

IF YOU HAVE A

## HOUSE TO LET

ADVERTISE IT IN

## THE STAR.

Everybody Reads It.

## PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Mar. 18.—Before a house crowded on the floor and in the galleries, Sir Wilfrid Laurier offered his explanation of Tarte's retirement. He related the incidents leading up to the severance of Mr. Tarte's connection with the public works department. From the premier's arrival in Europe until his return to Ottawa he had received letters complaining of Tarte's conduct. He ordered Canadian papers, and had satisfied himself on the voyage home that an investigation was necessary. On reaching Ottawa on Oct. 18th, he demanded Mr. Tarte's resignation, at the same time reminding him that in advocating a high tariff he had adopted a policy not decided upon by the government, and was therefore guilty of a breach of constitutional usage. The government had pronounced its policy in the Fielding tariff, and if Mr. Tarte proposed to take exception to it, it was his duty to consult his colleagues. Mr. Fielding had made it plain that no revision had been decided on, and with such definite pronouncement to guide him, Mr. Tarte had entered upon a crusade favoring a high tariff. There was no other course to follow than to demand the resignation of the offending minister.

On Oct. 20th a letter was sent to Mr. Tarte, calling upon him to send in his resignation, which was received from Toronto on the same day. When MR. TARTE began to speak he was received in silence by the government supporters. His remarks, however, when he touched on the policy of Canada for Canadians, brought hearty recognition from the opposition. He gave a flat denial that he had been asked to resign, but claimed his resignation was already in the hands of Sir Wilfrid when it was asked for. It was an interesting story and he told it with dramatic force. On Oct. 19th the premier had called at Mr. Tarte's house, and stated that the latter's conduct had annoyed his colleagues, and had caused the premier annoyance. Mr. Tarte thereupon offered his resignation, but it was declined. He repeated it next morning, and the premier again declined it. On Oct. 20th, and at 1 o'clock the premier sent a letter to Tarte's house calling for the resignation already in his hands. The premier then gave both letters to the press before Tarte received the one addressed to him. "I ask if that is fair," continued the ex-minister. Tarte also announced that when Sir Wilfrid came to him he (Tarte) expressed the opinion that a cabinet had been organized against him by his fellow ministers, and this prompted him to retire.

"I take direct issue with the right hon. gentleman in the letter he sent me," he claimed that he did not enter upon any new campaign. He simply repeated the statements made at the banquet in Montreal in November, 1901, at which Laurier and Fielding were both present. He advocated a revision of the tariff along lines of a strong Canadian policy, and that speech had been received with applause. Farmers, manufacturers and workmen had been at Ottawa and demanded protection. Mr. Fielding last year promised in the budget speech to increase the duty, and that, declared Mr. Tarte, had been accepted by the cabinet as the policy of the liberal party. They were not pressed and to give way to protectionists. When his colleagues left for England he had made speeches along this line. He challenged criticism of those utterances, not in vague words, but in a settled and unmistakable manner. He had said nothing in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's absence he would not have said in his presence. He was prepared to suffer for his mistakes, but he did not propose to allow Laurier to misrepresent him. He had served his country and party, and had nothing to regret.

Mr. Laurier demanded to know if Mr. Sifton's declaration that woollen factories would have to put up with a 25 per cent. tariff or close up, or Mr. Blair's pronouncement on the transcontinental railway to be built at the

expense of the country had been decided as the policy of the government. If not, had he offended more than they? Mr. Tarte started to refer to Mr. Blair's interview in the Sunday Sun of Montreal relative to the railway project, and the latter expressed amazement that such an interview had been published, as he never gave it. "I am amazed at my friend's amazement," rejoined Tarte, amidst roars of laughter, but if he did not give that interview he made a speech from the same material in Vancouver and declared that policy.

Mr. Tarte chided Mr. Sifton on the interview given on September 4th, which was the signal for attacks on him by leading liberal papers. He then resolved to resign, considering that when members of the cabinet were assailing one another it would be better to part. Concluding, Mr. Tarte again flatly contradicted Laurier and charged him with unfairness in the treatment of so old a friend.

R. L. BORDEN followed, and asked if Laurier now wondered why conservatives failed to understand the liberal policy, when one of the brightest men in the party was unable to interpret it. He also referred to the November, 1902, banquet at Montreal, and contrasted the cold reception meted out to Laurier and Fielding's low tariff utterances and the enthusiasm with which Tarte's remarks were listened to. It was the strongest protection speech he had ever heard, but Laurier had refrained from calling Tarte to account. He sympathized with the ex-cabinet minister, who, while he was a member of the cabinet, had been subjected to abuse in a hall hired for that purpose by one of the cabinet ministers. Who is that minister? Perhaps he would have the manliness to reveal his identity.

Mr. Borden then proceeded to show up the inconsistencies of the members of the government. He quoted from six different speeches of Laurier, in which free trade was promised to the country, and six others from the same source advocating protection. Fielding, he pointed out, had promised protection last year. Cartwright had warned the government against it. Referring to Sifton and Blair's utterances on questions of policy, he asked Laurier to state whether these gentlemen had spoken with authority, and offered to sit down and give the premier a chance to explain.

As no answer was given, Mr. Borden upbraided the first minister with failing to treat other ministers as he had Tarte. Borden got after Prefontaine and challenged him to deny that he had given the manufacturers of Montreal a guarantee of protection. The invitation was declined, and Borden submitted that Prefontaine dare not dispute that he had followed in Tarte's footsteps. Yet he was still firm in his party's councils. He accused the liberals of expediency, and pointed out charged them with having no policy except that which would serve their insatiable desire for office at any price.

LAURIER replied that liberals could not be held to their past pledges. He claimed to have acted consistently in the Tarte matter. This brought Mr. Tarte to his feet, and he accused Laurier of discourtesy. He demanded to know why Laurier had not called him asking him to refrain from advocating protection. Friendliness would have justified that much consideration.

Fielding's declaration that no promise of protection had been made was contradicted by Mr. Tarte. Fielding said that he spoke only for the present in last year's budget, and that the future would be considered when it was necessary to do so.

MacLean followed after dinner and drew a word picture of Laurier's happy family, where Cartwright suspected his leader, and the ministers failed to trust one another. There was one question before the country, and that was whether the tariff was to be revised or not.

Mr. Bennett declared Blair to be one of the parties who had sought Tarte's head. Mr. Monk demanded the names of the conspirators who plotted for the downfall of the minister, and by obscure means accomplished their end.

Northrup, Bell, Pope and Oiler also spoke, referring to the peculiar position

the government was placed in. The house adjourned at 10.15.

NOTES.

In the senate Hon. Mr. Farley enquired of the government if Harry Harrison, fish warden of Sunbury and chief counsel in New Brunswick, had resigned his position as such officer of the federal government prior to his being a candidate for a seat in the local legislature for the county of Sunbury in the recent election held in that county?

Mr. Scott said Harrison had resigned on February 15th.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that this did not answer the question. Mr. Scott said that as far as the constitutional aspect of the case was concerned, he could not be expected to answer. He did not know whether the gentleman had been called upon to resign, but he would make enquiry.

Notice is given that an anti-cigarette resolution will be introduced in the house at an early day by Bickerdike. This is the result of a movement by the W. C. T. Union.

It is said the Grand Trunk Pacific people are using a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile. Liberals here are endeavoring to induce Ralph Smith to quit the commonsense and accept the party leadership in British Columbia, so that the next provincial fight may be run on party lines.

Lieut. Governor Jette was here today consulting with the premier in reference to the Alaskan boundary matter.

Sifton and his suite leave next Thursday. There is great kicking over Sifton's departure at the beginning of the session, when important matters affecting his department are coming up.

GAMBY CHARGES.

TORONTO, March 18.—In the legislature today Premier Ross announced that Sir John Boyd, chancellor, and Chief Justice Falconbridge had been asked to act as an investigating commission in the Gamby charges and had accepted. Their instructions provided that the commission shall be given power to call and examine any witnesses and produce papers to investigate the Gamby charges or other charges made by members of the legislature against any member of the cabinet. In regard to the examining of witnesses it is provided no witness shall be excused from answering any question on the ground it may tend to incriminate himself, but the evidence so obtained cannot be used against such witness on any other prosecution.

Mr. Whitney objected to the provision that only members of the legislature may lay charges. He thought the scope of the investigation should be made as wide as possible. He also objected to the provision that changes should be made as to anything. The debate was continued up to adjournment at 10.30. It is likely division will be reached tomorrow.

FOUR BOYS DROWNED.

MONTREAL, March 18.—Four boys were drowned in the Lachine canal this morning. The victims, 15 years old; William Nivin, 7 years; Victor Fecteau, 9 years; and Patrick Curtis, 11 years old. With a younger brother of young Curtis, they had spent part of the forenoon gathering coal around the canal yards near the Lachine locks. They were carrying home, carrying with them a bag of coal. When they reached the canal bank the younger Curtis became timid and refused to cross.

The water had been drawn from the canal, but about the middle of the afternoon the water rose six to eight feet of water, and the ice was of much strength. Laughing at little Curtis' fears, the four others started to cross. They reached the middle, when the ice gave way, and they were precipitated into the water below with their bag of coal. Three of them disappeared at once. The fourth, however, rose to the surface and signalled for help. Filled with terror little Curtis ran home and told his story. People rushed to the spot and placed planks on the ice to try and reach the young fellows. They did not succeed, and it was not until a small boat was secured that the bodies were recovered.

WINTER PORT MATTERS. Mr. Manchester City Trust London for Halifax and St. John at 1 p. m. yesterday. Mr. Manchester Trust, which was looked for yesterday afternoon, did not sail from Halifax last night. The Purcell steamer, Loyall, sailed at 3.30 yesterday afternoon for London and London with a large lot of general goods. It is expected the Donaldson steamer, Salatin will sail Saturday.

LATE SHIP NEWS.

Domestic Ports. HALIFAX, March 18.—Ad, str. Val-kyrie, from Gloucester, Mass., via Port Medway, for Banks (for bait, and cld.). Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica; Halifax, N.S., Boston; Brindane, Crowe, for Harrow; Adeline, from New Haven; Grandmarch, for St. John, N.B. British Ports. SCILLY, March 18.—Passed, str. Philadelphia, from New York for Southampton. LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Ad, str. Oceanic, from New York. SOUTHAMPTON, March 18.—Ad, str. Philadelphia, from New York. BROW HEAD, March 18.—Passed, str. Arctura, from St. John via Loughs. GIBALTAR, March 18.—Passed, str. Vancouver, from Boston for Naples and Genoa. Foreign Ports. BOSTON, March 18.—Ad, str. Coetrian, from Liverpool; Pinemore, from Antwerp; Castlemore, from Shields; Woburn, from Halifax, N.S. Ad, str. Ann Louise Lockwood, for a coal port. NEW YORK, March 18.—Ad, str. Astoria, from Glasgow; str. Beaver, from Perth Amboy for St. John, N.B. SALEM, Mass., March 18.—Ad, str. Ann Louise Lockwood, from Boston for St. John; Adeline, from St. John for Portland; Island City, from St. John for St. John. BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., March 18.—Ad, str. M. E. Potter, from Clemente; port, N.S., for Boston; Bessie A. from Parrsboro, N.S., for Portland. Ad, str. Erie, for New Haven; Cora A. for Boston; Lotus, for H. A. Holder, for do. VINEYARD HAVEN, March 18.—Ad, str. do, for St. John via Loughs. Ad, str. Minnie J. Heckman, from New York for St. John; Wm. Gregory, from New York for Boston; Wm. Marshall, from Perth Amboy for Lynn; Adeline, from New Haven; str. do, from Parrsboro, N.S. Ad, str. Sarah Potter, from New York for Boston. FORTLAND, Me., March 18.—Ad, str. Ernest T. Lee, from Calais for New York; Andrew Peters, from do. for do; Mary L. Newton, from do. for do; Fred C. Holden, from do. for do; Vineyard Haven; Berrie, from Parrsboro, N.S. Ad, str. Trol, for Sydney, C.B.; Hilda, for do. PROVIDENCE, March 18.—Ad, str. Can-asa, from New York. DUTCH HARBOR, RI., March 18.—Ad, str. Minnie J. Heckman, from New York for Halifax, N.S.; Emma, from Parrsboro, N.S. for do.

AS BAD AS THIS?

Miss Lucille Hill Says Basket Ball is Harmful to School Girls.

BOSTON, March 18.—Miss Lucille Hill, director of physical training at Wellesley college, called a halt last night before the Physical Education Society on basket ball for girls. Her objections were made in a discussion of "Abuse of Athletics for Girls and Boys in Secondary Schools."

She told of the sad physical condition prevailing in Wellesley freshman classes and of some observations she had been able to make in secondary schools for girls.

She asserted that the prevailing fad for basket ball was working incalculable harm among girls, principally by reason of the lack of supervision by older persons, who could utter a note of warning on occasion of any long suffering. Girls come to college who had joints askew and bearing injuries as the result of over exertion in basket ball, which game seemed to be the sole reliance of a great many teachers when considering the matter of recreation in the open air for the pupils of their schools.

She urged that there was too much publicity and too much competing for points or records, engendering a sporty spirit altogether at variance with what we are accustomed to call a womanly character. A part of the blame for this was laid at the door of society women, whose public sporting record was an unfortunate incentive to young girls preparing for college. In the absence of intelligent supervision they went to extremes of exertion in after life. She asked for some action toward condemning strenuous games in schools.

Prof. Ira N. Hollis of Harvard sent a written address in which he urged that the modern tendency in school and college sport toward an "anything to win" standard of ethics must be regarded as unfortunate in every aspect. Athletics in general in college and by its influence in schools was becoming too much of a business, where the demands of fellow students, popular enthusiasm, the spirit of the age, perhaps, turned what should be a game into a species of profession.

The system of recruiting of college athletic teams was singled out for particular criticism. An instance was given of a committee from some college conferring with a very promising pupil in an athletic way at a preparatory school, whose representations were met by the statement that he already had a good offer from another college and would accept it.

Another instance, more deplorable in its character, was the boasting he became cognizant of on the part of a Worcester school boy, whose ball nine had just defeated a strong rival team. The victory was found to be due to the enrollment among the winning ball players of a young professional, whose antecedents were regarded as an important secret and kept as such by his companions.

Prof. Hollis believed there was now more of a tendency toward the English notion of college athletics, in which there was as much a determination to have a good time as to win points. He welcomed this tendency and would welcome a falling off also in the publicity attaching to college sports.

PNEUMONIA.

More Contagious Than Tuberculosis and Kills More People.

We wonder if the fact that patients and their friends ignore the contagiousness of pneumonia is often due to professional negligence. An exaggerated conception of the contagiousness of tuberculosis is held by the lay world, but pneumonia is, of course, far more contagious. And patients and professional alike have not realized the new fact that the mortality of pneumonia is in some cities and parts of the country higher than that of tuberculosis. Dr. Reynolds of Chicago returns to this lesson and emphasizes the necessity of the following measures:

Pneumonia is a highly contagious disease, the cause of which is a micro-organism in the sputa of those suffering from the malady and contracted by inhaling this germ. Therefore the same care should be taken to collect and destroy the sputa that is taken in pulmonary tuberculosis or in diphtheria or influenza.

During the illness the greatest pains should be taken to prevent soiling bedding, clothing, carpets or furniture with sputa, and after the illness the patient's room should be thoroughly cleaned and ventilated.

The fact that the disease is most prevalent in the winter season, when people are most crowded together and live much of the time in badly ventilated apartments, makes obvious the necessity of thorough ventilation of houses, offices, factories, theatres, churches, passenger cars and other public places in order that the air which must be breathed may be kept clean and free from infectious matter.

Laymen should be taught not to be afraid of a patient who has pneumonia, influenza or tuberculosis, but to be afraid of lack of cleanliness about him during his illness or failure to enforce prophylactic measures and of close, badly ventilated apartments during the season when these diseases most prevail.

Since pneumonia is most fatal at the extremes of life—the young and the aged—special care should be taken to guard children and old persons against exposure to the infection of those already suffering with the disease and against cold, privation and exposure to the weather, which are good predisposing causes.—American Medicine.

CHOPPED OFF BROTHER'S FOOT.

With an Axe Little John Young Ends the Rivalry His Spirit Could Not Break.

DERBY, Conn., March 17.—John and Arthur, eight and six years old, respectively, sons of John Young, a Toland blacksmith, were romping in the woodshed of their home Saturday afternoon doing "dares." Plighted because he could not get ahead of his young brother, John, seized an axe and, holding it up over his head, said:

"You don't dare to put your foot on this block, 'cause if you do I'll chop it off with this axe."

Arthur put his foot on the block, whereupon his brother brought down the axe, cutting the foot completely off just below the ankle. Arthur fell in a faint.

John called wildly for his father, who drove with the unconscious child four miles to the office of Dr. F. R. Rockwell, at Rockville, who checked the flow of blood just in time to save the boy's life.

"I'm awfully sorry," tearfully said John to Arthur after his brother had been taken back home. "I thought you would pull your foot away."

"Well, you didn't dare me, did you?" retorted the little cripple.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 18.—

In today's issue of the Royal Gazette the following resignations are accepted by the lieutenant governor:

Hon. Geo. F. Hill, member of executive council.

L. Chipman Hartley, clerk of circuit for the county of Carleton.

Geo. J. Clarke, police magistrate of the town of Miramichi.

Frank J. Sweeney, referee in equity, county of Westmorland, and sitting police magistrate of the city of Moncton.

Henry F. McLatchy, stipendiary magistrate of the parish of Addington, Restigouche.

Wendall P. Jones, judge of probate pro hoc vice, estates of Samuel Watts and Elisha Slipp, deceased.

His honor has been pleased to remove Dennis B. Gallagher from the office of registrar of probates for Carleton county.

The following appointments are gazetted:

Henry J. Elliott, Montreal, to be a commissioner for the province of Quebec, under chapter 35, C. S. N. B.

Josiah P. Murphy, barrister, of Woodstock, one of his majesty's counsel.

County of Sunbury:—John Shehan, venter of liquors, under the Canada Temperance Act, for the parish of Gloucester.

City and County of St. John:—John M. Driscoll, Geo. R. Craigie, James W. Lee, Thos. W. Gorman, Frederick P. Thomas and Michael F. Mooney, to be Justices of the peace.

County of Restigouche:—Frank I. Macdonald, police magistrate of the town of Campbellton, vice McLatchy, resigned.

William Murray, stipendiary magistrate for the parish of Addington, vice McLatchy, resigned.

County of Carleton:—Josiah R. Murphy, clerk of circuits, vice Hartley, resigned.

Frank B. Carvell, judge of probate during the absence of Lewis P. Fisher from the province, James McManus, registrar of probates, vice Gallagher, resigned from office.

County of York:—Samuel Bird, justice of the peace.

County of Victoria:—Olive LeClair, inspector under Liquor License Act for the town of Grand Falls, vice Horne, resigned.

Incorporation under letters patent has been granted to George T. Baird, of Andover, merchant; Douglas Baird of Perth, clerk, and associates, as "The Geo. T. Baird Co., Ltd.," with capital stock \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of \$100 each.

Incorporation is also granted to George B. Coulthard of Newcastle Creek, miner; F. F. Dow, Fredericton; inventor; Wm. E. Cadwallader, Boston, broker, and others, by name of "Consolidated Coal Company." Capital stock \$500, divided into 50 shares of \$10 each.

Incorporation is also granted to Wm. B. Snowball, lumber merchant, Chatham; John P. Burchill, lumber merchant, Nelson, and associates, of the "Miramichi Agricultural Exhibition Association." Capital stock, \$5,000, divided into 500 shares of \$10 each, for the purpose of holding exhibitions, etc., at Chatham.

Notice is given for application for supplementary letters patent by Receptor Foundry and Machine Company to increase the capital of said company from \$250,000 to one million dollars, by issue of 7,500 shares new stock at one hundred dollars each, of which \$500,000 be ordinary stock and \$250,000 preferred stock with right to fixed cumulative preferential dividends of six per cent.

Application is made by Edmund Riley, miller, St. John; Nathan Riley, miller, St. John; Frank H. Levesque, miller, London, Eng.; Robert A. Gardner, banker, Boston, Mass., and Stanley Riley, clerk, St. John, for incorporation under letters patent as E. Riley & Co., Ltd., to acquire and operate corn and flour mills operated at St. John by E. Riley & Co., capital stock \$40,000, divided into 400 shares of \$100 each, chief place of business St. John.

Application is also made by Carson Flood, Edward Flood, George H. Flood, Thomas J. Flood and William A. McLaughlin, all of St. John, for incorporation under letters patent as C. Flood & Sons, Ltd., capital stock \$100,000, whereof \$50,000 is ordinary stock and \$50,000 preferred stock, latter bearing fixed cumulative preferential dividend of seven per cent. Take over business heretofore carried on by C. Flood & Sons.

Application is also made by Elwell L. Dewolf, salesman; Walter G. Dewolf, clerk, Boston; J. Kierstead, clerk; Margaret Dewolf, widow, and Annie Kierstead, widow, all of St. Stephen, for incorporation under letter patent as The Dewolf Hardware Company, Limited, with head office at St. Stephen, to carry on hardware business heretofore owned by Dewolf & Dinsmore, capital stock \$10,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$1 each.

In the York county court the case of Gunter against Miller occupied attention all day and evening. The case will be continued tomorrow.

THE NEWCOMBES.

BOSTON, March 18.—Boston and Taunton people are interested in the application of Mrs. Sarah Ann Newcombe, of Boston, to be appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Nelson L. Newcombe of Westfield, N. J., who recently died at that place, and who is survived there by a young woman, well known in society and popularly supposed to be his widow. Mr. Newcombe was well known in St. John as a promoter of the Manhattan line.

Mrs. Newcombe was married to the Westfield man in Norton, a town near Taunton, and the couple lived in the latter town for years as man and wife.

Mrs. Newcombe was Sarah Ann Storey; her brother, Wm. F. Storey, is a well known confectioner of Taunton, and is prominent in G. A. R. circles.

After leaving Taunton, Mr. Newcombe went to New York and launched the Manhattan Steamship Co., with steamers running between New York and St. John, Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., but that the mother of the girl came here a few days before the time set for the wedding, learned that he was married and prevented the nuptials.

THE RING.

Knocked Out in the Fourth Round.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 18.—The ten round fight tonight between Jos. Wolcott and George Cole, colored pugilists, ended in the fourth round, when Cole was knocked out.

CAMBRIDGE, ATHLETIC.

Cranebone has been appointed head coach of the Harvard football eleven for 1903.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing Feb. 15th and until Apr. 30th, 1903.

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HOTEL DUFFERIN.

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VERY CHOICE

Medium Codfish.

JAMES PATTERSON,

19 and 20 South Market Wharf,

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Prescriptions sent for, compounded and quickly delivered to any part of the city. C. K. SHORT, Ph. G. (Mass. College, Boston, 1878.)

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DRIVING OUTFITS and COACHES for hire at any hour.

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Horses boarded on Reasonable Terms.

Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fittings at short notice.

BOARD OF TRADE.

An almost full attendance of the freight and transportation committee of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon showed the interest that is felt among business men in the question of railway charters and railway routes in this province. The committee was not, however, in a position to take action inasmuch as it had not full information as to the last application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. Steps were taken to obtain information on these points. The Grand Trunk bill has not yet been introduced at Ottawa, and the formal notice even as amended only covers the ground as far east as Quebec. After fuller particulars have been received the committee will meet and consider the whole question in its bearing on the trade of this port and on the interests of the country generally.

ST. JOHN'S MANSE.

Rev. J. M. MacLean,

CHATHAM, N. B., March 12.

Dear Mr. Short.—I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to Short's "Dyspepsia" as a remedy for indigestion. It has been of unspeakable benefit to me.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. MACLEAN.

MRS. BLACK'S FUNERAL.

HALIFAX, March 18.—The funeral of Mrs. T. R. Black this afternoon connected many old families. A large concourse followed the remains. The deceased was chiefly known for her domestic and religious virtues and