# ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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## ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

### Hungarians to Be Located in the Northwest.

### Time for Clearing Wines in a Bonded Warehouse May Be Extended.

### Ninety-three Pass Ports Issued to Canadians —Improper Speculation in Butter and Cheese.

TORONTO, March 30.—The insolvency committee of the board of trade has drawn up a report for presentation to the council on the proposed dominion insolvency legislation. Some objections have been taken to the Fortin bill as involving too much legal process. The introduction act is similar to the Ontario act, with a few more compulsory features favored.

BROCKVILLE, March 30.—The conservatives meet on April 6th to select a candidate for the by-election. The liberals are evidently determined to carry the constituency. Already promises of a drill shed for Cornwall have been made.

ST. JOHNS, March 30.—The jury in the case of Francis McCall, accused of the murder of his father last October at St. Brigide, Que., tonight after ten minutes' deliberation brought in a verdict of not guilty.

OTTAWA, March 30.—The annual report of the fisheries department shows that the total value of Canadian fisheries last year was $22,732,546, an increase of $2,376,122 over the previous year, the best in the history of the country. The yield by provinces was as follows: Nova Scotia, $8,090,546, British Columbia, $6,138,856, New Brunswick, $3,934,136; Quebec, $737,011; Ontario, $1,289,822; P. E. Island, $954,949; Manitoba and N. W. Territories, $638,416.

The increases are: Nova Scotia, $2,019,451; British Columbia, $1,954,866. The other provinces show a decrease. Some 78,959 men were engaged in the fishing industry, using boats, nets, etc., aggregating a capital of $9,370,794. There is an increase in Nova Scotia, nearly all in Digby county.

Some doubt was felt on the accuracy of the figures, but the fishery officers maintained they were correct.

The falling off in New Brunswick was general all along the sea coast. The total number of modus vivendi licenses issued to American fishing vessels was 79, as against 40 in 1897. The fisheries protection fleet patrolled nearly 90,000 mile of coast, but pending the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, various concessions have been made to American fishing schooners.

OTTAWA, March 30.—The following militia changes are announced:

'New Brunswick" Regiment—Quartermaster F. L. Temple is transferred to the reserve of officers, with rank of captain. To be quartermaster, with honorary rank of major, Brevet Major S.D.Crawford, vice Temple, transferred to reserve of officers.

71st York' Battalion—Provisional 2nd Lt. A. E. Massie having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers.

OTTAWA, March 31.—The department of militia has decided upon the dates of the annual camps this year. The total number of men in New Brunswick to be trained in 1899 is 3,600. The camp at Sussex will last from September 5 to 16, and will consist of 5th artillery brigades (33 batteries), 12th infantry brigade (battalions), 1 cavalry regiment, 1 company of engineers, and 1 city battalion, in addition attached for two days. The camp at Aldershot, N. S., extend from the 12th to 23rd September, and will consist of five battalions.

Despite the entreaties of Laurier, Mr. Devlin, ex-M. P., the Canadian emigration agent in Ireland, has determined to throw up his job. He is greatly disappointed at his lack of success, and does not find Ireland a promising field of work. He is anxious to get back into politics again.

Sir Hibbert Tupper leaves for British Columbia tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Sifton's squeal just before the house adjourned this morning has made him the laughing stock of parliament. It appears that an agreement had been reached between the two leaders that the house should adjourn at six, and as Sir Hibbert Tupper at that hour was just commencing to formulate his charges of mal-administration in the Yukon, he was prepared to move the adjournment of the debate, which would throw the discussion over until Tuesday, when Sifton could have made his reply the same day. But Mr. Laurier thought fit to repudiate the agreement which he had made with the leader of the opposition, and in that way prevented his colleague, Sifton, from speaking that night. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was under no obligations to curtail his remarks for the convenience of the government. Sir Wilfrid chose to order the continuance of the debate and in so doing he defeated the very object which he had in view, that the charge and the government's reply should go to the country simultaneously.

The writ for Brockville has issued today. Nomination takes place on the 13th April; polling, 20th April.

Lt. Col McLean of the 62nd Battalion, St. John, has been chosen as commandant of this year's Bisley team, with Capt. Helmer of the 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, as adjutant.

One hundred and fifty men of the Yukon military force are to be withdrawn, and the maintenance of law and order will be left to forty men and the mounted police.

TORONTO, March 31.—At a special meeting of the standing committee on prohibition and moral reform of the Ontario section of the Methodist church, held here yesterday, a resolution was adopted declaring Laurier's answer to the prohibitionists unsatisfactory, both in argument and conclusion, and calling for protest and resistance by all friends of prohibition throughout the entire country. The resolution also declared that a prohibition bill should be introduced during the present session of parliament.

OTTAWA, March 31.—In the militia general orders issued today, there are several items of public interest.

Rifle associations not affiliated with any corps are hereafter to be supplied with Lee-Enfield ball ammunition at $15 per thousand rounds, a reduction of 50 per cent. This brings the price to that paid by militia battalions and rifle associations connected with them.

An important change is made with regard to medical regulations. Officers shall be entitled to medical attendance at public expense under the following conditions:

1. That the officer is at a station where there is a mdical officer nominated for duty, or where civilian medical practitioner is employed at contract attendance on troops.

2. That the officer is on full pay, or holding a staff appointment at a station, and resides within a radius of one mile from the hospital, or if there be no hospital, within a mile of a point to be fixed by the general officer commanding and the principal medical officer. D. O. C., brigade majors, etc., will come within this category.

The name of the royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry is changed to Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

A reward of $10 will be paid to any person for the apprehension of any deserter from permanent corps.

OTTAWA, April 2.—General Hutton has made a big bid to get full control of the militia stores, and now Col. Macdonald, superintendent of militia stores, insists that through the interference of the military branch with the civil branch of the department there has been great confusion and mismanagement. For instance, when Col. Lake went to England and purchased new guns for the field batteries and magazine rifles for the troops the first intimation which the stores branch had was that these supplies had been landed on the wharf at Quebec or Halifax, where proper provision had not been made to receive them.

Professor Matzen of the university of Copenhagen has been chosen by the governments of Great Britain and Russia as sole arbitrator to determine the amount of damages, if any, to be paid by the latter country for the seizure of eight Canadian vessels in Behring sea in 1892. With respect to two vessels, Arrii and Willie McGowan, both of which were owned in Cape Breton, Russia has admitted that the seizures were irregular, and has paid an indemnity amounting to $40,078, but with regard to eight other vessels the Muscovite government claims the seizures were regular and justifiable. Great Britain, Canada and Russia will abide by Professor Matzen's decision.

Upon the principle that the officers of the Canadian permanent corps should have the same educational and professional standard as officers of the equivalent rank in the imperial service, the major general purposes at an early date an amendment to the militia regulations to the effect that all officers of the permanent corps before being recommended for promotion shall qualify under the rules and regulations as regards professional examinations laid down in the Queen's regulations. It is also the intention of the major general commanding to recommend that the Royal Canadian artillery officers shall proceed to England as opportunity offers for a long course at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, provided that their general professional acquirements render such instruction desirable.

A militia order just promulgated by Major General Hutton announces a provisional programme for the drill season of 1899. It is proposed that the troop of the first division shall drill at London from May 30 to June 10, namely, the 1st infantry brigade, five battalions; 2nd infantry brigade, four battalions; approximate strength of all ranks, 3,700. The cavalry regiment and two city battalions in addition will be attached for two days.

A large and influential deputation, representing the shipping interests of Montreal and Kingston, interviewed Laurier and other ministers yesterday and urged that the government take control of the Montreal harbor and make it a national port, building grain elevators, providing terminal facilities for railways and steamboats so as to place the port in a position to compete with the United States ports for the export grain trade when the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals is completed. They also opposed the granting of any concessions to an American elevator syndicate in Montreal, and urged the speedy opening of the canals. Laurier promised the matter would receive consideration.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Zoltan Vanrajes, a Hungarian, who has been in the city for some time negotiating with the government to place a settlement of Hungarians in the Northwest, has gone west. Vanrajes says he has concluded arrangements with the interior department, and that five or six hundred families will be brought out this year. The families not having sufficient funds will be helped by friends at home. They will not be settled together in a township, but will be distributed over the country.

An order in council has been adopted, which provides that the time for clearing wines and spirits entered in a bonded warehouse and remaining there two years, may be extended by the minister of customs for a further period not exceeding three years, if the duty be paid and the entry be made for any deficiency found in the contents of the package as originally warehoused.

During the past year the department of the secretary of state issued ninety-three passports to Canadians journeying to foreign lands where such documents are required. Of this number thirteen were for Chinese who are naturalized British subjects.

Since the last session circulars enclosing copies of Parmelee's bill to prevent improper speculation in butter and cheese, have been sent, by direction of the committee on agriculture, to persons engaged in butter and cheese making all over the country. Of the twenty-six sent to the maritime provinces, twenty-one answers were received, eighteen of which were favorable to the measure.

## PEACE MEETING.

### Weekly Gathering of Massachusetts Citizenship Society.

BOSTON, April 3.—The weekly peace meeting of the Massachusetts Good Citizenship society in Tremont Temple today was given over to the women friends of the movement. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided and was one of the speakers, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer also addressed the meeting.

Mrs. O. M. Howe of the state federation of women's clubs presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that this assembly urges the national and state confederations of women's clubs and other organizations of women throughout the United States to prosecute a vigorous campaign of education in regard to the evils of standing armies and navies, with a view to securing the establishment of a permanent tribunal for the adjustment of national difficulties.

Resolved, that we urge the clergy and the press to take a more active interest in the coming peace conference called by the Czar at Hague, to the end that the commissioners sent by our government may be re-enforced by a strong public opinion, and that we urge all lovers of right to use their utmost influence to create a powerful public sentiment in favor of settling all international difficulties by arbitration instead of armed force, by appeal to reason rather than to passion.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Czar, to President McKinley and to organizations of women's clubs throughout the country.

## GRAND MANAN.

### Wild Geese, Brant and Robins Have Appeared.

GRAND MANAN, March 31.—A. M. Covert, M. D., of Lakeville, Kings Co., N. S., was on the island to see his father, Rev. W. S. Covert, who is ill. Harry Covert, barrister, of Halifax, is here also. Miss Margaret Covert is on a visit to her brothers in New York and Cleveland, Ohio, but is expected home soon.

Capt. Will H. Ingersoll of Seal Cove is in Boston at a hospital for treatment of abscess in the ear.

Mark Daggett, keeper of Grand Manan light, is at Fredericton watching over his son Harry, a student at the Normal school, who is sick with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McLaughlin of South West Head light are both ill. Mrs. McLaughlin was dangerously ill with pneumonia, but is improving now, and Mr. McLaughlin is convalescent.

The lobster fishermen have put off some of their traps, but report lobsters very scarce. Letteny Bros. of Digby are going to start a kippered herring factory at Pettes' Cove, North Head. They have purchased the old Pettes house and shore privileges, and will commence operations right away.

Wild geese and brant and robins are making their appearance now.

Capt. Ingersoll of the Flushing reports the trip from St. John on Wednesday, the 29th, the roughest in his experience as a steamboat master on this route.

Roy Ingalls and Lloyd Dakin go to St. John to attend the Currie Business college.

Capt. Collins Titus of Westport, N. S., has been buying dry fish for the Halifax market.

## FREDERICTON.

### The Amateur Minstrels Play to a Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

### Administration in Case of Late H. V. Edgecombe—Minister of Railways in Town.

FREDERICTON, April 3.—The Fredericton amateur minstrels presented their second amateur performance tonight to one of the largest and most representative audiences that ever filled the Opera house. The opening circle was a splendid one, with a magnificent chorus, and everything went well received. The six end men kept things lively and made lots of fun. Odd olio was good and concluded with what was voted by all the star feature of the programme, in the shape of an Anglo-American drill by fourteen young ladies of the hospital set.

Letters of administration in the estate of the late H. V. Edgecombe have been granted to F. B. Edgecombe and J. R. Golding. The estate is all personal and is entered at $3,583. W. Vanwart is proctor. Mr. Edgecombe left no will.

Mr. B. McNally of Kingsclear has received an order from British Columbia for 100 gallons of his maple syrup. It will be shipped in specially constructed tins.

The minister of railways arrived in the city today. He is the guest of Hon. P. P. Thompson, M. P. P.

## WHY THE PREMIER

### Ate His Easter Dinner at the Provincial Capital.

FREDERICTON, April 3.—It was anticipated several days ago that inquiry into Mr. Emmerson's management of the public works department and his bridge building operations would be warded off and bostructed until Mr. Emmerson could get instructions from Mr. Blair. The minister of railways arrived here this afternoon, and has since been closeted with members of the government. So desirous was Mr. Emmerson to see Mr. Blair, who has been expected the last two or three days, that he denied himself the pleasure of spending Easter at home, and was one of a half dozen members who remained here over Sunday. The chief commissioner has anxiously awaited the coming of Mr. Blair, that he might receive the counsel of the minister of railways, who is skilled in balking legislative investigations into departmental doings, before Mr. Hazen's motion for a committee of inquiry into the bridge building transaction could again come up in the house. As no sitting of the legislature will be held tomorrow, the members being invited to visit the lunatic asylum, an opportunity will be afforded for consultation with Dr. Pugsley also, and a line of policy decided upon.

## KIPLING'S THANKS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The following letter of thanks has been written by Rudyard Kipling to the press:

Hotel Grenoble, Easter Day, 1899.

Dear Sir—Will you allow me through your columns to attempt some acknowledgement of the wonderful sympathy, affection and kindness shown towards me during my recent illness as well as the unfailing courtesy that controlled its expression. I am not strong enough to answer letters in detail, so I must take this means of thanking as humbly as sincerely the countless people of good will throughout the world who have put me under a debt I can never hope to repay.

Faithfully yours,
RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. Kipling got out of bed yesterday for the first time since his illness. He is well on the way toward complete recovery.

## ASTOR STILL AN AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Wm. Waldorf Astor, who recently arrived from England, appeared before the tax commissioners today and filed an application for the taking off of his personal taxes, estimated at $2,000,000, on the ground that he is a non-resident. Mr. Astor is proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette in London.

President Feitner of the tax board asked Mr. Astor if he had given up his citizenship. Mr. Astor answered that he had not, but he declared that he was a non-resident. President Feitner said that the matter would have to be referred to the full board.

## A LAURIER OPINION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—A special from Quebec says: It is now publicly admitted that the dominion of Canada is without defenses and has no army worthy of the name. This statement is made upon the authority of the head of the supposed army, the general who commands it. General Hutton is a first class imperial officer, who has seen active service in various parts of the empire, notably in Egypt. He has been newly appointed to the command of the Canadian forces, and his first official report upon the condition of the supposed army has created more than a mild sensation both in military, civil and political circles in Canada. The general declines to speak of the force at all as an army. In fact he declares that it is not an army.

The dominion statistician estimates that the egg production of the country is worth $3,000,000 a year.


# SWINE RAISING FOR THE BACON TRADE

Is the name of a timely article written for the CO-OPERATIVE FARMER by J. J. Ferguson, B. S. C., of Smith's Falls, Ont. Mr. Ferguson, who has been in the Maritime Provinces all winter, writes his articles from a Maritime Province standpoint, giving FARMER readers the benefit of his long experience in hog raising. He tells the kind of hog wanted, the breed, weight and size, the food supply and feeding, how to market, and a hundred and one other interesting facts connected with the industry.

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## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

### The House Stands Adjourned Till Monday Afternoon.

### A Decision of Interest to Companies Seeking to Revive Their Acts of Incorporation.

FREDERICTON, April 3.—Mr. Glasier made his inquiry: Has the government caused to be distributed among the schools of the province the copies of the Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley? How many copies were distributed, and what was the system of distribution?

Mr. Emmerson—Yes, the books have been distributed. The work was done under the direction of the chief superintedent of education, and a reference is made to the matter in his report of last year, which report is before the house. The report explains the manner of distribution.

Mr. Tweedie said he would like to have Mr. Speaker's ruling with respect to rule 84, so that he, as receiver general, might know what fees to charge an electric company seeking to revive their incorporation act. The act was passed in 1893 and the fee paid was thirty dollars. The rule, as amended in 1896, contained this clause: On bills for the incorporation of companies, fees to be paid according to the amount of capital, and to be the same as imposed under the letters patent act for companies which may be incorporated under that act. See table fees, page after index. Now, turning to the page after index, we find it stated: "When the proposed capital stock of the company is $200,000 and less than $300,000, the fee to be $160." Turning back to rule 84 as amended we find this other paragraph: "On bills amending the last mentioned incorporation acts one-third of the original fee." What he (Tweedie) desired to know was whether in seeking to revive the act of incorporation the company should pay one-third of $30 or one-third of $160.

Mr. Speaker—The point is a somewhat difficult one to decide, and one with respect to which different views may be taken. Rule 84, as it stood in 1893, when the act was passed, read in part as follows: No private bill shall be received by the receiver general upon th bill or by certificate annexed thereto, that there has been paid into his hands towards the printing and other contingent expenses of the house the sum of $80, except in the case of a bill in amendment of or in addition to an act, when there shall be paid the sum of $30.

He (Mr. Speaker) also read the rule as amended in 1896, and stated that the whole point to his mind turned on what was understood by the words "one third of the original fee." Was it intended that one third of the original fee meant one third the sum first paid by the company or one third the amount of $160 as mentioned in the amended rule? He thought the intention of the house in amending the rule was that one third of the $160 should be paid by companies seeking to revive their incorporation acts where the capital stock was $300,00, and he would rule accordingly.

The house adjourned till Wednesday at 2.30 p. m.

### THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

A remarkable gathering of English, American, Canadian and European women is to take place in London, beginning June 26th and continuing to the following Tuesday, July 4th. It will be under the auspices of the Women's International Council, of which the following preliminary account may be given:

The International Council is a federation or union of the National Councils of Women throughout the world.

It is formed for the promotion of unity and mutual understanding between all associations of women, working for the common welfare of the community, and for the furtherance of the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law.

The objects of the International Council are: 1, to furnish a means of communication between women's organizations in all countries; 2, to provide opportunities for women to meet together from all parts of the world, to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of society, chiefly as regards women and children.

The International Council was formed in Washington in 1888 by a company of earnest American women, who conversed a representative assembly of delegates from many countries, and chose Mrs. Fawcett of England as president. For five years the work progressed but slowly, until 1893, when the first quinquennial meeting was held in Chicago. Thirty different nationalities were there represented, conferences were held, Lady Aberdeen was elected president, and the delegates returned to their own countries pledged to form National Councils on the same basis as the International itself. Since then Women's Councils have been formed in Canada, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, New Zealand, New South Wales, Italy, and have done much work in various directions.

1. They have collected and spread correct information about women's work.

2. They have prevented the multiplication of societies for kindred objects.

3. They have given women workers an opportunity of widening ther knowledge by interchange of views and personal touch with other workers.

4. National and Local Councils have been able to help legislative bodies to effect much in the reform of laws bearing on women and children.

The International Council hopes in its turn to do the same work on a larger scale, and to provide a centre around which information about all these concerns touching their education, their opportunities in all parts of the world may be tabulated and used. It is expressly forbidden by its constitution to identify itself with any one movement. Its originators were many of them adherents of the temperance and woman suffrage movements, yet they expressly provided against the International or National Councils espousing those or any other controversial questions.

The international congress, which meets at the invitation of the International Council, under Lady Aberdeen's presidency, will consist of women delegates from all parts of the world. Every National Council will be represented by its president and two delegates. Many other speakers having been invited, over 300 persons from countries outside of Great Britain have promised to take part in the meetings.

The headquarters of the Council and of the Congress will be in Westminster Town Hall, where two sections of the Congress will hold their sessions. Other sections will meet in the Convocation Hall, Church House, and in St. Martin's Town Hall.

There are five sections, each of which will hold two sessions daily. The programme is as follows:

1st Section—Educational. Miss Emily Faithful is the convenor. Papers and discussions will be on Child-life, on School and University Life, Co-education, Training of Teachers, Examinations, Women as Educators.

2nd Section—Professional. Convenor, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick. Women in Medicine, Art, Science, the Drama, Music, Nursing, Literature, Journalism, Horticulture, the Civil Service.

3rd Section—Industrial. Convenor, Mrs. J. R. Macdonald. The subjects taken up: Wages, Domestic Service, Trade Unions, Special Legislation as Regards Women and Children's Work.

4th Section—Political. Convenor, Honble. Mrs. A. T. Lyttelton. Parliamentary Enfranchisement of Women. Responsibilities and Duties of Women in Politics, etc.

5th Section—Social Section. Convenor, Mrs. Benson (widow of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.) The subjects of this section are: Reformatories, Prisons, Rescue Work, Social Settlements, Women's Clubs, Emigration, Provident Schemes, the Ethics of Amusements, Social Necessity for and Equal Moral Standard for Men and Women.

During the Congress week several entertainments will be given to the delegates and speakers, the first one on Monday evening at Stafford House, the palace of the Duke of Sutherland. On Wednesday evening Lady Battersea entertains at Surrey House. The Bishop and Mrs. Creighton give a garden party at Fulham Palace, and on Tuesday, the last day of the Congress, Lady Rothschild entertains at Gunnersbury Park.

The whole programme of the Congress, meetings and entertainments will be most interesting and instructive to those privileged to take part.

It will be gratifying to the St. John Local Council to learn that their honorary member, Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scovil, has been invited by Lady Aberdeen, in a recent letter, to read a paper on District Nursing before the International Congress. Miss Scovil sails for England June 17th.

## CALAIS ELECTIONS.

CALAIS, Me., April 3.—O. S. Turbox, the republican alderman from the Red Beach ward for the past four years, was today elected mayor by unanimous vote. Seven republican aldermen and the ward officers were elected without opposition. The total vote cast was 480.

The British Court of Chancery has decided that strikers are entitled to poor law relief.

"And why did the devil tempt Eve first, do you think, Godfrey?" "Oh, mummy, ladies always come first!"—Punch.


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