kennedy, a brother of the deceased. B. T. C. Knowles, executor.

MAY BE DOMINION LINER.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

A Teacher's Questions—When our children are promoted and we miss the bright cheerful voices from our class what questions press in upon us? What fruit will our seed sowing give? Will those boys and girls consecrate their lives to God? The truths gained in early years are sometimes all that many of them have to guide their conscience in the after years.

The most successful teacher is not always the teacher with the greatest intellectual endowments or the one with the greatest attainment, or the teacher with the most magnetic power, who is able in the highest degree to impress himself on his scholars. The most successful teacher is the teacher who is most successful in impressing the lessons on his scholars' minds and hearts.

Special attention should be paid to the adult department of the Sunday school. The old notion that the Sunday school is for the children alone is now obsolete, but it did great injury to both old and young before it gave way.

In teaching the young it is wise to heed the advice that Cromwell gave his soldiers: "The bowmen should make a point of aiming at the hearts of their scholars. To be too scholastic and too eloquent would be to soar above their heads, thus drawing attention, not to Christ, but to ourselves. It is said of Pericles that he never went into the pulpit to make orations to the people without praying to the gods that nothing might go out of his mouth but what might be to the purpose."

It is always pleasant for visitors to be greeted on coming into the Sunday school. It gives them a home feeling to be spoken to cordially by the superintendent or one of his assistants. A lesson paper, or even a copy of the children's paper, is welcomed by them, if offered, and it may bring home some precious truth to them seasonably.

Each department of Sunday school work has a few who lead and many who follow. The superintendent, "Follow Me" if we follow Him we will not wait for others to lead the way; we will undertake our duty as soon as it presents itself.

Every time a man dodges his responsibility he reduces his stature. This is one of the chief reasons why there are so many "small" men in the world.—Our Young Folks.

The superintendent who superintends, and the teacher who teaches, must do so all week, and not merely for an hour on Sunday.—Kentucky S. S. Reporter.

In the November issue of The Sunday School Advance, Charles D. Meigs of Indianapolis gives some "Centre Shots." Here is one: "Does a Sunday school need a teachers' meeting? Does a watch need a mainspring? Does a locomotive need steam? Does a ship need a rudder? Does a church need a prayer meeting? Does a man need a pulse? If a school lacks the teachers' meeting it lacks five vital things—interest, earnestness, good management, opportunity, and spiritual power."

Superintendents should make a special effort to attend the quarterly meetings of the Superintendents' Union. The next meeting will be held early in March.

A very interesting and profitable meeting of the Superintendents' Union was held in the Main street Baptist church on Thursday evening last. President Simms occupied the chair and led a short devotional service, after which Mrs. D. A. Morrison read a very excellent paper on How the Superintendent Can Help the Teacher. We regret that all the superintendents of the city were not present to hear this paper. The writer was thoroughly conversant with her subject, and while the standard raised was a high one, it was all practicable.

DECISION SUNDAY.

The discussion upon the above subject was opened by R. Duncan Smith, who gave the experience of Queen's square Methodist Sunday school, which tried it this year. Many will not understand what it means. It is simply this: The great object and end of Sunday school work is to bring the children to Christ. All our teachings and examples should have this in view. One Sunday in the year is set apart in which a special effort is made to

set the scholars to decide for Christ. The following plan was carried out in the Queen square school. As it worked well with them, it may be of help to others. On the Sunday chosen, after the morning service the teachers met together and prayed over the matter. Then the lesson for the day was taught with this special object in view. At the close of the lessons the pastor took a card, upon which was printed the following:

My Confession: "I believe that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. I believe that Jesus loved me and gave Himself for me. It is my earnest desire to love Him who first loved me, and trust Him who died for me. Realizing that I cannot save myself, and looking to God for strength, I accept the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour, and will endeavor to follow His example and commands."

And after explaining it fully, the scholars were asked to sign one of these cards. The sufficient number having been previously given to each teacher. The results were very encouraging, and this school intends making Decision Day a feature in its work each year. We heartily recommend other schools to try it.

There is an interesting conference on grading. We are glad to note that this important matter is attracting and receiving the attention of quite a number of our city schools. The experience of those who have adopted systematic grading warrants them in saying that every school should be a graded school.

Normal classes reported this week are: Fredericton Baptist, 20 in first year's course, and Portland Methodist, 16 in first year's and 10 in post-graduate course.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ENORMOUS MICA DEPOSITS. (Ottawa Free Press.) Very few Ottawa people are aware of the fact that the district surrounding Canada's capital is the second richest mica producing district in the world. The Free Press has for an authority in making the statement, H. Sills of Chicago, head of the largest mica firm in America. Mr. Sills says that next to India the district has the largest output of mica in the world, and he firmly believes that the development of the future will be immense.

Mr. Sills is not a miner; he buys the product of the mines in its unfinished condition. It is shipped to Chicago and prepared for the market. The works at Chicago have 4,000 employees. Mr. Sills leaves on Saturday for Europe. He is going to London and Berlin to study the trade conditions and pave the way for an increased business. The manufacturers of electrical apparatus are the largest users of mica.

L. O. L. ELECTION. WHITE HEAD, Kings West, Dec. 10.—At the annual meeting of Boyne L. O. L. No. 45, the following officers were elected for the current year: Joseph White, W. M.; Warren Williams, D. M.; Wm. Giggay, chaplain; Wm. McGaw, rec. secy.; Geo. Cheate, fin. secy.; Harry Redmore, treas.; Robert Miller, D. of C.; Robt. Cheate, lecturer. Committeemen—Scovill White, 1st; Thomas Edwards, 2nd; Albert White, 3rd; John White, 4th; Joseph Cheateley, 5th; David Miller, 6th; T. J. R. White, O. T. S. T. Bradley, county master, Kings West, presided during the election and installed the officers. The Boyne is the oldest lodge in Kings West, and has a large and steadily increasing membership. The reports from the various officers showed the lodge to be in the working order.

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET. (Timber Trades Journal, Dec. 3.) The monthly statistics are too late today to be included in this report, but generally speaking, we can gather they show stocks much too heavy in the aggregate. Spruce, as we have previously pointed out, still shows a heavy lot to carry over, but the consumption has, to a small extent, over-run the small import, and some tonnage has been made upon these goods. With this, and increases in the cost of importations, prices have run up to about 26 s. c. i. f. for small cargoes or parcels, which will arrive during the winter months by the Halifax and St. John steamers.

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DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Men and Women from the Maritime Provinces,

Whose Achievements Shed Luster on the Land of Their Birth.

No. 5—POST-CONFEDERATION LEGISLATORS.

Having dealt with the statements of the maritime provinces of the ante-confederation days, we will now proceed to deal with those who had the shaping of larger destinies, to whom was entrusted the safe keeping of the first act of the first nation, who had to deal with the problem of the making of Canada, and we find that maritime province men occupied a conspicuous part in the solution of these problems and in the building up of the young nation. We have contributed two premiers to Canada, and a host of cabinet ministers, several of whom have exercised considerable influence in the deliberations in council. These names stand out foremost on the scroll of distinction, Tilley, Tupper and Thompson. All were men of great ability, of broad aims and ambitions, and of manifold achievements.

Sir Leonard Tilley's political career links together the two great crises in the history of the British North American provinces, the fight for responsible government and the contest over confederation. The one was preparatory to the other; the former made British Americans freemen, the latter united them. By the separation of the political ties uniting them to the mother country there was bred that stronger self-reliance and spirit of independence which prepared them to assume the responsibilities of an almost new government. Confederation was the logical outcome of the securing of responsible government and conditions in Canada required it for the development of the country.

Sir Leonard entered public life in 1850 at the age of 23, being elected to the New Brunswick legislature for the city of St. John. He immediately enrolled himself beneath the banner of reform under Wilnot and Fisher and participated in the victory of 1853, when the liberal party came into power and the last measure of responsibility was wrested from the British government. In 1854 he was appointed provincial secretary in Hon. Charles Fisher's administration and held that office, with the exception of a couple of breaks of a year each, until 1867. In 1855 he brought in as a private measure a bill to prevent the importation, manufacture or selling of liquor. The bill passed on a vote of 21 to 18. It was the first step, for the temperance movement was the logical outcome of old and it got the government into trouble. The lieutenant-governor, Hon. E. T. Manners-Sutton, dissolved the legislature, and in the election that followed the opposition were returned to power. Mr. Tilley losing his seat.

The new government disposed of the liquor law and a working majority were forced to resign. There was a new election, the reform administration being again taken into the confidence of the electors, and the city of St. John again returned upon Mr. Tilley's position of trust. He was not, however, because of his adherence to his temperance principles. This incident is interesting because it shows the courage of the reform party of that time and because it illustrates with what readiness the new form of government, with its new defined responsibility, answered to the call of the people.

In the negotiations respecting the building of the Intercolonial, Sir Leonard exercised considerable influence and was one of the delegation to England on the subject. He was then premier of the province, having been called to that post in 1860. No definite conclusion had been reached, however, when the question of confederation came up, and the fate of the Intercolonial became absorbed in that of the weightier question.

Sir Leonard Tilley is credited with the victory of confederation in the province of New Brunswick. There was resolute opposition to the scheme, but by the force of his personal popularity with all classes, backed and supported by the influence of his persuasive oratory, his consummate tact and his indomitable will, he carried the day and ushered in an era of progress for the province. No one can gainsay that confederation was in the interests of the provinces as a whole. It was an experiment in nation building, and it has proved the best solution of the problem that the times and conditions presented. The provinces separated would have drifted along without definite purpose and no goal. United there was a young nationality, a great resource to develop, a growing patriotism to fan into life. Separated, these national problems could not have been faced and Canada must have remained behind in the march of the nations and in the battle for the world market.

Sir Leonard's subsequent career is too well known to require much further detail. He sat in the dominion cabinet from 1868 to 1873, and from 1873 to 1885, being promoted from minister of customs to minister of finance. He had the framing of the national policy, next to confederation itself the most important, and far-reaching in its effect of all the measures of the federal regime. He served as lieutenant-governor of his native province from 1873 to 1878, and again from 1885 to 1893. (Thus his public career covered a period of forty-three years—years unstained by any mark of reproach, without a stain of scandal or slight imputation of dishonor. Never has man appeared in political life in the dominion, or in any country, in fact, who had higher ideals of political life, purer principles, more genuinely honest methods, or who more conscientiously or sincerely put his high-aided principles into practice. He was in his nobleness of character and fidelity to the right the Gladstone of Canadian politics. He died honored and beloved by the whole nation.

The distinction of winning the cam-

paign for confederation in Nova Scotia belongs to Sir Charles Tupper, a distinction read as all the more notable because he had so redoubtable an antagonist as the Hon. Joseph Howe. He measured swords with the lion of the reform party as far back as 1855. Tupper was then 34 years of age, but he had become very popular in his native county of Cumberland, where he was practicing medicine, and when he contested the representation of the county in the Nova Scotia legislature with Howe, he defeated the great leader of reform. The following year he became provincial secretary in the Hon. James W. Johnston's administration, and in 1864 he became premier. He espoused the cause of confederation and the proposition carried in the legislature without the necessity of obtaining the voice of the people. In 1870 he became president of the council of the dominion; in 1873, minister of inland revenue, and in 1873 minister of customs. In 1878, when his party returned to office after the Mackenzie regime, he was appointed minister of public works, and later accepted the portfolio of revenue and customs. While the national policy was the signal achievement of Sir Leonard Tilley's parliamentary career.

The building of the Canadian Pacific railway was the grand piece of construction policy that distinguished the career of Sir Charles Tupper. The two schemes were correlated and aimed for the development of a great inland trade and the building up of an extensive home market. Sir Leonard defended the avenues of national industrial development. The great west was opened up, distance was annihilated and the units of the confederation were brought into closer touch and welded into one homogeneous whole. In 1883 Sir Charles was appointed high commissioner for Canada to the Court of St. James in London. In 1887 he returned to active politics and was chosen minister of finance, but resumed the duties of the high commissionership the following year. In January, 1896, he entered the Mackenzie-Bowell administration as secretary of state and member of the house of commons, and on the retirement of Sir Mackenzie, four months later, he succeeded him as prime minister. His government was defeated at the polls June 23, 1896, and now Sir Charles leads the opposition. For his distinguished services as plenipotentiary for the dominion at the fisheries conference at Washington he was in 1893 elevated to the rank of a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Sir Charles Tupper is recognized as a man of tremendous energy and grand executive ability. His exhibition of physical endurance during the campaign of 1896 was remarkable. He is an eloquent and forceful debater and few orators in Canada have surpassed him. In constructive work he was a great acquisition to his party, and in defining their policy on many important questions he carried great weight. He is deeply imbued with imperialistic ideas and has done a great deal toward drawing bonds of sympathy between Great Britain and her first colony.

A dramatic interest attaches to the story of the life and death of Sir John Thompson. He rose by rapid degrees to the pinnacle of renown, and just as he was about to receive one of the highest honors that could be bestowed upon him, a power greater than man's called him away from the scene of his earthly victories. He died almost in the presence of his Queen and with the eyes of the world, it might be said, upon him. Then followed the princely pomp of the funeral, the obsequies, the conveyance of the remains across the ocean in the man-of-war Blenheim, a royal funeral pier; the solemn grandeur of the military funeral in Halifax, the caquet fixed to the gun carriage and shrouded in the Union Jack, the slow tread of the dirges which were reversed to the deep solemn tones of the Dead March, and the gloom of the rainy, dusky December day, the lying in state in the council chamber robed and canopied in regal purple and profuse with floral emblems; the grand civic funeral, the immense cortege, the gathering together of the most distinguished men in Canada and the sublime and impressive funeral service. A whole nation was in the habitations of mourning for an honored son.

Sir John Thompson was born at Sparrow Thompson, some time Queen's printer of Nova Scotia. He chose the profession of law, and was called to the bar of his native province in 1850 in a very short time rising to his natural level as one of the most successful legal practitioners of the province. He sat on the board of aldermen and board of school commissioners of the city of Halifax for a time and in 1871 was elected to the local legislature for the constituency of Antigonish. His ability soon brought the recognition it deserved, and the following year he became attorney-general and in 1882 premier. The same year he relinquished this post of responsibility to take a seat upon the supreme court bench of Nova Scotia. Politics, however, still retained some fascination for Mr. Thompson, and in 1885 he retired from the wool sack to accept the portfolio of justice in the ministry of Sir John Macdonald. He succeeded Sir John Abbott as premier of Canada on Dec. 5, 1892, and was in England on a mission in connection with the question of copyright when he was called away to the great beyond. He was to have been sworn in too as a member of the privy council of England on the day of his death, which occurred on Dec. 12, 1894.

Sir John Thompson's life and work were not characterized by the same brilliancy that has distinguished the careers of some statesmen, but it exhibited marvellous capacity for work, a keen analytic mind, high principle, and a noble character.

WATERBURY STOCK. (From the Atchison Globe.) When a man gets rich the neighbor women peer back into the history of his married life until they find that his wife once kept a cow. This explains everything.

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pled character and superior ambition. They were such qualities as marked him to lead no matter in what sphere he was placed, and it did not take long for the law of natural selection to choose him out from the multitude of mediocrities. After he had practiced seven years at the bar in Halifax, he was recognized as the leader; it only required five years' connection with provincial politics to elevate him to the premiership; his broad grasp of law and his logical mind soon established his reputation as a jurist; and, finally, he was able to rise to high position in the dominion cabinet without having to serve in the ranks, becoming premier seven years after he first entered the cabinet. In every case he sought not the office, but the office sought the man. There is no shadow of reproach upon the name of the dead statesman, and he will always be remembered as a high souled man, who scorned petty meannesses in political life.

TO-ADJOURN TILL MARCH.

Joint High Commission Accomplishes Little for Canada.

The Present Outlook for an Agreement on the Question of Reciprocity is Not Bright.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It has been agreed by the joint high commission of Americans and Canadians, which has been in session here for several weeks, to adjourn at a nearly date. This has not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that the date fixed for adjournment is December 20. On the evening of December 19 the Canadians will give a banquet, to which the Americans will be invited. The understanding is that the session will not be resumed till after March 4 next, when the American commissioners who are members of the house and senate will have leisure to devote to the negotiations. Whether the sessions will be resumed at Quebec, where they were begun, or in this city has not been stated. The decision to adjourn has grown out of the developments of the past week. While there are several protocols in the proposed treaty, notably the Behring Sea and North Atlantic fisheries, reciprocity and questions affecting the great lakes, reciprocity is the one great subject in which the Canadians are interested. Last week the high commissioners came nearer than they have ever been before to the discussion of the subject. The Canadians had submitted proposals, and on Wednesday the Americans submitted counter proposals. These counter proposals showed that the Americans were disposed to be very unyielding, and that much smaller concessions would really be made than had been expected. The negotiations of last week also convinced the Canadians that free lumber, a consummation which they and all their people have devoutly wished for, was impossible. The American commissioners not only told the Canadians so, but the latter were invited to the capital, and while there met several prominent members of the house and senate, who impressed the fact still more firmly upon them. It is said that the Americans have agreed to a small reduction of the duty on live animals, and have intimated that they may agree to a small reduction in the duty on lumber, now 42 per cent. The Canadians had hoped for much larger concessions. This condition of things and the apparent impossibility of reaching an agreement before Christmas are said to have led to the decision for an adjournment. The senate may be called in session after March 4 to transact business, when there would be plenty of time to present any treaty that may have been framed with Canada. At present the outlook for an agreement is not bright.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Ephraim Kelgwin, the matrimonial magistrate who had a poor spot in his heart for eloping couples, is dead here, aged 67 years. He expired from Bright's disease at midnight last night. His records show that during the last twenty-one years he married 12,000 couples, nearly all of them elopers.

FRIEND OF ELOPERS IS DEAD.

Magistrate Kelgwin, who Married 12,000 Couples, Expires.

WYRETH, Dec. 11.—About two years ago Captain Swanson, getting tired of sea-faring life, concluded to buy a farm and settle down and live in ease. The big sales agent had played havoc with many a house, as it did with Captain Swanson's, but his loss has proved to be his gain. The wind and rain caused a leak in the ceiling. The captain went to work at the leak, and on looking around, his eyes spied a box in the corner. This time the old adage "curiosity killed the cat" failed, for what he found had a pile of glittering sovereigns. To count them took time, and after some time, he found the box empty. He found himself better off on this world's riches to the tune of about \$10,000. The captain is happy to have his many friends are congratulating him on his fortune.

HARCOURT RETIRES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt, member of parliament for West Monmouthshire, addressed a letter to John Morley, liberal member for Montrose, announcing his resignation of the leadership of the liberal party in the house of commons. He says: "The liberal party, rent by sectional disputes and personal interests, is one which no man can consent to lead, either with credit to himself or advantage to the country."

THE SUM IS NOW \$10,000.

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THE PEACE TREATY.

An Outline Secured by the Associated Press.

A Brief Statement of the Contents of the Seventeen Articles.

It Must be Ratified Within Six Months by the Two Governments.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken by both the peace commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty. Each commission has two copies, but even the commission attaches are not permitted to peruse the documents.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, has obtained from a source usually reliable, the following outline of the treaty.

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba; article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico; article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation; article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos; article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings, and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines; article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other; article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippine the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years; article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain, and of all prisoners held by her for political offences committed in the colonies acquired by the United States; article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba; article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines, and guarantees to all churches equal rights; article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba; article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba; article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories; article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coastwise vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island; article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 25, 1898, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as a supply in case of any emergency, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its essential reliability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

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CE TREATY. Secured by the ated Press.

nt of the Contents of ten Articles.

Within Six Months by Governments.

Extraordinary pre- ntainable by both us to preserve secu- dents of the treaty.

For the relinquish- article 3 provides for Rio Rico; article 3 session of the Philip- 00 as compensation;

the plans for the hill-pines, including for prisoners in Tarapaca; article 5 session of barracks,

ms, stores, buildings appertaining to the ration in the Philip- at remuneration by respective claims or and the citizens of

From field and forge there thronged embat- led hosts, And that one struck the arvil, this the

And from the furnace of war her coasts "Were fringed with fire.

Dazed and dazed they, they yelled their futile yow, Some faint would be her friend, and some

But they who watch from where the west wind blows, Since great themselves, proud that their

Then back to loom and share her people poured, Chanting peace-peans as they reaped and

White, passing wordward, on her undawn- ing Watchful, Shie leaned.

PAK BRITANNICA.

(Adapted from the London Times.) Behind her rolling ramparts England lay, Impregnable and girt by cliff-built towers,

II. In peace spring fed her flocks and showered her grain, Summer saw smiling under peaceful leaves

III. And white-winged kites flew duttering to her above, Laden with eastern bale or southern booty;

IV. Then, seeing Her within her waves no blast, The jealous nations, panicked alike,

V. But she, of their base greed and armed display, Haughtily heedless, mocked by her mane,

VI. Then each to other muttered, "Now at last Her splendour shall be ours and we shall

VII. Slowly as stars a loe from his bed, Lengthens his limbs, and crimps his mane,

VIII. Thus to herself she herself reveal, Swifly yet calmly put her armor on,

IX. From field and forge there thronged embat- led hosts, And that one struck the arvil, this the

X. Dazed and dazed they, they yelled their futile yow, Some faint would be her friend, and some

XI. But they who watch from where the west wind blows, Since great themselves, proud that their

XII. Then back to loom and share her people poured, Chanting peace-peans as they reaped and

XIII. White, passing wordward, on her undawn- ing Watchful, Shie leaned.

CHRISTMAS STORY.

The Piano Player of Holy Smoke Gulch.

By A. P.

The first snow of the winter was falling in whirling, frisking flakes when Bill Flek's lumbering wagon,

"Hello, Bill!" called Jack O'Hara, coming out of the saloon with a dozen miners. "Whose corpse 's that?"

"Corpse, indeed!" said Bill, in a scornful tone, jumping from his seat and stamping up and down the steps

"You bet your sweet life," said a short, fat man who had just stepped out of the saloon. His round face

"You bet your sweet life," he repeated. "I bought it. What they can do in town I can do. Take hold of it boys!

Again a superior smile played over Pat's face, while he seized a hatchet, and with less careful than energetic

"So, boys, and now one of you give us a tune," he asked, talking easily.

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"So, boys, and now one of you give us a tune," he asked, talking easily.

"Maybe!" said Jack, still laughing. "But I bet you my brown mare, Bess,

The veins on Pat's forehead swelled with indignation. He did not look at Jack O'Hara's outstretched hand,

A horse laugh from the bystanders finally put an end to his efforts. Fur-

Days and weeks went by. The winter, which had nest set in on the day that the instrument arrived,

Pat, who had at first handled the instrument with a certain gentleness,

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the latter was about to seat himself, pressed the old man down upon it, un-

"So, old man, go ahead." Again a slight, almost imperceptible

Pat's eyes brightened. Here it is: Yankee Doodle, keep it up.

Pat stuck out his lips; he felt Mike whistling, but his emotion hindered

Pat triumphed: "I told you so—ha! ha! ha! you and me—

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"He must write a letter," and joined them. "Strange! Strange! So, little by

The old man's form had sunk down in the chair, his arms hanging loosely

Pat sprang towards him. He raised the form of the seemingly lifeless man,

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ERINA WATCH. Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty Topper Bears...

INFECTION OF MILK AT FACTORIES. Prof. Robertson's Report. The conditions which may lead to a seeding of the milk with evil forms of bacteria...

CALIFORNIA GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURIST EXCURSIONS.

THEIR WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon...

SOVS. (From Prof. Robertson's Report, 1937.) In selecting a breeding sow, one should be chosen which has been thrifty and vigorous in growing...

Like a flash a sudden suspicion crossed Jack O'Hara's brain, and he flew off like a maniac.

Large Amounts of Money Left to Anglican Church Schemes. The will of the late Quebec lumberman, who died on September 18th, was filed for probate in the Toronto Burroughs court...

CREAMING MILK FROM COWS CALVED MORE THAN SIX MONTHS. (From Prof. Robertson's Report, 1937.) The milk from cows which have been milking more than six months does not yield as cream as really the milk from cows more recently calved.

NO LEAP YEAR UNTIL 1904. (From the London Answer.) The familiar rule that leap year is every calendar year which is divisible by four will be broken in 1900...

KISSED COACHMAN GOES FREE. New Jersey Judge Releases a Driver Sued by His Employer's Wife.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—It was reported by the Bullocks today that a coachman may not be punished if his employer's wife has seduced him.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. A Charlotte letter says: "Mrs. Charles Johnson, who lives in New York, writes to me that her child is suffering from colic...

WHAT ENGLAND REALLY FEARS. It is not the Farasha question nor the Egyptian difficulty which is causing England's uneasiness...

AN ARMY WINNER. "Mr. Chairman," showed the delegate from Ontario, "I wish to name a man whose parents were born in Ireland; a man who can talk German and who has never crossed an ocean on any public question in his life."

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