minister of cussten farther, and Charles to order. hat Sir Charles was of the chair. Sir he was only anput him by the the minister had us to hear the anspeaker of course ster, and Mr. Fosemark to the effect was fonder of askof hearing the rements the house with Mr. Paterson lends calling order. pper hurling across inister of customs statement, which ove the din: "You your answer." Charles took occao Mr. Paterson his minister was supding and Sir Richof whom had dethe leader of the ted out the necesaction to restore gar trade. The ren last year's Handiscussion between Ir. Fielding, which the chair a quarer his usual dinner

eneral has behaved ear than last. He er in his treatment k for information ent, but is still a illy. Yesterday he Mr. Taylor, who to some questions postmaster. The per and were asked ce. But Mr. Mulock them categorically vlor to move for a he first place, the urn could not be and the answer hcoming till next ly an hour afterrtin of Prince Edd out that several year had not been Besides, Mr. Taysimple ones, ref yes or no. Howe whip consented s Mr. Mulock said. would promise to own without delay. make no promises. ng on with the busi-and Mr. McMullen

ministers struck a calmly observed pose to be bluffed nd that he would the promise of the business could be on his part said it threats. So he red in a discussion. was that of the postmaster, prem for some office sult that most of llage had petitioninge, which was onvenience of the took occasion to had information urce, which showpers of the staff member for Leeds erything he knew e people in the ould not be necesto discharge part ut grits in their took the postmasnd, discussing his his interview to sters there during discussion led up he appointment of ter general, who r Mulock's riding of the voters' lists ment. This, acett, was his prin-The other reason was said to be epresent the dis-Mr. Mulock out. o the service at ing the efficient lowance, and was home.

ame so personal w danger in it. It up to Mr. Mulock's , as demonstrated of the Farmer's as Mr. Mulock ich support from like to see him while, he suddenly in an hour and a efused to answer ns he had taken nother, answering than the conserssibly have ex place. Mr. Taylor good deal of time ed if the minister told in the first S. D. S.

16.—The budget four this morncom Dr. Roche of were other meme to have spoken ners had graduabout a dozen, if them were asleep. use, but in the day's debate it cted that memto bed would get Ie was address thousand miles him just as well hills are turning time. Sir Richard orily, though with allow the debate her day. He said pper and Mr. FosWilfrid on the other, had agreed that the discussion should end this week, and he thought that opposition members should respect the agreements made by their leaders, even though the leaders themselves should be at home and asleep. Dr. Roche is of the opinicn that he and his party do not require any instruction as to the way they should treat their leaders, as they and the leaders get along very well together. Clarke Wallace pbjects altogether to the binding of the house by leaders of either or both sides, unless it is done openly in the chamber, where members can object at the time. Mr. Taylor, the whip, admits that Sir Charles had informed the premier that the opposition speakers would probably get through what they wanted to say by Friday night, but pointed out that they did not count on a larger part of the time being taken by the McMullens, McMillans, Lemieux, to say nothing of the Frosts, which nip these agreements in the bud.

It came to a point when Mr. Davin

THAT PERMIT

FIRST PART

had to speak, "speak now," as Mr. Blake would say, or not speak at all. He did speak for three hours. The worst of it was, from the ministers' point of view, that whenever a good liberal got comfortably asleep Mr. Davin began to say things about him until everybody looked his way, with the usual result that the sleeper awoke. How could Mr. McMullen slumber peacefully with a member calling him "an emaciated tape-worm" and a "vermicular ossification?" Mr. Davin got a copy of a comic French paper of Montreal which publishes clever letters from an anti-Tarte correspondent here, and tells the inside secrets of the Greenshields' deals. Mr. Davin, for greater accuracy, reads in French, translating as he goes, after the style of a lad construing in a Latin class. Some of the French members offered critical remarks about his accent, but Mr. Davin reproached them with a departure from the high courtliness of their seigniorial ancestry. He thought they should allow an Englishman to speak Pari-French members were permitted to pressed some doubt as to whether the original French politeness had not been mitigated by a strain of aborigiral blood. However, Mr. Davin carwound it up.

There was some very good speaking earlier in the day, including an admirable address by Mr. Clancy, one of the most thoughtful members of the opposition party. He subjected Mr. Paterson's claim of reduced taxation on English goods to a severe examination, mentioning article after article which were not of English production and never could be. It was not worth while for a minister to tell the country that the farmers were going to get their axes and shovels and wire natis and other articles cheap thirty or more articles from Mr. Pateroson's list and showed that the total imports of them all from England were only \$150,000, while from the United States we imported over \$2,-000,000 of these same goods. This showed the fallacy of the claim that the purchasers of these articles would gain by the preferred scale of duties.

Mr. Taylor gave some valuable information concerning the result of the change of duty on binder twine. The twine had been made free on the plea that the farmers should be allowed to get it as cheap as possible. We were to be relieved of monopoly by the free admission of the American goods. There was another way of breaking the monopoly, because twine is made in the Kingston penitentiary and in the Toronto central prison, so that the governments can pring down the price whenever they like. What they did do was to offer the Kingston product for sale by tender. The lowest tenone Hobbs, an Ontario politician, was the government favorite. For an ordinary twine Hobbs offered four dollars, while Coll's offer was \$4.40. This ought to have settled it, but Hobbs was given a chance to make another tender. He was still below Coll, and was given a third chance, and apparently having received a tip, he made his price the same as theirs. But the returns showed the goods were actually delivered to him at his first tender. Worse than that, he was himself putting the price up to the dealers to \$5.75, so that the farmers would have to pay 50 cents more for the twine than they did last year, when the duty was on. As for the American competition, Mr. Hobbs reg that too, for he has formed himself into another company, which has the agency for the United States combine, and controls their business in Canada. Under three or four different firm names this Mr. Hobbs appears to be a combine of his own, with the government as a backer and the farmers as unwilling contributors.

Mr. Frost, M. P., is another friend of the government. The statement has been made that Sir Wilfrid is in power as "the accident of an accident," whatever that may mean, and Dr. Sproule suggests that the phrase is particularly applicable to Mr. Frost. He was counted in and escaped a recount by the action of the returning officer, who got the papers out of his hands before the proper time and before action could be taken. Mr. Frost makes heavy farm machinery and enjoys the same protective tariff that he had under the late government, with the duty reduced on his raw material. There is nothing lacking in the warmth of his support to the ministry and he cheerfully remarked yesterday that as a business man he greatly rejoiced over the victory of tariff reform. It is not observed that Mr. From has given the farmers much benefit from his own increased prosperity, and Dr. Sproule did not hesitate to tell the member so to his face.

Mr. Frost does his duty by his min-

ter on one side, with himself and Sir tulate with Mr. Bennett for having suggested that Mr. Tarte got some money for himself or his sons from Mr. Greenshields. Mr. Bennett cheer-fully observed that he only referred to Mr. Tarte's own confession in the courts and in the house, and Mr. Tarte, with some fury, broke in shouting that Mr. Bennett had made a statement that he knew to be untrue. About the time Mr. Frost was getting in his work again, Mr. Davin suggested that the deputy speaker was neglecting his duty. It was not permitted a member of the house, even a great man like Mr. Tarte, to accuse another of stating a falsehood knowingly. Mr. Fielding spoke once and tried to speak again, urging that the point could not be raised after the discussion had been resumed. The finance minister was himself suppressed with the statement that he could not speak twice on the same point of order. There was ten min utes of uproar over points and sub-points, which about half the house were trying to take at once. Mr. Brodeur, the deputy speaker, is not a man of decision, and he neither decided the points off-hand nor decided who had the floor. He did manage to near some sarcastic commendation of his dignified and firm manner of ruling, and finally proceeded to rule that almost everybody had been doing something undesirable, that Mr. Tarte had been not treated with the highest urbanity, and had himself gone too far. It resulted in Mr. Tarte taking it back, and Mr. Frost dropping the subject. Mr. Tarte is a subject often taken up, but his own friends usually drop him with the eagerness that is sometimes shown in dropping a hot potato.

But he had his hour of glory last night when the Kettle River Railway bill was sent into oblivion. This is an unfortunate and unexpected event for Mr. Corbin, who thought after the vote in the railway committee, where he had six of a majority, thanks to Mr. Blair's advocacy, and after a majority of some 25 in the committee of the whole, there could be no serious danger of failure to get the right to tap the Kootenay district sian French in the house when the with his Northern Pacific system. So Mr. Corbin went home, leaving in use very corrupt English, and ex- charge of Mr. Bodwell, his lawyer with Mr. Wainwright of the Grand Trunk as director of the lobby. The assistant manager of the Grand Trunk has a most successful record as an ried on a discussion until three o'- exhorter among members of parliaclock in the morning, when Dr. Roche ment, and he has been camped down on the premises for some time. A large book with red covers and a smaller one dealing with Kettle River topics, have been issued, and a strong personal canvas has been carried on Yet by Wednesday the opposition was getting in its work so well that the supporters of the charter thought it wiser to talk the bill out and so postpone it until Friday. All day Friday Mr. Wainwright was at work, and on the other side the whole available persuasive forces of the C. P. R. were visible. The solicitor from Montreal. the solicitor from Ottawa, and even Mr. McMurrich of Toronto were actively at work. Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Tait put in the day here, and Mr. from England, when he knew, and they knew, that they would never get them from England at all. He took with a map, showing how the proposed railway would turn the trade of the Kootenay district into United States channels. The bill is of a private nature, and neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor Sir Charles Tupper has taken any part in it. But Mr. Foster strongly opposed the charter and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was also adverse. Among the ministers Mr. Tarte alone spoke and canvassed against the measure, not so much perhaps from the patriotic interest in the affair as cut of gratitude to the vice president of the C. P. R., who, as Mr. Tarte once testified, came to the financial rescue of himself and his boys. In view of Mr. Tarte's strong objection, and Mr. Blair's passionate support, there was ome political interest in the vote of the opposition party. It turned out that the ministers were divided, all the rest against Tarte and Joly. But the party itself voted 36 for the bill and 35 against it. The French members were almost to a n an on the side of Tarte, though some derers were Coll Bros. of St. John, but of them evidently were not there because of any love for that ministerfor instance, Mr. Beausoleil. The conservatives voted against the bill, 28 to 8, defending their position on the ground of Canada for the Canadians They remembered that the country voted an immense sum of money last year to capture the trade of this very country which the Kettle River rail-

way would take away. But Mr. Ross Robertson and Mr. Maclean of Toronto take other views Mr. Robertson says that Mr. Blair spoke for himself and he would be very glad if other ministers would speak for themselves and not for Sir William Van Horne. It grieves him to see the house responding when "Vice President Shaughnessy hoists the semaphore." But most of the members of parliament from Ontario and the lower provinces who voted against the bill were perfectly sistent with their whole record Canada First men. Possibly Mr. Coroin will make an effort to get the bill back to the order paper, but the chances are now all against his success. Next year, or in a future time he may do better, in case the Canadian Pacific either fails to give acommodation, or makes the price of its service too high. It will always be possible to remedy the wrong if one has been done, but it would not be possible to rectify a mistake made the other way. For Mr. Corbin's railroad, once in there, would stay.

The temperance people are getting concerned about the plebiscite. Yesterday's caucus showed Sir Wilfrid that his own party could not be dragged by the heels to accept a longer catechism plebiscite. The majority of the members want a straight issue and nothing else, and they told the member so in very plain words. the premier so in very plain words. If there is any attempt to mix up the ssue, Sir Wilfrid will have trouble getting his bill through. Meanwhile petitions are pouring in from all parts of the country asking for a straight vote. Among those presented yester-day were one from the grand division of Nova Scotia Sons of Temperance, praying "that when the plebische vote isters and was kind enough to expos- be taken it be a straight vote of yes

for prohibition, or no against prohibatton." From Hampton, Annapolis county, came a similar petition. From the Royal Oak S. of T., Middleton, from the W. C. T. U. of Annapolis Royal, from the Rev. Mr. Langille, and others of Clementsport, petitions to the same effect. These were all presented by Mr. Wills of Annap who also submitted prayers from the W. C. T. U. of Middleton, Annapolis, and Lawrence, against the sale of liquor in the Yukon district. This is the record of one county, and others are like unto it. The plebiscite bill, according to the latest promise of the premier, should be brought down tefore this letter gets to press. This promise, however, is presumptive evidence that the letter will be read before the plebiscite bill appears.

MISS FLETCHER'S MUSICAL AU-

S. D. S.

TOMATONS. Another member of the fair sex has come forward to disprove the accusation that woman is not original. Miss Evelyn Ashton Fletcher has evolved a new method of teaching music to children, beginning with the little tot not more than 3 or 4 years old. Miss Fletcher is a Canadian, her home being in Toronto, and possessing a strong, musical bent, she early in life began to devote herself to perfecting that talent. After studying in her native country she went abroad and continued her musical education under the finest masters in England, Belgium and Germany. She then decided to teach for a while, and among other pupils took under her charge a class of children. Being an unusually intelligent young lady, she quickly made up her mind that there was something wrong in the existing method of teaching children music, for they made slow progress and plainly showed their distaste and lack of interest. The new method is a simple one, following natural lines. The principle of acquiring ideas by the sense of touch underlies Miss Fletcher's system. The notes, rests and musica signs, such as clefs, sharps, flats, forte, piano, etc., are cut out of woodstained black, and are then named and played with just as dolls, soldiers

or other toys would be. Besides the mental training thus gained, the physical development of hands and wrists is provided for by extremely pretty exercises, some of them combined with the singing of songs. The esthetic or emotional side is not neglected, either, for the little ones are made to feel the music as well as to see it and think it. Some beautiful composition is played, and during the recital they are taught to stand with eyes closed, listening intently, and when they feel the rhythm, to begin to clap their hands, keeping time to the music and accenting the best and preserving silence on the unaccented notes

Miss Fletcher's little pupils name notes as quickly as their clever teacher points from treble clef to bass, and they do not hesitate, no matter how many added lines above or below they are. They go to the blackboard and divide long lines of notes and rests with dots interspersed into corchosen the time.

They build quickly major and minor scales; they indicate the rhythm of compositions played to them by clapring the hands softly on the accented beat and swinging them down on the ones unaccepted; in short, they climb with ease the thorny path bristling with sharps, flats, accidentals, minor thirds, augmented fifths and similar musical mysteries, and achieve in earliest childhood a thorough understanding of music and harmony, which proves a lifelong pleasure and benefit -and all because one intelligent woman was thoughtful mough to perceive the faults of her predecessors for centuries who had charge of teaching the young musical idea to

THE BISHOP AND THE COSTER.

shoot.

(London Mail, April 6.) The good people of Brentford on Sunday afternoon had the unique experience of seeing a high dignitary of the church being driven through their streets on a coster's donkey barrow.

The Lord Bishop of Marlborough, it appears, on his arrival at the station in the afternoon in order to conduct a confirmation service at |St. Lawrence church, found to his dismay that there was no cab or vehicle to convey him to his destination.

Just as his lordship was debating how he could cover the distance in time for the service, a humble coster with his donkey and barrow came along, and the bishop, quick to seize the opportunity of a lift of any sort, mounted beside the driver and rode through the main street of the quaint old town, causing no little astonishment at this remarkable proof of ecclesiastical humility.

RISKS OF LADY NURSES.

Today, for the first time in his me-mory, the Englishman in Bombay, in taking his morning ride, meets English ladies on their way home from a night's nursing duty, under the es-cort of an armed guard. We are sure that we shall have many with us when we say that on the day on which an Englishwoman who has come out to nurse the poor of Bombay has to pass through the streets behind a loaded rifle her mission should be loaded rifie her mission should be brought to an abrupt end. Now that the violence of the people whom they have come to tend and to care for has some in as a supplement to the risks of pestilence, and the strain of labor and night watching, it seems to us that the time has some to tell the poor of Bombay that English nurses no longer thrust themselves upon their indulgence.—Advocate of India (Bombay) (Bombay).

Jook's Cotton Boot Com stemps The Cook Company Windsor, C. 13 Nos. 1 and 2 soid and recommended by responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by all responsible drugsts, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West. TWO CHESS CHAMPIONS.

J. E. Narraway, Late of St. John, and A. T. Stephenson, of Orilla, Winners.

Next Year the Meeting of the Association Will be Held in Montreal.

TORONTO, April 19.—The last ames of the Canadian Chess association's tournament were played on Saturday, when the first class chamrionship and first prize, for a second ime, was captured by J. E. Narraway (a native of St. John) of Ottawa, while A. T. Stephenson of Orillia won the similar honors in the second class. On Saturday afternoon, after the games had been concluded, Presidentelect J. Ridley Davies of Montreal occupied the chair, presented the prizes, and in happy terms congratulated the prize winners. The presentation meeting was largely attended, and a. most enthusiastic one. Next year the meeting will be held during the Easter vacation in Montreal, when it is ex-pected that there will be as many chessmen in attendance as there were

Saturday's prizes were presented by lessrs. Cross. Blythe, Hill, Eddis. Dr Dennedy, Dr. Stark, and Dr. Watson. The results and scores of the final games were as fololws: FIRST-CLASS, FINAL.

Saunders 1 Goldstei Jones 1 Fish ... SECOND-CLASS, FINAL. Beynon. ½ Snellgrove
Stephenson. ½ Hill.
Kennedy. ½ Brown
Following are the names of the play
who received prizes, and their differ FIRST-CLASS. Player. Residence Total Scor J. E. Narraway....Ottawa (chamption).8 . W. F. Jones SECOND-CLASS. 2 J. W. Benyon....Brampton 8
3 Dr. Kennety...Orlilia 7
4 H-J. Hill...Toronte 6
5 N. H. Brown...Toronto 5
6 A. M. Sneligrove...Orillia 5

FOUND LUCK AT SEA.

Seven Little Mascots Aboard Staunch Ship Sweet Alice.

(Philadelphia Times) A strange story is told by Capt. Bennett of the British steamer Sweet Alice, which reached Philadelphia from London on April 3. Capt. Bennett says that when in mid-ocean on the morning of March 29 an object resembling a boat was sighted about two points off the starboard bow. The steamer bore down on it, and the captain was astonished to find that it was an ordinary dog house lashed to a piece of cie. A boat was launched to investigate, and it was then found rier and a litter of six pups that were apparently not more than forty-eight hours old. In a corner of the house which was half filled with fresh hay there was found a wooden vesse containing a large quantity of cannet meats, while in another corner was a vessel of fresh water. The piece of ice to which the house was lashed was a perfect cube, measuring about three feet each way, and on one of the sides was carved in large Elizabethan letters, which were still discernible, the Latin phrase "Esto Perpetua." On top of the house floated a tiny American flag, and nailed to the roof was a card, six inches by three, upon which was written in a woman's hand: The fittest place for man to die

Is where he dies for man . There was nothing whatever to in-dicate how the dog got there, nor was there anything to show how long she had been adift. Capt. Bennett thinks. however, that the animal must have been at least three weeks on her icebcat. The dog and her pups are still alive and great pets of the Sweet Alice stip's company.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. An Interesting Communication from

Sir Frederick Pollock.

LONDON, April 19 .- The Daily Chronicle publishes a letter this mornng from Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of jurisprudence at the University of Oxford, justifying the attitude of the United States in the controversy with Spain. Sir Frederick says in part: "It would be a superfluous and left-handed compliment for England to offer assistance to the United States, but the time has arrived for an Anglo-American entente or alliance, which would do away with the necessity for arbitration treaties. We are the other great power of the North American continent, and if we rightly consider our position we are concerned with the United States to forbid the interference of any foreign power in American af-"The true keystone of an alliance

would be on the side of the United States, a frank recognition of our co equal standing beyond the Atlantic in taht of Canada and of our joint interest in excluding European complications from America. "On our side should be understood

if not formally expressed, a readiness to support the Monroe doctrine in con-junction with the United States by whatever means might be necessary, or sufficient, and against all comers. "Such an alliance would make holly for peace and within its legimate purposes would be irresistable; out offence did come, the first shotted gun fired by the combined Anglo-American fleet might be the beginning of more ends than the objectors con-templated."

The Daily Chronicle, ditorially on Sir Frederick Pollock's letter, calls it "The wisest utterance yet made on the subject."

Bark Hornet, Capt. Nobles, at New York April 17 from St. Johns, P. R., reports: Had a succession of heavy northerly gales, with

OUR TURN NOW.

(London Mail, April 4.) At last the ravens will cease their creaking. England has demanded and, anticipating formalities, we may say has obtained, a lease of Wel-Hai-Wel, on its forthcoming evacuation by Japan, for the same period as Russia has leased Port Arthur. This step has been forced on us by Russia's action in establishing a fortified naval base at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Pechili. It was necessary that we should protect our com a strong coaling station in the san region, and in asking for the port at the southern entrance to the gulf, almost immediately facing Port Arthur, we get the very best possible situation

for the purpose. But our action must not be interpreted as in any sense hostile. It is not hostile to Russia; she cannot possibly object to an ordinary a easure of precaution necessitated by her own action. It is not hostile to Japan, whose own tenancy of Wei-Hai-We has almost expired; indeed, we believe, in spite of recent telegrams about Japanese estrangement from England, that Japan will hail presence in Wei-Hai-Wei as being adantageous to herself.

It is not hostile to China; for it is proof of our determination to assure her integrity. It is not, finally, we nave said, is not to be used as a centre of commerce, but purely as a coaling station.

But it sets at rest the doubts, freely expressed of late, as to England's honor and the future security of her commerce in the New China,

WAS SHE ROBBED OF HER

A singular action has commenced in the Auckland supreme court. Miss Baker, a young lady, is suing Dr. Arthur C. Purchase for £500 damages for personal injuries. The doctor was attending a patient in the hospital suffering from extensive burns, and was desirous of performing an opera tion of skin grafting if he could obtain any one willing to give their skin. The plaintiff and two others consented she being under the impression that only a small piece of skin would be taken, and that she would suffer little inconvenience. Instead, however, 52 square inches were taken from her arm and leg while under chloroform, and she had to remain in the hospital for eleven days. The defence is that the plaintiff voluntarily consented to give what skin was required.—Sydney Mail.

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

The Afridis are not such bad fellows after all. They have the trait of brave men that when they are beaten they cherish no resentment-until the next opportunity. That scene at the Pehawur when the jirgah attended see Sir W. Lockhart off, and offered to chair him, singing an Afridi version, no doubt, of "He's a jolly good fellow," should live in history. The brave general, after thoroughly beating hem, has shown so much patience and forbearance that their rude hearts have been touched, and they promise now to fight on the British side. This shows how much the personal ment comes in when we have to deal with savages. It suggests, too, that if at the outset there had been a man like Lockhart on the spot, much bloodshed and expense might have been voided.-Homeward Mail.

PLEASANT TOOTH EXTRACTION.

In such practices as those in South Africa the dentist covers a very large area. Owing to the distance, the appointments have to be made two or hree months ahead. Thus, if a native goes up with a racking toothache (say) in December, he may, if he is lucky, have an appointment for som time in March. So victims to toothache have to exercise more patienc there than civilised men exhibits un der the same trying circumstances. The dentist gets an accumulation of practically three months, and makes money and disperses teeth at a rapid rate. He is held in great regard, and, unlike his brethren in Europe, he is looked upon as a kind man. The natives think that to have a tooth drawn in the approved style is almost pleasure. They have been used to less refined methods.—The London Dentist.

A MYSTERY TO HISTORY.

The great mystery about Indo-China, one which must ever be insoluble, is a story of the lost race and the vanished civ ization of that strange country. The might walls of Angkor-Wat, rising in the midst sparsely populated jungles, remain as the memorial of a great empire which has utterly disappeared and is altogether lost to his tory. No one will ever know who planne this giventia temple or what the risk strange or what the strange or what the strange of the strang ly disappeared and is altogether lost to tory. No one will ever know who plat this gigantic temple, or what tyrant ho ed on his myriads of people to build up t immense blocks of stone and cover twith the most elaborate of sculpt Angkor-Wat is one of the most astonis monuments in the world, and this forget temple was built so as to endure as lon the earth itself, were it not for the irrelibly destructive effect of plant life on strongest walls that man can raise, On highly civilized and very wealthy be highly civilized and very wealthy people ould have erected Angkor-Wat—e very different race to the Annamite of modern days the busy matter.

EXPERIMENTING ON MR. AT-

An interesting experiment in the reatment of enteric fever, which at present being carried out at Meerut by the medical officer in charge (Surgeon-Major S. J. Rennie, A. M. S.), may, to judge from the results already achieved, prove to be of the htmost importance in dealing with that awful scourge of the young Bri soldier in India. The treatment simply pure olive oil given internally and out of some twenty cases thur treated up to date there has not been a single death, a striking fact whe we consider that the usual average mortality runs about 30 per cent.—Allahabad Pioneer.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT. Extract from Toronto Globe, Apri 6: "Several gold bricks to the value of \$2,500, were received here today from the Olive mine, located near Mine Centre, Ont." This is the mine of which Hon. G. E. Foster is president, and in which several St. John

TALMAGE WILL VOLUNTEER.

He Expects to be Chaplain of a Divi-sion and Thinks the War Will Be Brief. CHICAGO, April 19.-Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage told his son Frank that

he proposed going to the front as an army chaplain. He may be placed over an entire division of the army, such as the gathering at New Orleans or Chickamauga.
Dr. Talmage thinks his work as

chaplain will not keep him long away from his regular congregation. "The war will be very short," he was heard to say. "Two weeks' hard fighting will be enough for the Spaniards, in my opinion. I hate war, and wish it could be avoided, but now we are in for it I want to see real hard fighting and quick, decisive action. "If we only go at it as if we meant

fore we know it." MUST HURRY UP.

business we shall have Cuba freed be-

No Vessels from the Lakes that Start Before War is Declared Will be Stopped by Canada.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The state department, it is learned on the best authority, has been given to under-stand that vessels now in transit through the St. Lawrence canal will not be prevented from proceeding to the Atlantic seaboard. No vessel that starts prior to a declaration of war

will be stonned. The above statement is said to apply to the revenue cutters ordered to the Atlantic seaboard from the great lakes. All the locks on the St. Lawrence canal system are controlled by Canada. It was announced recently that the canal locks could not be used in time of war by vessels destined to be used on the Atlantic seaboard as

war ships. The new ruling permits the government to move the vessels now en route to the ocean. It is expected, however, that all these vessels reach the coast prior to hostilities.

PROPHESIES COMING TRUE.

It was about the close of the year 1894 that the Russian Novosti startled the world with its bold suggestion of a tripartits division of China among Russia, Great Britain, and France. A little later the Berliner Neneste Nachrichten, metropolitan organ of the tron chancellor, with equal boldness gave its northern contemporary to understand that when the far castern Polend came to be cut up, the Germanic nation would claim its silce. "Germany," said the writer, "must be either a world-empire or a second-class power."—North China Herald.

APPREHENSIVE OF BRITAIN.

We do not understand the utility of creasing the torpedo boat flotilla of the German navy, seeing that the fear of a foreign attack does not exist. Has not the aggressiveness of England inspired the Germans to carry out this scheme?-Moskiovska Viedo

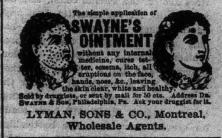
A Misunderstanding-Bridget (to across-eyed clerk)-An' hov yez any frish eggs, sor? Clerk-Plenty. Just look this way, ma'am. Bridget (loftily) Sure an' Oi'll never look that way if Ot niver how any.-Judge.

The Department of Agriculture having imported a quantity of Seed Wheat of the following varieties-WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE, RED FIFE, WELLMAN'S FIFE and CAMP-BELL'S WHITE CHAFF-have placed same in charge of D. J. Purdy, St. John, North End, to whom all orders should be addressed. As the stock is limited orders should

e sent early. Five hundred pounds of "Swedish

grown" purple top, Turnip Seed, which has been ordered and is expected here in time for this year's seeding, can also be had from Mr. Purdy.

CHAS. H. LABILLOIS. Commissioner of Agriculture. Fredericton, March 24, 1898.



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