

there is 90 to 100 in the shade. I did not mind this but those confounded gray lizards crawling up the bed post made me think of "Home sweet Home." The beds are on the old style high posts and then covered by a netting so these beautiful creatures mentioned above could not get in at you. I did not sleep much at nights, each room is furnished with a piece of candle about three inches long and after that had fled I was left in the dark and then we could hear those lizards trying to get in through the net. Give me a Madawaska Bear any time to those darlings.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annots Bay) is 21 1/2 miles. The aboriginal name of Jamaica was Xaymaca a word suppose to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers, and again it is said the name is derived from two Indian words Chabanan signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia, and harmonizing to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and therefore watered by shaded rivulets or in other words fertile. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, giving a total of 4,193 square miles equal to 2,683,520 acres, of which only about 646 square miles or 413,440 acres are flat. The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the Central range is known as the Blue mountains. A great diversity of climate is therefore obtained. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the mountains and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions. As the reader already knows Jamaica was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd of May 1494 during his second voyage to the New World and after remaining in Spanish occupation for 161 years was surrendered to an English expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables on the 11th of May 1665.

I had a week's stay in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica which is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbor bearing its name. The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile or one in 58 1/2 feet. King street running north and south was originally the centre of the town and laid out 66 feet wide. On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea. It therefore has little opportunity of creating malaria and consequently Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies. The population is 40,000 and the population of the Island of Jamaica is about 600,000. The water supply on the island is fine especially at Kingston.

The first Sunday in Jamaica, my friend and I here had to part as he belonging to one church and I to another and a person is not at a loss to find a church to suit him. There is Church of England, Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic church, Convent of Immaculate Conception, Baptist Mission, Presbyterian church, London Missionary Society, United Methodist, Free Church, Christian Church, Moravian Church and Jewish Congregations. On leaving the hotel Sunday morning I was amused with some of the coloured gents dressed in a black dress coat, white vest, beaver hat, cane and bare feet, and walking into church. The prevailing church on the Island of Jamaica is the Church of England, and whilst my stay in Kingston I regularly attended the Parish Church. This is a beautiful building. The clergyman was Rev. G. W. Downer. This parish church has a registered membership of 1,357. Baptisms during the year I was there were 170, marriages 46, average attendance at Sunday School 348, collection of money for all purposes £2,000, 16.10. The Church of England was founded in Jamaica on the 13th day of Feb. 1661. In Jamaica, as in England, the King was the temporal head of the church and the governor, as his Chancellor had the gift of all benefices. April 1800 the King appointed five clergymen as commissioners who were empowered to appoint registrars and an apparitor and to present to benefices. The salaries of the bishops in 1825 was £4,000 sterling and £2,000 sterling for the Arch-deacon. Those sums were made charges on the consolidated fund of England. The Bishop arrived in Jamaica 11th of Feb. 1825, he brought with him six clergymen and on the 13th April of the same year he held his first ordination for priests and deacons. Today there are some 75 or 80 Church of England clergymen on the Island of Jamaica, and the capital fund of the church in 1890 was £62,577.

The Church of Scotland has in Jamaica five churches, four clergymen and over fifteen hundred communicants. The Scotch church in Kingston, Jamaica, was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings and cost over £12,000 in its erection. To this church pertains the honor of being the first to establish a Sunday School. It was not till towards the end of last century that the Roman Catholic religion was tolerated in Jamaica. In the year 1792 certain Catholics belonging for the most part to the Spanish Main and Cuba, but domiciled in Kingston, petitioned to be allowed to enjoy the services of a Priest. In the course of the same year a Franciscan Friar an Irishman by name Auglay was sent out to Jamaica by the Right Rev. John Douglas, V.A. of the London district the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Catholics in the British West India Islands. So Quigley worked in Kingston till his death Sept. 19th 1799. Up to 1890 there were seven or eight Roman Priests in Jamaica and the church accommodation about 5000, members on the Island 9,292. And then the Convent of the Immaculate Conception. Four sisters of the order of St. Francis landed in Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 5th 1857. They came from Glasgow, Scotland, with the intention of founding a religious community of women in Jamaica devoting themselves to the work of female education and also of visiting the sick when so required. They have a boarding school and a middle class day school. The average

daily attendance is over 100. The community numbers at present fifteen Sisters.

Then there is the Baptist Mission in Jamaica. The English Baptist Missionary Society was commenced in Jamaica in the year 1814. Before that time there were Baptists on the Island. George Lisle who had been pastor of a coloured congregation in America was brought to Jamaica as a slave in the year 1770. His owner was a British officer, who died soon after his arrival in Jamaica, leaving his servant free. Lisle commenced to preach the gospel on the race course in Kingston. The first missionary sent out was the Rev. John Rowe on Feb. 23rd 1814, and 1815 a second missionary the Rev. Lee Comper was appointed. Of the many missionaries sent out the following names will be held in everlasting remembrance, Joshua Tinson, James W. Phillips, Benjamin Millard and Edward Hewitt. In 1831 the church contained nearly 11,000 members. Many years previous to 1838 were years of struggle for the abolition of slavery and through all these years the christian missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The annual income averages about £2,300 sterling, the last annual report of the society shows that there are 2,329 teachers and 26,116 scholars in the Sunday Schools.

The West India Methodist connection in Jamaica results from labors of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. Its history is full of interest. Dr. Thomas Cook was the founder of the Wesleyan Missions in the West Indies. There are 122 Wesleyan Methodist Chapels on the Island of Jamaica. The best are those in Kingston namely Cook Chapel and Wesley Chapel. There is another chapel called Ebenezer that will accommodate 800 people. On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred chapels twenty four thousand worshippers. The sum of £110,000 is the estimated value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica. All property belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Jamaica is settled in Trustees, according to what is known as the "model deed"—a form of trust devised by Mr. Wesley himself and duly legalized by act of parliament. Jamaica with Turks Island and Haiti, with Santo Domingo constitutes the Western Annual Conference which number 20,700 full and accredited members and 40 ministers and preachers on trial. I have still to mention in the future as to the other churches and the other denominations. This ends the week in Kingston the capital of Jamaica.

My friend and I start for St. Ann's Bay. This is reached by rail and stage. A few minutes run by rail and we arrived at Spanish Town in the parish of St. Catherine. This is a very pretty old town. It was the ancient capital of Jamaica. It contains 1199 houses with a population of 6,000 souls. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House, the official residence of former governors of the Island. Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Lord Rodney the following inscription is written:

BARON RODNEY
Naval Pr I, e Victori
Prid, Aprilis
A. D. M. D. C. C. I. XXXII
Jamaic Æ Salutem
[Britann Paene Rest,
D. D. D. S. P. Q
Jamaicensis

On each side of this statue is a large mounted cannon. Then we had the pleasure of visiting what is called Rodney's Temple, then the beautiful park near the temple was visited, it showed neatness and cleanliness. Our attention was so often drawn to examine the old cannons planted on every corner, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1781, from the French fleet under Count de Grasse. The greatest drawback in Spanish town is the hotels. A good hotel would do well in any of the towns we visited. The finest goats I ever saw were in Spanish Town. The streets were full of them and so kind were they. The farmers bring in to the towns and cities a green grass tied up in bundles, this is called Guinea grass, and is used for the mules, horses and cows. We never saw hay whilst there. It is quite amusing to see the natives cut this Guinea grass. They have a large knife about two feet long and the grass is hacked down by this and tied in bundles and shipped to the town. This grass is flat and a very coarse grass. I spoke to the natives about scythes and mowing machines. They could not understand how they could cut grass. I must say before leaving the parish of St. Catherine I was much pleased with its industries. The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn tobacco and cocoa. The total crop of 1889 was 2,307 hogsheads sugar, 1,836 puncheons of rum, and the number of acres of land in cultivation in this parish is 16,322. 11,654 are in Guinea grass, 28,433 acres in common pasture and 143,301 in wood and ruinat. Here my friend and I decide to leave Spanish Town for a week, 1st train leaving for Ewarton Station 8.34. Ewarton is as far as the train goes. We enjoyed the short ride, as the morning was charming. Only think! on the 29th and 30th day of December to see the orange trees loaded with fruit and other trees covered with roses. We made two stops before reaching Ewarton Station, (viz) Bag Walk and Linstead Station. The conductors of the train were all coloured people. They were friendly and gave us all information required. Here we are at Ewarton Station, the terminus of the railroad. There we find a pair of horses and a covered carriage with a coloured teamster waiting on us, for the purpose of conveying us to St. Ann's Bay. After looking the little place over and the curious stores they keep in that country, we started for St. Ann's Bay. It is a very hilly road, winding through the mountains but the scenery is so fine we forgot the hardship of climbing the mountains. Very often we would come across a group of people, all enjoying themselves in a game of ball, and in other places all dancing. We asked if they kept this up always. The answer was, during the week between Xmas and New Years, they did not work, but gave themselves a week's play. Here is another gathering, let us stop, chum, and see what they are doing. As soon as the carriage stopped numbers gathered around to see what we were like. "Can I do anything for you Massa?" I drew

from my pocket a few coppers and threw them in the crowd and asked if we could have a few coconuts, "O yes, Massa, do you want a water cocoonut or a dry one?" The darkey boys flew up the trees in an instant, and some water cocoonuts were brought to us. Cutting the top off with a knife you come in contact with a delicious drink. Adding a little old Jamaica rum makes it still finer. Now drawing on towards noon, we hurry up the horse to reach Moneage for dinner. Before reaching Moneage we enjoy the scenery, the beautiful valleys beneath us with the banana trees all loaded with bananas. Those trees are not large, about 12 and 15 feet high, with one bunch of bananas on each tree. Here we come to an orange grove. The teamster drives the coach under a tree, my friend and I help ourselves. What delicious fruit! we do not get such oranges in this country. Now we commence to descend the mountains, after climbing them for a few hours. Here we arrive in Moneage, the teamster asking what house we would like to stop at. As we had a directory and knew the different houses kept in the little village, we decided stopping at the Mary A. Hutchinson House. We find the name of Hon. George E. Foster registered the present Finance Minister of Canada, and the names of other Canadians we knew. In a short time a sumptuous dinner was served, stewed chickens, yams, that take the place of potatoes, pies and puddings and all kinds of delicious fruit. The team comes and we start for St. Ann's Bay feeling much stronger after a hearty dinner.

(Concluded next week.)

400,000 Free Samples Given Away in 8 Months.

Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only kidney pills known with sufficient merit to guarantee the proprietors in giving away hundreds of thousands of sample packages free. Ask your druggist for a sample if your kidneys or liver is deranged.

The New York Police Board is making strenuous efforts to suppress street begging in the metropolis.



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SO THOROUGH AS
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"No other blood medicine that I have used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."
—Dr. H. F. Merrill, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Sold at the World's Fair.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the post office, in the town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the FIFTH DAY of MARCH next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, in a certain cause therein pending between Mary McCafferty, Plaintiff, and Matthew McCafferty and Elizabeth McCafferty, Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the lands and premises directed to be sold by the said Decretal Order, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Simonds and County of Carleton and described as follows; commencing at the west side of the road running through the McCafferty Settlement at the angle formed by the northern line of lot number sixteen running south along said road thirty-six rods, thence westerly in a parallel line with said north side line of lot number sixteen until it strikes the rear line of said lot sixteen, thence northerly along said rear line until it strikes the north line of said lot, thence easterly along said north line to the place of beginning making fifty acres more or less. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Dated the 28th day of December A. D. 1895.
STEPHEN B. APPELBY,
Referee in Equity.

FISHER & A. B. CONNELL,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

NOTICE.

To The Shareholders of the Woodstock and Centreville Railway Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Wilbur House in the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, on Monday the 24th day of February instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business.

First.—Authorizing and improving the issuing of the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$510,000.00, and the execution and delivery of a mortgage in trust to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York to secure the issue of the said bonds, mortgage to be made upon such terms and to contain such conditions as the Board of Directors may authorize and approve.

Second.—To consider and pass a by-law authorizing the Directors to name the place within the province at which any annual or special meeting of the Company may be held, and to alter the head office of the Company from the Town of Woodstock to the City of Saint John.

Dated the tenth day of February A. D. 1896.
ROBERT W. CONNOR, | Directors of the
W. T. DRYSDALE, | W. & C. R. C.

Cheap Remnant Sale.

A Large Lot of

REMNANTS

To be sold out Regardless of Cost.

McMANUS BROS.

Why Don't You Change Your Ad?

We have often been asked this question and to save time and trouble we will make one answer do for all.

We advertised 24 Threshers for sale, and thought we were going to sell them all, but we didn't, HAVE GOT THREE LEFT. Now, for the last five months we have been m'ltng 6 to 7 tons of iron per week and our stock has not increased sufficiently to make it worth while changing our ad.

We have on hand but little more than samples of the various STOVES and PLOWS that we manufacture. We have under construction one of our ROPE FEED ROTARY MILLS, SIX SHINGLE MACHINES, TWENTY FEED MILLS, THIRTY THRESHING MACHINES, FORTY WOOD CUTTERS, and a few PULPERS ready for sale.

SMALL & FISHER CO.
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WHEW!
But It's Cold.



Yes, because you need a

Good Warm OVERCOAT

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WE HAVE

Fine Lines of Beavers, Meltons, Friezes and Cheviots, English, Scotch, German and Canadian Makes.

ORDER BEFORE THE RUSH.

W. B. NICHOLSON,
Merchant Tailor,

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C. A. McKEEN.

Taylor's

Cordial Syrup

For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Taylor's Wine of Rennett.

Taylor's

Carminative Mixture,

or, the Infant's Preservation.

WHEN YOU TIRE

Of five dollar Coats for three dollars, and ten dollar Coats for five dollars, etc., call and see the better values at R. W. BALLOCH's, where you will find a good assortment of Men's Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers

at \$4.25, . . . worth \$4.25
at 6.25, . . . " 6.25
at 7.50, . . . " 7.50
at 8.75, . . . " 8.75
Also, a few Fur Coats for men.

Centreville, Jan. 8, 1896.

CONNELL STREET Livery :: Stable.

Double Seated Carriages, suitable for one or two horses. New Bangor Buggies. Single Outfits of all kinds.

Special inducements to Commercial Travellers. Accommodation Barge suitable for Picnics, Parties, Excursions, Etc.

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D. LEE, Proprietor.