

OTTAWA.

TRADE RETURNS SHOW AN INCREASE - APPOINTMENT.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Trade returns for the Dominion for the eight months ending February 28 last show an increase in the aggregate trade of the country of \$1,640,441 as compared with the same period last year. The aggregate trade of the current fiscal year is \$215,070,642 as against \$203,431,201 for 1897-98. The increase is made up entirely from imports, there being a decrease in exports of \$4,951,964 and an increase in imports of \$10,593,905. The duty increased by \$2,777,015, or from \$14,150,115 in 1897-98 to \$16,927,130 in 1898-99.

Figures are as follows:—  
 1898. 1899.  
 Produce of mine ..... \$1,033,780 \$1,177,035  
 Produce of fisheries ..... 3,477,537 3,188,472  
 Forest ..... 3,939,956 3,269,933  
 Animals and their ..... 28,284,245 26,299,933  
 Agricultural products ..... 33,414,273 32,663,737  
 Manufactures ..... 7,472,263 7,231,311  
 Coin and bullion ..... 1,621,731 1,627,493  
 Miscellaneous ..... 21,560 70,410  
 Total ..... \$119,644,464 \$114,892,900

The produce of Canada for the eight months ending February 1899, was \$96,810,264; not produce of Canada, \$14,404,945; coin and bullion, \$3,387,988, making as already stated \$114,603,200. For 1898 the produce of Canada was \$105,938,599; not produce of Canada, \$10,384,144; coin and bullion, \$3,321,721, making \$119,644,464.

Imports for eight months of the current fiscal year compared with those for 1897-98, are as follows:—  
 1898. 1899.  
 Dutiable ..... \$4,042,736 \$5,880,431  
 Free ..... 3,513,780 3,599,933  
 Coin and bullion ..... 2,962,924 2,969,933  
 Total ..... \$10,519,440 \$12,449,297  
 Duty collected ..... 14,150,115 16,927,130  
 Increase ..... \$2,777,015

The exports for the month of February last, compared with February, 1898, are:—  
 1898. 1899.  
 Produce of Canada ..... \$4,614,732 \$3,939,933  
 Not produce of Canada ..... 1,434,755 1,771,221  
 Coin and bullion ..... 1,621,731 1,627,493  
 Total ..... \$7,671,218 \$7,348,647  
 Duty collected ..... 1,434,755 1,771,221  
 Increase ..... \$336,466

It will be seen that there was a slight increase in the exports of coin and bullion. If this be deducted there being over \$400,000 more coin and bullion included in 1898 than in 1899.

The imports for the month of February, compared with February, 1898, are as follows:—  
 1898. 1899.  
 Dutiable ..... \$5,758,489 \$5,880,431  
 Free ..... 3,513,780 3,599,933  
 Coin and bullion ..... 2,962,924 2,969,933  
 Total ..... \$12,235,193 \$12,449,297  
 Duty collected ..... 10,967,068 \$10,967,068  
 Increase ..... \$282,229

Notes.  
 Wm T Drysdale, Woodstock, N. B., has been gazetted collector of customs.  
 Miss E. Corp, Waterford, is gazetted preventive officer of customs.  
 The appointment of Senators McSweeney and Kerr is gazetted.

Comptroller Fred White, of the Mounted Police, received a letter from Vancouver, B. C., a denial of the New York World story of a clash between the Canadian and American miners at Porcupine Creek on Dalhousie trail.

A report from the Canadian Commercial Agent at Antigua under date of 27th February, conveys the intelligence to authorities here that a recent increase in duties upon flour and dried fish imposed by the island government has been repealed at the request of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, to whom representations were made in the proposed increase would practically have the effect of shutting out imports from the very countries with whom the Antigua have had their chief dealings. The increase was regarded as especially hostile to Canadian interests in view of the preference given to West Indian sugar by the Antigua government. An increase in Antigua spirit duties has been allowed to stand.

Circuit Court.  
 In the Home case Friday all morning was taken up in arguing the question as to whether the special jury had been properly summoned for this court. The defendants contended that as the record had been withdrawn at the January circuit the special jury then ceased to exist. The plaintiffs contended that a special jury once having been struck the case had to be tried before that jury. They also denied that the record had been withdrawn at the January circuit. Judge Vanvorst said he would give his decision at the afternoon session. When the court met at 2 o'clock Mr. Palmer announced that he had decided to accede to the defendants' application and have the case tried before the common petit jury. The following jury was then sworn without challenge: C. T. Gillespie, Wm Crawford, Robert Seely, R. W. Thorne, G. G. Byrne, H. Schofield and G. W. Hasselhurst.

Mr. Quigley then opened the case for the plaintiff. He detailed the facts connected with the accident last summer which resulted in the injury to Mr. Hesse. He would prove that when the car left the Market square the brakes were out of order and that the conductor and motorman knew of this and that the company was liable for their negligence. He then told of Mr. Hesse's proficiency as an organist and the salaries he earned in different churches in the United States. He said it would be impossible to play the organ with only one leg. Mr. Quigley spoke for an hour on the history and development of music in the Roman Catholic Church and of the wonderful achievements of Pope Gregory IX, Pius IX and Leo XIII in perfecting the music of their church. Mr. Quigley then spoke at length on the subject of architecture and sculpture and said that in these matters the Roman Catholic Church was far ahead of any other religious organization. He then told of the life of Saint Cecilia and explained why musical societies were often named after that person. Getting back to the case in hand Mr. Quigley spoke very indignantly of what he considered to be the efforts of the defendant to delay the trial. Mr. McLean was treated to scathing invectives for having sworn in an affidavit that he was informed there were several persons in the United States

with artificial limbs who could play the organ. Mr. Quigley thought that before he got through with the case the jury would be surprised to find that he had not obtained \$200,000 instead of the modest sum of \$100,000. (Mr. Quigley: Why not make it \$225,000?) Mr. Quigley exclaimed that Mr. Foster's remark was rude, insolent, impertinent and unprofessional. A heated discussion then took place between the counsel. Mr. Palmer taking a hand in the fray. When order was again restored Mr. Quigley proceeded and closed his address at 3:30 having spoken for two and a half hours. The first witness called was Mr. J. M. Robinson. Examined by Mr. Palmer, Mr. Robinson said: The president of the company is Mr. James Ross. I am vice-president and Mr. McNeilson is manager. An investigation was held in the office of the company shortly after the accident. Mr. Nelson made some notes of the evidence. He did not know whether a written report had ever been made. The papers relating to the investigation were in the possession of Mr. Nelson. A notice to produce these papers had been served on him, and he had given it to Mr. McLean.

In the Hesse case, on Saturday, the examination of Mr. J. M. Robinson was continued by Mr. Palmer. Mr. Robinson said he did not inspect the car after the accident himself. At the time of the investigation nothing was said about the truck.

On cross-examination by Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Robinson explained the amalgamation of companies and the change of name of the new stock. Mr. Nelson, manager, is a gentleman of large experience, a careful, prudent man. Mr. Brown was recommended by the Royal Electric Co. as a very superior man. The officials of the company were carefully selected and accidents were few. Over a million passengers were carried in 1898, but he did not know the exact number. Besides the accident to Mr. Hesse no others but trifling accidents had occurred. The company appointed Dr. T. D. W. Iker to assist Mr. Hesse's physician and were willing to do anything in their power for him not admitting any legal liability.

Re-examined by Mr. Palmer, witness said he knew who the stockholder was at the time of the amalgamation. Four-tenths of the stock were held in St. John. The other six-tenths were held principally by Mr. Ross and Mr. Van Horne. The highest at which the stock sold was 150. That was the last quotation. That was the asking price with no bids. The car in which the accident occurred belonged to the company.

Fred Fowler identified a picture of the car after the accident, taken within five minutes after it took place. The photograph was put in evidence.

George Coyte said he was under in Parks' cotton mill. Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock on the day of the accident his attention was called to a car coming down Mill street. It left the track, struck the curb stone and the professor was thrown out. The car was going so quick it was hard to describe how fast. He watched the car until it struck. He saw a gentleman standing up hanging on to a bar. When the wheels hit the curb stone the man was thrown off. The car indicated by gestures how he fell. He fell within reach of witness who caught hold of him, and sent for Dr. Brown, who cut his boot off. The bone shot out through his clothes. Fred McCaw was with witness. The man was taken to Chamberlain's undertaking establishment and then to the hospital.

Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley, witness said he was standing with his back to M. A. Harding's looking up Mill street. As near as he could say he was 10 feet away from the car when it passed him. He saw Prof Hesse holding his hat and jumping the rails. He did not jump from the car but was thrown. This witness was positively sure that the car was the one which struck Prof Hesse. As near as he could explain Prof Hesse's right knee struck first. His attention was first directed to the car by the noise when crossing the street. He did not see any person thrown out. Could not say whether Prof Hesse was on the car or on the rail but only knew that he was standing holding on to a post.

Witness then Dr. Pugsley asked Dr. Quigley and Dr. Quigley had given him a statement of the evidence which he had since read over. Could not say how many times he had read this.

To Mr. Palmer witness said that he saw the whole accident to Prof Hesse. He did not jump from the car. He had merely given Dr. Quigley a statement of his evidence, which that gentleman

wrote down. Dr. Quigley did not tell him what to say. That statement was at home and he would bring it if he could find it.

To Mr. Pugsley witness said he could not say how much of the car went into the store. He had no idea how much went on or out.

Frederick McCaw also saw the accident. His evidence was much the same as Coyte's. He first saw the car opposite the station and watched it until it struck. When he saw Prof Hesse he was standing in an upright position holding on to a bar. When the car struck the curbstone he was thrown out. He did not jump or make any motion to jump, but was thrown out.

Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley witness said he saw the conductor of the car, whose name he did not know, thrown out at the Blue Store corner. That was when the front track struck the curbstone. Would not say whether he was thrown out or not. He saw him come out of the car. Could not tell whether he stepped off or jumped off.

To Mr. Palmer witness said he could see all conductors he followed the car along. Saw every movement that Prof Hesse made after the car struck the curb. Could not tell whether the conductor jumped or was thrown.

Adjournment was made until 10:15 this morning.

ANNAPOLIS.

Death of Rev. John Cassidy—Memorial Service.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16.—The death of Rev. John Cassidy occurred at Bridge-town on Tuesday morning after several weeks' illness, at the age of 66 years. Deceased was a native of St. John, N. B., and from that city he went forth to enter upon the work of the ministry. During his pastorate he has occupied many important appointments in the Eastern British American Conference, at Hamilton, Bermuda, Barrington, Sydney and Annapolis. At the close of his pastorate here, in 1890, increasing physical weakness compelled him to retire from active work and he was placed on the supernumerary list, since which time he has resided in Bridge-town. A widow and two daughters survive him, one of whom is married to H. E. Gillis, barrister, formerly of this town but now of Halifax, and the other to W. Caldwell, chief accountant of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Halifax. The funeral takes place today. The remains will be interred in Bridge-town cemetery.

On Sunday last a memorial service for the late W. J. Shannon, Jr., was held in the Presbyterian church here, of which he was a member. The service was held at 11 o'clock and was most highly esteemed and active members of the church were present in mourning and the pastor, Rev. J. B. Douglas delivered a very appropriate sermon from the words in 1st John 3d chap and 2nd verse: "Beloved now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." The reverend gentleman who officiated, and of his resignation to the Divine will and his peaceful and triumphant death. He also read a letter received from Rev. Mr. Fraser.

CIVIC TAXATION.

To the Editor of the TELEGRAPH:—Sir,—At the meeting held in the board of trade rooms the other night to discuss the subject of civic taxation the remarks were frequently made that the reason so many St. John people invest their money outside the city is on account of the present system of taxation, under which personal along with other property has to bear its share of the tax. A statement was made that if we exempt personal property from the tax the investment would be made in the city and the city would be benefited by the increase in the number of taxpayers.

We have been hearing about these industries for the past 25 years or more, and ever and anon some new reason is advanced why they do not materialize. Now, while the subject is once more before us, will someone kindly explain how it is that at the present moment, when so much capital is said to be available, the two propositions before the public are receiving so little encouragement. Both of these industries are exempt from taxation.

Mr. Pakingham offers to take two-thirds of the stock and pay the cost of the proposed pulp mill. Mr. Pakingham offers to invest ten thousand dollars and to take the entire output of the pulp factory, and we fail to see any enthusiasm on the part of the capitalists; and yet these industries would be exempt from taxation.

Are there no other reasons why the proposed change in the assessment would be desirable in certain quarters? Is it true that under the proposed change the taxes of the entire banks in the city would be slightly less than the taxes now paid by the Bank of New Brunswick alone? Yours, truly, E. QUIGLEY.

POPULAR BAND.

Fredericton Gives the Seventy-First a Good Reception.

FREDERICTON, March 15.—The annual concert of the 71st Battalion band was given this evening at the Opera House. The popularity of this organization was shown by an audience of the city's best people who packed the Opera House to the doors. The balcony was occupied exclusively by the students of Normal school. Mayor Beckwith and several prominent citizens having presented the students with tickets, the programme was an exceptionally fine one. Sergeant O'Brien's training was especially observable in the excellent music provided.

Caught and Killed.

DAMARICOTTA, Me., March 17.—Joseph Weaver, 65 years of age, while standing in moving a building at Damaricotta mill this afternoon, was caught and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and two children.

A LEAF OF SHAMROCK.

When Erin's sons go marching down the street, and fair ones lean from balconies, with glowing cheeks, to hail the flag of green; When "Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls" the hand inspired plays, And thrills, as ever it thrilled of old, these hearts of later days, He has no Irish blood to boast, no Irish heart to sigh. The while he loves his native land—from south to northern shore— He wears a leaf of shamrock green on each St. Patrick's Day.

No one who bears his name has ever on Irish soil been born: The scars of Yorktown, Bunker Hill, his sire's old battle ground, And every one prefaces his name—a good old Holland plan— No matter what that name might be, with either Van or Van; But years ago this Yankee true had won him for a wife.

A maid from sweet Killarney's vales, who through the storm and strife Has been his hope, his comfort, and his home; He wears a leaf of shamrock green on each St. Patrick's Day.

Beneath that flag of green his wife had grown to womanhood— That not a stain was on his folds, what other could be? And she had given up so much when as his wife she came, A loving heart, a trusting soul, an honored Irish name.

So when the sons of Erin march with arm and martial tread, You'll find a man of business stand with gray, uncovered head— The fullest meet of Yankee love an Irish heart to pay.

He wears a leaf of shamrock green on each St. Patrick's Day.  
 —Roy Farrell Greene in Leslie's Weekly.

Sardine Factories.

To the Editor of the TELEGRAPH:—Sir,—Upon reading the article in the DAILY TELEGRAPH of March 16th, instant, headed "Sardine Industry," I might say the gentleman who wrote this told the truth, for I myself having no later than last fall, visited every home in Grand Manan, Deer Island, Campobello Island, and all on the coast of Charlotte.

These districts have to, when the Maine fishery is fully open to the fact that the Americans are sapping the life-blood from our fisheries, and Canadians are really getting hardly any benefit.

We have good, honest, hard-working people and rich fisheries, and why let strangers keep the harvest from them? I think this would be a splendid opportunity to agitate more and more the people of New Brunswick, for besides shipping quantities of raw material to the United States to be canned, there are thousands of barrels of small herring annually placed on the ground for top dressing, whereas if these above mentioned places had factories to can their own fish in, the real value of the product would be kept at home, and give employment to our own people. As things are now a number of people from these districts have to, when the Maine fishery is fully open to the fact that the Americans are sapping the life-blood from our fisheries, and Canadians are really getting hardly any benefit.

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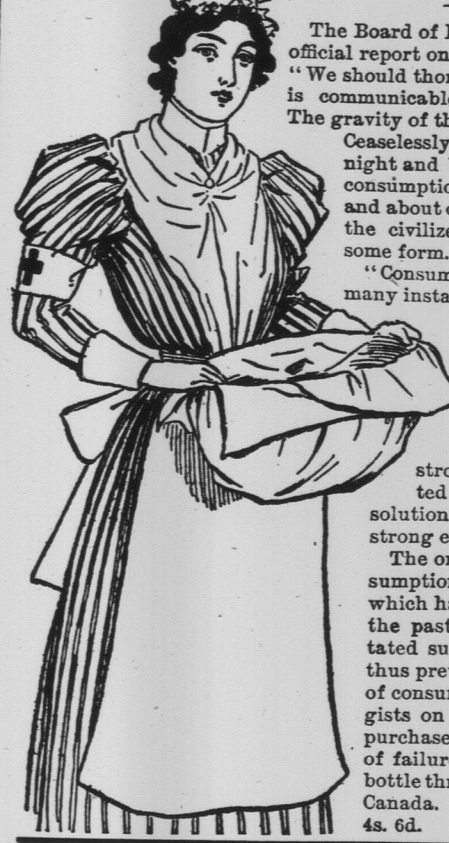
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How to Cure Consumption



The Board of Health of the State of Ohio, in its official report on the subject of tuberculosis, says: "We should thoroughly realize that consumption is communicable and, therefore, preventable. The gravity of the disease should be appreciated. Ceaselessly, during every hour of time, by night and by day, fourteen persons die of consumption in the United States alone; and about one-seventh of all who die among the civilized races die of tuberculosis of some form. Consumption in its earlier stages is, in many instances, curable as well as preventable, but the chances of recovery are greatly reduced by living in an atmosphere highly infected by the germs of the disease, as the patient may reflect himself. "The germs may be destroyed by burning the expectorated matter, or by casting it into a solution containing a disinfectant strong enough to kill them." The only guaranteed remedy for consumption is Shiloh's Consumption Cure, which has been the standard remedy for the past fifty years. It heals the irritated surface of the throat and lungs, thus preventing infection by the germs of consumption. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded in case of failure to cure. 50c, 75c, and \$1 a bottle throughout the United States and Canada. In England is 2s. 2d. 3d. and 4d.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne (organic substances defying elimination) and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been worn to—See The Times, July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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